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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name KEMP, GEOFFREY: FILES

Withdrawer

SMF 11/28/2008

File Folder LEBANON-JUNE-JULY 1981 (2)

FOIA

M2008-098/16

Box Number 90493

STOCKER

6

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
57048	MEMO	TYSON TO ALLEN RE CONGRESSIONAL PHONE CALL (PARTIAL) PAR 5/19/2006 F99-024/1 #107; UPHELD M08-098/16 5/5/10	1	6/9/1981	B6
57050	REPORT	SITUATION REPORT RE LEBANON	2	6/5/1981	B1
57051	MEMO	TANTER TO ALLEN RE FIGHTING IN BEIRUT	2	6/1/1981	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: Kemp, Geoffrey: Files
 OA # ~~90249~~ 90493
 File Folder: Lebanon - June - July, 1981 (2 of 2)

Archivist: gcc/bcb
 FOIA ID: F99-024/1
 Date: 6/2/00

DOCUMENT NO & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. form	Request for Appointments (partial), 1p.	6/16/81	P6
2. memo	Tyson to Allen, 1p. PAR 5/19/06 F99-024/1, #107	6/9/81	P1, F1 B6
3. memo	Tanter to Allen, 1p. R " " #108	6/16/81	P1, F1
4. memo	Tanter to Allen, 1p. R " " #109	6/12/81	P1, F1
5. memo	Tanter to Allen, 2p. R " " #110	5/22/81	P1, F1
6. cable	250215Z, 1p. R 11/16/01 F99-024/1, #111	2/25/81	P1, F1
7. report	Situation Report, 2p. PART " " #112	6/5/81	P1, F1
8. memo	Tanter to Allen, 1p. R 5/19/06 " " #113	6/4/81	P1, F1
9. report	re Highlights, 2p. R 2/25/08 " " #114	6/4/81	P1, F1
10. memo	Tanter to Allen, 2p. PART 5/19/06 F99-024/1, #115	6/1/81	P1, F1
11. memo	Kemp/Tanter to Allen, 10p. R " " #116	7/18/81	P1, F1

RESTRICTIONS

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

- F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- F-5 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(5) of the FOIA].
- F-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
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- F-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: Kemp, Geoffrey: Files
 OA # ~~90219~~ 90493
 File Folder: Lebanon – June – July, 1981 (2 of 2)

Archivist: gcc/bcb
 FOIA ID: F99-024/1
 Date: 6/2/00

DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. form	Request for Appointments (partial), 1p.	6/16/81	P6
2. memo	Tyson to Allen, 1p. PART 5/19/06 F99-024/1, #107	6/9/81	P1, F1 B6
3. memo	Tanter to Allen, 1p. R " " #108	6/16/81	P1, F1
4. memo	Tanter to Allen, 1p. R " " #109	6/12/81	P1, F1
5. memo	Tanter to Allen, 2p. R " " #110	5/22/81	P1, F1
6. cable	250215Z, 1p. R 11/16/01 F99-024/1, #111	2/25/81	P1, F1
7. report	Situation Report, 2p. PART " " #112 R 11/28/08 M2008-098/16 #57050	6/5/81	P1, F1
8. memo	Tanter to Allen, 1p. R 5/19/06 " " #113	6/4/81	P1, F1
9. report	re Highlights, 2p. R 2/25/08 " " #114	6/4/81	P1, F1
10. memo	Tanter to Allen, 2p. PART 5/19/06 F99-024/1, #115 R 11/28/08 M2008-098/16 #57051	6/1/81	P1, F1
11. memo	Kemp/Tanter to Allen, 10p. R " " " #116	7/18/81	P1, F1

RESTRICTIONS

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
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MEMORANDUM

3769 Add-on
(refer #2409)

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

June 29, 1981

Lebanon

BK
DF
FILE

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

THROUGH: CHARLES P. TYSON

FROM: RAYMOND TANTER *RT*

SUBJECT: Request of Maronite Patriarch of Lebanon
to Meet with the President

*REDONE
JULY 1*

Further to my memo of June 25th this subject, I have been informed that the offices of Max Friedersdorf and Elizabeth Dole would have no problem with a visit of the President with the Maronite Patriarch of Lebanon if the request came from the State Department. At Tab A is State's incoming memorandum expressing the interest of the Department as well as the U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon.

The request now comes from Capitol Hill. All the relevant staff at State favor a meeting, and I have consistently urged such a meeting.

A Congressional request favored by your staff and State seems to be as appropriate a channel of action as a request that would have originated from State.

RECOMMENDATION

That you request a reconsideration of the decision to regret.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachment

- Tab A - Memorandum from State Dept.
- B - Letter from Senator James Abdnor
- C - Friedersdorf's letter to Senator Abdnor
- D - Letter from Bishop of Saint Maron



May 5, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN
THE WHITE HOUSESubject: Appointment for Maronite Patriarch with
President Reagan

Senator John Danforth has requested that the Maronite Patriarch, His Beatitude Anthony Peter Khoraiche, meet with President Reagan some time in the month of May. The Department of State and Ambassador Dean recommend that the President see the Patriarch.

His Beatitude is a long-time friend of the United States. He was elected Maronite Patriarch in 1975. He represents the largest and most influential group of Christians in Lebanon and in the Middle East. The Maronites as well comprise the vast majority of the large Lebanese-American community here.

Particularly in light of the present crisis in Lebanon, a meeting would provide an important opportunity for the President to reaffirm the United States' commitment to the preservation of Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity and pluralistic democracy, our concern for the well-being of Lebanon's Christian community, and our support for the central government of President Sarkis.

L. Paul Bremer, III
Executive Secretary

JAMES ABDNOR
SOUTH DAKOTA

4239 DIRKSEN SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
(202) 224-2321

VERNON C. LOEN
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

COMMITTEES
APPROPRIATIONS
ENVIRONMENT AND
PUBLIC WORKS
JOINT ECONOMIC

June 11, 1981

The Honorable Max Friedersdorf
Assistant to the President for
Legislative Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

028513

Dear Max:

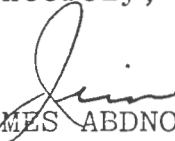
Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have received from Bishop Francis M. Zayek in regard to the rejection of our efforts to set up a courtesy visit of the Maronite Patriarch with the President.

The Bishop expresses my feelings in this matter exactly: the United States appears ready to sacrifice Lebanon in favor of Syria in a Palestinian settlement.

It is particularly dismaying to know that the State Department was in favor of the courtesy call of the Patriarch. The idea of not receiving religious leaders just doesn't hold water, Max.

Any reconsideration which can be given our request will be appreciated.

Sincerely,


JAMES ABDNOR
United States Senator

JA/jbr

Enclosure

Handwritten note:
cc: [unclear]
[unclear]

June 22, 1981

Dear Jim:

Thank you for your letter of June 11 regarding the Maronite Patriarch and his request to visit with President Reagan, which was regretted by Mr. Greg Newell on June 1.

I appreciate knowing of your feelings on the foreign policy implications of this matter, and I will be sure to bring your assessment of the situation to the immediate attention of the State Department. Please know that I will see that your concerns receive prompt and thorough consideration.

With cordial regard, I am

Sincerely,

Max L. Friedersdorf
Assistant to the President

The Honorable James Abdnor
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

MLF:CMF:MDB

cc: w/copy of incoming to Richard Allen - for appropriate action

cc: w/copy of incoming to Greg Newell - FYI

LEONARDO, ESTHONORP

CHANCERY OFFICE
P.O. Box 333 - Ft. Hamilton Station
Brooklyn, New York 11209



205 82nd Street
Brooklyn, New York 11209
(212) 680-6270

DIOCESE OF ST. MARON - U.S.A.

June 8, 1981

Prot. #548/81

Senator James Abdnor
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sanator Abdnor:

I wish to thank you for all your interest and efforts in trying to set up a courtesy visit of Our Maronite Patriarch, when he comes to the United States, with our President. I just received your letter dated June 1, 1981 and the letter of Mr. Gregory J. Newell addressed to you and truly I am disappointed with the response. I pray that other means and approaches would be possible to reverse this present answer because of the deteriorating situation in Lebanon and the desire of our Lebanese descent Americans that the President confers with His Beatitude when he comes to the United States.

This refusal has not been made public but those who have come to know about it began to talk already of a conspiracy by the United States to sacrifice Lebanon in favor of Syria and the settlement of the Palestinians in Lebanon, regardless of what the State Department keeps telling us that the United States is committed to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

I renew my thanks for all your past efforts and anything you may yet be able to do to reverse this present refusal of the President.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS M. ZAYEK
BISHOP OF SAINT MARON

FMZ/fe

MEMORANDUM

3769

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

June 25, 1981

~~OK~~
~~AD~~
~~GS~~

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

THROUGH: CHARLES P. TYSON

FROM: RAYMOND TANTER *RT*

SUBJECT: Reconsideration of Decision to Regret
Request of Maronite Patriarch of Lebanon
to Meet with the President

A letter from Senator James Abdnor to Max Friedersdorf asking for a reconsideration of the decision to deny the request for a courtesy call of the Lebanese Maronite (Greek Catholic) Patriarch with the President is at Tab A.

There is consensus between State and the NSC staff in favor of a meeting.

I strongly urge reconsideration.

RECOMMENDATION

That you request a reconsideration of the decision to regret.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab A - Letter from Senator James Abdnor

35
June 22, 1981

Dear Jim:

Thank you for your letter of June 11 regarding the Maronite Patriarch and his request to visit with President Reagan, which was regretted by Mr. Greg Newell on June 1.

I appreciate knowing of your feelings on the foreign policy implications of this matter, and I will be sure to bring your assessment of the situation to the immediate attention of the State Department. Please know that I will see that your concerns receive prompt and thorough consideration.

With cordial regard, I am

Sincerely,

Max L. Friedersdorf
Assistant to the President

The Honorable James Abdnor
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

MLF:CMP:MDB

cc: w/copy of incoming to Richard Allen - for appropriate action

cc: w/copy of incoming to Greg Newell - FYI

RESEARCH, INFORMATION

JAMES ABDNOR
SOUTH DAKOTA

4239 DIRKSEN SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
(202) 224-2321

VERNON C. LOEN
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS
ENVIRONMENT AND
PUBLIC WORKS
JOINT ECONOMIC

June 11, 1981

The Honorable Max Friedersdorf
Assistant to the President for
Legislative Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

028513

Dear Max:

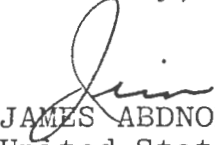
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The Bishop expresses my feelings in this matter exactly: the United States appears ready to sacrifice Lebanon in favor of Syria in a Palestinian settlement.

It is particularly dismaying to know that the State Department was in favor of the courtesy call of the Patriarch. The idea of not receiving religious leaders just doesn't hold water, Max.

Any reconsideration which can be given our request will be appreciated.

Sincerely,


JAMES ABDNOR
United States Senator

JA/jbr

Enclosure

cc: [unclear] [unclear]

CHANCERY OFFICE
P.O. Box 333 - Ft. Hamilton Station
Brooklyn, New York 11209



205 82nd Street
Brooklyn, New York 11209
(212) 680-6270

DIOCESE OF ST. MARON - U.S.A.

June 8, 1981

Prot. #548/81

Senator James Abdnor
United States Senate
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Dear Sanator Abdnor:

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This refusal has not been made public but those who have come to know about it began to talk already of a conspiracy by the United States to sacrifice Lebanon in favor of Syria and the settlement of the Palestinians in Lebanon, regardless of what the State Department keeps telling us that the United States is committed to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

I renew my thanks for all your past efforts and anything you may yet be able to do to reverse this present refusal of the President.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Francis M. Zayek". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above the printed name.

+FRANCIS M. ZAYEK
BISHOP OF SAINT MARON

FMZ/fe

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CORRESPONDENCE REFERRAL

July 1, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR LESLIE SORG

FROM: ALLEN J. LENZ

The NSC staff has reviewed and approved the attached draft reply:

✓ as is

 as amended

RT Staff initial

Attachments: Incoming letter and draft reply.

DRAFT REPLY

Dear Miss Randall:

Thank you for writing the President and calling attention to the May 15 Resolution of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. regarding the situation in Lebanon.

We are greatly troubled by continuing eruptions of violence in Lebanon which have already killed and injured many innocent people. Our concern is made sharper by America's long-standing and close historic ties to Lebanon and its people. We have always held Lebanon in special esteem as a free and independent democracy adhering to the same principles and ideals that Americans prize.

The United States is strongly committed to assisting Lebanon to achieve its basic national goals, which include political reconciliation, economic reconstruction, and social rehabilitation. We will continue to firmly support the institutions of the Lebanese Government, for it is our belief that a strong central government is the only guarantee of security for both Lebanon's people and neighbors. We will continue to work to assure Lebanon's territorial integrity,

Ms. Claire Randall
General Secretary
National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the U.S.A.
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10115

sovereignty, and lasting independence.

We have made and will continue to make major and vigorous efforts to bring the fighting and the violence to an end as soon as possible. Our attempts to help resolve the situation are directed at all governments and all quarters having influence over the situation. As you know, Ambassador Philip Habib, who is the personal emissary of President Reagan, is engaged in intensive discussions with a variety of governmental and non-official political leaders in an attempt to defuse the present crisis and establish the groundwork for reducing tensions on a broader scale. In this effort, he is in touch with, among others, Lebanese, Syrian, Saudi, and Israeli leaders.

Again, let me thank you for sharing with the President the National Council's views and concerns about this very important matter.

Sincerely,

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE
CHURCHES OF CHRIST



475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10115

Room 880

M. William Howard, President

Claire Randall, General Secretary

8118549

37

*Morton
Blackwell*

May 20, 1981

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20006

026355

Dear Mr. President:

I am enclosing a copy of a resolution on "The Conflict in Lebanon" adopted by the Governing Board of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA at its meeting in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on May 15, 1981. In forwarding this action to you, allow me to express the deepest hopes and prayers of our member churches that the initiatives presently being undertaken by your Special Ambassador Phillip Habib will prove successful in preventing both further escalation of the fighting on Lebanese territory and, indeed, a potential regional conflagration.

We also pray for you, Mr. President, as you carry out the burdensome responsibility of guiding our nation's policies and actions as regards the Middle East and elsewhere.

Sincerely yours,

Claire Randall
General Secretary

CR/ms
Enclosure

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

URGENT ACTION

June 19, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: RAYMOND TANTER

SUBJECT: Letter from President Reagan
to President Sarkis Introducing
Ambassador Robert Dillon

Ambassador Dillon was confirmed by the Senate and sworn-in today. State strongly recommends that the letter at Tab A be signed by the President so that Ambassador Dillon could take it with him when he departs for Beirut Saturday night. The memorandum for your signature to the President at Tab I forwards the proposed letter.

The text of the letter has been cleared by the speechwriters and the Department of State.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab I.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

Attachments

- Tab I - Memorandum to the President
- A - Letter to President Sarkis

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONCONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN

SUBJECT: Your Letter to President Sarkis of
Lebanon Introducing U.S. Ambassador
to Lebanon Robert Dillon

At Tab A for your signature is a letter from you to President Sarkis about our Ambassador to Lebanon Robert Dillon.

A letter from you introducing the new American Ambassador is very important. In light of Lebanon's current problems, it is critical that our new Ambassador be perceived as having your confidence.

Ambassador Dillon is departing for Beirut Saturday night and would like to hand-carry the letter with him.

The text of your letter has been cleared by the speechwriters and the Department of State.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the letter to President Sarkis at Tab A.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. President:

I wanted to take the opportunity of Ambassador Dillon's arrival to renew personally to you and to the people of Lebanon my warm greetings and best wishes.

Ambassador Dillon is one of our most able and experienced diplomats. He has served with distinction in countries in the Middle East and in Asia, and I am pleased that he will now represent the United States in Lebanon.

The ties between our countries, Mr. President, are strong and enduring. I know that Ambassador Dillon has a strong personal commitment, as do I, to deepening and nurturing these bonds. I know too that he shares my own deep respect and sympathy for the Lebanese people and the tradition of Lebanese democracy.

As you know, my Administration is committed to support your efforts and those of your Government to restore fully Lebanon's national unity and sovereignty and to win respect for Lebanon's territorial integrity from all its neighbors. In sending Ambassador Dillon to Beirut, I am confident that the position of the United States will be effectively represented and the channel of communication between us maintained.

Sincerely,

His Excellency
Elias Sarkis
President of the Republic
of Lebanon
Beirut

ELIAS AOUN

REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS

To: Officer-in-charge
Appointments Center
Room 060, OEOB

Please admit the following appointments on Friday, June 19, 1981
for Geoffrey Kemp/Raymond Tanter of NSC:
(NAME OF PERSON TO BE VISITED) (AGENCY)

FOR 10:00 A.M.

- ✓ Dr. Elias SAADI
- ✓ Robert BASIL
- George NICHOLAS
- ✓ Marcel HAGE
- ✓ James TAMER
- Thomas EUNIS
- Vince AOUN
- Lou AKOURY
- ELIAS EL-HAYEK

MEETING LOCATION

Building Old EOB

Requested by Natalie S. Wozniak

Room No. 351

Room No. 351 Telephone 395-3491

Time of Meeting 10 a.m.

Date of request June 18, 1981

Additions and/or changes made by telephone should be limited to three (3) names or less.

APPOINTMENTS CENTER: SIG/OEOB - 395-6046 or WHITE HOUSE - 456-6742

June 19

Natalie
Somewhere 6/17 10:30 & 1045 - Friday 6/19
test for Dr. Elias. I will put on his calendar
If it can't be worked out, let me know.

REQUESTS FOR APPOINTMENTS

Today's Date 6/11/81

NAME OF PERSON OR ORGANIZATION REQUESTING APPOINTMENT American Lebanese League

DATE REQUESTED June 18 - late TIME REQUESTED _____ LENGTH OF TIME _____

PURPOSE OF MEETING The American Lebanese League will be meeting in Washington from June 18-21 and eight members of their group would like to come in and speak with RVA re the situation in Lebanon.

CONTACT PERSON Elias el-Hayek PHONE NUMBER 822-0620

RVA WILL SEE _____ RVA WILL NOT SEE _____ HAVE STAFF PERSON SEE _____

~~OPTIONS~~ Participants will be: Dr. Elias ^{aa}Soodi (President), Robert Basil, ^{Chairman} George Nichols, Marcel Hage, J. Tamer, T. Eunis, Vince Aoun and L. Akoury.
Appointments to be w/ Kemp and Tealer. I will drop by for 15 mins. for EO's

Friday, June 19
10 am

3466



American Lebanese League P.O. Box 57163, Washington, D.C.
20037

11 June 1981

Mr. Richard V. Allen
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
National Security Council
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Mr. Allen:

The American Lebanese community of over two million citizens have been encouraged by your public statements on the Middle East and have renewed hope of solving the Lebanese problem.

As an extension of this confidence in you, Lebanese leaders of all of North and South America are concerned with supporting the American position and desire to express personally their feelings to you. They believe, as we do, that the policy of the American Government is the single most important factor in determining the future of Lebanon.

During the third week of June, representatives of Lebanese communities in all the Latin American countries of Central and South America and Mexico will be meeting in Washington to confer with us on Lebanon. On their behalf, we request a meeting with you in order for them to express their views and support of your position.

They will be available for a meeting from June 18 to June 23. We will be calling your office soon to pursue this matter.

Sincerely,

Elias T. Saadi, M.D.
President

Robert A. Basil
Chairman

S-B/jhf

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 16, 1981

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: CHARLES P. TYSON *CP*

SUBJECT: President's Photo Session with
US Ambassadors
Wednesday, June 17 -- 11:45 a.m.

Attached at Tab I is a memorandum for the President forwarding 3x5 cards with pertinent information for his photo session with:

- Ambassador Alfred Leroy Atherton - Egypt
- Ambassador-Designate Robert S. Dillon - Lebanon
- Ambassador-Designate Paul H. Robinson, Jr. - Canada

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum for the President at Tab I.

_____ Approve
 _____ Disapprove

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN

SUBJECT: Photo Session with US Ambassadors
Wednesday, June 17 -- 11:45 a.m.
Oval Office

Attached are 3x5 cards with pertinent information for your photo session with:

Ambassador Alfred Leroy Atherton - Egypt
Ambassador-Designate Robert S. Dillon - Lebanon
Ambassador-Designate Paul H. Robinson, Jr. - Canada

These photo sessions have proven to be very rewarding for our Ambassadors upon arrival at their posts.

PHOTO SESSION

AMB. ALFRED LEROY ATHERTON, JR. (EGYPT)

PARTICIPANTS: FAMILY - BETTY ATHERTON (WIFE)
WH - ADM. JAMES W. NANCE
NSC - RAYMOND TANTER

- CAREER DIPLOMAT
- RECEIVED PRESIDENT'S AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED FEDERAL CIVILIAN SERVICE 1980
- AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE FOR MIDDLE EAST PEACE NEGOTIATIONS 1978-79
- ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA 1974-78

PHOTO SESSION

AMB-DESIGNATE ROBERT S. DILLON (LEBANON)

PARTICIPANTS: FAMILY - MRS. CAROLINE SUE DILLON
- THOMAS C. (13 yr. old son)
WH - ADM. JAMES W. NANCE
NSC - RAYMOND TANTER
STATE - NATHANIEL HOWELL

- CAREER DIPLOMAT SINCE 1956; 52 YEARS OLD
- DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION CAIRO 1980-81, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA 1974-77
- DIRECTOR, TURKISH AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE 1971-74.

PHOTO SESSION

AMB. PAUL H. ROBINSON, JR. (CANADA)

PARTICIPANTS: FAMILY - MARTHA ROBINSON (WIFE)
WH - ADM. JAMES W. NANCE
STATE - WINGATE LLOYD

- PRESIDENT OF ROBINSON, INC. INTERNATIONAL GROUP OF INSURANCE & MUTUAL FUND BROKERS
- FROM CHICAGO; CANADIAN ANCESTRY
- FINANCE CHAIRMAN OF REAGAN 1979-80 PRIMARY CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS
- NOT YET CONFIRMED BY COMMITTEE OR FULL SENATE
 - OTTAWA ECONOMIC SUMMIT WILL BRING YOU UP-TO-SPEED QUICKLY, WON'T IT?

REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS

To: Officer-in-charge
Appointments Center
Room 060, OEOB

Please admit the following appointments on Wednesday, June 17, 19 81
for the President of the USA:
(NAME OF PERSON TO BE VISITED) (AGENCY)

FOR 11:45 a.m.

State
Ambassador Alfred Leroy Atherton, Jr.

Mrs. Betty Atherton

Ambassador-Designate Robert S. Dillon

Mrs. Caroline Sue Dillon



Thomas C. Dillon

Nathaniel Howell

White House
Admiral James W. Nance

NSC
Raymond Tanter

MEETING LOCATION

Building The White House

Requested by Natalie Wozniak

Room No. The Oval Office

Room No. 351 Telephone 395-3491

Time of Meeting 11:45 a.m.

Date of request June 16, 1981

Additions and/or changes made by telephone should be limited to three (3) names or less.

APPOINTMENTS CENTER: SIG/OEOB -- 395-6046 or WHITE HOUSE -- 456-6742

LEBANON

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RAYMOND TANTER

FROM: CHARLES P. TYSON 

SUBJECT: Photo with President

Please notify Ambassador-designate Dillon that he is scheduled for a brief photo session with the President on Wednesday, June 17, at 11:45 a.m. (assuming there will be no problem with his confirmation) -- and prepare a 3x5 card with pertinent information for the President's use -- sample of card attached (which was prepared for Ambassador Cruz's presentation of diplomatic credentials).

1. PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS

AMB. ARTURO CRUZ (PHONETIC: KROOS), NICARAGUA

PARTICIPANTS: FAMILY - NONE

WH - RICHARD V. ALLEN

NSC - ROGER FONTAINE

STATE - AMB. ANNENBERG

EVERETT BRIGGS

-- ECONOMIST; 57 YEARS OLD; MARRIED; 7 CHILDREN

-- VISITED US SEVERAL TIMES; LAST TIME DEC.1980

- US CONCERN ABOUT RECENT MILITARY BUILD-UP
- HOPE NICARAGUA ABLE TO FIND PATH TO DEMOCRACY AND PLURALISM
- US CONCERN ABOUT NICARAGUA'S INVOLVEMENT IN AFFAIRS OF ITS NEIGHBORS. US AID COULD BE RESUMED IN NEAR FUTURE SHOULD NICARAGUA STOP SUPPORTING INSURGENTS IN EL SALVADOR.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

June 15, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

THROUGH: CHARLES P. TYSON

FROM: RAYMOND TANTER *RT*SUBJECT: The President's Meeting with U.S.
Ambassador Alfred Atherton (Egypt)
and U.S. Ambassador-Designate Robert S.
Dillon (Lebanon), Wednesday, June 17,
1981, 11:45 a.m.

The memorandum for your signature to the President at Tab I forwards background information for the President's use in his meeting with Mr. Atherton and Mr. Dillon on Wednesday, June 17 at 11:45 a.m. for a photo session.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab I.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

Attachment

Tab I - Memorandum to the President

H

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN

SUBJECT: Your Meeting with U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton (Egypt) and U.S. Ambassador-Designate Robert S. Dillon (Lebanon), June 17, 1981, 11:45 a.m.

You will be meeting with Ambassador Atherton and Ambassador-Designate Dillon for the purpose of photographs and to wish them all the best in their respective posts. Atherton has been our Ambassador to Egypt since May 1979. Dillon will be our Ambassador to Lebanon after the Senate confirms this week.

In Egypt and in Lebanon, great importance is attached to personal contact between our Ambassadors and the President.

Ambassador Alfred Leroy Atherton, Jr.

- o U.S. Ambassador to Egypt since 1979.
- o Former Ambassador-at-Large in charge of Middle East Peace Talks, 1978-79.
- o Former Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, 1974-78.
- o Recipient of President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service, 1980.
- o Career Diplomat since 1947.

Ambassador-Designate Robert S. Dillon

- o Former Deputy Chief of Mission (the #2 Diplomat), American Embassy Cairo, Egypt, 1980-81.
- o Former Deputy Chief of Mission, American Embassy Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 1974-79.
- o Director, Turkish Affairs, Department of State, 1971-74.
- o First Ambassadorial assignment.
- o Career Diplomat since 1956.

PHOTO SESSION

AMB-DESIGNATE ROBERT S. DILLON (LEBANON)

PARTICIPANTS: FAMILY - MRS. CAROLINE SUE DILLON
- THOMAS C. (13 yr. old
son)

WH - ADM. JAMES W. NANCE

NSC - RAYMOND TANTER

STATE - NATHANIEL HOWELL

-- CAREER DIPLOMAT SINCE 1956; 52 YEARS OLD

-- DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION CAIRO 1980-81,
KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA 1974-77

-- DIRECTOR, TURKISH AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF
STATE 1971-74.

PHOTO SESSION

AMB. ALFRED LEROY ATHERTON, JR. (EGYPT)

PARTICIPANTS: FAMILY - MRS. BETTY ATHERTON
WH - ADM. JAMES W. NANCE
NSC - RAYMOND TANTER
STATE - EDWARD L. PECK

- CAREER DIPLOMAT
- RECEIVED PRESIDENT'S AWARD FOR
DISTINGUISHED FEDERAL CIVILIAN SERVICE 1980
- AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE FOR MIDDLE EAST
PEACE NEGOTIATIONS 1978-79
- ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA 1974-78

15 JUN

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Caroline Sue Dillon (wife)
Thomas C. Dillon (13yr old
son)

Nathaniel Howell (sp?)

Dep Asst Sec of State

~~for~~ (look up Howell's title
please)

Alfred Leroy Atherton Jr.
Betty Atherton

[Handwritten scribble]

1991 JUN 12 PM 4

WASHFAX RECEIPT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RECEIVED

112 P 4: 27

OFFICE USE
DISTRIBUTION ROOM

B

S/S #

MESSAGE NO. 002436 CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED No. Pages 1

FROM: David Winn NEA/ARN 21018 6250
(Officer name) (Office symbol) (Extension) (Room number)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION _____

<u>TO: (Agency)</u>	<u>DELIVER TO:</u>	<u>Extension</u>	<u>Room No.</u>
<u>OEGB</u>	<u>Ray Panter</u>	<u>395-5697</u>	<u>Rm. 351</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

FOR: CLEARANCE INFORMATION PER REQUEST COMMENT

REMARKS: _____

RECEIVED

81 JUN 12 P 4: 46

S/S Officer: *[Signature]*

ROBERT SHERWOOD DILLON

On June 1, 1981, the President announced his intention to nominate Robert Sherwood Dillon as Ambassador to Lebanon.

Mr. Dillon was Vice Consul in Puerto La Cruz, Venezuela from 1956-1958. He attended economic studies at Princeton University from 1958-1959. He attended Turkish Language Training (1959-60) at the Foreign Service Institute. He was Economic Officer in Izmir (1960-62) and Political Officer in Ankara (1962-66). He was Personnel Officer in the Department (1966-68), Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs (1968-69), and attended the NATO Defense College in Rome. From 1970-71, he was Deputy Principal Officer in Istanbul. He was Director of Turkish Affairs in the Department from 1971-74. He was Deputy Chief of Mission in Kuala Lumpur (1974-77), in Ankara (1977-80) and Deputy Chief of Mission in Cairo (1980-81).

Mr. Dillon was born January 7, 1929 in Chicago, Illinois. He received his B.A. in 1951 from Duke University. In 1971 he received the Meritorious Honor Award, and the Group Superior Honor Award in 1971. He is a resident of Arlington, Virginia.

June 4, 1981

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 9, 1981

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: CHARLES P. TYSON *ONT*
SUBJECT: Congressional Phone Call

I have received a telephone call from Jerry Dondero, Administrative Assistant to Senator Laxalt, requesting that the following calls be made to constituents of the Senator:

1. Former Lt. Governor Cliff Jones, a property owner in Lebanon. Jerry would like a brief call to Jones to listen to his concern about the situation of the Lebanese Christians. I have requested Ray Tanter to make this call. *ok*

2. [REDACTED] who had wanted to talk with Senator Laxalt re Iran. I discussed this with Geoffrey Kemp, who will return the call. Geoff has met with [REDACTED] several occasions outside the White House -- and said he is not anyone we would want inside the White House. *ok*

B6

3. A group of Nevada County Commissioners will be coming to Washington. Jerry Dandero and Sam Ballenger of Laxalt's staff have asked that the Commissioners be briefed on MX. I indicated that I would call them back with the name of an NSC staff member, if the request can be granted.

Recommend _____

Regret request _____

*Will Respond
Sun*

This is not done at NSC. Reference should be ref.

Check - In future, please make recommendations to me before asking any staff to call on a sub's leader, make outline things, hand-holding, etc etc etc - but we want to be careful as to those whom to

DECLASSIFIED / ~~RELEASED~~ IN PART

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NLS 899-024 #107

NARA DATE 5/19/06

10 10 27

JANET COLSON

Jc 10/1330

BUD NANCE

Bj 10/1900

DICK ALLEN

DA 14/1620

IRENE DERUS

id 15/0736

JANET COLSON

Jc 15/1243

BUD NANCE

KAY

CY TO VP

SHOW CC

CY TO MEESE

SHOW CC

C

C

C

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

#3423

MR. ALLEN'S NOTE SAYS:

Chuck,

In future, please make recommendations to me before asking any staff to call on a substantive matter. Routine things, hand-holding, etc. are OK - but we want to be careful as to those items to which we will respond.

RV

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

RVA HAS SEEN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

→ Tanter

INFORMATION

June 16, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: RAYMOND TANTER *RT*

SUBJECT: Meetings with Michelle Van Cleave
of Jack Kemp's Office

At Tab I are copies of my Weekly Reports of May 22 and June 12. In both, I mention meeting with Michelle Van Cleave. *(C)*

The two sessions held in my office provided her with background on the situation in Lebanon and Iraq. I have not discussed with her options under consideration. *(C)*

Yes, I am aware of what Kemp said in Israel; he is certainly out in front of the Administration in support of Israel's position. *(C)*

There will not be any further briefings for Michelle. If she requests, I will plead "time constraints" as the reason for not being able to meet with her. *(C)*

Attachments

Tab I - May 22 and June 12 Weekly Reports

Shaw

JK

CONFIDENTIAL

Review June 16, 1987

DECLASSIFIED

NLS 299-024 #108

CU NARA, DATE 5/19/06

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CONFIDENTIAL

June 12, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: RAYMOND TANTER *RT*
SUBJECT: Weekly Report *(U)*

Attended a lunch with a group of Pakistani officials under the auspices of Bob Pfaltzgraff's Center for International Studies. The upshot of the conversation at lunch concerned the Pakistani wish list for American weapons systems, with special reference to F-16 aircraft. *(C)*

Met with Dr. Avi Shlaim, a specialist on Israel's domestic politics as they impact on its national security decision making. Shlaim contends that the timing of Israel's strike into Iraq was motivated largely by electoral considerations of Prime Minister Begin. Shlaim agreed that there was consensus between the military and political leadership as to the need for the strike, but the issue of the timing was a consequence of the June 30th election date. *(C)*

Attended a reception of the American Lebanese League for Mr. Dory Chamoun. He contends that Israel's strike against Iraq should have little effect on Amb. Habib's mission because the Syrian army's goal was to weaken the Lebanese armed forces as a political factor in any settlement. That is to say, by driving out Muslims from the Lebanese armed forces, the Syrians could then reject the Lebanese armed forces as being an arm of the Christian Phalange. Thus the Habib mission was unlikely to result in any progress irrespective of Israel's strike into Iraq. *(C)*

Met with Michele Van Cleave of Congressman Jack Kemp's office. She wanted to be briefed informally on the situation in Lebanon and Israel's strike against Iraq. This is the second time I've met with her about Lebanon and I assume that such meetings have your approval. *(U)*

CONFIDENTIAL
Review Jun 12, 1987

→ They do not. I do not disapprove in principle, but what could you tell her that would not reveal our thinking? You're aware of what Kemp did last week in Israel. I presume. Write memo for Monday, etc, and perhaps on in advance of any such special situation.

DECLASSIFIED
NLS EQY-024/1 #109
CJ NARA DATE 5/19/06

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

May 22, 1981

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: RAYMOND TANTER (RT)

SUBJECT: Weekly Report

Lebanon Working Group

On May 17, I took part in a State chaired informal Working Group meeting on Lebanon (see separate memo #2952). ~~(S)~~

AWACs

The White House Public Liaison Office talk I mentioned giving in the May 15th Weekly Report was delivered in the Treaty Room, OEOB not in New York. Although I do not plan to subject myself to such roastings in the future, I will clear all talks with your office. ~~(U)~~

Fred Ikle asked me to help write his speech for delivery to AIPAC. He and I discussed appropriate language regarding how publicly to present the status of the F-15 enhancement package for Saudi Arabia as well as the compensation package for Israel. We agreed on some phrase such as the following:

"The exact nature of what will be the packages for Saudi Arabia and Israel has not yet been determined." ~~(S)~~

Diplomatic Contacts

There is no need to see you on whether I should meet again with Dr. Sergei Rogov of the USSR because he is departing for Moscow shortly. ~~(U)~~

Hill Contacts

Briefed Michelle Van Cleave of Jack Kemp's staff on Lebanon at her request. ~~(U)~~

~~SECRET~~

Review on May 22, 1987

DECLASSIFIED

NLS #99-02411 #110

in CN NARA DATE 5/19/06

~~SECRET~~

2

Outside Contacts

Professor Nwanze, Georgetown University, requests a briefing on the Presidency and Middle East foreign policy for about fifty UN Diplomats. The briefing would take place on Thursday, June 18, 1981, in the White House Family Theatre. In the past, Robert Hunter has spoken to such groups. Please let me know if you want me to accept the invitation. (U)

~~SECRET~~

LEBIANON

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

RVA HAS SEEN

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

June 15, 1981

TO: RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: DOUGLAS J. FEITH

FOR YOUR INFORMATION DURING YOUR MEETING
THIS AFTERNOON WITH PATRIARCH MAXIMOS.

ATTACHMENT

State 47578

[Handwritten checkmark]

*Dick:
Doug Feith says this
guy is very non-critical*

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

Feb. 25, 1981

007384

C.F.

4500

ME001-03

CO086

RM031

128

*****CONFIDENTIAL***** COPY

OP IMMED /PRIORITY
EE RUEHC #7578 56 3 6
C P 250215Z FEB 81
FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO AMEMBASSY BEIRUT IMMEDIATE 5756

INFO AMEMBASSY DAMASCUS PRIORITY 4435

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STATE 047578
E.O. 12 65: DECONTROL UPON RECEIPT

TAGS: PPDC, LF

SUBJECT: MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT REAGAN TO GREEK CATHOLIC
Patriarch

1. PLEASE DELIVER FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO GREEK CATHOLIC
Patriarch AT EARLIEST CONVENIENCE.

HIS BEATITUDE
SAXIMOS V. PAKIN

GREEK CATHOLIC Patriarch OF ANTIOCH AND ALL THE ORIENT, Beirut, Lebanon

YOUR BEATITUDE:

PERSONALLY AND ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, I WISH
TO CONVEY WARM WISHES FOR YOUR QUICK AND FULL RECOVERY
FOLLOWING THE RECENT ATTACK UPON YOUR PERSON. MAY GOD
CONTINUE TO PROVIDE YOU WITH HIS CARE AS YOU PURSUE
YOUR HOLY TASK.

SINCERELY,

RONALD REAGAN"

RECEIVED
NLS 99-024/1 # 111

BY CS, NARA, DATE 11/16/91

2. WHITE HOUSE DOES NOT PLAN TO RELEASE TEXT BUT HAS NO
OBJECTION IF RECIPIENT WISHES TO DO SO. HAIG
BT

*****WHSR COMMENT*****

COL,VP
EOB:NEA

PSN: 15844 PAGE 1 OF 1 TCR: 56 3: 8Z DTG:25 215Z FEB 81

*****CONFIDENTIAL***** COPY

810225

~~Enter file~~

81 JUN 12 AID: 26

JANET COLSON _____

BUD NANCE _____

DICK ALLEN _____

IRENE DERUS _____

JANET COLSON _____

BUD NANCE _____

KAY _____

CY TO VP _____

SHOW CC _____

CY TO MEESE _____

SHOW CC _____

CY TO BAKER _____

SHOW CC _____

CY TO _____

CY TO _____

Janet B-11

would you like to clear on this

Allen

Some minor changes

June 12, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR DODIE LIVINGSTON

FROM:

ALLEN J. LENZ 

SUBJECT:

Presidential Message for the American
Lebanese League

The attached Presidential message, drafted by the State Department, has the concurrence of the NSC Staff.

Attachment

Tab A - Message/American Lebanese League
B - Incoming correspondence

ACTION

June 11, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR ALLEN J. LENZ

FROM: RAYMOND TANTER *Janic for*

SUBJECT: Presidential Message for American
Lebanese League

The following proposed Presidential message was received from the State Department via telephone by my office and is transmitted to you in an effort to expedite response to Dodie Livingston.

A formal reply from the State Department will be forthcoming after having been cleared by their Executive Secretariat. The Desk Officer does not anticipate any changes to the text and it has my concurrence as is.

"Dear Friends:

It gives me great pleasure ~~personally~~ to express to you my congratulations and best wishes as you gather for the American Lebanese League's annual convention.

Americans of Lebanese origin are justly proud of their heritage. America's friendship for Lebanon is long standing; and our support for Lebanon's democracy and freedom has been enduring. The efforts of all Lebanese to rebuild their nation's unity and to secure a better life for themselves and their children ^{have} the full support of all Americans. We therefore applaud the positive measures undertaken by President Sarkis to consolidate the authority of the central government and to continue the task of social and economic reconstruction. I am confident that the American Lebanese League shares these ~~unassailable~~ goals.

Again, please accept my best wishes for a successful and fruitful convention.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan"

he won't be doing it personally, will he?

Dear Friends:

It gives me great pleasure ^{delete} [personally] to express to you my congratulations and best wishes as you gather for the American Lebanese League's annual convention.

Americans of Lebanese origin are justly proud of their heritage. America's friendship for Lebanon is longstanding, and our support for Lebanon's democracy and freedom has been enduring. The efforts of all Lebanese to rebuild their nation's unity and to secure a better life for themselves and their children ^{HAVE} ~~has~~ the full support of all Americans. We therefore applaud the positive measures undertaken by President Sarkis to consolidate the authority of the central government and to continue the task of social and economic reconstruction. I am confident that the American Lebanese League shares these ^{delete} [unassailable] goals.

Again, please accept my best wishes for a successful and fruitful convention.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

32-1015

June 10, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR ALLEN LENZ, NSC

SUBJECT: Biennial Convention of the AMERICAN LEBANESE LEAGUE, Arlington, Va. - June 18-20

Attached is a request for a Presidential message for the above event. Unfortunately, it did not reach me until today. The writer, Mr. Basil, needs the message by TOMORROW for printing in the souvenir program. I will try to see if he can hold open a page until Friday. Would it be possible for you to put a rush on this one and ask State for a draft which you can have cleared and to us by Friday morning. We can then get it finalized and picked up by Friday afternoon.

Since their last program had a Presidential message, we would like to be sure this year's includes one from President Reagan.

Thank you -- and please let me know if there is a problem.

DL/ck
DODIE LIVINGSTON
332-OEOB/Ext. 2941

JS:
Is this coming from State?
RT
11JUN

RT talked w/ David Winn



American Lebanese League P.O. Box 57163, Washington, D.C. 20037

PA

F. 4/4

22 May 1981

Ms. Ann Higgins
Director, Presidential Correspondence
White House
94 EOB
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Higgins:

The American Lebanese League (ALL) is holding its 6th Annual Convention June 18-21, 1981, at Stouffer's National Center Hotel, Crystal City, Arlington, Virginia. Among the printed materials to be prepared for the Convention is an Annual Year book (copy enclosed).

Representing the views of over two million Americans of Lebanese descent, the American Lebanese League would be honored to feature in its 1981 Yearbook a photograph and letter from the President of the United States.

With every good wish, we are,

Sincerely,

Jack J. Basil, Jr.
Jack J. Basil, Jr.
Convention Coordinator

JJB/jhf

enclosure



8118020

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

June 11, 1981

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Request from American Lebanese League for
Message from the President

The American Lebanese League has written to the President requesting a message for enclosure in the program being prepared for their annual convention June 18-20.

A proposed text is attached.

L. Paul Bremer, III
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

As stated

UNCLASSIFIED

REFERRAL

DATE: 10 JUN 81

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: TO: HIGGINS, A

SOURCE: BASIL, JACK J

DATE: 22 MAY 81

KEYWORDS: LEBANON

SUBJ: AMERICAN LEBANESE LEAGUE REQUEST PRESIDENTIAL MSG RE ANNUAL CONVENTION

REQUIRED ACTION: PREPARE DRAFT MSG

DUE DATE: 11 JUN 81

COMMENTS:

URGENT

Harold J. Lenz
FOR ALLEN J LENZ

STAFF DIRECTOR

----- FOR NSC USE ONLY -----

FOR INFO TANTER

F

O L B C

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR ALLEN LENZ, NSC

SUBJECT: Biennial Convention of the AMERICAN LEBANESE LEAGUE, Arlington, Va. - June 18-20

Attached is a request for a Presidential message for the above event. Unfortunately, it did not reach me until today. The writer, Mr. Basil, needs the message by TOMORROW for printing in the souvenir program. I will try to see if he can hold open a page until Friday. Would it be possible for you to put a rush on this one and ask State for a draft which you can have cleared and to us by Friday morning. We can then get it finalized and picked up by Friday afternoon.

Since their last program had a Presidential message, we would like to be sure this year's includes one from President Reagan.

Thank you -- and please let me know if there is a problem.

DL CLK
DODIE LIVINGSTON
332-OEOB/Ext. 2941

ACTION

June 11, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR BUD NANCE

FROM: RAYMOND TANTER *RT*

SUBJECT: Proposed response to Mrs. Owens from Edwin Meese

At Tab I is a memorandum from you to Mr. Meese forwarding a response to Mrs. D. B. Owens, as drafted by the State Department and edited by me, per your request (Tab III).

Mrs. Owens had written requesting information on U.S. policy toward the Voice of Hope radio/TV station and the south Lebanon militia enclave of Sa'ad Haddad.

RECOMMENDATION: That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Approve _____ As amended _____

Attachments

- Tab I - Memo to Edwin Meese
- A - Draft response to Mrs. Owens
- B - Copy of letter from Mrs. Owens
- II - Nance memo to L. Paul Bremer

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3370

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR EDWIN MEESE III

FROM: JAMES W. NANCE

SUBJECT: Proposed response to Mrs. Owens

In response to your request for a proposed response to Mrs. Owens, who had written you seeking information on U.S. policy toward the Voice of Hope radio/TV station and the south Lebanon militia enclave of Sa'ad Haddad, I submit the letter at Tab A.

Mrs. Owen's letter is at Tab B.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter to Mrs. Owens at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A - Ltr to Owens

Tab B - Incoming correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mrs. Owens:

Thank you for your letter of May 7 requesting information on U.S. policy toward the activities in south Lebanon of Sa'ad Haddad and the Voice of Hope radio station. I am sympathetic with your intention to help the Christians of Lebanon.

American policy is designed not only to help the Christians but also to bring about a national reconciliation in Lebanon among different religious groups. By backing an extension of the authority of the Government of Lebanon throughout the country, the United States hopes to help Lebanon move away from the present difficulties it is experiencing.

U.S. policy toward both Sa'ad Haddad and the Voice of Hope is derived from U.S. policy toward Lebanon. The United States firmly supports the unity, independence, and territorial integrity of Lebanon, and the efforts of the legitimately elected government of President Sarkis to reestablish the authority of the Lebanese central government throughout all of the country. In south Lebanon, the Lebanese government's representatives and military units, and units of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), are the only elements recognized by the U.S. Government as legitimately engaged in efforts to forestall violence and to stabilize this dangerous area.

Sa'ad Haddad is a former officer of the Lebanese Armed Forces who has refused for several years to accept the authority of the constitutional government of Lebanon. The Voice of Hope radio station and its associated short-wave radio and television transmitters are operated in Lebanon only on the basis of permission given by Sa'ad Haddad. The Lebanese Government has officially taken the position that the activities of the Voice of Hope, which broadcasts from Marj'uyoun, Lebanon, are being carried out against the express wishes of the Lebanese government and the laws and regulations governing radio and television broadcasting in the state of Lebanon.

Mrs. B. D. Owens
Route 6, Box 150
Ellensburg, Washington 98926

The Lebanese government has also formally protested to the U.S. Government about the activities of this American-owned and operated station, and has requested U.S. assistance in curtailing this violation of Lebanese law.

The question of the tax-exempt status of High Adventures Ministries is a matter which can be addressed only in the context of the U.S. tax code and the laws governing the activities of exempt organizations. The Internal Revenue Service has responsibility for the administering of U.S. tax laws, and any decision is, of course, reviewable in U.S. Court. The Department of State can neither grant nor revoke tax-exempt status. The Department has brought the activities of the Voice of Hope to the attention of the I.R.S. in order that it might take any action it may consider appropriate.

With respect to U.S. policy toward the Palestine Liberation Organization, at the time of the Sinai II Agreement in September 1975, the U.S. Government entered into an undertaking to the Government of Israel regarding the PLO and its participation in the peace process. That Agreement states that the United States "will not recognize or negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization so long as the Palestine Liberation Organization does not recognize Israel's right to exist and does not accept Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338." This Administration intends to abide fully by this undertaking. It represents an agreement freely entered into by the U.S., and we accord the highest importance to the adherence by this country to such obligations to friends. Our commitment to Israel and our anti-terrorism policy preclude any collusion with the PLO to harm the Christians of Lebanon.

I hope that this information will contribute to your understanding of this Administration's policy on Lebanon in general and on south Lebanon in particular. Again, let me thank you for your inquiry. Please rest assured that our Administration is working toward a national reconciliation in Lebanon.

Sincerely,

EDWIN MEESE III
Counsellor to the President

8116409

May 7, 1981
Rt. 6 Box 150
Ellensburg, WA 98926

Mr. Ed Meese
% White House
Washington, D.C. 205__

Re: High Adventure Ministries - Lebanon
Radio Station: Voice of Hope WORD 945 AM
Shortwave King of Hope 6.125 MHZ
TV Star of Hope

Dear Mr. Meese:

Why is the only Christian radio station in the Lebanon/Syria/Israel area being harrassed by our State Department?

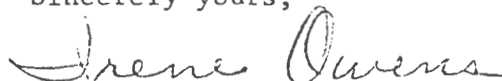
Why has our State Department joined forces with the Beirut PLO news paper IKE to get the Christian radio station off the air?

Why is Major Sa/ad Haddad, the born again Christian leader of Free Lebanon and Israel, who cares about Lebanon, being shunned while our State Department and the U.N. are working with the PLO and the Moslem dominated Syrians?

Why has our State Department threatened the High Adventure Ministries with losing their Christian non-profit status if they continue broadcasting from the Free Lebanon area?

Thank you, Mr. Meese, for your enfluence and care regarding this matter. President Reagan could not have a better man to help him than you and I appreciate and pray for you. God's wisdom and guidance rest upon you.

Sincerely yours,



(Mrs.) B. D. Owens

P.S. My husband and I are active "Reagan" Republicans. Dean is our county chairman. I am a precinct committeewoman and state committee-woman.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

8116409

May 23, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. L. PAUL BREMER, III
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE
SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: Why is the State Department So Bad?

I was asked to prepare an answer to the attached letter for Mr. Meese. In essence, the letter asks, "Why is the State Department so bad?" I could give my answer, but I thought it would be fairer if I let State give me a biased reply for the lady. Therefore, I request you have someone over there help me out with the questions in the letter.

"Bud"

James W. Nance
Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Attachment

Jerry — Remember Mr. MEESE is going
to have to sign this reply — not me.

5/25/81
5/25/81

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OPERATIONS CENTER

LEBANON WORKING GROUP

Situation Report No. 76

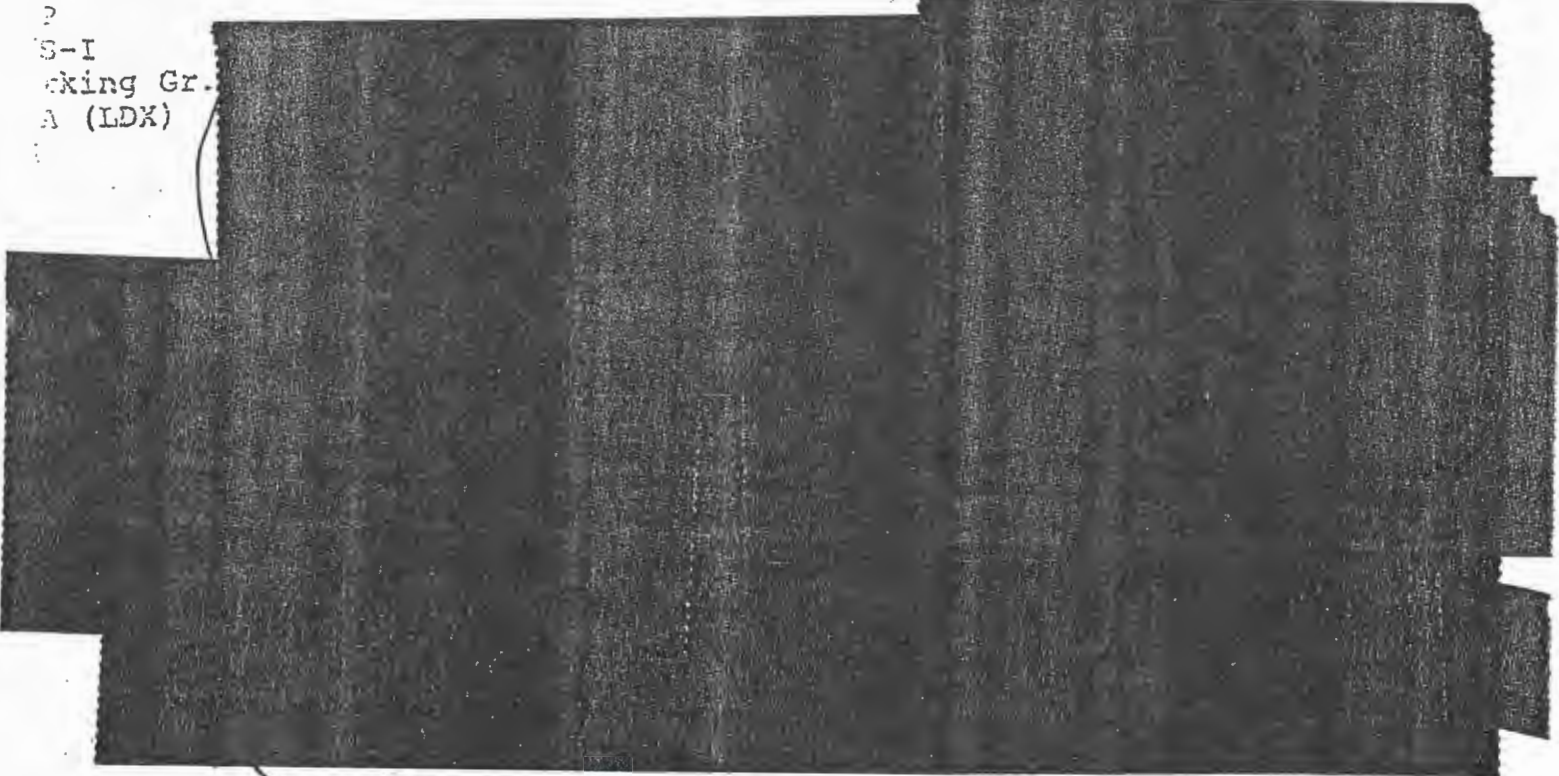


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Situation in Lebanon as of 1700 Hours EDT June 5, 1981

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1. Sadat/Begin Summit: Both our Embassies in Cairo and Tel Aviv report Prime Minister Begin's acceptance of President Sadat's urging that the Israeli Prime Minister give us more time, without a deadline, to resolve the crisis between Israel and Syria. According to Embassy Tel Aviv, Prime Minister Begin readily agreed to remove any deadlines and gave Ambassador Habib full support for his mission. Embassy Cairo indicates that President Sadat also urged Prime Minister Begin to refrain from hitting the Palestinians in southern Lebanon. We have no indication that Begin agreed to this second request.



3. Israeli Opinion: On the eve of Ambassador Habib's return to the area, Israeli dailies speculate about the possible outcome of the Ambassador's mission. Ha-aretz commented that there was growing conviction in Washington that Israeli operations in Lebanon must be restricted, that Israel had gone too far in its actions against Palestinians, and was too deeply involved in the defense of Lebanon's Christians.

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81 JUN 5 6:09

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RDS-4 6/5/01 (JOHNS, B.)

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NLR 12008-09816 # 57050

BY *[Signature]* NARA DATE 11/28/08

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NLS 109-024/1 # 112

By *[Signature]*, NARA, Date 11/16/01

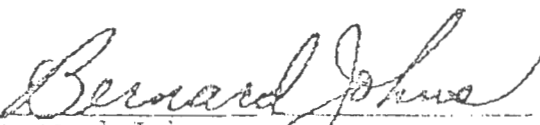
Deputy Defense Minister Zapori reportedly told Ha-aretz that Israel could not realistically tell the Syrians where to station missiles in their own country, but Israel would never give up the right to fly over Lebanese territory to strike terrorist targets or bases to avoid another "Yom Kippur-type surprise." Zapori stated that he did not think much of the mission, but he thought that as long as negotiations continue, Israel must see them through. Nor could Zapori see Israeli military or political gains, if Israel used other (meaning military) options.

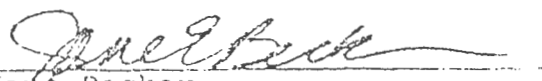
4. Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference: According to a Reuters report that Ha-aretz cited, the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference today gave its backing to the Quadripartite Arab Commission seeking to resolve Lebanon's civil strife. The Conference originally had planned to establish its own Lebanon Peace Commission, but decided instead to support the existing Commission of the Arab League.

5. Quadripartite Commission: Lebanese President Sarkis thought that the Quadripartite Commission's first order of business would be the reduction of tensions in Lebanon and establishing a cease-fire. Should this be achieved, then further progress could be made in other areas. Sarkis thought that much will depend upon the willingness of the Phalange to adopt a conciliatory position on Zahle and the Sannin ridge as well as Syrian insistence that the Phalange publicly renounce their links with Israel.

President Sarkis expressed the hope that Arab troops from countries other than Syria become part of the now entirely Syrian Arab Deterrent Forces. Sarkis thought the troops' presence along the confrontation line would significantly reduce the tension and violence. He doubted the efficacy, however, of introducing Arab troops from countries which had not originally constituted the ADF.

6. Security Situation: Beirut this morning once again erupted with the seemingly perennial clashes of small arms, machine-gun, RPG, mortar and artillery fire along the confrontation line. The heaviest exchanges reported were in the largely destroyed former commercial district. A cease-fire was reached by noon. The city has since been relatively quiet. According to official Radio Lebanon, Zahle was also quiet today. In the South, Israeli commandos this morning entered a village and blew up a house.


Bernard Johns
Lebanon Working Group


Jane Becker
Senior Watch Officer

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACTION

June 4, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: RAYMOND TANTER *RT*

SUBJECT: Request for Appointment with You
by Former Prime Minister of Lebanon

Met with Amin al-Hasez, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Lebanese Parliament. He is a former Prime Minister.

Hasez views in a nutshell: (1) it is an error for the USG to give priority to the Soviet threat over the Arab-Israel conflict, the core of which is the Palestinian issue; (2) if priority is not placed on the Palestinian problem, the Arab states cannot stand up to the Soviet threat; (3) the USG commitment to Israel makes it difficult to act on the Palestinian problem; (4) without a solution to the Palestinian problem that is not at the expense of Lebanon, partition will gradually occur; (5) the main problems in Lebanon are lack of leadership, weak political institutions, and foreign intervention; (6) the Syrian role in Lebanon evolved from peacekeeping after 1976 to isolating the Christians in order to dominate the rest of the country now.

Hasez was most interested in whether the NSC had a policy position on Lebanon and Syria. I declined to comment on one of his queries concerning U.S. policy towards Syria. His own opinion is that the USG probably favors a peacekeeping role for Syria and declines to press Syria too hard for fear of driving it further into the Soviet camp. Hasez is very worried that the USG will try to play a Syrian card vis a vis the Soviets at the expense of Lebanon.

Strongly recommend that you meet with him, if only for 10 or 15 minutes. He will be in town through tomorrow and can be reached at the Madison Hotel, Suites 925-927.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you agree to meet with Amin al-Hasez on Friday, June 5.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review June 4, 1987

DECLASSIFIED
NARA, DATE 5/19/88
MIS 199-0241, 4113
CIA

RVA, NAM, COL,
VP, FS/MR, (ED)

~~TOP SECRET/UMBRA/NOFORN/NOCONTRACT/ORCON~~



Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Current Analysis Series

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DECLASSIFIED

June, 4th 1981

NLRR 99-024/1, #114

BY AN NARA DATE 2/25/08

ARAB-ISRAELI HIGHLIGHTS

The Lebanese Crisis: The Palestinian Dimension (Entire Text: C)

The prospect of creating the framework for a new national entente among the various Lebanese factions inevitably will focus attention on the problem of the Palestinian community in Lebanon. The presence of 400,000 Palestinians--as refugees and PLO combatants--has upset an already precarious communal balance, weakened the central government, and assured Israeli and Syrian intervention in Lebanon.

In view of the size of the Palestinian community, the inability of the central government to control the PLO, and the absence of another refuge, a solution to Lebanon's Palestinian problem ultimately depends on a comprehensive Middle East peace. Meanwhile, steps can be taken to soften the impact of the Palestinian problem on the process of Lebanon's internal reconstruction.

First, the Cairo Accords of October 1969, which formalized the Palestinian presence in Lebanon and set guidelines for the Palestinian resistance movement, will have to be modified. Although these secret agreements legitimized the Palestinian military role in the Argoub region of southern Lebanon, they specified that participation in the "Palestinian revolution" must be reconciled with Lebanon's sovereignty and security. The PLO, however, particularly after its expulsion from Jordan in 1970, viewed the accord as an extra-territorial right and extended their military presence in the Beirut area and the South.

Disarming the guerrillas is not possible, but the Cairo accords could be reworked (perhaps under Arab League supervision) with a view toward negotiating a new arrangement between the PLO and the Lebanese government. Such a revised agreement might reconcile in principle the right of the Palestinians to "armed struggle" with the right of the government to exercise sovereignty over their own territory and to regulate the PLO's relations with the militias, particularly the Phalange. Arafat, who is reported to have taken Fatah out of operations into Israel, might agree to this type of

~~TOP SECRET/UMBRA/NOFORN/NOCONTRACT/ORCON~~
RDS-2 6/4/01

-2-

an arrangement. A way must be found, however, to deal with those rejectionist groups who continue to launch cross border raids. The Phalange, which initially endorsed the Cairo Accords in 1969, might also be persuaded, in the context of a national reconciliation, to accept a Palestinian presence in Lebanon in return for tight restrictions on Palestinian military activities and assurances that the Palestinians would not be regarded as a permanent element in the Lebanese political equation.

Second, the Lebanese government, in conjunction with UNIFIL, could begin to develop a means of ending the cycle of violence in the south. UNIFIL, under Callahan's command, has shown new energy in discharging its duties and could, in conjunction with the ongoing deployments of Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) units, extend its authority. Although the Israelis will not immediately agree to an erosion of Haddad's enclave, a serious LAF-UNIFIL security effort--supported by the US and Western Europe--could strengthen the Lebanese government and decrease the need for Israeli action. The moribund Israel-Lebanese Mixed Armistice Commission (ILMAC) could be revived to deal with border problems.

Other Developments

US HAWKS in Lebanon: USDAO Tel Aviv reports on June 3 that a US military officer observed a US-produced HAWK missile launcher with three HAWK missiles at Kafer Kela, Lebanon, one mile west of Metulla, Israel. (U)

INR Comment: The information seems well-founded, but is not yet considered confirmed. There appears to be no particular tactical advantage to siting the I-HAWKS in Lebanon that would outweigh the adverse political consequences of their discovery. (C)

Israeli Naval Strike: USDAO Tel Aviv reports that the IDF has confirmed that Israeli naval vessels shelled "terrorist targets" early on June 3. Israeli radio identified the target as a PFLP regional command base north of Tripoli near the Nahr Al-Barid refugee camp. (U)

Knesset Vote on Lebanon: Reuter reports that the Knesset by vote of 52-36 threw out a Labor Party complaint that Begin had pledged support to help Lebanese Christian militia units with air defense against Syrian forces in Lebanon without the Knesset's knowledge or approval. (U)

Drafted by: FO'Neill/AMiller
x23236 x28418

Cleared by: PHStoddard
x22402

Lebanon

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

June 1, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR ALLEN J. LENZ

FROM: RAYMOND TANTER *RT*

SUBJECT: General Issues Briefing Book - Lebanon & AWACs

My comments on Lebanon and AWACs are attached.

AWACS

On March 6, 1981, the Reagan Administration announced its intention to provide F-15 enhancement equipment and aerial surveillance equipment to Saudi Arabia. On April 1, the White House confirmed that the sale was to include 5 AWACS aircrafts. The Administration will consult with Congress regarding the development of this package and is expected to submit the package for Congressional approval by early fall.

* The President feels strongly about this decision. He firmly believes that U.S. strategic interests are served by a strong, stable Saudi Arabia willing to play an active role in maintaining the security of the Persian Gulf region.

~~* In addition, he believes that the decision will provide the basis for a more positive and productive dialogue with the Saudis concerning the peace process in the Middle East.~~


* The President ~~also~~ remains firmly committed to Israel's security, for moral as well as political and strategic reasons. In keeping with this commitment, we will ensure that this decision does not adversely affect Israel's security.

* The overall package is still in formation, and legislators and others should not commit themselves until it is in final form.

* Finally, in making this decision, the President was mindful of assurances given by the previous Administration that F-15s would not be equipped with enhanced capabilities. He believes, however, that the security situation in the region has deteriorated so much since 1978 (e.g. the change in Iran) that adhering to these previous statements of intent would not be in the U.S. national interest.

LEBANON

The Lebanese "missile crisis" prompted President Reagan to send Ambassador Philip Habib to the Middle East on May 6th in an effort to resolve tensions. U.S. efforts overall, and in the current crisis are guided by the following four points.

- * The U.S. supports the independence, national unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon.
- * We are continuing intensive efforts through diplomatic channels to defuse the present crisis and to find ways to resolve this dangerous situation by peaceful means.
- * ~~We are on record repeatedly as condemning the use of violence by any party in southern Lebanon.~~
- * Our objective in Lebanon is to prevent an outbreak of hostilities, reinforce the stature and authority of the legitimate Lebanese government and thwart Soviet attempts to exacerbate the situation.
- *  We are on record as condemning the use of Southern Lebanon territory by the Palestine Liberation Organization in attacks against the central government of Lebanon and against Israel.

MEMORANDUM

Kemp
3224
RT
CC
CEB

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET NOFORN~~

[REDACTED]

June 1, 1981

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: RAYMOND TANTER *RT*

SUBJECT: Fighting in Beirut -- Addendum to #3207

In the subject memo, I point out that Ambassador John Dean of the American Embassy, Beirut, is wrong to blame the resumption of shooting in Beirut on Israel's air strikes and commando raids of May 28-29.

B1

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President Sarkis believes Syria instigated the fighting (in Beirut) in an effort to break up the Lebanese Army and reduce it as a factor in any Lebanese political settlement... The Syrians for their part, believe the Army is Christian dominated and cannot be trusted to act as an impartial peacekeeping force. (C NF OC)

2000

Partly on the basis of Dean's faulty analysis, Secretary Haig sent a cable to Tel Aviv (State #139376) requesting that Sam Lewis express to Prime Minister Begin the Secretary's displeasure regarding Israel's military action.

Begin's strong negative reaction to the Lewis demarche (Tel Aviv #8616) suggests a deterioration in the GOI-USG relationship.

From my own analysis [REDACTED] I draw the following conclusions:

- o First, the Syrian Army's military actions in Beirut are out of step with the U.S. policy of trying to extend the authority of the central government of Lebanon. Consistent with U.S. policy, President Sarkis wants to expand the Lebanese Army's role along the Christian-Muslim confrontation line in Beirut and to introduce Army units as a buffer between Syrian and Phalange forces in the Zahlah area.

~~SECRET NOFORN~~

Cl. By 022628
Rvw. on June 1, 2011

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NLS #99-0241 #115
UN, NARA, Date *5/19/16*

DECLASSIFIED IN PART
NLR 11/25/16
BY *SP1* NARA DATE *11/25/16*
#59051

o Second, the Syrian Army's violence in Beirut is inconsistent with a Saudi scheme for an Arab solution to the current missile crisis. An element of the Arab solution is to replace the Syrians on the Sannin Ridge in Central Lebanon with units from the Lebanese Army. Contrary to Saudi policy, the Syrians are trying to break up the Lebanese Army and to reduce it as a factor in any political settlement.

o Third, since the Syrians are trying to eliminate the Lebanese Army as a political factor, how much confidence should the USG have in the Saudi effort to achieve a return to the status quo ante? Very little.

o Fourth, pessimism concerning Saudi diplomacy leads me to conclude that the USG is being duped to string Israel along while the Syrians reinforce their military position in Central Lebanon.

o Finally, since the pre-election period operates to constrain Israel's use of force against the Syrian missiles, Saudi diplomacy provides the Syrians with a convenient cover with which to cloak its military reinforcements in Lebanon.

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*Copy of this should go to Jeff Kemp
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 d. Jim L/ky*

81 JUN 2 AIO: 43

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Bl...
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...

JANET COLSON

2/1044

BUD NANCE

2/1105

DICK ALLEN

2/2380

IRENE DERUS

JANET COLSON

3/0732

BUD NANCE

JQ

KAY

Copy to Kemp for comment

CY TO VP

SHOW CC

CY TO MEESE

SHOW CC

CY TO BAKER

SHOW CC

CY TO DEAVER

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CY TO BRADY

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Lebanon
June, 1981

BACKGROUND

In view of your concern about statements by the Department of State, I am enclosing a brief chronology describing the events which led up to the killing of three United Nations soldiers by Sa'ad Haddad's militias on March 16, 1981, and the United States's association with a Security Council statement of March 19 addressing this attack.

- A. On February 26, 1981, Haddad made the following statement on the Voice of Hope: "We again make demands on the army command, the Governor of southern Lebanon, and the Prime Minister, to release the frozen salaries of army personnel of southern Lebanon, totalling approximately 20 million Lebanese pounds, within a period not exceeding 48 hours beginning this morning. We hope this demand will be met so that we will not be forced to take revenge, which would bring about numerous disasters far outweighing the frozen salaries."
- B. On February 28 and March 1, Haddad's militia fired six artillery shells into the city of Sidon.
- C. On March 1, the Voice of Hope carried a speech by Haddad in which he reiterated his call for the payment of salaries and said, "We are now firing some warning shells into the vicinity of Sidon, but we may fire them into the heart of Sidon. We hope that we will not be forced to do that, and we hope that the authorities will move quickly."
- D. On March 2, Haddad's militia fired four more shells into the Sidon area. Press reports stated that Haddad told reporters on the same day, "The deadline that I set for the payment of salaries has expired. I did not receive satisfaction. I consider, therefore, that I have the right to choose the location that I will hit. This will not necessarily be a town or a village. It could be public utility installations."
- E. On March 3, Haddad's militia fired two more shells into Sidon, one of which struck the Girl's Evangelical School there.
- F. On March 5, Haddad's militia fired into the town of Hasbayya, hitting a school in which nine children were wounded.

- G. On March 5, the Department of State press spokesman issued the following statement:

"As regards the south Lebanon situation, we have been deeply concerned and appalled by the threats coming from Sa'ad Haddad's militia along the border; that they will shell the city of Sidon if the Lebanese Government does not pay approximately \$5 million to his force.

"This action we consider to be criminal. We know that in recent days Haddad's militia has shelled several Lebanese towns and villages, leaving an estimated three persons dead and 21 wounded. One of the shells from the militia hit a school, injuring nine children."

- H. On March 16, Haddad's forces attacked a position of the Nigerian battalion of UNIFIL, killing three Nigerian soldiers and wounding eleven other troops, including several from the Lebanese army battalion stationed in the south.
- I. On the evening of March 17, Haddad issued a threat over the Voice of Hope to shell "without previous warning" any areas of southern Lebanon into which Lebanese Army troops were deployed. (A central focus of United States support for the Lebanese central government has been our program of FMS credit and training assistance to the Lebanese armed forces.)
- J. On March 19, 1981, the U.S. joined in a consensus statement issued by the United Nations Security Council which addressed the attack made by Haddad's forces on the Nigerian battalion of UNIFIL.

It is a matter of record that during this period, artillery and rocket fire was returned by Palestinian and other elements opposed to Haddad. On March 2, in addition, the Israeli air force conducted a bombing raid on positions north of Tyre. The particular shelling referred to in the above chronology, however, was directed at Lebanese civilian, not Palestinian guerrilla targets, and in conjunction with extortionist threats.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~SECRET/WNINTEL/NOFORN/CONTRACT/ORCON~~

July 18, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: GEOFFREY KEMP
RAYMOND TANTER

SUBJECT: Chronology of Events for Lebanon Crisis

Keep in mind in reading the event chronology that a list of events overemphasizes widely reported military operations that cause casualties and deemphasizes secret flows of arms into the area. Thus, Israel's military operations stand out relative to the Palestinians' receipt of significant military reinforcements. Air operations by Israel also receive more attention than shelling from artillery and rocket launchers by Palestinians. ~~(c)~~

For about eight weeks until July, the Palestinians have been relatively inactive in terms of military operations against Israel. The Palestinians, however, have used this period of quiet to acquire significant reinforcements to their military capability from Libya, Syria, and the Communist Bloc. ~~(c)~~

New supplies include about sixty T-34 tanks and a number of T-54/5 tanks supplied by Hungary via Syrian ports. The tanks serve in a brigade of the Palestine Liberation Army under the command of Fatah. Armored personnel carriers and tanks were supplied to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command (PFLP-GC) and to the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP). Most of the tanks are located in the region of Sidon. Libya and Syria supplied Fatah, the PFLP-GC and the DFLP with artillery pieces and rocket launchers mounted on trucks. The most important enhancement of Palestinian military capability during the mid-June to mid-July period is in the form of BM-21 multiple rocket launchers, which greatly improves both the volume and rate of fire for shelling Israel's border towns. (~~S/WNINTEL-NOFORN-NO CONTRACT~~)

Chronology follows:

~~SECRET/WNINTEL/NOFORN/CONTRACT/ORCON~~

DECLASSIFIED

NLS f99-024/ #116ON NARA, DATE 5/19/04

LEBANON CRISIS CHRONOLOGY

- 1975-76 Lebanese civil war between Christians and an alliance of leftist Muslim and Palestinian forces.
- October 1976 Riyadh and Cairo Summits of heads of Arab states ended general hostilities in Lebanon and created 30,000-man Arab Deterrent Force to police ceasefire ordered by these summits.
- November 10, 1976 Syrian forces enter Beirut as advance contingents of the Arab peacekeeping force; Saudi Arabia, South Yemen, the United Arab Emirates and the Sudan also send contingents.
- February 1976 Fayadiyah affair where Lebanese Army reservists clashed with Syrian forces, prompting Christian militias to join the fighting against the Syrians, was a turning point in relations between Damascus and the Maronites. Originally the ADF intervened on the side of the Christians in 1976.
- Fall 1978 Clashes between Syrians and Christians resulted in the ADF leaving Beirut's Christian areas.
- Mid-1979 All non-Syrian units out of the ADF.
- July 7, 1980 Phalange defeats Camille Shamun's National Liberal Party militia; virtual elimination of rival and emergence as the dominant Christian force in Lebanon.
- December 1980 Intra-Christian fighting between the Phalange and National Liberal Party militias in the Bekaa Valley town of Zahlah; Syrian ADF intervenes to stop fighting but suffers casualties; Phalange-Syrian clashes result. Ceasefire ends fighting but tensions remain high in the area with Phalange in the city and the Syrians controlling the area around it.
- December 23, 1980 Phalange-dominated Lebanese Front coalition releases "Historic Document" proposing decentralized system to replace present government form and calling for the removal of Syrians and Palestinians from Lebanon.

December 1980 Syria insists entire Bekaa Valley and main Beirut-Damascus Highway are vital to its own national security; claims it has no interest in occupying the city of Zahlah but must control the roads and area around it.

March 31, 1981 Firing breaks out along the demarcation lines in Beirut and clashes between Christian militiamen and Syrian troops occur in Zahlah.

March-April 1981 Syrian ADF statement cites Phalange road-building effort to link Zahlah with the Christian-heartland to the northwest as triggering the latest clashes and posing a direct threat to the ADF; calls for removal of Phalange militiamen from Zahlah.

April 1, 1981 Heavy fighting breaks out between Syrian troops and Christian militias in and around Zahlah.

April 2, 1981 Serious clashes resume in Zahlah and fighting spreads to Beirut where heavy exchanges of rocket, artillery and mortar fire along the "greenline" involve Lebanese Army and Syrian forces.

April 3, 1981 The Lebanese cabinet meets in an extraordinary session at the request of President Sarkis amid fears of a deep national split following heavy clashes in Beirut and Zahlah.

April 4, 1981 U. S. Secretary of State Haig travels to the Middle East to visit Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

April 5, 1981 Lebanese split over involvement of the Lebanese Army in recent fighting; the leftist National Movement alliance orders a mobilization.

April 5, 1981 Bachir Gemayel, Commander of the Lebanese Forces and the Phalange militia, sends a cable to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim asking for UN troop deployment to replace the Syrians.

April 6, 1981 France seen favoring UN Security Council meeting over Lebanon.

April 7, 1981 Fighting continues unabated in Beirut and Zahlah.

April 7, 1981 Syria makes it clear it will not compromise on Zahlah and insists on being in command of any Lebanese Army contingent deployed to the Bekaa Valley town.

April 7, 1981 Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam confers with Lebanese leaders on the worsening crisis in Lebanon.

April 8, 1981 Haig assures Sarkis of US support to his government; Syria refuses to receive US Deputy Assistant Secretary Draper.

April 8, 1981 News reports from Paris say France would support the deployment of UN troops in Lebanon if its government would agree.

April 8, 1981 A truce ordered by Lebanese President Sarkis takes effect in the afternoon.

April 8, 1981 PLO chairman Yasir Arafat says Palestinians will refrain from getting involved in Lebanon's internal events.

April 15, 1981 Begin admits publicly Israel is aiding the Christians in the north.

April 17, 1981 Phalange Party head Pierre Gemayel says he is prepared to negotiate with the Syrians.

April 17, 1981 Libyan offer to install surface-to-air missiles in southern Lebanon.

April 18, 1981 Fighting along Beirut's dividing "green-line" resumes.

April 19, 1981 Christian militia commander Major Sa'ad Haddad's forces in southern Lebanon shell Sidon.

April 20, 1981 Fierce fighting breaks out in Beirut and its suburbs as well as in southern Lebanon. Shells fall as far north as Juniyah.

April 20, 1981 National Movement head and Druze leader Kalid Jumblatt rejects Algerian mediation offers and a proposal by Kuwait for a round-table conference of the warring factions in Lebanon.

April 21, 1981 PLO Chief Arafat announces acceptance of Kuwaiti offer to host a round-table conference on Lebanon.

April 21, 1981 Fighting escalates in Beirut, closing the international airport.

April 22, 1981 Lebanese President Elias Sarkis orders another truce.

April 22, 1981 Eight people are killed in Zahlah as the town comes under shelling.

April 23, 1981 Palestine Liberation Organization issues general mobilization order calling to duty all males aged 16-49.

April 24, 1981 Agreement reportedly reached for consolidating ceasefire in Zahlah.

April 25, 1981 Syrian ADF forces mount an operation to clear Phalange forces from the Sannin ridges around Zahlah.

April 28, 1981 Khaddam returns to Beirut for further talks with government, political and militia leaders.

April 28, 1981 Israeli Air Force shoots down two Syrian helicopters in the Bekaa Valley.

April 29, 1981 Syrians move SA-6 surface-to-air missiles into the Bekaa Valley around Zahlah.

April 30, 1981 Israel threatens to take action if the missiles are not withdrawn.

May 2, 1981 100-man Lebanese Army unit sent to southern Lebanon to serve the UNIFIL.

May 4, 1981 Habib named as special US Presidential emissary with mission to visit the Middle East to attempt to defuse the crisis.

May 6-8, 1981 Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kornienko in Damascus.

May 7-9, 1981 Habib in Beirut for talks with Lebanese leaders.

May 9-10, 1981 Habib in Damascus to meet with President Assad.

May 9, 1981 Heavy shelling in Beirut along the confrontation line.

May 10-11, 1981 Habib in Jerusalem for talks with Prime Minister Begin.

May 11, 1981 Begin in Knesset speech reveals attack ordered on SA-6's for April 30 but cancelled because of weather.

May 12, 1981 Habib visits Damascus for further discussions.

May 13, 1981 Beirut International Airport resumes operations; Habib arrives in Beirut.

May 13, 1981 Lebanese Government publicizes details of Sarkis' call to Syrian President Assad expressing "sympathy and solidarity in the face of current challenge."

May 14, 1981 Habib returns to Jerusalem for further discussions.

May 14, 1981 Syrian SA-6 missiles in Lebanon down Israeli reconnaissance drone.

May 15, 1981 National Movement calls for general national mobilization in anticipation of Israeli military action.

May 16, 1981 Habib travels to Saudi Arabia for official talks on the Lebanese crisis; Saudi Deputy Commander of the National Guard dispatched to Damascus.

May 17, 1981 Saudi Foreign Ministry statement reaffirms government's support for the Lebanese government and Syrian ADF forces stationed in Lebanon.

May 17, 1981 President Reagan meets with Saudi Prince Turki in Washington.

May 18, 1981 Habib meets with Assad in Damascus.

May 18, 1981 Lebanese Army company sent to serve with UNIFIL in south Lebanon.

May 19, 1981 Habib travels to Israel. Begin announces Israel will not go to war unless attacked.

May 20, 1981 Arab League Foreign Ministers' Conference announced for May 22 in Tunis.

May 22, 1981 Habib arrives in Beirut; the Arab League Foreign Ministers' Conference opens in Tunis; dependents of Soviet diplomatic staff leaving the Lebanese capital.

May 22, 1981 Israeli frogmen sink a merchant ship in Sidon harbor.

May 23-27, 1981 Habib in Israel for discussions.

May 23, 1981 Syrians shoot down an Israeli remotely piloted reconnaissance vehicle (drone) over Lebanon.

May 27, 1981 President Reagan says Habib has made progress and will return to the area following consultations in Washington.

May 28, 1981 Habib enroute to Washington.

May 28, 1981 Israeli air strikes on Palestinian targets south of Damur; Israelis claim they are in response to firing of Libyan-manned SA-9 missiles at Israeli reconnaissance aircraft; first strikes since April 29.

May 28, 1981 Syrian and Lebanese foreign ministers meet in Shtawah to discuss the security situation in Zahlah and preparations for the upcoming Bayt ad-Din meeting of the Arab League conciliation committee.

May 29, 1981 Israeli seaborne raid against Palestinian targets near Damur.

May 31, 1981 Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam publicly confirms that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have resumed their payments to the Arab Deterrent Force.

June 2-3, 1981 Israeli air and sea strikes against Palestinian targets north of Tripoli around the Nahr al-Barid Palestinian refugee camp.

June 2, 1981 Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam visits Saudi Arabia and delivers a message from President Assad to King Khalid.

June 3-4, 1981 President Sadat meets with Prime Minister Begin in Sharm al-Sheikh.

June 5, 1981 Habib departs for the Middle East, stops in Paris and Geneva.

June 7-8, 1981 Arab League conciliation committee, consisting of the Kuwaiti, Saudi, Syrian and Lebanese foreign ministers and the Arab League secretary general, meets at Bayt ad-Din; President Sarkis chairs the session called to discuss national reconciliation and the security situation in Lebanon.

June 7, 1981 Israelis bomb the Iraqi nuclear facility at Tuwaitha outside Baghdad.

June 8, 1981 Israelis publicly announce their successful raid on Iraq's nuclear facility.

June 9, 1981 Habib returns to Beirut to meet Lebanese government, political and militia leaders in a second round of discussions aimed at defusing the Lebanese crisis.

June 12, 1981 UN Security Council meets on the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear facility at Tuwaitha.

June 13, 1981 Syrian MIG-21s down Israeli remotely piloted reconnaissance vehicle northeast of Damascus.

June 13-15, 1981 Habib meets with Saudi leaders in Riyadh.

June 15, 1981 Phalange party leader Pierre Jumayyil publicly denies party ties to Israel, expresses party willingness to sign with other Lebanese parties agreement rejecting ties with Israel.

June 15, 1981 Israeli Prime Minister Begin renews threat to take military action against Syrian missiles in Lebanon if Habib makes no progress in getting them removed.

June 15-16, 1981 Habib in Damascus for talks with President Assad.

June 17, 1981 Habib travels to Israel for talks with Israeli leaders.

June 18, 1981 Lebanese Parliament meets for first time since later fighting began April 2.

June 30, 1981 Israel's Elections.

June 30, 1981 End of siege of Zahlah; implementation of security agreement at Zahlah and withdrawal of non-resident Phalange militia from the city. Butrus to Damascus for talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Kahddam.

July 2, 1981 Saudi and Kuwaiti Ambassadors to Beirut for preparatory talks on Conciliation Committee Meeting scheduled for Saturday, July 4.

July 4, 1981 Arab Conciliation Committee members -- Saudi, Kuwaiti and Syrian Foreign Ministers -- meet with former President Franjyah.

July 4-5, 1981 Bayt ad-Din Conciliation Committee meets under Sarkis; announces next meeting scheduled for July 25.

July 6, 1981 Bashir Jumayyil sends letter rejecting ties to Israel to President Sarkis.

July 7, 1981 Israeli drone downed over Lebanon; Syria Claims its ADF units shot it down while Israel claims drone was lost because of "technical failures."

July 10-12, 1981 Israeli aircraft strike Palestinian positions in Lebanon. Attack intended to destroy Libya-supplied SA-9 missile batteries and Palestinian artillery positions near Ad Damur south of Beirut. Israelis last struck Libyan SA-9 sites in May and have expressed concern since then over the continuing Libyan shipments of weapons to Palestinians. The Israeli attack on Sunday also is intended in retaliation for Palestinian rocket attacks on Kiryat Shemona that followed Israeli air strikes near An Nabitiyah on Friday.

July 12, 1981 Habib visits Tel Aviv/Israel.

July 13, 1981 Habib travels to Saudi Arabia.

July 13, 1981 Lebanon protests Israel's bombing of July 10 and 12 to UN Security Council President.

July 13, 1981 McFarlane meets with Begin in Jerusalem.

July 14, 1981 McFarlane meets with Begin in Jerusalem.

July 15, 1981 PLO attacks two towns in Northern Israel with rockets (Kiryat Shmona and Nahariyya): three dead and 25 wounded. ~~These are first attacks against the border towns in over two years.~~

July 15, 1981 In retaliation for the shelling, Israelis shell Palestinian targets in southern Lebanon. Also, Israel downs a Syrian MIG-23 aircraft that challenges Israel's bombing of PLO concentrations in Lebanon. Shootdown occurs during attack on Palestinian bases near Sidon and An Nabatiyah and marks fourteenth Syrian aircraft lost in combat with Israelis since mid-1979.

July 15, 1981 Israel protests PLO attacks on northern Israeli border towns to UN Security Council President.

July 15, 1981 UN Under Secretary calls US UN Mission to register strong concern about continuing violence in the Lebanese border areas.

July 15-16, 1981 Major Haddad's Christian militia forces that are allied with Israel, shelled Sidon Lebanon five times but with few casualties.

July 16, 1981 Israelis again shell Palestinian targets in southern Lebanon as fighter aircraft strike Palestinian positions and destroy bridges over the Litani and Zahreni rivers; Palestinians respond by rocketing northern Israel.

July 17, 1981 Israeli airstrikes against Palestinian targets including Fatah's headquarters in Beirut, bridges over the Zahreni and Litani rivers and Palestinian positions in southern Lebanon; Palestinians responded by firing rockets into northern Israel.

July 17, 1981 Habib in Saudi Arabia on way to Jerusalem.

July 24

Handwritten notes:
Habib negotiated a cease fire
Habib return to State