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JY

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

TR

- X-MEDIA
- H-INTERNAL

Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS
FOR PRESIDENT'S
SCHEDULED
APPOINTMENTS FOR

6 E P 1 6 8 3

Subject Codes:

1) Subject: List of invitees attendees for
meeting of the National Security Planning
Group

P R 0 0 7 - 0 1

2) Ceremony honoring Hispanic Service in
America's Defense

F G 0 0 6 - 1 2

3) Meeting with supporters of tuition
tax credits to discuss legislative
plans

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-

-

N D 0 1 6 -

4) Interview with Newsweek Magazine
on the Middle East

H U 0 1 3 - 7 9

-

5) Meeting with members of the Republican
National Committee

F I 0 1 0 - 0 2

L E -

-

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P R 0 1 6 -

P U -

C O 0 0 1 - 0 7

P L 0 0 5 - 0 4

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ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMHNL		RSZ			C	

Referral Note:

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

The President has seen _____



Friday, September 16, 1983

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker/Meese/Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Clark)	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Ceremony Honoring Hispanic Service in America's Defense</u> (Whittlesey/Henkel)	Rose Garden (TAB A) (draft remarks attached)
10:00 am (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:00 am (20 min)	<u>Meeting with supporters of tuition tax credits</u> (Whittlesey/Fuller/Duberstein)	Cabinet Room (TAB B)
11:25 am (15 min)	<u>Briefing for Interview</u> (Gergen/Speakes)	Oval Office (TAB C)
11:40 am (15 min)	<u>Interview with Newsweek Magazine</u> (Gergen/Speakes)	Oval Office
11:55 am (5 min)	<u>Photo with Prince Philippe of Belgium</u> (Clark)	Oval Office (distributed separately)
12:00 m (75 min)	<u>Luncheon with Members of the Republican National Committee</u> (Tuttle/Rollins/Rosebush)	Residence (TAB D)
1:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Private Meeting</u>	Oval Office
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>NSPG Meeting</u> (Clark)	Situation Room
Afternoon N	<u>To Camp David</u>	Camp David

UNP 9/15/83
4:00 pm

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Friday, September 16, 1983



9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker/Meese/Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Clark) SHULTZ, POINDOXTER, STONE TEICHER, SAPIA - BOSCH	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Ceremony Honoring Hispanic Service in America's Defense</u> (Whittlesey/Henkel)	Rose Garden (TAB A) (draft remarks attached)
10:00 am (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:00 am (20 min)	Meeting with supporters of <u>tuition tax credits</u> (Whittlesey/Fuller/Duberstein) (TAB B)	Cabinet Room
11:25 am (15 min)	<u>Briefing for Interview</u> (Gergen/Speakes) (TAB C)	Oval Office
11:40 am (15 min)	<u>Interview with Newsweek Magazine</u> (Gergen/Speakes)	Oval Office
11:55 am (5 min)	<u>Photo with Prince Philippe of Belgium</u> (Clark) (distributed separately)	Oval Office
12:00 m (75 min)	<u>Luncheon with Members of the Republican National Committee</u> (Tuttle/Rollins/Rosebush) (TAB D)	Residence
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UNP 9/15/83
4:00 pm

NSPG

EXECUTIVE PROTECTIVE SERVICE

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

Please admit the following appointments on September 16, 1983

for The President of White House :
(Name of person to be visited) (Agency)

State:
Secretary George P. Shultz ✓

OSD:
Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger ✓

Justice:
Attorney General William French Smith ✓

OMB:
Dr. Alton Keel ✓

CIA:
Mr. William J. Casey ✓

JCS:
General John W. Vessey, Jr. ✓

USUN:
Ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick ✓

White House:
Mr. Edwin Meese, III ✓
Mr. James A. Baker, III ✓
~~Judge William P. Clark~~
Admiral John M. Poindexter ✓

NSC:
Mr. Robert M. Kimmitt ✓
Mr. Kenneth E. deGraffenreid ✓

MEETING LOCATION

Building West Wing White House Requested by Carol Cleveland

Room No. Situation Room Room No. 372 Telephone 3044

Time of Meeting 2:00 p.m. Date of request Sept. 15, 1983

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

DO NOT DUPLICATE THIS FORM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 15, 1983

INTERVIEW WITH NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE

DATE: Friday, September 16, 1983
PLACE: Oval Office
TIME: 11:40 (15 minutes)
FROM: Dave Gergen *DF*
Larry Speakes

I. PURPOSE

To be interviewed by Newsweek magazine for a story they are doing on the Middle East.

II. PARTICIPANTS

The President *GERGEN*
Mel Elfin, Washington Bureau Chief *SPEAKES*
Eleanor Clift, White House Correspondent
Tom DeFrank, White House Correspondent

III. PRESS PLAN

A Newsweek photographer will shoot the first two minutes of the interview. The interview will be published in a Q & A format in next Monday's issue of Newsweek.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

After initial pleasantries, the interview will proceed.

V. REMARKS

No formal remarks. Briefing material is attached.

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Doc



Friday, September 16, 1983

9:02

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker/Meese/Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> <i>9:23 -</i> (Clark), <i>POINDRELL, HOWARD TEICHER, M. SARAH BUSH,</i> <i>MR. MICHAEL SHULTZ, EM. JB, MKO</i>	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Ceremony Honoring Hispanic Service in America's Defense</u> (Whittlesey/Henkel)	Rose Garden (TAB A) (draft remarks attached)
10:00 am (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:00 am (20 min)	<i>10:55 - 11:00</i> <i>PHOTO OPP</i> <u>Meeting with supporters of</u> <i>11:00 - 11:20</i> <u>tuition tax credits</u> (Whittlesey/Fuller/Duberstein)	Cabinet Room (TAB B)
11:25 am (15 min)	<u>Briefing for Interview</u> <i>12:24 -</i> (Gergen/Speakes)	Oval Office (TAB C)
11:40 am (15 min)	<u>Interview with Newsweek Magazine</u> <i>11:46 - 12:05</i> (Gergen/Speakes)	Oval Office
11:55 am (5 min)	<u>Photo with Prince Philippe of Belgium</u> (Clark)	Oval Office (distributed separately)
12:00 m (75 min)	<u>Luncheon with Members of the Republican National Committee</u> (Tuttle/Rollins/Rosebush)	<i>12:12 - 1:37</i> Residence (TAB D)
1:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Private Meeting</u> <i>1:41 -</i> <i>SHULTZ</i>	Oval Office
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>NSPG Meeting</u> <i>2:12 - 3:03</i> (Clark)	Situation Room
Afternoon N	<i>3:14 RESIDENCE</i> <u>To Camp David</u>	Camp David

3:35 Camp David (Approx)


UNP 9/15/83
4:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 16, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVE FISCHER

FROM: M. B. OGLESBY, JR. 

SUBJECT: Attendance at Hispanic Ceremony

The following Members of the House of Representatives were in attendance today at the Rose Garden ceremony with the President honoring Hispanic service in America's defense:

Congressman Baltasar Corrada (D-Puerto Rico)
Congressman Carlos Moorhead (R-California)
Congressman Eldon Rudd (R-Arizona)

Staff

Thomas R. Donnelly, Jr.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CEREMONY HONORING HISPANIC SERVICE IN AMERICA'S DEFENSE

DATE: September 16, 1983

TIME: 9:45 - 10:00am

LOCATION: The Rose Garden

FROM: FAITH RYAN WHITTLESEY

FRW

I. PURPOSE

To recognize the contributions Hispanic Americans have made in America's defense.

II. BACKGROUND

Americans of Hispanic heritage have contributed much in defense of our nation. The outstanding dedication and patriotism of the Hispanic community to these United States is represented by the Hispanic American Flag and General Officers, Medal of Honor recipients, officers, other enlisted personnel and veterans.

III. PARTICIPANTS

A final list of attendees to be provided by the social office.

IV. PRESS COVERAGE

To be determined

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Provided by the advance office.

Attachment: remarks provided by speechwriters.

SEP 16 1983
10 14 12
10 14 12

(Dolan)
September 15, 1983
5:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: HISPANIC DEFENSE SPEECH
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1983

I want to extend to all of you a warm welcome. Many ceremonies are held here in the Rose Garden -- all of them for important purposes -- but I don't mind telling you this moment is special for me -- and for the American people.

During the Korean War, James Michener wrote about the lonely and sometimes thankless life endured by those who wear their country's uniform. In the final scene of his novel, The Bridges at Toko Ri, an admiral stands on the darkened bridge of his carrier watching pilots take off on missions from which he knows they may never return. And as he waits he asks in the silent darkness, "Where did we get such men?" Almost a generation later, I asked that same question when our POWs were returned from savage captivity in Vietnam. "Where did we find such men?"

Today, as so many proud men and women continue to serve their country and the cause of freedom, millions of Americans wonder with me in awe and gratitude, how are we so lucky to have them? Where did we find them? The truth is, of course, we find these young Americans where we have always found them, in our villages and towns, on our city streets, in our shops and on our farms.

And, yes, we have found them most especially and most proudly among the ranks of Americans of Hispanic descent. Now a word needs to be said on this point. We are here today in the presence of authentic heroes. Those of you before me have

achieved in life not as a result of any special treatment, or artificial quotas, or political favoritism, but as talented individuals, on your own. Your acts of personal sacrifice and valor, too numerous to relate, are part of the thrilling story of Hispanic heroes in defense of freedom, a story so powerful and moving it sometimes defies belief.

Since the Civil War, Americans of Hispanic descent have been winning Medals of Honor -- to this date there have been 36 such winners, an incredible number all out of proportion to the percentage of the Hispanic population in America. The stories of these Americans, the stories of many of you here today who were wounded, decorated and promoted in your country's service, account for some of the most astonishing acts of valor and personal sacrifice in the history of our Nation's armed services.

You know, I must tell you, I saw a wonderful film recently with a story about, believe it or not, a street -- a street in an Hispanic neighborhood -- what used to be called 2nd Street in Silvis, Illinois. At the end of it is a monument to eight heroes from this street who gave their lives in defense of America. In fact, from 22 families on this block, 87 men served in World War II, Korea and Vietnam. In World War II and Korea, 57 men -- soldiers, sailors and Marines -- came from that street. The two Sandoval families sent thirteen, six from one family, seven from the other, and three of the Sandoval sons never came back. I think you'll agree with one man in the film who says they so willingly defended America because it was for them -- as for all of us -- a place of opportunity. I think you'll agree with his

words when he said, "I don't think there's anymore to prove than has been proven on this street." And perhaps you'll understand why the name of 2nd Street in Silvis, Illinois was changed a few years back. The new name is Hero Street.

But Hero Street is only one Hispanic contribution to America's defense. Indeed, "First in, last to leave," seem to be the watchwords of Hispanic American heroism. One of the units to fight the first major battle of the Civil War was Hispanic, one of the last units of the Confederacy to fight on after Lee's surrender was Hispanic. Hispanic members of the New Mexico National Guard were among the original cadre of Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders. Among your number have been the first American flyer to be shot down over Vietnam; the first American to escape from captivity in North Vietnam and make his way to freedom through communist infested territory; the last Marine to leave South Vietnam, a young sergeant who had also fought in the early years of the Vietnam War; and of course the last American to have received the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry.

And it is with a special sense of gratitude that we remember the supreme sacrifice of Staff Sergeant Alexander Ortega and Corporal Pedro Valle -- gallant Marines who recently gave their lives in the service of peace in Beirut, Lebanon.

Hispanic Americans continue to excell in the Department of Defense mission, which is to preserve peace through strength. We have with us today bright and dedicated young men and women from our service academies, our enlisted ranks, and our officers corps. We also find more and more Hispanic general and flag

officers, many of whom are here today, providing strong and sensitive leadership in promoting peace within this hemisphere and around the world. Our fine Hispanic military women are equal partners with their male colleagues on the defense team. They are competing successfully in many non-traditional career fields and are advancing rapidly. And the Hispanic heritage of strong family values has particularly enriched our American military community. Here I would like to pay special tribute to our military spouses and family members whose sacrifices on behalf of this great Nation too frequently go unnoticed. America owes you special thanks.

This record of honor is one that Americans of Hispanic descent take great pride in. It is part of the proud heritage they pass on to their children. And, by the way, in case you haven't heard, at our request the U.S. Postal Service will be issuing a commemorative stamp in honor of this enormous and awe-inspiring record.

But let me assure you, this record of valor all Americans take pride in. And that is the real importance of this ceremony. We celebrate this day just as we have celebrated the events of Hispanic Heritage Week. We pay tribute to Americans of Hispanic descent, but especially to the culture and the values that bred in men and women like yourselves a respect for family, work, neighborhood and religion, a belief in duty to God and country and fellowman.

More than ever, today, America needs these values and ideals. More than ever, America needs your example. And so we

honor you today not just because of our pride in what you achieved, but because you live by the values and beliefs that account for America's greatness, that keep her strong and free.

We are just emerging now from a time when many people here in Washington thought the business of governing meant only assembling coalitions of special interest groups that could vote or exert pressure or push government in a certain direction. Yes, government must address the legitimate rights and concerns of individual Americans and social, ethnic or racial groups they belong to. But I have always believed that it is ideas, it is hope and idealism, that count most with the American people. When they speak out on the issues of the day, when they go to the polls, most Americans, especially Hispanic Americans, know how high the stakes are; they know their children's future is at stake; they know the future of freedom depends not on what's in it for me, but on the ethic of what's good for the country -- what will serve and protect freedom; and they pass this precious gift on to future generations.

You have dedicated your lives to that proposition. You stand ready to defend America today just as valiantly as you have in the past. You do so because America and all she stands for mean more to you than self interest or personal gain ever could. The calculus of the self seeking is not for you -- duty, honor and country are. "A man wouldn't sell his life to you," William Manchester wrote of his days as a Marine in the South Pacific, "but he will give it to you for a piece of colored ribbon." He meant simply that shared values and the hope of freedom have

always meant more to the American people, and especially to Americans of Hispanic descent, than private gain or personal intent.

As I said to the GI Forum a few weeks ago in Texas, Americans of Hispanic descent have always understood this better than most. You have known that the ideals, the faith, and the dreams of a people mean far more than a thousand promises of an easy life or a comfortable existence. You have reminded us -- with the example of your lives -- that independence, honor and devotion to country and family are more than just words.

"There are those, I know," the poet Archibald MacLeish once said, "who will reply that the liberation of humanity, the freedom of man and mind, is nothing but a dream. They are right. It is. It is the American dream."

It is your dream and our dream, one that you have given of your lives and talents to protect and preserve. And so today, our purpose is simple: On behalf of the American people, I want simply to say something that should have been said a long time ago -- I want to thank Americans of Hispanic descent. Thank you for accounting for so much of our economic and social progress as a Nation, for enriching our national culture and heritage, but most of all, for upholding the values that account for America's greatness. That's what made us a beacon to the oppressed and poor of the world. There is no better symbol of those values and that greatness than those of you here in uniform today. We honor you. We thank you. We want you to know that, as you continue to

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serve your country, our thoughts and our grateful prayers are
with you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

BRIEFING PAPER

MEETING WITH SUPPORTERS OF TUITION TAX CREDITS

DATE: Friday, September 16, 1983
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
TIME: 11:00 a.m.
FROM: Faith Ryan Whittlesey *FRW*

I. PURPOSE:

To discuss legislative plans for tuition tax credits.

II. BACKGROUND:

The tuition tax credit coalition first met with you on June 22, 1982 at which time the group pledged full support to the tuition tax credit bill your staff had hammered out in previous meetings with them. The coalition recommended at that meeting that tuition tax credit legislation be attached to a major House-passed revenue bill. White House reaction to this recommendation was positive, and the coalition devoted significant resources to developing Congressional support for this approach. On one occasion later, Secretary Regan publicly expressed a preference for keeping tuition tax credit legislation as a distinct bill, and in fact, your bill has never been moved as an amendment to any piece of legislation. The coalition knows that some GOP Senators do not want to vote on this issue. Tuition tax credit leaders suspect that the White House will give them only lip service and, in the end, not fight to get your bill attached to a House-passed revenue bill. Frustration on this issue is building. Some Catholic tuition tax credit leaders have been publicly contemptuous of your efforts to date. Protestant school leaders are even more upset. In addition to tuition tax credits, they have concerns over Administration actions they view as hostile: various Justice Department decisions on specific cases, the new Social Security taxation of religious schools, and Labor Department decisions relating to unemployment insurance taxation. They will tell you that their coalition with the Administration will blow apart if there is no two-House strategy leading to a Senate vote this year.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

See attached list.

IV: PRESS PLAN:

Coordinate with Press Office.

V: SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

11:00 a.m. - You enter Cabinet Room

11:01 a.m. - You make remarks

11:05 a.m. - You respond to questions

11:15 a.m. - Guests circle table for individual photos

11:20 a.m. - You depart room

Attachments:

1. Listing of Attendees
2. Talking Points

LISTING OF INVITEES

FOR

MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT

Reference: Tuition Tax Credit Legislation
Date: Friday, September 16, 1983
Location: Cabinet Room
Time: 11:00 a.m.

- DR. EDWARD ANTHONY,
Director of the Office of Educational Assistance
United States Catholic Conference
- MR. ROBERT BALDWIN,
Citizens for Educational Freedom
- MR. WILLIAM H. BILLINGS,
Executive Director
National Christian Action Coalition
- MR. GREGORY BUTLER,
Legislative Director
National Pro-Family Coalition
- MR. VIRGIL C. DECHANT,
Supreme Knight
Knights of Columbus
- MR. LEONARD F. DeFIORE,
Superintendent of Schools
Archdiocese of Washington
- MR. RICHARD B. DINGMAN,
Legislative Director
The Moral Majority
- MRS. MAE DUGAN,
President
Parents Rights, Inc.
- MR. ROBERT P. DUGAN, JR.,
Director of the Office of Public Affairs
National Association of Evangelicals
- MISS MARCELLA DONAVAN,
Director
American Education Coalition
- REVEREND VINCENT J. DUMINUCO, S.J.,
President
Jesuit Secondary Association

MR. WILLIAM GALLAGHER,
Executive Director
New York State Federation of Catholic School Parents

MISS EILEEN M. GARDNER,
Education Policy Analyst
The Heritage Foundation

MR. GORDON S. JONES,
Executive Director
United Families of America

DR. RONALD E. JOHNSON,
Vice President
Accelerated Christian Schools

MR. LAURENCE M. KATZ,
Chairman
Parents for Educational Choice

RABBI MENACHEM LUBINSKY,
Director of Government and Public Affairs
Agudath Israel of America

MR. ROBERT S. MARLOW
Director
Council on Educational Freedom in America

MONSIGNOR JOHN MEYERS,
President
National Catholic Educational Association

SISTER RENE OLIVER,
Associate Director
Citizens for Educational Freedom

REVEREND J. STEPHEN O'BRIEN
Executive Director
Department of Chief Administrators
National Catholic Educational Association

DR. JAMES SKILLEN,
Executive Director
Association for Public Justice

MR. ELMER von FELDT
Director of Public Information
Knights of Columbus


MR. PAUL M. WEYRICH,
President
Coalitions for America

DR. DONALD R. HOWARD,
President
Accelerated Christian Schools

REVEREND THOMAS G. GALLAGHER,
Secretary for Education
United States Catholic Conference

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 15, 1983

INTERVIEW WITH NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE

DATE: Friday, September 16, 1983
PLACE: Oval Office
TIME: 11:40 (15 minutes)
FROM: Dave Gergen 
Larry Speakes

I. PURPOSE

To be interviewed by Newsweek magazine for a story they are doing on the Middle East.

II. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Mel Elfin, Washington Bureau Chief
Eleanor Clift, White House Correspondent
Tom DeFrank, White House Correspondent

III. PRESS PLAN

A Newsweek photographer will shoot the first two minutes of the interview. The interview will be published in a Q & A format in next Monday's issue of Newsweek.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

After initial pleasantries, the interview will proceed.

V. REMARKS

No formal remarks. Briefing material is attached.

September 15, 1983

LEBANON

U.S. Objectives

- Withdrawal of all foreign forces, restoration of the sovereignty of the Government of Lebanon, security of Northern Israel.

How Achieve?

- Diplomacy -- McFarlane mission seeking consensus within Lebanon and cooperation of other countries in the region.
- Multinational Force -- providing an international peacemaking presence in support of the government of Lebanon.
- Military assistance -- Helping Lebanese Armed Forces through training and resupply.
- Economic and humanitarian assistance -- Rebuilding a war-torn country.

Current Situation

- Clearly, Syria does not recognize the legitimacy of the Government of Lebanon. Syrians are using a variety of overt and covert means to exacerbate and exploit civil tension in Lebanon.
- In the past two weeks Druze forces, with backing of Palestinian, Iranian and Syrian forces, have taken the offensive in the area recently evacuated by Israel--the Alay and Shuf districts. In Beirut proper, Shiite, Druze and local Communist militias took to the streets, but were defeated by the Army.
- Last weekend (Sept. 10-11) a combined force of Druze, Palestinian radicals and probably Iranians (all supplied and in some cases directed by Syria) undertook a massive and brutal attack against Suq al-Gharb in an area about 3 miles from the Presidential Palace and the U.S. Ambassador's residence in Beirut--little more than the distance from the U.S. Capitol to the White House. The attackers' goal was to occupy this strategic town which commands much of the terrain overlooking Beirut and then push West to the sea. If this Syrian-backed force had succeeded, Beirut would be effectively surrounded.
- Attacks continue on Suq al-Gharb. Its fall would pose an increased threat to U.S. and other MNF units, and to other Americans in Beirut. We've authorized our Marines to defend themselves with vigor, and to call on the ships and aircraft offshore for assistance if needed.

- Other consequences of the fall of Suq al-Gharb or strategic places like it would include: the crushing of the spirit of the Lebanese army, the significant weakening of the authority of the Lebanese Government, and the significant reduction of the chance of implementing the Israel/Lebanon agreement.

Current U.S. Posture

- Undertaking a more aggressive self-defense to make it more costly for Syria or their surrogates to carry out attacks against U.S. personnel.
- Accelerating our resupply of the LAF to make it clear that we will not let the Syrians determine the outcome in Lebanon.
- Negotiating vigorously, in the belief that negotiations, not military force, should be the mechanism for restoring peace to Lebanon.

Why Marines?

- Military forces such as we have deployed are essential to the success of our diplomacy. The consequences of a decision to cut our losses and withdraw would have grave and immediate long-term humanitarian and other consequences.

Humanitarian Consequences of a Pullout

- Departure of the MNF would probably lead to sectarian violence on a scale that would exceed Sabra and Shatilla. Massacres have already happened, but the situation would be more chaotic after a precipitous MNF withdrawal.

Geopolitical Consequences

- If Syria shapes events in Lebanon through military force, few, if any, Arabs in the region will see much value in association with us.
- On the contrary, the impulse among the Western-oriented Arabs will be to bring the Soviets back into center-stage in the region since the Syrian-Soviet connection will be perceived as capable of: 1) frustrating U.S. designs and 2) of making it very dangerous for those who support U.S. initiatives.
- Given the Syrian-Iranian alliance in the Gulf (Iran-Iraq) war, a Syrian-Soviet victory in Lebanon at U.S. expense would undermine the confidence of oil-producing Gulf states that we would defend our interests against radical attack.

Peace Process

- Our diplomacy in Lebanon is a key to lasting peace throughout the

Middle East. Who among the Arabs or Israelis will run risks and be willing to entrust their future to the U.S. if radical rejectionism is a certainty and seems capable of prevailing?

War Powers

- Congress must be involved in our Middle East policy. No one in Congress wants the consequences that would come from a Soviet sponsored Syrian victory in Lebanon, or a partition of that country.
- We've met the reporting requirements of the War Powers Resolution, but have avoided doing things that would undermine our efforts to save Lebanon and bring peace to the Middle East.
- Congressional lack of support for our Marines would be devastating--to their morale, to our multi-national force partners, to our Lebanese and other friends in the Arab world, to the prospects for peace in the region. That's why we've been working hard to meet the legitimate concerns of Congress, without handing the Middle East over by default to forces hostile to the United States.
- Need the support of all Americans who want peace in the Middle East and a free Lebanon.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 14, 1983

MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF THE
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

DATE: September 16, 1983
LOCATION: State Dining Room
TIME: 12:00 noon to 1:15 p.m.
FROM: Robert H. Tuttle

I. PURPOSE

To meet with Members of the Republican National Committee, brief them on the achievements of the past two and a half years, and give an overview of what you wish to accomplish in the future.

II. BACKGROUND

The Members of the Republican National Committee include the following: all the Republican State Chairmen, National Committeemen and National Committeewomen.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Republican National Committee Members, White House Staff
(list attached).

IV. PRESS PLAN

No formal press coverage. White House Photographer.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

You will enter the State Dining Room at 12:00 noon and luncheon will be served. At 12:45 p.m., you may begin your brief remarks to the group. At the conclusion of your remarks, there will be a short question and answer period which will conclude at 1:00 p.m. From 1:00 p.m. to 1:15 p.m., there will be a receiving line and photo opportunity in the Red Room.

Prior to the luncheon, the group will be briefed by Martin Feldstein, Ed Rollins, Ed Meese, Secretary Shultz and Jim Baker.

WHITE HOUSE STAFF ATTENDING LUNCHEON

September 16, 1983

Ed Meese

Jim Baker

Martin Feldstein

Ed Rollins

Lee Atwater