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(02/04/1981-02/18/1981)

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: AGENCY FILE

Withdrawer

RBW 3/8/2013

File Folder SECRETARY HAIG'S EVENING REPORT (02/04/1981-02/18/1981)

FOIA

M453

Box Number 6

SHIFRINSON

24

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
155300	MEMO	ALEXANDER HAIG TO RR <i>R 2/3/2016 M453/2</i>	2	2/3/1981	B1
155301	MEMO	ALEXANDER HAIG TO RR <i>R 2/3/2016 M453/2</i>	3	2/4/1981	B1
155302	MEMO	ALEXANDER HAIG TO RR <i>R 2/3/2016 M453/2</i>	4	2/5/1981	B1
155303	MEMO	ALEXANDER HAIG TO RR <i>R 2/3/2016 M453/2</i>	2	2/11/1981	B1
155305	MEMO	ALEXANDER HAIG TO RR <i>R 2/3/2016 M453/2</i>	3	2/10/1981	B1
155308	MEMO	ALEXANDER HAIG TO RR <i>PAR 2/3/2016 M453/2</i>	2	2/7/1981	B1
155309	MEMO	ALEXANDER HAIG TO RR <i>PAR 2/3/2016 M453/2</i>	2	2/12/1981	B1
155311	MEMO	ALEXANDER HAIG TO RR <i>R 2/3/2016 M453/2</i>	2	2/16/1981	B1
155315	MEMO	ALEXANDER HAIG TO RR [COPY OF DOC. 155318] <i>R 2/3/2016 M453/2</i>	2	2/13/1981	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]

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Collection Name EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: AGENCY FILE

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File Folder SECRETARY HAIG'S EVENING REPORT (02/04/1981-02/18/1981)

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155318	MEMO	ALEXANDER HAIG TO RR <i>R 2/3/2016 M453/2</i>	2	2/13/1981	B1
155319	MEMO	ALEXANDER HAIG TO RR [COPY OF DOC. 155321] <i>R 2/3/2016 M453/2</i>	2	2/17/1981	B1
155321	MEMO	ALEXANDER HAIG TO RR <i>R 2/3/2016 M453/2</i>	2	2/17/1981	B1

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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENT

February 4, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN
SUBJECT: Secretary Haig's Evening Report

Herewith Secretary Haig's Evening Report of February 3, 1981.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENT


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3/8/13

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 3, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From : Alexander M. Haig, Jr. 

1. Korea: The Korean reception last evening was well-attended and an atmosphere of trust and confidence between the US and Korea was evident. In a session with the National Press Club today President Chun expressed great confidence in America and the American Government under your leadership. Inter-agency coordination before and during Chun's visit went well, and the message given the Korean party by other agencies was completely consistent with your wishes. (C)

2. Soviet Grain Embargo: The Japanese requested that we keep them abreast of our thinking on the Soviet grain embargo. If the US lifted the embargo without advance consultation, the remaining Japanese economic sanctions against the Soviet Union would probably be dismantled. Clearly, any decision on the embargo should be preceded by (1) allied consultation and (2) an attempt to seek economic and political concessions from the Soviets. (C)

3. Meeting with Foreign Ministers: The emergency OAS meeting in Washington on the Peru-Ecuador border conflict afforded the opportunity to meet briefly with several Latin American Foreign Ministers and to convey to them aspects of your new policy:

- ° we seek candid and close relations with each country;
- ° you do not believe the US should tell countries how to organize their societies;
- ° socio-economic progress and the growth of democratic institutions should evolve from the internal dynamics of each society;

RDS 2/3 2/3/01 (HAIG, Alexander M., Jr.)

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- ° large-scale Cuban intervention in El Salvador, using Nicaraguan territory, is an unacceptable intervention;
- ° Cuban intervention challenges the entire hemisphere.

The Ministers from the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Peru offered general agreement. The Honduran Minister was delighted. The Panamanian was cautious, urging consultations before major steps were taken. (C)

4. Inter-Agency Meeting on Jamaica: Today, we chaired a meeting of the Inter-Agency Group on Latin America to brief its members on the results of Prime Minister Seaga's visit. Tasks were assigned to follow through on your conversations with the Prime Minister. We shall review progress in three weeks. (LOU)

5. Meeting on CSCE With Max Kampelman: Max Kampelman, head of our CSCE delegation, met with me today to discuss our strategy for the "new proposals" phase of the Madrid meeting, now underway. The French proposal for a Conference on Disarmament in Europe (CDE) is being studied and a recommendation will be forthcoming in a few days. (C)

6. Justice Clark: The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted this morning on Justice Clark's nomination. Ten Senators (Percy, Baker, Helms, Hayakawa, Lugar, Mathias, Kassebaum, Boschwitz, Pressler, Cranston) voted yes; four voted no (Biden, Glenn, Sarbanes, Dodd); and three were present by proxy (Pell, Zorinsky, Tsongas).

The Senate will not vote on confirmation until after the recess (February 6-16th), because the Foreign Relations Committee must write a report on the hearing. We will be able to influence the report language. (U)

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MEMORANDUM

The President has seen _____

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

February 5, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN
SUBJECT: Secretary Haig's Evening Report

Herewith Secretary Haig's Evening Report of
February 4, 1981.

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

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February 4, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Alexander M. Haig, Jr. 

1. Meeting with Isareli Ambassador Evron: The meeting with Ambassador Evron today afforded an opportunity to stress that our policy towards Isarel was based on two pillars: 1) the commitments to Israeli security made by every US President since 1948, and 2) Israel's value as a strategic ally. Ambassador Evron expressed deep satisfaction with this assurance.

Based on firm instructions from Tel Aviv received overnight, Evron expressed concern over Cap Weinberger's February 3 statement on the Saudi F-15 package and what Israel sees as Saudi Arabia's deep hostility toward it. He conceded, however, that Israel is very much aware of the importance of Saudi Arabia in wider US interests in the Middle East. Evron implied that Israel might be flexible on the F-15 equipment for Saudi Arabia if we were prepared to look sympathetically at Israel's additional air defense needs. Evron was reassured that US actions were motivated strictly by considerations of regional defense and strategic balance; these considerations were as important to Israel as to the US. The Ambassador was told that we hope to move rapidly on the F-15 issue so we can address more important issues. A joint State/Defense proposal on this issue will be forwarded to you shortly.

The meeting also provided an opportunity to invite Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir to meet with me when he transits the United States enroute to Mexico on February 21-22. (S)

2. Spain-NATO and Our Bilateral Agreement: The Spanish Ambassador called on me today to discuss two issues: 1) NATO membership for Spain, and 2) the negotiation of a new bilateral agreement covering US use of Spanish military facilities. The Ambassador was informed that we hoped Spain would move quickly to join NATO and that we attached high priority to the achievement of a new bilateral agreement.

He was asked to convey to the King that we understood the need to delay His Majesty's visit to the US and that we greatly admired the King's continuing leadership of the Spanish transition. (C)

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3. Americans Detained in Iran and American Properties: Mohi Sobhani, one of the Americans detained in Iran, was released from prison today. Apparently, he intends to remain in Iran for the time being.

Cynthia Dwyer, who is from Jack Kemp's District, was "tried" today as well, according to the Swiss. We sent a strong message to Tehran through the Swiss that the Iranian handling of these cases would influence our assessment of the Carter agreements. The Swiss are cautiously optimistic about the outcome of the "trials," to be announced by Monday. In the meantime, we are withholding criticism, as is Mrs. Dwyer's husband.

We have nothing further on Zia Nassry, the third American.

Under Secretary of State-designate Stoessel today handed the Swiss Ambassador a note requesting the Swiss Embassy in Tehran to assume custody of US Government-owned properties in Iran. We authorized the Swiss to inform the Iranian authorities that we would permit the Government of Algeria to assume custody of Iranian properties here in return. (C)

4. Launch of ICBM; Notification of the Soviet Embassy: We notified the Soviet Embassy today of the planned launch of an ICBM from Vandenburg Air Force Base tomorrow. This practice was begun in 1979 following signature of the SALT II agreement, which would require such notification. Pending a full review of our approach to SALT II "observance," we felt it was advisable to continue this past practice in order to avoid any misinterpretation by the Soviets. (S)

5. Use of Utapao Airbase in Thailand: Following a successful interagency meeting we convened on Thailand last Friday, we have instructed Ambassador Abramowitz to explore with Thai Prime Minister Prem possibilities for staging a few regular P-3 and logistic support flights to the Indian Ocean region through the airbase at Utapao. If our proposal proves acceptable to the Thai, it will enhance our strategic access to the sensitive Southwest Asian area. (S)

6. Oil Supplies for Portugal: As a consequence of the Iran/Iraq conflict, Portugal lost about 50 percent of its supply and may be facing an oil shortfall in April. The Portuguese are drawing on their stocks while seeking other supplies. In the meantime, Texaco, source of 5 percent of Portuguese consumption (10,000 barrels daily) refused to renew its contract for 1981. Portuguese cooperation with us (for instance, the use of their military bases in a Middle East crisis) has been based on

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our assurances that their oil supply would be secure. While this situation is not precisely analagous to an embargo, the Portuguese asked our help. Following my call to Mr. McKinley, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Texaco, the company has agreed to supply Portugal with the 10,000 barrels per day that had been in jeopardy -- on a temporary basis. We will follow up with the GOP to make sure a prompt response is given to the Texaco offer. (S)

7. Publication of Human Rights Report: The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will release the annual human rights reports (one is critical of Korea) to the press on Monday morning, February 9, but publication will not occur until the next day. This will allow Korean President Chun, who is leaving the US on Friday (February 6), to capitalize on the goodwill generated by his visit. (C)

8. Poland: The Interagency Group on Poland chaired by Under Secretary-designate Stoessel reviewed today the situation in Poland, the status of contingency measures in the event of Soviet intervention or Polish use of force, and the development of a US position on short- and long-term financial aid to Poland. We are continuing to consult with our allies to assure that our contingency plans will be ready should the Soviets intervene or the Polish Government resort to force. In this regard Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet telephoned me on February 4 to advise that Giscard and Schmidt will meet today and requested any contributions we might have for this meeting. I emphasized our concern for concerted action on Poland contingencies, our firm support for theater nuclear modernization and our intention to consult on any future action on the "neutron bomb." Europeans were somewhat unsettled by Cap's remarks on this subject during his press conference. Poncet's call was a welcomed change in French style. I anticipate both leaders may reaffirm Giscard's initiative on Afghanistan launched by the French last weekend. (S)

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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February 6, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN
SUBJECT: Secretary Haig's Evening Report

Herewith Secretary Haig's Evening Report of February 5.

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

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February 5, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From : Alexander M. Haig, Jr. @

1. Polish Ambassador Repeats Need for Financial Assistance: Polish Ambassador Spasowski called on Under Secretary-designate Stoessel today to present a new version of Poland's request for economic assistance. His request, modified in light of the January meeting in Paris of Poland's creditors, consisted of three elements:

(a) the US should influence the Western Europeans to support Poland's request for refinancing of government credits;

(b) the USG should persuade American banks to cooperate with Poland's plan to establish a "credit consortium";

(c) The US should provide guarantees for an additional \$200 million in credits from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Significantly, Spasowski stressed that he was not repeating Poland's October request for an additional \$3 billion in official credits. The present Polish request, he said, was "extremely important" for the process of liberalization currently taking place.

Stoessel replied that we remained sympathetic to Poland's situation and wished to be helpful. We would do whatever was appropriate with the banks. On the Commodity Credit Corporation issue, Stoessel recalled that we had already provided \$670 million in guarantees. (This Administration is giving very active consideration to the new request and to the US position at the next meeting of creditors in Paris.)

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Stoessel also took the opportunity to remind Spasowski of the importance we attached to a resolution of the Polish problems without resort to force. Spasowski replied that it was still his government's intention to "reach solutions by talking rather than by force." (C)

2. Meeting with Saudi Ambassador: The Saudi Ambassador, Faisal Alhegelan, made his initial courtesy call on me today. I indicated to him that Saudi Arabia's military requests were being handled in a positive way and that we would be consulting with interested parties--including Saudi Arabia--on the Arab-Israeli problem. We had a very warm discussion of our shared strategic views regarding Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. Alhegelan did stress, however, the importance of the Palestinian issue. He expressed Saudi concern about our position on the legality of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and our policy towards the PLO. The Ambassador was informed of our determination to stand by our friends and to establish acceptable norms of international behavior for the Soviet Union. (S)

3. Discussion with Greek Ambassador on US-Greek Relations: A new defense cooperation agreement is being negotiated with Greece and, in his call on me today, the Greek Ambassador sought a US commitment to provide Greece with military assistance in a fixed ratio to that which we give to Turkey. He said this was needed to protect the pro-Western government in Athens which faces elections this year. The Ambassador was informed that we could not agree to fixed assistance quotas between any two countries but that we did not expect to handle our military assistance to Greece and Turkey in a manner widely divergent from the past. I agreed that it was important to maintain a Western orientation in Athens. The Ambassador was told that we would work with the Greeks to write the new agreement in a way that would not harm the current government. (C)

4. Dutch Ambassador's Visit: Dutch Ambassador Lubbers called today to express profound regret over damages (smashed windows and paint smears) inflicted on our Amsterdam Consulate by demonstrators on February 5. Lubbers also discussed the

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proposed March visit of Dutch Prime Minister van Agt; we hope to reply next week. He expressed concern that press reports of Cap Weinberger's comments on the neutron bomb would affect adversely the debate in the Netherlands on the deployment of tactical nuclear weapons (TNF). I shared with him our recent disturbing news on Poland and also the Giscard-Schmidt discussion today on Afghanistan.

Lubbers, who is also representative of the European Community's ten members (currently the Netherlands is President under the rotating system), said that the Dutch would use the Presidency to avoid conflict with US efforts in the Middle East.

Finally, the Ambassador declared that Queen Beatrix was hoping to pay a state visit to the US on the occasion of the bicentennial celebration of US-Dutch diplomatic relations in 1982. (C)

5. Special NATO Council Meeting on Poland: After prior consultation with our major Allies, our NATO Ambassador convened a private meeting of the NATO Council today. The Council discussed the situation that might arise if the Polish regime used force on the unions and people. Our Ambassador telephoned this morning to say that the American paper proposing Allied political measures to deal with such a situation had been very well received; a wide degree of unity was expressed. The Council will continue its efforts to obtain as firm an understanding as possible among the Allies of the measures to be undertaken. (S)

6. Soviet Refugee in US Embassy in Malta: The Soviet refugee Badri Chelidze, who sought asylum on January 27, 1981, remains at the US Embassy in Valletta. We have been working through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to arrange Chelidze's exit from Malta and resettlement in another country. The local representative of the UNHCR has declared Chelidze a "refugee" and has asserted UNHCR jurisdiction over the case but the Maltese Government has rejected this determination. The Maltese want to interview Chelidze themselves

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at police headquarters "to determine his wishes," possibly with a Soviet representative present. We have not agreed to the Maltese request because they refuse to recognize their obligations under the UN Refugee Convention, including the provision of security for Chelidze. Instead, we have invited the Maltese to interview Chelidze at the Embassy, but they have not responded. We are also working through the UNHCR on a proposal: we would agree to an interview at police headquarters by Maltese authorities provided that 1) an impartial Russian-speaking UNHCR official participates, and 2) that the Maltese agree to permit Chelidze to proceed to a destination of his choice. These assurances would be given through an exchange of notes between the Government of Malta and the Embassy. Meanwhile, the Government of Malta leaked the Chelidze incident to the press on February 4. (S)

7. Judiciary Committee Interest in Counter-Terrorism:
Senator Jerry Denton, an old friend, called on me this afternoon to discuss how his Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism can work with us on counter-terrorism. He shares our strong conviction that ways must be found to enable the FBI to investigate potential and actual terrorist activities. Our counter-terrorism office will be staying in close touch with him. (C)

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

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February 11, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From: Alexander M. Haig, Jr. *AMH*

1. Libyan Pilot Defects to Greece. A Libyan pilot landed his Soviet-built MIG 23 on Crete today and was granted asylum by the Greek Government. We have been offered a brief opportunity to examine the aircraft, originally mistaken for the highly desirable MIG 27, before the Libyans collect it. Our Ambassador in Athens has been instructed to impress upon the Greeks the importance of our having adequate access to the MIG. The Greeks will try to delay the Libyan arrival. This aircraft will be available only until some time early tomorrow and an Air Force Technical Intelligence team has been dispatched from Germany to examine it. (S)

2. Meeting With Omani Foreign Minister Zawawi. Today's meeting with Omani Foreign Minister Zawawi confirmed the identity of U.S. and Omani views on global and Middle East threats posed by the Soviet Union. Zawawi was told of American determination to meet the Soviet challenge by rebuilding our military power and strengthening consultations with our friends, especially in NATO and the Persian Gulf. Zawawi emphasized Oman's determination to provide its own defense while recognizing the need for security cooperation with the United States.

Zawawi said that Oman's overall relationship with the United States was satisfactory. He predicted a promising future for increased cooperation among the Persian Gulf states.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Zawawi asked about two military equipment issues -- additional M60 A-3 tanks and TOW missiles. I replied that the tank matter was among our priorities and we would inform him before he left Washington about TOW missile deliveries to Oman. (S)

3. Appointment by Waldheim of a Special Representative on Afghanistan. UN Secretary General Waldheim, attending the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers Meeting in New Delhi, announced the appointment of a special representative on Afghanistan; UN Under Secretary General Perez de Cuellar of Peru. The special

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representative, whose mission will be to facilitate a solution to the Afghanistan problem, was called for by the November 1980 UN General Assembly Resolution that demanded the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan and had been urged on a reluctant Waldheim by Pakistan.

While this appointment should serve to pressure the Soviets, we will have to ascertain that de Cuellar's mandate conforms closely to the text of the General Assembly Resolution, with its call for Soviet withdrawal. Otherwise negotiations under his auspices could work to legitimize the Soviet occupation.

Pakistan's position is crucial to the outcome of the special representative's mission. The Pakistanis, feeling Soviet pressure, have been anxious to begin a process that might relieve it. Pakistan has refused, however, to recognize the Soviet puppet regime in Kabul, and has insisted upon Soviet troop withdrawal as part in any settlement. (C)

4. Madrid CSCE: Beginning of the Final Stage: On Tuesday, delegates to the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) completed discussion of new proposals and turned their attention to the final Conference document. So far, East and West have found little common ground. Backed by the other Warsaw Pact countries, the Soviets continue to tout their initiative for a Conference on Military Detente and Disarmament in Europe (CMDD), soliciting the important "swing vote" of the neutral and nonaligned countries. Against this stands the French proposal for a Conference on Disarmament in Europe (CDE). The US decision on the CDE is awaited as the key to further progress. We have recommended that you call President Giscard personally to convey U.S. support for the French proposal. (C)

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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February 11, 1981

The President has seen _____

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN
SUBJECT: Secretary Haig's Evening Report

Herewith Secretary Haig's Evening Report of February 10, 1981.

cc: The Vice President
Edwin Meese, III
James A. Baker, III

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

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February 10, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: Alexander M. Haig, Jr. 

1. Expulsion of Cuban Diplomat: Tomorrow morning, February 11, a member of the Cuban Interests Section in Washington will be declared persona non grata. This decision was taken with the cooperation of the Justice Department and after a thorough FBI investigation. It will be announced to the press. We are expelling this man primarily because he has blatantly encouraged American businessmen to trade secretly with Cuba in violation of our embargo. (S)

2. Call by Dobrynin: Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin, who is about to leave for Moscow, requested a meeting with Under Secretary-designate Stoessel, which took place February 9. Dobrynin repeated the litany of Soviet complaints and probed for US attitudes and policies that he could convey to the Soviet leadership. Stoessel pressed Dobrynin hard on Soviet support of terrorism, our view of their lack of restraint, and Cuban subversive activities. On Poland, Stoessel stressed the serious consequences of Soviet intervention and our hope that the Poles could solve their problems themselves. On Afghanistan, he made clear to Dobrynin that the Soviet occupation there was totally incompatible with Brezhnev's proposals of last December about guarantees of security in the Persian Gulf area. Throughout the conversation, Dobrynin suggested that some form of US-Soviet contact would soon be desirable, although he understood there would be a pause before formal discussions of particular problems could be undertaken. Stoessel took note but did not comment. (C)

3. Swedish Foreign Minister's Statement on El Salvador: On February 2, Foreign Minister Ullsten of Sweden expressed support for the rebels in El Salvador and asserted that US

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military assistance to that country only prolonged the fighting. Yesterday we called in Swedish Ambassador Wachtmeister to protest strongly Ullsten's statement. We provided the Ambassador with the facts of local Marxist terrorism and Cuban and Soviet bloc intervention in the conflict.

We expressed our hope that Ullsten would correct the record on US assistance to the Government of El Salvador and describe Cuban/Soviet bloc subversion in that country in his policy statement to the Swedish Parliament, scheduled for February 13. (C)

4. Increased Cooperation Among Arab States of the Persian Gulf: On February 4, the Foreign Ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman established a "Council for Cooperation Among Arab States of the Gulf." Though the organization will stress economic and cultural collaboration, a flourishing Council will provide a better environment for security cooperation as well, and serve our broad interest in strengthening friendly states in the region.

We shall consult closely with the British on this development. I plan to discuss it with Omani Foreign Minister Zawawi this week. We are also instructing appropriate Missions to express quietly our support for the general concept but our public reaction must be muted because critics, including the Soviets, are already tarring the organization as US-inspired. (S)

5. Aid to Private Groups in Nicaragua: We are disbursing \$5.6 million in Fiscal Year 1981 economic support grants to non-governmental groups and programs, such as the Red Cross, in Nicaragua.

Congress was fully briefed and formally notified of this action. No objections were raised. In fact, Congressional opponents of aid to the Government of Nicaragua generally support our assistance to the private sector.

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If the media make an issue of this aid, we will note that it is fully consistent with our policy: we support the private sector, free labor, and civic groups that resist Marxist domination and contribute to the strengthening of a pluralistic Nicaragua. (C)

6. Committee to Stimulate Investment in Jamaica: We are making progress in establishing a special framework for stimulating US and Jamaican private sector involvement in Jamaica's economic recovery. You and Prime Minister Seaga may be able to announce the formation of select national committees within the next two weeks.

We are proposing that the US group be known as "The US Committee on Jamaica," with David Rockefeller as Chairman. A counterpart will be established in Jamaica, chaired by the head of the Jamaica Private Sector Organization. The first round of meetings of the US-Jamaica Committee is scheduled for March in Kingston. Subsequently, American participants will seek broader participation by US companies in organizing investment missions. (C)

7. Interagency Review on Pakistan: An interagency meeting was convened to review relations with Pakistan. The issues include Pakistan's role in the region, bolstering Pakistan's economy and security, US security assurances, and the impact of Pakistan's program to develop nuclear explosives on our relations.

It is too early to provide definitive answers to many of these questions, but we must assure the Pakistanis that we are addressing basic issues of concern to them with sympathy. The review will also try to relate our relations with Pakistan to our upcoming studies of Southwest Asian strategy. (C)

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The President has seen _____

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SECRET ATTACHMENT

February 10, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN
SUBJECT: Secretary Haig's Evening Report

Herewith Secretary Haig's Evening Report of February 7, 1981.

cc: The Vice President
Edwin Meese, III
James A. Baker, III

SECRET ATTACHMENT

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3/8/13

Historical File

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

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February 7, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Alexander M. Haig, Jr. *AMH*

1. Ship Visit to Agadir, Morocco: Sending one of our capital ships this week to Agadir has produced exactly the result I had hoped for. It is seen as a show of US support for Morocco and a warning to the Soviets.

Specifically, a French wire service report (obviously stimulated by the Moroccans) interpreted the American naval visits "as particularly directed at the Soviets who have had several warships cruising, since the end of 1980, close to Moroccan waters." The piece continues: "American support to Morocco has also become clearly evident with the arrival in-country of the first two OV-10's ordered in the United States and by the submission to Congress by the Reagan Administration right after it took control of the government of the proposed sale of 108 M-60 tanks to the Moroccan Army." Finally, the article concludes that "the very strong statements of the new President and of Secretary of State Haig concerning the Soviet Union...have been particularly well-received in Moroccan political circles."

2. Mexico: You will be receiving from me separately a proposed letter from you to Lopez Portillo. The letter calls his attention to the dangerous situation in El Salvador Nicaraguan and Cuban subversion there as a means to bring him closer to our position.

3. Sinai: I chaired an in-house meeting today to look at our strategy for underpinning the scenario for the final phase of Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai. This must take place before next spring, and as required by the Camp David agreements, a monitoring force is to replace the Israeli presence. The accords originally envisaged a UN force as a replacement,

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RDS 2/3 2/7/01 (HAIG, Alexander M., Jr.)

DECLASSIFIED IN PART

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BY CW NARA DATE 2/3/16

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- 2 -

but this has no hope of developing. Instead, in bilateral talks with the Egyptians and Israelis, we will begin to explore organizing a limited multi-national force. We may need to commit ourselves to participating, and eventually we may have to offer an entirely US force. However this develops, we want the decisions to further our overall strategic interests in the region, as well as influence the course of future Middle East negotiations.

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

16-2.
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The President has seen _____

WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~/SENSITIVE
ATTACHMENT

February 13, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN

SUBJECT: Secretary Haig's Evening Report

Herewith Secretary Haig's Evening Report of February 12, 1981.

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
James Baker

RW 3/2/13
~~SECRET~~/SENSITIVE
ATTACHMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/02 BY [signature]

James Baker
Ed Meese
cc: The Vice President

1981
Memorandum for the President, a meeting report of February 13,

SUBJECT: Secretary Baker's meeting report

FROM: RICHARD A. VITEN

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

February 13, 1981

WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE

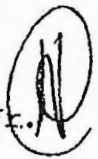
THE VICE PRESIDENT


MEMORANDUM

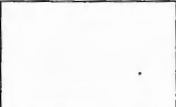
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTONSECRET/SENSITIVE

February 12, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From: Alexander M. Haig, Jr. 

1. Mexico: Special Emissary: This morning our Ambassador to Mexico delivered your letter 

 Walters will then visit Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. At each stop he will impress on the head of state the direct, worldwide, active support of the Soviets and their allies for the insurgents in El Salvador and indicate our determination to halt this Cuban-coordinated intervention. He will also indicate that U.S. relations with each country will improve during your administration. (S)

2. Talks with Italian Foreign Minister. In my talks with Italian Foreign Minister Colombo, I outlined our foreign policy priorities, with emphasis on defense, reciprocity in U.S.-Soviet dealings, and the need to combat terrorism, especially in El Salvador. In addition, we wanted a close relationship with Italy and our other allies, based on real consultations, not briefings after the decision.

Colombo stressed the need to pursue negotiation on Theater Nuclear Forces (TNF) with the Soviets; these negotiations should proceed in parallel with installation of the new cruise missiles in Europe as decided by NATO in December 1979. I assured him we had this very much in mind but reminded him of the need to re-assert linkage in all our dealings with the USSR. Colombo was also informed of our need to discuss global political issues with our allies and NATO's limitations in this respect.

Colombo's appraisal of the situation in Poland was similar to our own. When Colombo referred to the internal Italian political situation I took the opportunity to state that, while the composition of the Italian government was up to the Italian people, we were opposed to Communist participation in the governments of any of our allies. Colombo rejoined emphatically "So are we!"

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BY CN NARA DATE 2/3/16

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Colombo also shared our concern about growing Soviet influence in Malta and the supply of nuclear technology to Iraq and Libya. He agreed that arms should not be given to Iran or Iraq at this time. (S)

3. Japanese Ambassador Okawara's Call. Japanese Ambassador Okawara called on me today. I told him of the importance we placed on U.S.-Japanese relations, and our intention to consult in advance with Japan on issues such as the possible lifting of the grain embargo. The Ambassador also heard our views on the El Salvador situation and its impact on East-West relations. Okawara was informed of our intention to improve the dialogue with the Peoples Republic of China. We covered economic issues: our position on tightening the AID budget and the need to resolve U.S.-Japanese economic problems before they become major political issues.

The Ambassador urged that high-level consultations be continued during the coming visits of Foreign Minister Ito, Former Prime Minister Fukuda and Prime Minister Suzuki. He also hoped that this Administration would make a strong public statement on its intention to remain in force in Asia. (C)

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BY CW NARA DATE 2/3/16

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

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February 16, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: ALEXANDER M. HAIG, JR. 

Congressional Briefings: El Salvador and Iran

As agreed, we are proceeding with our plans to brief the Congress on (1) the situation in El Salvador, and (2) our review of the Iranian Agreements. The Congressional Leadership will hear from me on both subjects at breakfast tomorrow. Later in the day, Bill Clark will brief the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and selected Senators. Ambassador Stoessel (Under Secretary-designate for Political Affairs) will inform the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

We shall participate in the White House presentation to the Banking and Judiciary Committees.

Numerous foreign Ambassadors will also be briefed on the El Salvador situation throughout the day.

On Wednesday, the State Department will announce publicly the completion of our review of the Iranian Agreements.

Meeting of The Seven

This evening, Myer Rashish (Under Secretary-designate for Economic Affairs) is leading a small delegation to the London meeting of representatives of the Heads of State of the seven major Western countries (the U.S., Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom). The purpose of the meeting is to prepare for the Seventh Annual Economic Summit.

The approach Rashish will take, shared by Don Regan and Dick Allen, is to redirect the Summit agenda, the better to serve our interests. International energy security and East-West issues should be emphasized, while relations with developing countries would receive less attention. More generally, we hope that the Heads of State will use the July Summit to discuss major international economic policy issues and their relationship to strategic-political questions, rather than concentrate on technical matters. We see these annual Summit meetings as an

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important and useful instrument of general Alliance strategy, so that economic relationships can be used to bolster our strategic objectives.

Meeting with Armand Hammer

Armand Hammer, accompanied by Senator Percy, called on me this afternoon to discuss the possibility of getting the Soviets out of Afghanistan. Hammer, who is active in oil exploration in Pakistan, said he had been asked by President Zia to discuss Afghanistan with Brezhnev.

Brezhnev told Hammer that the Soviet Union would work with Pakistan to arrange Soviet troop withdrawal. The Soviet leader agreed that, to facilitate negotiations, Pakistan could deal with representatives of the Afghan regime on an unofficial basis. Hammer understood the Soviets would also work with UN Secretary General Waldheim or his representative provided this was in a personal capacity. Hammer urged that we follow up this development. He believed that a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan would open up a new era of U.S. cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Hammer's information was familiar to us and somewhat out of date -- Zia was more cautious about the Soviets these days, and Waldheim's views had aroused concern at the Non-Aligned Conference in New Delhi. He was assured that we were anxious to promote a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, but the Soviet presence in that country was only one of a wide range of problems burdening US-USSR relations. The Soviets were actively interfering in many areas and we were determined to put a stop to it.

Meeting with David Rockefeller

A luncheon meeting today with David Rockefeller was concerned primarily with the business councils being established to assist Jamaica's economic recovery. Rockefeller was anxious that these councils be official U.S. Government bodies but, after discussion, he agreed that they should be privately sponsored. The United States Government will support the work of the councils as necessary. We hope to see results from this effort soon.

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*Ret'd from the Pres. V.
2/14/81*

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

February 14, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN *RVA*
SUBJECT: Secretary Haig's Evening Report

Herewith Secretary Haig's Evening Report of February 13, 1981.

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
James Baker

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DECLASSIFIED
Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006
BY NARA *RW* DATE *3/8/13*

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DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M453/2 #155315

NARA DATE 7/3/16

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON~~SECRET~~

February 13, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From : Alexander M. Haig, Jr. 

1. Breakfast with Weinberger: Bill Clark and I join Cap and Frank Carlucci for breakfast weekly. At this morning's session, we made progress in a number of areas. These included joint agreement on the FY '82 security assistance program; a common viewpoint toward handling the enhanced radiation warhead issue; and chemical weapons (which is the subject of a separate memo to you).

We also established a small team to develop a strategy and specific actions to counter Cuban subversion throughout Latin America. We will keep you fully informed.

We also discussed unilateral actions that might be taken outside the European context in the event of a crisis in Poland. These measures will be included for your consideration in future NSC meetings on Poland. (S)

2. NATO Secretary General: The British have launched a campaign to oust Joseph Luns, the Secretary General of NATO, on the grounds that he has out lived his usefulness. Luns is a steadfast friend of the United States and has been a strong asset over the years. More importantly he has always understood the nature of the Soviet threat and been a skillful counter-balance against less realistic European thinking. Our Ambassador to NATO has been instructed to tell Luns that we will continue to support him fully, and that the timing for any decisions about his future is entirely in his hands. Luns does intend to step down in 1982 because of age but I feel strongly that he should be permitted to do so on his own terms in light of his superb performance and, above all, his fundamentally pro-U.S. demeanor. (S)

3. AWACs to NATO: I today authorized Congressional notification of our intention to export 18 AWACs to NATO. (They will be delivered over the next four years.) We needed to act quickly because of a contractual obligation, and proceeded with NSC staff concurrence. (C)

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RDS 2/3 2/13/01 (HAIG, Alexander M., Jr.)

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4. The Australian and New Zealand Ambassadors' Calls:
The Ambassador of Australia and New Zealand paid separate courtesy calls on me today. Both confirmed their governments' commitment to the ANZUS alliance; their warm regard for the United States; and the need for strong deterrents to alarming Soviet expansionism. In addition, both Ambassadors conveyed messages from their Prime Ministers requesting Presidential meetings at the earliest possible date.

I reaffirmed our commitment to ANZUS, indicated my plan to attend the ASEAN and ANZUS ministerial meetings in June, and promised a full briefing on the El Salvador situation next Tuesday. (C)

~~SECRET~~

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OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

FOR COMMCENTER USE ONLY

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FROM The Situation Room

TO Ltcol Muratti for
the President

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Secretary Haig's Evening Report

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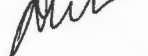
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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Ed Meese
James Baker

~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

RW
3/8/13

155318


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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

February 13, 1981

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RDS 2/3 2/13/01 (HAIG, Alexander M., Jr.)

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M43/20155318

BY CN NARA DATE 7/3/16

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

February 18, 1981

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SUBJECT: Secretary Haig's Evening Report

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cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
James Baker

~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

RW
3/8/13

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

February 17, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From: Alexander M. Haig, Jr.

1. Congressional Briefings on Central America and the Iranian Agreements: At a State Department breakfast this morning, we briefed the Congressional leadership on Central America (El Salvador and Nicaragua) and the Iranian Agreements.

The Congressional leaders were impressed by our presentation and supportive of our policy, Senator Pell being an exception. Senator Percy offered to cable legislators in Mexico and the NATO countries, supporting the briefings by our diplomats there; it will be signed by most of the bipartisan leadership. Speaker O'Neill, Representatives Wright, Zablocki and others discussed the strong opposition of the Roman Catholic Church to our association with the Government of El Salvador. The unsolved murder of the four Catholic women clearly presents a hindrance to Church support for our efforts and we were urged to encourage the Government of El Salvador to cooperate with the investigation of the crime.

The entire leadership supports your position on the cycle of the Iranian Agreements and have begun to let the press know of their approval. (S)

2. U.S. Mission to Europe on El Salvador: Ambassador Lawrence Eagleburger, acting as my personal representative, has briefed the West Germans, French and NATO about the situation in El Salvador. The Germans are most concerned that we should portray our policy as an effort to strengthen moderate forces in El Salvador. This will help the Schmidt Government with its own domestic opinion and assist German efforts to persuade less developed countries to support us. The visit of German Foreign Minister Genscher this Friday will tell us more.

French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet offered his country's support. He could not yet endorse the actions of the El Salvador Government but said that France would oppose outside interference and disapprove violence.

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RDS 2/3 2/17/01 (HAIG, Alexander M., Jr.)

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NLRR 11453/2 #15319

BY CA NARA DATE 7/3/16

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The briefing for Permanent Representatives of the North Atlantic Council was well-received. NATO Secretary General Luns noted that use of intelligence material could make a favorable impact on European public opinion. (C)

3. Visit of Italian Christian Democratic Leader, Piccoli. I met briefly this afternoon with the leader of Italy's Christian Democratic Party, Mr. Flaminio Piccoli. In Piccoli's opinion, the U.S. should have direct contact with the political parties, most particularly his Christian Democrats, if we wanted to build support for our policies in Italy. Piccoli asserted that terrorism was being defeated in Italy but he criticized the Socialist Party for lack of firmness in dealing with terrorists. Piccoli also declared that the Christian Democrats would be helpful on El Salvador. He looked forward to a thorough briefing by U.S. officials on the subject next week in Rome. (C)

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MEMORANDUM

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The President has seen

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SECRET ATTACHMENT

February 18, 1981

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Ed Meese
James Baker

SECRET ATTACHMENT

RW
3/8/83

SECRET VILVCHDZM

THREE THREE
IN THREE
ON THE ALSO DISCUSS

1981
RECEIVED SECRETARIAL UNIT, A BUREAU REPORT OF DECEMBER 13

SUBJECT: SECRETARIAL UNIT, A BUREAU REPORT

FROM: RICHARD A. WITEN

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SECRET VILVCHDZM

DECEMBER 18, 1981

MEMORANDUM
THE WHITE HOUSE

MEMORANDUM

The President has seen



THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

155321 38
SECRET

February 17, 1981

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RDS 2/3 2/17/01 (HAIG, Alexander M., Jr.)

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR 11453/2 #155321
BY CN NARA DATE 7/3/16

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-2-

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