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RVA
MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 6, 1981

1636

WS

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C0077

The President has seen

GI003

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN *RVA*

SUBJECT: Thank You Note from Prime Minister Seaga of Jamaica

Attached at Tab A for your information is a warm personal note from Prime Minister Seaga thanking you for your gift of a Harvard chair.

NSC #8101636

659

REC'D S/S APR 7 1981

MEMORANDUM

1636

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

March 30, 1981

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: ROGER FONTAINE **RF**

SUBJECT: Prime Minister Seaga's Thank You Note to the President

At Tab A is a warm personal note from Prime Minister Seaga to the President thanking the President for his gift of a Harvard chair. At Tab I is your memo to the President on this matter forwarding Prime Minister Seaga's note for information.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

RVA 4-6-81



NSC# 1636

JAMAICA HOUSE
KINGSTON, JAMAICA

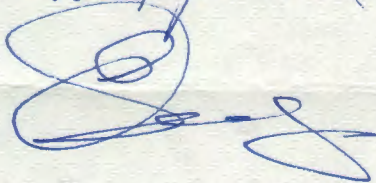
19th March, 1981

My Dear President Reagan

May I say how pleased I was to receive your very thoughtful gift of a "Harvard chair" which I have installed at my desk in my office.

It rekindles fond memories of both my days at Harvard and of my visit with you earlier this year at the White House.

Mitsy joins me in sending kind regards to both yourself and Mrs. Reagan.

With best personal wishes


President Ronald Reagan,
The White House,
Washington

RECEIVED 27 MAR 81 16

TO PRES

FROM SEAGA, EDWARD

DOCDATE 19 MAR 81

KEYWORDS: JAMAICA

HS

SUBJECT: LTR THANKING PRES FOR HARVARD CHAIR

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR ALLEN

DUE: 31 MAR 81 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR COMMENT

FOR INFO

FONTAINE

FARRAR

COMMENTS

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ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
<i>Allen</i>	<i>X 3/31</i>	<i>Pres for info</i>	<i>(4/02)</i>	<i>Farrar</i> ✓
<i>Pres</i>	<i>P 4/7</i>	<i>for info</i>		
	<i>C 4/16</i>	<i>noted by Pres</i>		<i>Fo</i>

DISPATCH

WATCH

FILE

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4

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

ACTION: [Illegible]

FOR ACTION: [Illegible]
FOR COMMENT: [Illegible]
FOR INFO: [Illegible]

COMMENTS: [Illegible]

ASSIGNED: [Illegible]
ACTION REQUIRED: [Illegible]
DATE: [Illegible]

Handwritten notes in red and blue ink:
C. [Illegible]
P. [Illegible]

DISTRIBUTION: [Illegible]



JAMAICA HOUSE
KINGSTON, JAMAICA

3rd February, 1981

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3400

C0077

PP005-01

FG011

FG006-120

Seaga, Marie C.

FEB 2 3 1981

Dear Nancy,

I am sending you a note to let you know how much I enjoyed my visit to Washington.

For me it was natural that the highlight of the visit was meeting with you, and our discussions about common household problems and other topics of mutual interest helped to establish a warm rapport between us.

I am making use of the cook books which you gave me which will always serve as a memento of the visit. My children love the gifts which you sent them and were glad to be remembered.

I am sorry that I did not have the opportunity of meeting with the members of your family but I do hope that this will be possible some time in the near future in sunny Jamaica.

Eddie and I send you our warm regards and our best wishes for a successful administration.

Yours sincerely,

Mitey,

Mrs. Nancy Reagan,
The White House,
Washington

Mrs. Reagan's meeting with Mrs. Seaga

RECEIVED 27 JAN 81 09

TO ALLEN

FROM KELLY, J

DOCDATE 26 JAN 81

~~906793~~

KEYWORDS: JAMAICA

VISIT

SEAGA, MARIE C

SUBJECT: BRIEFING PAPER FOR MRS REAGAN JAN 28 MTG W/ MRS SEAGA

ACTION: APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE: 27 JAN 81 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR COMMENT

FOR INFO

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*Wanda
Banner
632-6386*

COMMENTS

REF# 8101861

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ACTION OFFICER (S)

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ACTION REQUIRED

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action completed

c 1/27 Allen SG memo to Mrs. Reagan

DISPATCH

WATCH FILE

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NSCIS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

52

INFORMATION

January 27, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR:

MRS. REAGAN

FROM:

RICHARD V. ALLEN

SUBJECT:

Your Meeting with Mrs. Seaga

Mrs. Seaga is warm and outgoing. She is well respected in Jamaica and has a considerable public following in her own right. She is not active, however, in the rough-and-tumble Jamaican political scene. Mrs. Seaga has taken a personal interest in obtaining medicines and medical supplies for Jamaica's hospitals and clinics. These have been in short supply as a result of Jamaica's critical shortage of foreign exchange. Several U.S. private organizations have contributed medicine and foodstuffs in response to these urgent needs.

Attached for your use are background papers and notes about Jamaica, including a list of participants on the US and Jamican side.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN JAMAICA

The Political Situation

On October 30, 1980 Jamaica held its fourth election since independence in 1962. Edward Seaga's Jamaica Labor Party (JLP) won 51 of the 60 seats in the House of Representatives, the largest majority ever for a Jamaican party. The Previous Prime Minister, Michael Manley, of the socialist-oriented People's National Party (PNP) ran against the JLP. Mr. Seaga moved quickly to appoint a Cabinet of 15 party stalwarts who are effective managers.

After initially boycotting the Parliament, all opposition PNP members have taken their seats, and Michael Manley has become the leader of the opposition. In spite of threats by some PNP members that politics would be carried to the revolutionary stage, the PNP thus far seems to have adopted a non-confrontational posture. In short, the deep roots of the British parliamentary system have held the country together during a period of sharp ideological confrontation, and there has been a smooth transition of power.

Prime Minister Seaga has reaffirmed an open political system based on the constitution and legal due process. He followed through on his campaign pledge to send the Cuban Ambassador home. Although relations with Cuba have cooled somewhat, Seaga has indicated his desire to see some Cuban programs, such as rural medical care, continued. The Cubans recently delivered a gift of 28 tractors following the disaster caused by Hurricane Allen.

Violent crime has decreased since the election. However, the crime problem continues and is exacerbated by social tensions, poverty and the 35 percent unemployment rate. We and others are helping to improve the capabilities of the Jamaican security forces.

During his campaign Seaga indicated his intention to improve Jamaica's ties with the United States. Indeed, anti-American rhetoric has ceased and relations have greatly improved since the election. Prime Minister Seaga seeks close, friendly relations with the U.S.

Jamaica, however, will continue to pursue a non-aligned foreign policy and maintains relations with Cuba and the Soviet Union.

The Economy

The most urgent challenge facing Jamaica is to reverse the many years of economic decline. There is little hope for a short-term economic miracle, because of a lack of resources, both human and capital, and the seriously depressed state of the economy. The most optimistic forecast envisions an end to the past seven years of economic decline in 1981, followed by modest economic recovery over the medium-term if sufficient foreign aid is forthcoming. We are working closely with the International Monetary Fund to draw up an economic program which would help meet Jamaica's urgent financial needs.

The United States has offered \$60 million of fast-disbursing financial assistance to Jamaica this year. The U.S. has just signed an agreement to provide \$40 million of this amount as direct budgetary support. We are also negotiating urgently a \$10 million food aid program. The Agency for International Development has proposed an additional \$7.6 million of bilateral assistance this year and requested from Congress \$9.3 million for next year. The United States also is seeking the support of other key donor countries for Jamaica's recovery program.

Jamaican Culture

The arts and culture, especially music and the dance, receive particular attention in Jamaica. The Government and private sponsors have promoted numerous Jamaican writers, performers and artists. Jamaicans seek to express their ethnic, particularly African, folk origins in order to affirm an identity appropriate to their multiracial society. Jamaica's cultural attainments are famous throughout the world, particularly its Reggae music and dancers such as those of the National Dance Theater Company. It has also produced a number of intellectuals and managers who have won wide recognition and high international posts. The International Communication Agency has an active culture and education program in Jamaica and has helped promote close cultural ties between our two countries.

Conclusion

In sum, we have a strong mutuality of interests with Jamaica, a keystone to the Caribbean. Mr. Seaga's government has a popular mandate to turn away from the socialist model of Mr. Manley and to seek close ties with West. Jamaica wants to reinvigorate its economy by adopting a free enterprise model that will expand its private sector. Thus, we have a close identification of interests which Prime Minister and Mrs. Seaga's visit will help consolidate.

background notes

Jamaica



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

July 1980



Official Name: Jamaica

PROFILE

People

POPULATION (est. 1978): 2.2 million. **ANNUAL GROWTH RATE:** 1.4%. **ETHNIC GROUPS:** African 76.3%, Afro-European 15.1%, Chinese and Afro-Chinese 1.2%, East Indian and Afro-East Indian 3.4%, European 3.2%, other 0.9%. **RELIGIONS:** Anglican, Pentecostal, and other Protestant; Roman Catholic. **LANGUAGES:** English, Creole. **EDUCATION:** *Years compulsory*—NA. *Attendance*—NA. *Literacy*—82%.

HEALTH: *Infant mortality rate*—23/1,000 (US=15/1,000). *Life expectancy*—65 yrs. **WORK FORCE** (672,000, 1975): *Agriculture*—28.1%. *Industry and commerce*—17.7%. *Services*—33%. *Government*—8%.

Geography

AREA: 11,424 sq. km. (4,411 sq. mi.). **CITIES:** *Capital*—Kingston (pop. 600,000). *Other cities*—Montego Bay (50,000), Spanish Town (50,000). **RAIN:** Mountainous. **CLIMATE:** Tropical.

Government

TYPE: Constitutional monarchy. **DATE OF INDEPENDENCE:** August 6, 1962. **CONSTITUTION:** August 6, 1962.

BRANCHES: *Executive*—Governor General (Chief of State, represents Queen), Prime Minister, Cabinet. *Legislative*—bicameral Parliament (21 Senators, 60 Representatives). *Judicial*—Court of Appeal.

SUBDIVISIONS: 12 Parishes and Kingston-St. Andrew corporate area.

POLITICAL PARTIES: People's National Party (PNP), Jamaica Labour Party (JLP). **SUFFRAGE:** Universal over 18.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE (1979-80 est.): \$762.39 million.

DEFENSE: 2.2% of GNP (FY 1978 est.).

FLAG: Intersecting golden diagonal stripes form a saltire dividing the flag into four triangles, of which the top and bottom are green and the others are black.

Economy

GNP (1978): \$2.4 billion. **REAL GROWTH RATE** (1978): -1.7%. **PER CAPITA INCOME** (1978): \$1,143. **AVG. RATE OF INFLATION** (1978): 45%.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Bauxite, gypsum, limestone.

AGRICULTURE: *Products*—sugar, bananas, citrus fruits, coffee, pimiento, allspice, coconuts.

INDUSTRY: *Types*—bauxite, textiles, processed foods, sugar, rum, molasses, cement, metal, paper, chemical products, and tourism.

TRADE (1978): *Exports*—\$738 million: alumina, bauxite, sugar, bananas, citrus fruits and products, rum, cocoa. *Partners*—US 37%, UK 24%, Canada 8%, Norway 7.5%, CARICOM 6.6%, USSR 1.7%. *Imports*—\$865 million: machinery, transportation and electrical equipment, food, fuels, fertilizer. *Partners*—US 38%, Venezuela 16%, UK 10.5%, Canada 5.7%, Netherlands Antilles 5.4%, CARICOM 5%.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: 1.55 Jamaican dollar = US\$1.

ECONOMIC AID RECEIVED: *US aid*—\$160.4 million (FY 1962-78). *International organizations*—\$349.5 million (FY 1962-78). *Other Western countries*—\$176.63 million (CY 1969-78).

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: UN, OAS, IBRD, International Development Bank (IDB), Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), International Bauxite Association (IBA).



PEOPLE

Jamaica's people are primarily of African origin, with a diversity of other groups. Traditionally, Jamaica has enjoyed harmonious racial and cultural relations. Jamaica's national motto, "Out of Many, One People," suggests their desire for harmony. Class distinctions which have lingered from the colonial period are being reduced as social mobility through education and greater opportunities for property ownership increases.

Religion plays an important part in the life of most Jamaicans. The Anglican Church is the largest of the established churches, followed by numerous Baptist sects, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Methodist Church; evangelical and revivalist sects are particularly popular. Jamaica has several Muslim and Hindu groups, along with a Jewish community which numbers about 600.

Education is free and compulsory to age 14 for almost all schools, which are organized into three categories: primary (ages 6–12), junior secondary (12–15), and senior secondary (15–19). Literacy is estimated at about 82%.

Emigration by Jamaicans historically has been heavy. Since the United Kingdom restricted emigration in 1967, the major flow has been to the United States and Canada. About 15,000 Jamaicans enter the United States and 5,000 enter Canada each year in immi-

gration. In addition, several thousand Jamaicans enter on visitor's visas yearly. Many remain here either legally or illegally. New York, Miami, Chicago, Hartford, and Milwaukee have significant Jamaican populations.

A vigorous arts and cultural movement, which began in the 1930s and 1940s, has continued to develop in Jamaica under active governmental and private sponsorship. Jamaican writers, artists, and performers are engaged in an active search through the nation's ethnic, particularly African, folk origins for a cultural identity and expression suitable for their multiracial society.

GEOGRAPHY

Jamaica is the third largest island in the Caribbean. Mountains cover about 80% of its surface. The highest, Blue Mountain, is 2,221 meters (7,402 ft.). The climate is humid and tropical most of the year, but temperatures from November to March are cooler, particularly along the north shore, where the range is between 21°C and 27°C (70°F–80°F). Rainfall is seasonal, with striking regional variations. Some northern regions receive up to 506 centimeters (200 in.) a year, and the southern and southwestern plains receive almost none at all. The annual average rainfall is 196 centimeters (77 in.). Jamaica has not been hit by a major hurricane since 1951, although tropical storms in 1979 caused extensive flood damage.

HISTORY

Jamaica was discovered in 1494 by Christopher Columbus and settled by the Spanish during the early 16th century. In 1655 British forces occupied the island and in 1670 Great Britain gained formal possession through the Treaty of Madrid.

Sugar and slavery—important elements in Jamaica's history and development—made Jamaica one of the most valuable possessions in the world for more than 150 years. Slavery was abolished in 1838, some years before emancipation was declared in most other parts of the New World.

After a long period of direct British colonial rule, Jamaica began to achieve a semblance of local political control in the late 1930s. This period of development was marked by social unrest and occasional violence. During this time the groundwork for Jamaica's leading political parties was laid by Sir Alexander Bustamante (Jamaica Labour Party, JLP), who died in August 1977, and his cousin, Norman W. Manley (People's National Party, PNP), who died in September 1969.

These two political parties, having their roots in well-organized and powerful rival trade unions, have dominated the Jamaican political scene since the institution of adult suffrage in 1944. The JLP formed the first government under adult suffrage in 1945 and won again in the 1949 election, but it lost to the PNP in 1955. Since then the two

parties have alternated in power and have each maintained about one-half the electorate.

In 1958 Jamaica joined nine other British territories in the formation of the West Indies Federation but withdrew when, in a national referendum held in September 1961, Jamaican voters rejected membership.

Jamaica attained its independence from the United Kingdom in 1962 and has remained a member of the Commonwealth.

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution established a parliamentary system of government based on that of Great Britain. As Chief of State, Queen Elizabeth II appoints the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Governor General's role is largely ceremonial, however, and executive power is vested in the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister.

Parliament is composed of an appointed Senate and an elected House of Representatives. Thirteen Senate members are nominated on the advice of the Prime Minister, eight on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition. House elections are held at the discretion of the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister, at intervals no longer than 5 years. The Senate may submit bills, and it is also a reviewing body for legislation submitted to it by the House. It cannot delay money bills for more than 1 month or other bills for more than 7 months.

The Prime Minister and the members of the Cabinet are selected from the Parliament; not less than two nor more than three members of the Cabinet must be selected from the Senate.

The Judiciary is modeled on the British system. The Governor General appoints the seven-member Court of Appeal on the advice of the Prime

Minister in consultation with the leader of the opposition.

Each Parish has an elected Parish Council which exercises limited local government responsibilities.

Principal Government Officials

Governor General—Florizel Glasspole
Prime Minister; Minister of
Defense—Michael Manley
Deputy Prime Minister; Minister of
Foreign Affairs—P.J. Patterson

Ministers

National Security—Dudley Thompson
Finance—Hugh Small
Industry and Commerce—Derrick
Heaven
Mining and Natural Resources—
Horace Clarke

Ambassador to the United States; Ambassador to the OAS—Alfred Rat-tray
Ambassador to the U.N.—Donald Mills

Jamaica maintains an Embassy in the United States at 1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009 (tel. 202-387-1010). The Consulate in Miami is at Ingraham Building, Suite 549 and 550, 25 SE. Second Avenue, Miami, Florida 33131.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Initially, the two major political parties in Jamaica were the political arms of the nation's two major trade unions, formed in the late 1930s—the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU) and the National Workers Union (NWU).

The Jamaican Labour Party (JLP) is at the center of the Jamaican political spectrum. Its leaders endorse a platform they describe as "Nationalism." The party's support comes largely from the 100,000-member BITU, and its policies are subject to strong labor influence. During the party's tenure from 1962-72, it steadily promoted foreign investment and a rapidly expanding economy. When it left office in 1972, it was actively promoting a policy of "Jamaicanization" (majority Jamaican ownership of financial institutions and some other foreign-owned enterprises). Over the years, the JLP has generally been strongly supported by the business community and agricultural interests.

The People's National Party (PNP) is to the left of center, relative to the JLP. It embraces a political philosophy called "Democratic Socialism." The party's leaders believe that an activist government role in the national econ-

omy, including equity and management participation, will help to solve many of Jamaica's development problems. The party believes strongly in social justice, and its attempts to improve social and educational conditions in Jamaica have formed a basis for its platform. The PNP welcomes foreign investment, though under terms that are more favorable to Jamaica than have prevailed in the recent past. The PNP historically has drawn its support from the NWU—which generally represents a higher skill level of labor than the BITU—and from the urban middle class. More recently it has evolved into a mass-based populist party.

Minor political movements include some with a strong Marxist orientation which, although growing, do not yet play a significant role in Jamaican politics.

In the general elections of December 1976, the PNP won 47 seats and the JLP won 13 in the House of Representatives. Two central issues in the campaign were the JLP's charges that the PNP government had lost the confidence of the people because of its flirtations with socialism and Cuba and the PNP's allegations that the JLP would roll back the major social programs introduced since 1972.

Jamaica faces severe economic problems which have exacerbated social problems and become the subject of political debate. Inflation is the most serious economic problem in the country. The concentration of unemployed and undereducated people in urban areas has produced vast shantytowns which contribute to a high crime rate, especially in Kingston.

Jamaica has had, however, a relatively stable political system backed by sound institutions. The country has natural resources, primarily bauxite, and an ideal climate conducive to intensive agriculture and tourism. Although faced with serious problems, the country has the economic base to provide for future growth and modernization.

ECONOMY

The Jamaican economy was traditionally based on plantation agriculture, primarily sugar and bananas. Although agriculture remains basic to Jamaican life, the discovery of bauxite in the 1950s and subsequent establishment of the bauxite/alumina industrial complex became the dominant factor in the island's economic growth. During the 1960s, increased emphasis was also given to the expansion of tourism and the establishment of local manufacturing industries. The combination of large

READING LIST

This list provides a general indication of the material published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse unofficial publications.

- American University. *Area Handbook for Jamaica*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.
Manley, Michael. *The Politics of Change*. London: Andre Deutsch, 1974.
———. *A Voice in the Workplace*. London: Andre Deutsch, 1975.
Nettleford, Rex. *Caribbean Cultural Identity, the Case of Jamaica*. Kingston: Institute of Jamaica, 1978.

amounts of foreign investment into the bauxite/alumina industries and construction of large-scale tourist facilities also provided local domestic venture capital, which in turn stimulated an economic expansion in 1965-71.

Beginning in 1972, however, a reduction in investment capital inflows, lower domestic productivity, and increased imports caused a leveling-off of economic expansion through 1975.

In 1976 the country experienced a severe economic slump. Exports of bauxite, sugar, and bananas dropped significantly, and the trade deficit grew to \$350 million. Productivity continued to slide, and the net foreign exchange reserves dropped to a minus \$120 million from a plus \$55 million at the beginning of the year. Central government spending also increased sharply even though revenues were down. The consumer price index showed a major—15-20%—increase during the year. In addition, tourism was adversely affected by publicity surrounding violence in Kingston, although few incidents occurred in the north coast tourist areas, including Montego Bay.

TRAVEL NOTES

Clothing—Summer clothes are suitable year round. The evenings, especially from November to March, can be chilly, however, and light wraps or sweaters are recommended.

Telecommunications—International telephone and telegraph services are good.

Transportation—Local buses are overcrowded but provide fairly regular service. Taxis are available. Main roads are nearly all paved, but as Jamaica is largely mountainous, they are often narrow and winding, with uneven surfaces. Jamaica has a thriving rental car business.

Health—Municipal water supplies are safe as are fruits and vegetables. Doctors are available 24 hours daily in Kingston and the principal resort areas.

Travel—A passport or other proof of U.S. birth or citizenship is required. Visas are not required except for official and diplomatic travelers. Inoculations—None.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INFORMATION

For information on foreign economic trends, commercial development, production, trade regulations, and tariff rates, contact the Bureau of Export Development, US Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. This information is also available from any of the Department of Commerce district offices located throughout the US.

In 1977 the government sought balance-of-payments assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), but this assistance was discontinued when the government was unable to maintain a stringent monetary and fiscal program. The economy continued to decline through 1977. A new agreement with the IMF begun in May 1978 lapsed in December 1979 when test criteria were not met. Jamaica has been receiving assistance from IBRD, IDB, CDB, and other donors. The Jamaican Government is striving to reestablish financial equilibrium and generate increased investment.

Jamaica actively promotes foreign investment, especially in labor-intensive industry. The Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation has an office in New York to assist and attract potential investors with a wide variety of incentives. A number of local plants manufacture tires, chemicals, construction materials, paper products, flour, and animal feeds for both domestic and export markets. About 120 U.S. firms have operations in Jamaica, and total U.S. private investment, including bauxite/alumina, is estimated at about \$1 billion.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Jamaica's ties to the Commonwealth are loosening as its trade and financial relations with North America expand. As a member of the nonaligned group of nations, Jamaica has played an active role in the councils of primary-products countries, particularly with regard to their efforts to receive a better price for their exports in comparison with the prices of manufactured goods.

Jamaica has established diplomatic relations with Cuba and the People's Republic of China in an effort to broaden potential trading relationships and reduce its dependence on the metropolitan countries. Jamaica has also sought to involve and identify itself more fully with Third World causes.

Because of the sympathy and involvement of the Government of Jamaica with the causes of the Third World and Jamaica's closer ties with Cuba, the American business community has shown some concern over the safety of its capital investment in Jamaica. Despite this concern, normal business and trade relations between the United States and Jamaica have been maintained. U.S. policy toward Jamaica is to maintain constructive relations based on mutual respect and cooperation.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Loren E. Lawrence
Deputy Chief of Mission—Roy T.

Haverkamp
AID Affairs—Glenn O. Patterson
Defense Attache—Hubert Mitchell
Economic Officer—Thomas Forbord
Labor Attache—Donald R. Knight
Political Officer—John Forbes
Consul—Joseph Segars
Public Affairs Officer (USICA)—John M. Keller
Peace Corps Director—Don Galloway

The U.S. Embassy in Jamaica is located at 2 Oxford Road, Jamaica Mutual Life Center, Kingston (tel. 929-4850). The Consulate is at 16 Oxford Road, Kingston (tel. 928-3645). ■

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For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Mrs. Alexander M. Haig, Jr., wife of the Secretary of State
Mrs. John A. Bushnell, wife of the Acting Assistant Secretary of
State for Inter-American Affairs
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Caribbean Affairs and
Mrs. R. Michael Finley

Mrs. Marie Elizabeth Constantine Seaga (Mitsy)
Ms. Doris Chin, Counselor of the Embassy of Jamaica
Ms. Dorothy Carter, Personal assistant to the Prime Minister



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

d/b 5/11/10

January 26, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RICHARD V. ALLENTHE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Mrs. Reagan's Meeting with Mrs. Seaga at
11:00 a.m., Wednesday, January 28, 1981

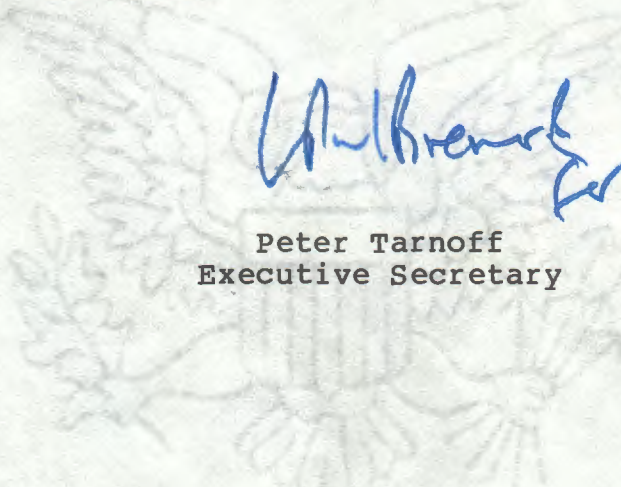
Mrs. Reagan, we understand, plans to meet with Mrs. Edward Seaga, the wife of the Prime Minister of Jamaica, and give her a tour of the White House at 11:00 a.m., Wednesday, January 28, 1981. This memorandum helps prepare for this meeting.

Mrs. Seaga is a warm, outgoing person who has been an asset to her more reserved husband. She is well respected in Jamaica and has considerable public following in her own right. She is not active, however, in the rough-and-tumble Jamaican political scene. Mrs. Seaga has taken a personal interest in obtaining medicines and medical supplies for Jamaica's hospitals and clinics. These have been in short supply as a result of Jamaica's critical shortage of foreign exchange. Several U.S. private organizations have contributed medicine and foodstuffs in response to these urgent needs.

Mrs. Seaga will be accompanied by Ms. Doris Chin, Counselor of the Embassy of Jamaica, and Ms. Dorothy Carter, personal assistant to the Prime Minister. Dr. Pamela Johnson, wife of the Jamaican Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany (Ambassador-designate to the U.S.) will also attend if she is in Washington. We will confirm her attendance by phone. Mrs. Alexander M. Haig, Jr., Mrs. John A. Bushnell, wife of the Acting Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs and Deputy Assistant Secretary for Caribbean Affairs and Mrs. R. Michael Finley will also attend.

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

Attached for Mrs. Reagan's information is a brief background paper on Jamaica, a biographic sketch of Mrs. Seaga and a copy of the State Department's country background notes on Jamaica. Please contact Ms. Marsha Barnes, Jamaican Desk Officer (632-6386) if you need any further information.



P. Tarnoff

Peter Tarnoff
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

- A. Jamaica Background paper;
- B. Biographic sketch of Mrs. Seaga; and
- C. Background notes on Jamaica.

Approved for Release by NSA on 05-08-2014 pursuant to E.O. 13526
Background notes on [redacted], a biological agent of
the [redacted] and a copy of the State Department's
background notes on [redacted]. Please contact [redacted]
State Department Law Office (202-456-6000) if you need
any other information.



Background notes

- 1. Background notes on [redacted]
- 2. Geographic sketch of [redacted]
- 3. [redacted]

RECEIVED 27 JAN 81 09

TO ALLEN

FROM TARNOFF

DOCDATE 26 JAN 81

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1120

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PR007

URGENT

FG006-12

KEYWORDS: JAMAICA

VISIT

SUBJECT: SCENARIO & SCHEDULE FOR PRES MTG W/ PM SEAGA JAN 28

ACTION: APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE: 27 JAN 81 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR COMMENT

FOR INFO

FARRAR

Bentzenler

COMMENTS

REF# 8101756

LOG 8100043

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ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
<i>NSC/S C</i>	<i>1/30</i>	<i>Close and action completed</i>		

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C. 20520

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~
db 5/11/10

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RICHARD ALLEN
THE WHITE HOUSE

January 26, 1981

SUBJECT: The President's Meeting with Jamaican Prime Minister Seaga on January 28.

The Department proposes the following scenario and schedule for the meeting:

11:00 AM - 11:15 AM: Small Meeting in the White House Blue Room:

Besides the President and Prime Minister Seaga, we suggest that Secretary Haig, National Security Adviser Allen and Deputy Prime Minister Shearer participate.

11:15 to Noon - Large White House Meeting

Pursuant to our memorandum of January 23, we propose the following U.S. officials join the President: Secretaries Haig, Weinberger and Regan, OMB Director Stockman, NSC Adviser Allen, Ambassador Loren E. Lawrence, and Acting Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, John A. Bushnell.

On the Jamaican side, we expect the following persons to participate: Prime Minister Seaga, Deputy Prime Minister Shearer, Ambassador Johnson, Permanent Secretary Francis, Permanent Secretary Kirton, Charge Stimpson and Mr. G. Arthur Brown.

Noon Luncheon

We understand that a luncheon for up to 40 persons including spouses is being planned. Enclosed at Tab A is a proposed guest list which supersedes our earlier proposal. We have proposed more than 40 names in order to give the White House greater choice.

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

Toast at the Luncheon

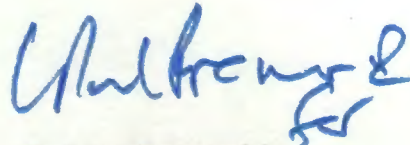
The President might draw on the proposed toast at Tab B.

Press Remarks

After the luncheon, we understand that the President intends to make a brief statement at the Diplomatic Entrance. Prime Minister Seaga would be invited also to comment. Enclosed are suggested remarks by the President at Tab C. As a courtesy, we propose coordinating this statement with the Jamaican delegation.

Press Statement

We propose the release of a press statement to provide highlights of the meeting and supplement the President's brief remarks to the press. Enclosed at Tab D is a proposed statement which we shall coordinate with the Jamaican delegation.



Peter Tarnoff
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:

- A. Luncheon Guest List;
- B. Proposed Toast;
- C. Proposed Presidential Press Remarks; and
- D. Press Statement.

LUNCHEON GUEST LIST
OFFICIAL JAMAICAN PARTY

Prime Minister and Mrs. Edward Seaga

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs
Hugh Shearer

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Frank Francis

Permanent Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister
Alan Kirton

Jamaican Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany
and Mrs. Johnson

UNDP Deputy Administrator and Mrs. G. Arthur Brown

Jamaican Charge' d'Affaires a.i.
Thomas Stimpson

Director of Agency for Public Information
Ken Jones

Jamaica Labor Party Public Relations Representative
Ann Sabo

Personal Assistant to the Prime Minister
Dorothy Carter

LUNCHEON GUEST LIST
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Executive Branch

Vice President and Mrs. George Bush

Secretary of State and Mrs. Alexander M. Haig, Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Donald T. Regan

Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Casper Weinberger

White House Chief of Staff and Mrs. James A. Baker, III

National Security Affairs Adviser and Mrs. Richard Allen

Director of Office of Management and Budget, David Stockman

American Ambassador to Jamaica
Loren E. Lawrence

Acting Assistant Secretary of State for
Inter-American Affairs and Mrs. John Bushnell

Special Trade Representative and Mrs. William E. Brock

Admiral and Mrs. T. B. Haywood
Chief of Naval Operations

Legislative Branch

Senator and Mrs. Charles H. Percy

Representative and Mrs. Clement J. Zablocki

Speaker and Mrs. Tip O'Neill, Jr.

Senator and Mrs. Howard H. Baker, Jr.

Representative and Mrs. James C. Wright, Jr.

Senator and Mrs. Harry F. Byrd, Jr.

Representative and Mrs. Robert H. Michel

Others

Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. West, Jr. (Chairman, Tesoro Petroleum Corporation and President and Treasurer of the Caribbean/Central American Action. Washington contact: Peter Johnson, C/CAA, 466-7464)

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Duncan (Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of St. Joe Minerals and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Council of the Americas. Washington contact: Otto Reich, Council of the Americas, 298-9016)

Mr. and Mrs. Cornell C. Maier
Chairman of the Board
Kaiser Aluminum

Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Reynolds
Chairman of the Board
Reynolds Metals

Sir Arthur and Lady Lewis
Nobel Laureate

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Belafonte
Entertainer

Mayor and Mrs. Marion Barry
Mayor of the District of Columbia

Mr. and Mrs. Lane Kirkland
President of the AFL-CIO

PROPOSED TOAST FOR THE WHITE HOUSE
LUNCHEON AT 12:00 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1981

Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Seaga, Minister Shearer, distinguished guests, this is a very special occasion for Nancy and me. A week ago in my inaugural address I promised that we would strengthen our ties with our neighbors. Today, we are delighted to welcome you to the White House as the first official visitors of my Presidency.

We Americans have in common with Jamaica the great Western tradition of respect for the individual and of government by law. Your victory, Mr. Prime Minister, is a clear expression of support from the Jamaican people as you work to safeguard these great traditions. And I pledge to you the good will, the cooperation and the moral and material backing of the United States as you meet the many challenges you will face in the months ahead. Some of these challenges will come from forces hostile to our shared traditions and mutual interests. With your overwhelming mandate from the Jamaican people and with the full sympathy of your neighbors, I am confident you will not only fulfill the trust placed in you by your country, but will stand as an inspiring example of courage and moderation for all nations of the Caribbean region.

You have frequently said that Jamaica must earn its way out of its economic difficulties. Americans admire and share your spirit of enterprise. We know it is essential to the success of your recovery plans. In the coming months and years, we will work with you, as a neighbor and as a friend, as you carry them out.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I propose a toast to the health of the Prime Minister and Mrs. Seaga. May your efforts, Sir, which are so important to the future of Jamaica, and important to us as well, prosper.

PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL PRESS REMARKS

Prime Minister Seaga and I have just recently assumed our offices. As we compared notes, we discovered we face a number of similar problems and challenges. We both approach these problems with determination and confidence.

I told the Prime Minister that his recent election was not only a victory for Jamaica, but a victory for the entire Caribbean region. With an overwhelming mandate from the Jamaican people, Prime Minister Seaga is turning back the challenge of radical minorities who had undermined his nation's economy and jeopardized its friendly ties with other democratic governments in the region.

I also affirmed that the Prime Minister has our complete support in his efforts to rebuild the Jamaican economy, revitalize the island's private sector and safeguard his nation's democratic traditions.

Our talks were very informative and productive, and I intend to continue to consult with Prime Minister Seaga in the months ahead.

DRAFT PRESS STATEMENT

President Reagan and Prime Minister Seaga met today to discuss a range of bilateral and regional issues which concern their newly-elected governments. The talks were highly productive and confirmed the intentions of the two governments to work closely together.

Prime Minister Seaga's visit so early in the new Administration underlines the importance the United States attaches to Jamaica and to the other Caribbean states which form the United States' "third border."

Praising Prime Minister Seaga for his recent, landslide electoral victory, President Reagan noted how Jamaican voters had overwhelmingly rejected the political experiments of the previous Kingston government. These experiments, the President noted, had undermined the Jamaican economy and threatened to pull Jamaica towards international alignments contrary to the traditions and the desires of its people.

President Reagan also noted the strategic importance of the Caribbean region and the desire of the United States to collaborate closely with nations like Jamaica to safeguard mutual interests in the area.

Prime Minister Seaga outlined his economic recovery program and plans to revitalize Jamaica's private sector and received strong expressions of support from President Reagan. Both leaders agreed on the need to work towards democratic development in the region.

Both parties agreed that the discussions established the basis for close collaboration and continued dialogue on matters of mutual interest.

9

BRIEF PRESS STATEMENT

President Reagan and Prime Minister Seaga met today to discuss a range of bilateral and regional issues which concern their newly-elected governments. The talks were highly productive and confirmed the intentions of the two governments to work closely together.

Prime Minister Seaga's visit so early in the new Administration underlines the importance the United States attaches to Jamaica and to the other Caribbean states which form the United States' "third border."

During Prime Minister Seaga's recent, landmark electoral victory, President Reagan noted how Jamaican voters had overwhelmingly rejected the political experiments of the previous Kingston government. These experiments, the President noted, had undermined the Jamaican economy and threatened to pull Jamaica towards international strife and away from the traditions and the desires of its people.

President Reagan also noted the strategic importance of the Caribbean region and the desire of the United States to collaborate closely with nations like Jamaica to safeguard mutual interests in the area.

Prime Minister Seaga outlined his economic recovery program and plans to revitalize Jamaica's private sector and received strong expressions of support from President Reagan. Both leaders agreed on the need to work towards democratic development in the region.

Both parties agreed that the discussions established the basis for close collaboration and continued dialogue on matters of mutual interest.

RECEIVED 27 JAN 81 11

TO BREMER, J

FROM TYSON

DOCDATE 22 JAN 81

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~~C0082-02~~

FG006-12

KEYWORDS: JAMAICA

KOREA SOUTH

VISIT

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR BRIEFING BOOKS

ACTION: TYSON SGD MEMO TO BREMER

DUE: 27 JAN 81 STATUS C

FILES WH

FOR ACTION

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FOR INFO

COMMENTS MEMO SENT VIA LDX

REF#

LOG 8100043

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

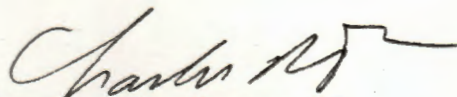
January 22, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. Jerry Bremer
Acting Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Briefing Books

Per my conversation with you yesterday, request that the Department provide briefing books for the visit of the Prime Minister of Jamaica, which is scheduled for January 28, 1981; and the visit of the President of Korea, which is scheduled for February 2, 1981. Please forward 12 copies of each book to the NSC on the dates you mentioned today: January 24 for the Jamaica book and January 27 for the Korea book.



Charles P. Tyson II
Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

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3100

WS C0077

GI003

JL003-03

FG006-12

February 24, 1981

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

It was a pleasure for Nancy and me to welcome you and Mrs. Seaga to Washington as our first official guests.

I feel that our talks were mutually beneficial and provided a strong foundation for a new beginning, and I look forward to working with you in the period ahead.

I want to thank you for your very generous offer of a week's holiday in Jamaica for the American hostages and their families and your kind understanding of their plight.

Nancy and I deeply appreciate the handsome inaugural gifts you brought for us and we look forward to enjoying them. She joins me in every good wish to you and Mrs. Seaga.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

The Honorable
Edward^x Seaga, M.P.
Prime Minister of Jamaica
Kingston

RR/RA/AVH/lme
Approved by NSC

10

NSC #8100745

810225

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/28/81

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 30, 1981

Salutation:


Charles -

"Dear Mr. Prime Minister"

Mr. McCoy has determined
that the two sets together
would retail for \$75.00.

per L. Denham, State.

Charles Free


Chris Hathaway
7064

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/29/81

To Elaine Crispin: *Chris*

Attached are the linen placemats & napkins -- a gift to Mrs. Reagan from Prime Minister and Mrs. Seaga of Jamaica, along with a copy of the computer identification sheet. The additional numbers at the bottom indicate that there are other gifts involved. In this case, a total of 5 -- 3 for the President, 1 for the President and Mrs. Reagan, and 1 (the placemats & napkins) for Mrs. Reagan.

I understand Mr. Peter McCoy will place a current U. S. retail value on the placemats & napkins. Would you please have him specify one price for the two sets together as one gift and return the computer sheet with this information so that it can be updated for the permanent record.

Many thanks!

Charles Free
Gifts, Rm. 45, X2881.

*Charles
Free*

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

2/19

Anne Higgins

Anne:

Attached is revised draft reply to Prime Minister Seaga for his gifts and earlier letter offering Jamaican holiday for hostages. It is has been approved by Richard Allen.

Pls send the signed letter back thru NSC for dispatch.

Carole Farrar

To : Charles Free
From : Gary Walters
Subject: Gifts from Prime Minister Seaga

Reference our conversation concerning the Jamican Rum presented to the President on Wednesday, January 28, 1981.

The following information was taken from the labels:

- 2 bottles* 1 - Rumona Rum Liqueur - \$10.45 ea. or \$20.90
2 " 2 - White Overproof Jamaica Rum - \$9.95 ea. or \$19.90
2 " 3 - Appleton 12 Year Old Rare Old Jam^aican Rum - \$9.95 ea. or \$19.90
2 " 4 - Appleton White Jamaica Rum, Appleton White Brand - \$6.78 ea. or 13.56
2 " 5 - Appleton Gold Jamaica Rum, Appleton Special Brand - " or 13.56
2 " 6 - Appleton Dark Jamaica Rum, Appleton Punch Brand - " " 13.56

When presented, there were two bottles of each of the above.

The Vice President has one bottle of each. The other

bottles are in the President's possession.

Total: \$101.38

Gary J. Walters
Gary J. Walters
Per Calvert
Liquors,
Wash., DC.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/29/81

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 7

SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	JAMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOFZIGER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WEIDENBAUM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CANZERI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ALLEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FULLER <i>(For Cabinet)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ANDERSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HODSOLL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DOLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MC COY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	THOMAS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FRIEDERSDORF	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILLIAMSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GERGEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VON DAMM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HARPER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Higgins</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Remarks:

System record ok
7

Richard G. Darman
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x-2702)

*Anterion Mr.
sent to 7/29/81
75C. Mr. to Mr.
Thanking Scott?*



JAMAICA HOUSE
KINGSTON, JAMAICA

*Arundel Higgins
Km. 94-EOB
1/29/81 00003455*

27th January, 1981

My Dear President Reagan

The Jamaican people have been deeply moved by the ordeal which the American hostages have suffered during their prolonged imprisonment in Iran from which they have now happily been released. We appreciate that the long separation from their country and from their families, made more terrifying by the uncertainty of their eventual fate, must have imposed a terrible strain on them and on their loved ones.

The effects of such strain will pass slowly.

I know that the American people, out of their characteristic generosity, will be doing everything possible to mitigate the effects of their ordeal, and I have learned of the arrangements that the Government itself has made to offer them a short period of quiet and privacy with their families as they adjust to the fact of being back home.

Jamaica for its part would like to make a gesture which at the same time conveys an assurance of humanitarian concern for their well-being. Accordingly, we offer to share with them the restorative qualities of the Jamaican climate and beaches.

The Jamaican Government therefore wishes to invite the hostages and their children where applicable to spend a one-week holiday in Jamaica as our guests at any time that may be convenient to each family in the course of this year.

I hope, Mr. President, that you will feel able to concur with this invitation, and that you will agree that the invitation may be passed on to each of the hostages individually.

We assure you that we will look forward to receiving them at whatever time they choose if it is their decision to relax and recuperate in Jamaica.

*With Warm Regards
Arundel Higgins*

President Ronald Reagan,
The White House,
Washington

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

2/25

NSCIS -

Send to SIS for

dispatch. Copy to

staff.

RT

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

2/26

NSCs —

File this back-up
with signed
letter to Secy
I gave you for
dispatch to State.

CSA

NSC/s

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

2/19

Anne Higgins

Anne:

Attached is revised draft reply to Prime Minister Seaga for his gifts and earlier letter offering Jamaican holiday for hostages. It ~~is~~ has been approved by Richard Allen.

Pls send the signed letter back thru NSC for dispatch.

Carole Farrar

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

It was a pleasure for Nancy and me to welcome you and Mrs. Seaga to Washington as our first official guests.

I feel that our talks were mutually beneficial and provided a strong foundation for a new beginning, and I look forward to working with you in the period ahead.

I want to thank you for your very generous offer of a week's holiday in Jamaica for the American hostages and their families and your kind understanding of their plight.

Nancy and I deeply appreciate the handsome inaugural gifts you brought for us and ^{me} look forward to enjoying them. She joins with me in every good wish to you and Mrs. Seaga.

Sincerely,

The Honorable
Edward Seaga, M. P.
Prime Minister of Jamaica
Kingston

February 6, 1981

Dear Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Seaga,

Nancy joins me in sending our deep appreciation for your lovely Inaugural gifts. They are most exquisite and we look forward to enjoying them.

Please accept our sincere thanks for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,

His Excellency
Edward Seaga and Mrs. Seaga
Kingston, Jamaica

RR/AVH/lme

Carole Farrar

2/17

JJ

James -

has this been
cleared?

Carole

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

February 12, 1981


FOR: JANET COLSON

FROM: ROGER FONTAINE

Attached reviewed and
returned per your request.

2/3

NSC/s -

add to heritage
package &
send copy to
State. 

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To Carol Farnan

NSE

for a presidential thanks

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2/11/81

Logo fountain -

Please review -
Then back to RVA for
approval.

Thanks

JL

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

2/9/81

JANET COLSON

RVA

Janet:

Attached is proposed letter to Seaga which the White House correspondence prepared to respond to the gifts. I recommend that it be revised to include a thanks for generous offer of holiday in Jamaica for hostages (Jan 27 letter) and specific reference to their talks. I have prepared such a letter for clearance. The White House will arrange to have it typed in final and signed; I will simply provide them with a cleared draft.

TADA

FAB
B

Carole Farrar

Revised draft approved:

as is

as amended

other handling

RF
2/12/81

(Just so you'll know, we ordinarily handle these routinely; gift letters between me and appropriate staffer).

REFERRAL

DATE: 4 FEB 81

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: PRES

FROM: SEAGA, EDWARD

DATE: 27 JAN 81

KEYWORDS:

SUBJ:

REQUIRED ACTION: FOR INFORMATION *and appropriate*
action is necessary.

DUE DATE: 06 FEB 81

COMMENTS:

FOR NSC USE ONLY

FOR INFO

F

O C M C

*Review 5/10/81
NSC/*



JAMAICA HOUSE
KINGSTON, JAMAICA

27th January, 1981

My Dear President Reagan

The Jamaican people have been deeply moved by the ordeal which the American hostages have suffered during their prolonged imprisonment in Iran from which they have now happily been released. We appreciate that the long separation from their country and from their families, made more terrifying by the uncertainty of their eventual fate, must have imposed a terrible strain on them and on their loved ones.

The effects of such strain will pass slowly.

I know that the American people, out of their characteristic generosity, will be doing everything possible to mitigate the effects of their ordeal, and I have learned of the arrangements that the Government itself has made to offer them a short period of quiet and privacy with their families as they adjust to the fact of being back home.

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The Jamaican Government therefore wishes to invite the hostages and their children where applicable to spend a one-week holiday in Jamaica as our guests at any time that may be convenient to each family in the course of this year.

I hope, Mr. President, that you will feel able to concur with this invitation, and that you will agree that the invitation may be passed on to each of the hostages individually.

We assure you that we will look forward to receiving them at whatever time they choose if it is their decision to relax and recuperate in Jamaica.

With Warm Regards
Ernest Mangoo

President Ronald Reagan,
The White House,
Washington

RECEIVED 25 FEB 81 16

TO SEAGA, EDWARD

FROM PRES

DOCDATE 24 FEB 81

KEYWORDS: JAMAICA

HS

SUBJECT: PRES LTR RE SEAGA VISIT

ACTION: PRES SGD LTR

DUE: 26 FEB 81 STATUS C

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FOR COMMENT

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FONTAINE ✓

COMMENTS

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<i>State</i>	<i>2/25</i>	<i>Stat For dispatch</i>		

DISPATCH *ed 2/25 4:30 clm*

W/ATTCH FILE

(C) *clm*

REFERRAL

DATE: 25 FEB 81

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: TO: SEAGA, EDWARD

FROM: PRES

DATE: 24 FEB 81

KEYWORDS: JAMAICA HS

SUBJ: PRES LTR RE SEAGA VISIT

REQUIRED ACTION: FOR DISPATCH

DUE DATE: 26 FEB 81

COMMENTS:

Cathy Mellison
FOR NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

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

FOR INFO FONTAINE

F WH O CM C CM