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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name CLARK, WILLIAM: FILES

Withdrawer

LOJ 1/6/2005

File Folder MITTERRAND/CLARK-6:30PM 10/27/1982 II.
BACKGROUND (5)

FOIA

2000-147

Box Number 4

CLARK

75

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1800	MEMO	ALFONSO SAPIA-BOSCH TO CLARK, RE UPDATE <i>R 9/20/2007 F00-147</i>	2	10/26/1982	B1
1801	CABLE	260352Z OCT 82 <i>D 1/3/2011 F2000-147/1</i>	3	10/26/1982	B1 B3
1802	LETTER	TO CLARK, RE FRANCE <i>PAR 1/3/2011 F2000-147/1</i>	1	10/26/1982	B1 B3
1803	TALKING POINTS	FOR MEETING WITH MITTERRAND <i>D 1/3/2011 F2000-147/1</i>	2	ND	B1 B3
1805	PAPER	RE FRANCE <i>D 1/3/2011 F2000-147/1</i>	2	ND	B1 B3
1806	PAPER	RE LIBYA <i>D 1/3/2011 F2000-147/1</i>	2	ND	B1 B3
1807	NOTES	FROM TRIP <i>D 1/3/2011 F2000-147/1</i>	2	ND	B1 B3
1808	MEMO	SAME TEXT AS 1800 <i>R 9/20/2007 F00-147</i>	2	10/26/1982	B1

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**National Security Council
The White House**

RECEIVED

Package # 7417

82 OCT 26 P 2: 26

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	ACTION
John Poindexter	<u>1</u>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<u>I</u>
Bud McFarlane	_____	_____	_____
Jacque Hill	<u>2</u>	<i>[Checkmark]</i>	_____
Judge Clark	<u>3</u>	<i>[Checkmark]</i>	<u>I</u>
John Poindexter	<u>4</u>	_____	_____
Staff Secretary	_____	_____	_____
Sit Room	_____	_____	_____

I-Information A-Action R-Retain D-Dispatch N-No further Action

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

Judge,
 You can provide this info to your host. You can even show this to him (but if you want to do that we should delete NOFORN markings). You should not leave it with him.
John

MEMORANDUM

SENSITIVE

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

INFORMATION

October 26, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: ALFONSO SAPIA-BOSCH *Ab.*

SUBJECT: Nicaraguan Subversion in Central America, an Update Since May 1982

Hard information on particular instances describing Nicaragua's export of revolution is difficult to acquire. Piecing the various bits of information together, however, provides evidence that Nicaragua continues to support revolutionaries in Central America, especially in El Salvador. As a result of Cuban and Nicaraguan support, the Salvadoran insurgency is a sophisticated and well-organized organization.

El Salvador

The best evidence that the supply lines remain in operation for the Salvadoran guerrillas is the offensive undertaken in mid-October. Several towns have been captured; in some instances, battles have been prolonged. Had the supply lines from Nicaragua been shut down, the guerrillas' ability to undertake operations on this scale would have been severely limited.

We have had substantial information over the past three years that Nicaragua has provided training and logistical support to Salvadoran insurgents as part of the government's policy of encouraging revolutionary movements in Central America. Interrogation of a guerrilla leader captured in August, 1982-- Antonio CANADAS alias Alejandro MONTENEGRO--confirms that Nicaragua remains the primary source of insurgent weapons and ammunition for his unit, the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), one of the main guerrilla groups operating in the country. Montenegro is the highest ranking Salvadoran guerrilla field commander in captivity. He has provided high-quality information, which has resulted in raids against safehouses in San Salvador and Tegucigalpa. Large quantities of arms, ammunition, and explosives have been seized.

Montenegro stated that all weapons reach his front by vehicles from Nicaragua via Honduras and that no weapons were purchased by his organization on the black market. Vehicles, which were

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NLS FDO-147#1800BY LOJ NARA. DATE 9/20/07

modified in Managua with concealment compartments, have been used to transport M-16 rifles, ammunition, explosives such as TNT, time fuses, blasting caps, and detonating cord. According to Montenegro, the arms flow to El Salvador has been relatively continuous since early 1981.

Beyond training and supply, we know that insurgent headquarters for the five guerrilla groups operating in El Salvador are located in Managua.

Honduras

Montenegro further revealed that the ERP had formed a joint Salvadoran/Honduran military and political command in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, in late 1981, which included at least 50 members. The ERP and its Honduran group was responsible for the July 4, 1982 destruction of a Tegucigalpa power station and the August bombings in Tegucigalpa of the offices of IBM and Air Florida.

The September hostage incident in San Pedro Sula had among its principal aims to secure the release of Montenegro and several of his colleagues who had been captured in Honduras.

Costa Rica

The Nicaraguans clearly intend to intimidate Costa Rica. Since March, 1981, there has been an increasing number of terrorist incidents in the country. These have included kidnappings, assassination attempts, hijackings, and bombings. One example of terrorism was the bombing on July 4, 1982 of the Honduran National Airline office in San Jose. The act was perpetrated by a Colombian citizen who admitted to authorities that he had been recruited, trained, and directed for the operation by officials of the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose. As a result, the Nicaraguan officials were asked to leave the country.

MEMORANDUM

INFORMATION

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 26, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR ADM. JOHN POINDEXTER

FROM:

DENNIS DEAIR

SUBJECT:

French Reactions to Events in Poland

- December, 1981: French leaders joined in condemnation of Polish and Soviet governments for martial law declaration.
- France "restrained" new non-humanitarian trade with Poland, while fulfilling old contracts.
- January, 1982: France supported Allied consensus not to reschedule 1982 Polish debt.
- France supported January 11 North Atlantic Council communique setting the three Western conditions for Poland and calling for each country to take individual actions against Poland and the USSR.
- Mitterrand made a strong statement along with other Western leaders on the "Let Poland be Poland" program.
- || France signed contract with the Soviet Union for deliveries of natural gas from Siberian pipeline.
- French officials openly denounced U.S. economic sanctions as ineffective.
- February, 1982: French joined other Western nations in condemning both Poland and the Soviet Union at the CSCE meeting in Madrid.
- French joined the EC decision to limit several luxury imports from the Soviet Union in response to repression Poland.
- Spring, 1982: French join OECD consensus decision to reclassify USSR to higher category of industrial development, resulting in higher minimum credit terms.
- October, 1982: French response to the banning of Solidarity and police brutality in Poland only rhetorical, and muted, at that.

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1801	CABLE 260352Z OCT 82	3	10/26/1982	B1
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National Security Council
The White House

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82 OCT 26 All: 06

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Bud McFarlane	4	M	
Jacque Hill	2		
Judge Clark	3		I
John Poindexter			
Staff Secretary			
Sit Room			

I-Information A-Action R-Retain D-Dispatch N-No further Action

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

CASEY REPORT ON FRANCE

The Director of Central Intelligence

Washington, D. C. 20505

26 October 1982

The Honorable William P. Clark
Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Bill,

Pursuant to our telephone conversation yesterday I send you herewith the following:

1. Our view of where Mitterrand is in tune with us, where he may be open to persuasion, where we have clearly diverging views, and where he is suspicious of us, together with the kind of specific US proposals to which Mitterrand may be responsive. This has been put in the form of possible talking points. (Tab A)

2. Our evaluation of the military advantages which the Soviets have derived from their success in obtaining Western technology. Much of our information and understanding on this comes from intelligence of which President Mitterrand apprised President Reagan at Ottawa [REDACTED]

3. French attitudes towards Cocom and technology transfer. (Tab C)

4. Detail on terrorist training facilities in Libya. [REDACTED]

5. On Namibia, which may be a subject that he brings up, I would think it would be useful to have him understand that South Africa remains adamantly unwilling to withdraw without prior withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola. Linkage of Namibia with Cuban withdrawal comes not from any US requirement but from the South African Government's perception of their internal politics and of their external security needing a buffer as long as the Cubans remain in Angola. [REDACTED]

6. A map, [REDACTED] and talking points on the relationship between the Siberian pipeline and Soviet forced labor were sent to you yesterday.

Yours,

William J. Casey

FOIA(b)(1)(3)

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NLRR EOD-147#1802

BY RW NARA DATE 1/3/14

CL BY 0008074
RVW OADR

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1803	TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH MITTERRAND	2	ND	B1

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1805	PAPER RE FRANCE	2	ND	B1

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1807	NOTES FROM TRIP	2	ND	B1

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