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President Reagan (June 1982)**
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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: SUBJECT FILE

Withdrawer

RBW 8/24/2011

File Folder MEMORANDUMS OF CONVERSATION - PRESIDENT
REAGAN (JUNE 1982)

FOIA

M10-351/M10-371

Box Number 50

JAUVERT/BROWER

13

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
117187	MEMCON	RE. RR'S MEETING WITH PRESIDENT LUIS ALBERTO MONGE <i>R 6/22/2015 M371/</i>	5	6/22/1982	B1
117188	MEMCON	RE. RR'S MEETING WITH PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE OF GUINEA [COPY OF DOC. 117189] <i>R 6/22/2015 M371/</i>	2	6/30/1982	B1
117190	MEMO	FRED WETTERING TO WILLIAM CLARK RE. PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH TOURE <i>R 12/21/2015 351/1</i>	1	6/30/1982	B1
117189	MEMCON	RE. RR'S MEETING WITH PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE OF GUINEA <i>R 6/22/2015 M371/</i>	2	6/30/1982	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]
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- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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NSC/S PROFILE

~~SECRET~~ RW 8/24/11

ID 8204341

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

RECEIVED 24 JUN 82 14

TO CLARK

FROM FONTAINE

DOCDATE 24 JUN 82

KEYWORDS: COSTA RICA

MONGE, LUIS ALBERTO

SUBJECT: MEMCON OF PRES 22 JUN MTG W/ PRES MONGE

ACTION: FOR DECISION

DUE: 25 JUN 82 STATUS X FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CLARK

SAPIA-BOSCH

COMMENTS

REF#

LOG 8203974

NSCIFID

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ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
	C 6/28	Fontaine approved		FO

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH

FILE

PA (C)
CW

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNCLASSIFIED
WITH ~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

June 24, 1982

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: ROGER W. FONTAINE *RF*SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation - President's Meeting
with President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica

At Tab I for your approval is the Memorandum of Conversation of the President's meeting with President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica, on Tuesday, June 22, 1982.

Recommendation

That you approve the Memorandum of Conversation at Tab I.

Approve Disapprove

Attachment

Tab I Memorandum of Conversation

UNCLASSIFIED
WITH ~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT*RW*
8/24/11

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117187

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Summary of the President's Meeting with President Luis Alberto Monge of the Republic of Costa Rica

PARTICIPANTS: President Ronald Reagan
Vice President George Bush
Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Thomas O. Enders
U.S. Ambassador to Costa Rica, Francis McNeil
Roger W. Fontaine, National Security Council Senior Staff Member
Donald Barnes, State Department Interpreter

President Luis Alberto Monge
Minister of Foreign Relations, Fernando Volio
Minister-Counselor for External Economic Affairs, Rodolfo Silva
Minister for Information and Communications Armando Vargas
Costa Rican Ambassador to the U.S., Fernando Soto-Harrison

DATE, TIME AND PLACE: June 22, 1982
11:00 - 12:00, The Oval Office

After the two Presidents and parties exchanged greetings, President Monge began by describing the meetings he has had in the United States, including meetings with Members of the House and Senate as well as old friends in the AFL-CIO. In an earlier trip to California, he also had meetings with U.S. businessmen. President Monge went on to say that the democratic leaders of this hemisphere accept the views of President Reagan as sincerely stated. They were not always fully accepted by the democratic leaders, but they were believed to be sincere.

After mentioning his own affiliation with organized labor, the President stated his strong belief in the Caribbean Basin Initiative (C.B.I.) program, which included aid to Costa Rica. The President went on to say that he believed that program was now bogged down

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Review on June 22, 1988

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NLNR M3711 # 117187

BY RW RECLASS DATE 6/22/15

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in the Congress. Therefore, Monge's support for the C.B.I. continues to be important.

President Monge then stated his strong support for all the elements of the C.B.I. He has in his contacts in Costa Rica and in this country with Senators, Representatives, and AFL-CIO leaders reiterated his categorical support for the whole program, not just a part. In a speech to the AFL-CIO last night, President Monge asked their reconsideration of their opposition to the two parts of the program they object to: one-way free trade and tax incentives to foreign investment.

The President then commented that he understood labor's concern about lost jobs, but he did not accept their reasoning. The President believed that the program would help create jobs rather than destroy them.

President Monge also pointed out to labor leaders that small markets such as Costa Rica's were not a great threat to U.S. jobs.

The President then said that without intending to intervene in Costa Rica's affairs he hoped that Costa Rica would soon come to an agreement with the International Monetary Fund. He also stated that it was his hope that in the Dominican Republic with Jorge Blanco as the new president that a new agreement with the I.M.F. would also be negotiated.

President Monge said that Jorge Blanco and he were old friends and that they had met a few days after Jorge Blanco's election. It was their desire also to establish a coalition of democratic forces in the Caribbean to support the C.B.I.

The President then commented on the fact that the recent elections in Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica were welcome in Central America. He was still concerned about the security situation in the region, specifically in regard to Nicaragua, Cuba and the Soviet Union.

President Monge said that in his talks with other Latin Americans he explained that democratic forces were caught in pincers, with economic crisis on the one hand and Marxist-Leninist-sponsored subversion on the other. Monge added that sometimes Marxism-Leninism is portrayed in Latin America as an invention of the military and the conservatives. That's not true, and the danger is real.

The President agreed with Monge's analysis and recalled communist infiltration in Hollywood and said that there had been real violence as well.

President Monge added that there was an urgent need for the U.S. to help. Military aid, as in the case of El Salvador, was sometimes

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needed. But the long-term weapon against Marxism-Leninism is democracy and economic development.

The President asserted that that is precisely the basis of the C.B.I.

President Monge responded that within his political party in Costa Rica it had always been reserved and cautious regarding criticism of the American President on the question of military assistance to Central America. As for Costa Rica, which has no army, it needs aid to improve its police and security forces to help against the fight against the terrorists. President Monge said that under present U.S. legislation that form of assistance is not possible, but that your government is looking for a formula to help Costa Rica.

The President then asked was there a specific way to help.

Secretary Haig said that the Costa Ricans require help for the police and Congress ruled that out by legislation in the 1960s. He said, however, that the Congress was aware of Costa Rica's problem and there was some sentiment to make Costa Rica an exceptional case.

The President then asked if we do not have a program because terrorism is involved.

Secretary Haig stated that we have a training program.

Assistant Secretary Enders also stated that the real problem was finding security assistance for Costa Rica at less than market rates of interest.

The President said we will work on that.

President Monge observed that Costa Rica has become a prime target of the Soviets and the Cubans. "We're in their gunsights." They want to show that democracy couldn't work and therefore they are trying to destabilize us. Their objective is to prevent orderly elections from taking place in 1986.

The President then said, "Yes, that sounds like them. Costa Rica being a democracy--it must bother them a lot." The President then observed that it was ironic that the communists would exploit Costa Rica's economic problems. "How do they explain their own economic problems? The Soviet people would starve without grain exports from democratic countries."

President Monge then mentioned that throughout his presidential campaign he continually explained the failure of the communist

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system. Perhaps as a result the communists in Costa Rica got three and a half percent of the total vote. He also added that in the midst of the Polish crisis Poland too was cited as a failure of communism, and that in Costa Rica his party in the middle of the campaign had the only pro-Solidarity demonstration in Latin America.

The President added that we did some demonstrating too in this country. The President then recalled that while he was in Europe he had heard that Eden Pastora was meeting with members of the Socialist International and that he was well-received. The President then asked for President Monge's assessment of the situation in Nicaragua.

President Monge explained that the democratic forces in Latin America had always opposed military dictatorship, Batista in Cuba and Somoza in Nicaragua as examples. But in the case of both Cuba and Nicaragua the revolution against those dictators was taken advantage of by the Marxist-Leninists. President Monge said we saw that coming and argued with the Socialist International over this matter. Monge then pointed out that Pastora was a naturalized citizen in Costa Rica and therefore was well-known in his country. Costa Ricans were supportive of Pastora's denunciation of the Sandinistas and their Soviet ties. He pointed out that Costa Rica did not support Somoza but that there was no Somoza party in Costa Rica. "We do not support the Sandinistas today, but there is a Sandinista fifth column in Costa Rica."

The President agreed with Monge's analysis of the Nicaraguan revolution and added there was a legitimate revolution in Russia until Lenin took over.

The Vice President then asked if there was a change among social democrats in Europe.

President Monge said, yes, there was, but it was a slow process. Socialists are reluctant to admit being fooled; they are embarrassed over their mistakes. The Pastora matter, however, is a clear example. Moreover, Pastora has many ties with the social democrats in Europe. He was welcomed by Willy Brandt of West Germany, Felipe Gonzalez of Spain and held a press conference in Lisbon with Mario Soares. That, President Monge thought, broke the momentum of Socialist International support for Nicaragua.

The President and the Vice President both agreed that this was a breakthrough.

President Monge then said that in his talks with the Europeans and reflecting on their experience and struggle against communism in Europe, they were very embarrassed at making such a mistake in Central America. President Monge then said that, "General Haig told me that the U.S. supported Costa Rica because Costa Rica was a democracy but also because we need Costa Rica's help."

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Monge then said, "We want to help the U.S. and be a democratic voice to explain your situation to Latin America." He stated there is a U.S. global strategy to defend democracy, and NATO is a prime commitment in that strategy. "We understand that in Costa Rica." He asserted that this should be insisted upon by the U.S. in its discussions with Latin American countries. He added that you can't give up on those commitments. Western Europe and the U.K. play an important part in fighting against communist forces. Secondly, President Monge said that U.S. support for Costa Rica, Jamaica, and other democracies in the hemisphere helps considerably. The U.S. should continue to point out that it always prefers democracy when it has a choice. If these points are insisted on, then Costa Rica would be willing to intercede with the U.S. in Latin America in the coming weeks.

The President said that the problem regarding the breach between the U.S. and Latin America was one we are very much aware of and that we would appreciate Costa Rica's efforts. He added that the U.S. media is not very helpful in this regard. He cited one example. In the last two to three years, on the nightly news there was a steady stream of pro-guerrilla sentiment in El Salvador. After the March election there has been very little news about that country. European leaders may be embarrassed about their mistakes, but so is our press. They just won't admit that they were wrong.

President Monge then said that in a press interview he gave in Los Angeles he complained about the lack of treatment given Costa Rica and its democracy. It seems, he said, we will only get some attention if we had guerrillas or began attacking the U.S. But we won't do that.

The meeting then concluded promptly at 12:00 noon.

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National Security Council
The White House

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Package #

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22 JUN 24 P 2: 19

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

I-Information A-Action R-Retain D-Dispatch

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver

Other _____

COMMENTS

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ID 8204655

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

RECEIVED 30 JUN 82 18

TO CLARK

FROM WETTERING

DOCDATE 30 JUN 82 *9*

KEYWORDS: GUINEA

TOURE, AHMED S

SUBJECT: MEMCON OF PRES MTG W/ TOURE 30 JUN

ACTION: FOR DECISION

DUE: 07 JUL 82 STATUS X FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CLARK

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COMMENTS

REF#

LOG 8202579

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ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
	- 7/02	Pindexter approved		
Wheeler	S 7/02	for signature	7/2	
	C 7/2	Wheeler for memo to Bremer		mw, me ✓

DISPATCH

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

PARTICIPANTS: The President
The Vice President
William P. Clark, Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs
Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State
Allen Davis, U.S. Ambassador to Guinea
Frederick Wettering, Staff Member, National Security
Council
Sophia Porson, State Department Interpreter

President Sekou Toure of Guinea
Abdoulaye Toure, Foreign Minister
Moussa Kiakite, Minister of Housing
Mamady Lamine Conde, Ambassador to United States

DATE AND TIME: Wednesday, June 30, 1982
11:55 a.m. - 12:10 p.m.

PLACE: The Oval Office

SUBJECT: Presidential Meeting with Guinea President Sekou Toure

Following the photo opportunity, the President greeted President Toure and noted our good bilateral relationship and President Toure's very constructive role in world and regional affairs. The President expressed congratulations on President Toure becoming the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity in 1983-84, but noted that he was less pleased at President Toure's immediate predecessor (Qadhafi).

The President expressed his pleasure that President Toure was attending a private investment seminar, noting his firm belief that private enterprise was "the way to go" to develop a national economy. The President noted that their mutual friend Mr. David Rockefeller has helped in Latin America to stress the constructive and vital role of private investment.

President Toure expressed his pleasure at being received so warmly and stated his hope that his visit would serve as a springboard to increased bilateral and international cooperation with the United States.

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Review on 6/30/88

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NLRR M371/1# 117188

BY RW DATE 6/22/15

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President Toure noted that in bilateral matters that there were already active forms of cooperation bilaterally in developing the economy of Guinea. He asked the President to have confidence in Guinea. He noted Guinea keeps its commitments and we would not regret any cooperation.

President Toure noted that our good relations were based on two points: we were both religious peoples with solid moral and spiritual values; and that the U.S. has no colonies and no intention of developing colonies. These two points stood as a guarantee that there would be no regression in relations.

President Toure stated that in practical terms, Guinea has tremendous potential and the U.S. has the means - technology, capital - to help develop this potential. He suggested that US-Guinea partnership could serve as an example to Africa and the world. He noted that Guinea has bauxite, petroleum, and iron ore already under development with U.S. help. But there are also other mineral resources as yet untapped - copper, diamonds, uranium, manganese.

President Toure noted that Guinea's development strategy focussed on agriculture, livestock and fishing to feed the people. He reiterated the hope that the President could commit himself to helping develop Guinea's resources.

The President responded by stating that we shall work toward that goal. He suggested that we would be interested in the possibilities of further agricultural development and suggested a U.S. agriculture task force might go to Guinea to look at possibilities and see what the potential is there.

Both President Toure and Ambassador Davis applauded that suggestion.

The meeting ended with pleasantries as President Toure and party accompanied the Vice President to the motorcade for lunch at the Vice President's residence.

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

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June 30, 1982

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: FRED WETTERING *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: Memcon on President's June 30 Meeting with
Guinea President Toure

Attached is my Memcon covering the President's 15-minute meeting with Guinea President Toure for your approval.

I thought the meeting went very well, and the President's suggestion of an agricultural task force (while a surprise) was appropriate and well-received. I will ensure follow-up.

RECOMMENDATION:

Approve Memcon and approve Wheeler-Bremer note transmitting a copy to State.

Approve *[Signature]* Disapprove _____

Attachments:

- Tab A Memcon
- Tab B Wheeler-Bremer memo

cc: Charles Tyson

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Review on 6/30/88

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DECLASSIFIED
NLRR M3711 # 117190
BY RW NARA DATE 12/21/15

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MEMORANDUM

13

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

PARTICIPANTS: The President
The Vice President
William P. Clark, Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs
Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State
Allen Davis, U.S. Ambassador to Guinea
Frederick Wattering, Staff Member, National Security
Council
Sophia Porson, State Department Interpreter

President Sekou Toure of Guinea
Abdoulaye Toure, Foreign Minister
Moussa Kiakite, Minister of Housing
Mamady Lamine Conde, Ambassador to United States

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The President expressed his pleasure that President Toure was attending a private investment seminar, noting his firm belief that private enterprise was "the way to go" to develop a national economy. The President noted that their mutual friend Mr. David Rockefeller has helped in Latin America to stress the constructive and vital role of private investment.

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Review on 6/30/88

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DECLASSIFIED
NLR 10371/1 # 117189
BY RW DATE 6/22/15

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The President responded by stating that we shall work toward that goal. He suggested that we would be interested in the possibilities of further agricultural development and suggested a U.S. agriculture task force might go to Guinea to look at possibilities and see what the potential is there.

Both President Toure and Ambassador Davis applauded that suggestion.

The meeting ended with pleasantries as President Toure and party accompanied the Vice President to the motorcade for lunch at the Vice President's residence.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

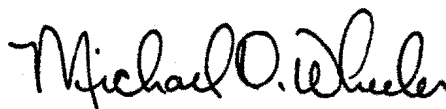
UNCLASSIFIED w/
~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

July 2, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR L. PAUL BREMER, III
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Memcon of the President's June 10 Meeting with
Guinea President Sekou Toure

Attached for your information is a copy of the Memcon covering the President's 15-minute meeting with Sekou Toure, President of Guinea, on June 30, 1982.


Michael O. Wheeler
Staff Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED w/
~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

RW
8/24/11

National Security Council
The White House

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RECEIVED Package #

4655

92 JUN 30 P 7: 11

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

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

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

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**Collection: Executive Secretariat, NSC:
Subject File**
**Folder: Memorandums of Conversation-
President Reagan (June 1982)**
Box: 50

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