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Folder Title: Memorandums of Conversation –
President Reagan (July 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 (JULY 1982)

FOIA

M10-351/M10-371

Box Number 50

JAUVERT/BROWER

14

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
117191	MEMCON	RE. CONVERSATION BETWEEN RR AND KING HASSAN II <i>R 6/22/2015 M371/</i>	5	5/27/1982	B1
117192	MEMCON	RE. RR'S MEETING WITH DR. ROBERTO SUAZO CORDOVA [COPY OF DOC. 117195] <i>R 6/22/2015 M371/</i>	4	7/14/1982	B1
117195	MEMCON	RE. RR'S MEETING WITH DR. ROBERTO SUAZO CORDOVA <i>R 6/22/2015 M371/</i>	4	7/14/1982	B1
117196	MEMCON	RE. RR'S MEETING WITH DOMINICAN REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT-ELECT SALVADOR JORGE BLANCO <i>R 6/22/2015 M371/</i>	3	7/15/1982	B1
117197	MEMCON	RE. PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH CAMEROON PRESIDENT AHIDJO <i>R 6/22/2015 M371/</i>	3	7/26/1982	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]
- 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]

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

NSC/S PROFILE

SECRET/SENSITIVE

ID 8204802

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

RECEIVED 13 JUL 82 17

TO CLARK

FROM BREMER

DOC DATE 13 JUL 82

KEYWORDS: MOROCCO

AP

HASSAN II

SUBJECT: MEMCON OF PRES MTG W/ HASSAN II ON MAY 19

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR CLARK DUE: 15 JUL 82 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

TANTER

WETTERING

TYSON

COMMENTS

REF# 8220064

LOG

NSCIFID

(M /)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
Clark	x 7/14	For Decision	7/16	
	7/19	Poindexter approved		
MW	S 7/19	For Signature	7/20	
	C 7/20	Whether to memo to Bremer		RT, MW

DISPATCH

HW 7/20

W/ATTCH FILE

PA

(CH)

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

4802

July 20, 1982

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

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation:
The President and Moroccan King
May 19, 1982 Meeting (S/S#8220064)

The memorandum of conversation for the President's
May 19, 1982 meeting with King Hassan II of Morocco
is approved.

Carolyn E. Cleveland
Michael O. Wheeler *for*
Staff Secretary

MW

MEMORANDUM

4802
(S/S#8220064)

UNCLASSIFIED
WITH ~~SECRET~~
ATTACHMENT

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

July 14, 1982

3

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: RAYMOND TANTER *RT*

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation for the President's
May 19, 1982 Meeting with King Hassan II of
Morocco

At Tab I for Michael Wheeler's signature is a memorandum to Paul Bremer. It approves the State draft memcon of the President's meeting with King Hassan II of Morocco on May 19, 1982 at Tab A.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the Wheeler to Bremer memo at Tab I.

APPROVE *[Signature]*

DISAPPROVE _____

Attachments

- Tab I - Wheeler to Bremer memo
- A - Memcon from State

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



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

117191

4

~~SECRET~~
SENSITIVE

May 27, 1982

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATIONPARTICIPANTS: U.S.

President Ronald Reagan
Vice President George Bush
Alexander M. Haig, Secretary of State
William P. Clark, Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
Joseph Verner Reed, Jr., U.S. Ambassador
to Morocco
Nicholas A. Veliotes, Assistant Secretary of
State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

Morocco

King Hassan II
Mohamed Boucetta, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Ahmed Reda Guedira, Royal Counselor
Ali Bengelloun, Ambassador to the United States

DATE/TIME: May 19, 1982 - 11:30 a.m.

PLACE: The Oval Office

After the amenities the President turned to the Middle East peace process expressing the hope that moderate Arabs will join the Camp David peace process soon. He noted that we will push ahead under the CDAs with accelerated talks for autonomy "for the Palestinian people." He asked the King's views.

The King began by asking if the U.S. is ready to "put aside" other views if the moderate or "wise" Arabs were to "assist" without taking into consideration the views of the radicals. He noted that if the U.S. thinks it could ever mobilize all the Arabs for peace, then this is an error.

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~
RDS-3, 5/27/02

DECLASSIFIED
NARA #117191
BY RW NARA DATE 6/22/15

The President replied that we were not making the agreement of all Arabs a precondition and we were prepared to move ahead with the "wise" or moderate Arabs.

The King said that this means we have to be prepared to shunt aside Libya, Yemen and Syria. He noted that he did not include Algeria in this group although at present Algeria was too weak internally "to reject the rejectionists."

The King then digressed to discuss the Iran-Iraq war noting that he would come back to the peace process later. He pointed out that this war threatened the future of the entire free world. He showed the President a map which illustrated how Iran, Syria, South Yemen, Libya and Ethiopia endangered all of our friends in the area. He pointed out that if Iraq crumbled and Iran won:

-- Saddam Hussein would go and would be replaced by a very radical leader with "hang-ups."

-- The Iraqi Baath would pass under the influence of the Syrian Baath.

-- The strong Shia minorities in the Gulf and in Saudi Arabia would pose domestic dangers to the conservative monarchies, supported by the Iranian-Syrian Alawite alliance.

-- A Syrian-dominated Iraq would be "delivered" to the Soviets.

-- Looking to the future he noted that the Tudeh Party was just sleeping. It was not dead and would be expected to exert considerable influence in Iran.

The King concluded: if Iraq loses, the whole area is lost to the West since the Soviets would come in the wake of Shia success.

The King noted that his analysis was very pessimistic and he was admittedly making a worst case analysis. He noted, however, that living in this precarious and dangerous part of the world he had found it most prudent to plan on a worst case basis. He asked the question what should the U.S. do. The King began his reply by noting that he was presuming to give the U.S. advice "in all humility." He

then recommended that the U.S. push the wise or moderate Arabs to re-integrate Egypt into the Arab family of nations. In this respect, he reported that he had spoken to the Iraqi Foreign Minister who said Iraq would agree to accelerate the process of rapprochement with Egypt and the Saudis did not refuse. Secondly, the United States should "seize" the Security Council as soon as possible with this threat to the peace with the aim of a resolution designed to end the war. He said that Saddam Hussein would accept even if he is called upon to withdraw his forces remaining in Iran. He would balk but he would agree. He added that the Soviets could not oppose such a Security Council call to peace. He also added that if UN forces were to be dispatched to monitor the cease-fire, he believes the Gulf countries would be prepared to cover the costs for such a force.

The King then returned to the Middle East peace issue. He noted that with adequate preparation we could "succeed" but qualified this by noting that a prerequisite for success would be the need for Prime Minister Begin to be incapacitated or resign. He described Begin as a person as "dangerous as Khomeini." He added that even the PLO would come in although it is not free because of the presence of the Syrian Army in Lebanon. The King then admonished the U.S. to move very quickly on seizing the Security Council to ending the Iran-Iraq war since this would condition everything else. He noted that if the Eastern Arabs were to collapse, there would be no Arab moderates east of Egypt. He then described the Iraqi military situation as near collapse. He emphasized the importance for the free world, the United States and Morocco of a quick end of the war, pointing out that if Mecca or Medina were to be taken by Shia there would be a world-wide holy war among Muslims which would destabilize the global community. He then referred to his pessimism and his fear that events would prove him right unless corrective action is taken immediately.

The President in reply noted the need for peace between Israel and the Arabs to stabilize the area. He added that we were trying to persuade the moderate Arabs that we want a fair and just peace. He asked if the threat from Iran would not be mitigated if there was peace between Israel and the Arabs, noting a communality of views concerning Soviet threats to the area.

The King said that he doesn't rule out this "hypothesis" but repeated that if Iran won the war, there would be no one left in the Gulf, Saudi Arabia or Jordan for the United States to talk to. Speaking frankly, the King said that if he were told that Israel had occupied Damascus he would reply we should focus our attention on the Iran-Iraq war. He likened an Iranian victory to an enormous oil slick in the ocean spreading out inexorably to cover all the water. The King said that if the U.S. were to make a major effort in the United Nations we could count on Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and the Arab League to support us. He then returned to the problem of an Iranian victory, claiming that the Eastern Arab world would be transformed, Sudan, North Yemen and Oman would fall into the hands of radicals and communists and the key Straits of Hormuz and the Bab el Mandab would be controlled by the Soviets. He repeated that if we wish to assure the existence of the moderate states we would have to prevent "the black tide" from engulfing them.

The Secretary noted we were thinking of how to best move quickly to seize the international community with the need for an early end to the Gulf war. He noted we were in favor of Security Council action but needed to be careful that such action not be seen as a made-in-America initiative since this would ensure Iranian outright rejection and could be counterproductive on the ground. He asked if the Islamic Conference could be a useful vehicle we could work with.

The King said that the Islamic Conference is working on a resolution which was the brainchild of Guinean President Sekou Toure, Chairman of the Islamic Conference Conciliation Committee for the Iran-Iraq War, and the King in his capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Conference Jerusalem Committee. The King passed out copies of this proposed resolution which he cautioned was as yet "confidential." (Later in the day the substance of the resolution was made public by the Islamic Conference Secretariat in Riyadh.)

The Secretary noted the need for close coordination between Morocco and the United States.

The King concurred and it was agreed that this subject would be followed up in talks between the Secretary and Foreign Minister Boucetta.

SECRET/SENSITIVE

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At the end of the meeting the President noted that when he and the King met the press after lunch he would make a statement noting that the King and President had touched on a wide range of subjects. He ran over the list quickly. He added that all of these subjects would be discussed in detail with our Moroccan visitors by Secretaries Haig, Weinberger and Baldrige so the statement would be in fact an accurate summary of the discussions with the King and his party during the visit. The King concurred with the President's comments.

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S:EA Wayne 7/10/82

SECRET/SENSITIVE

4802



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

July 13, 1982

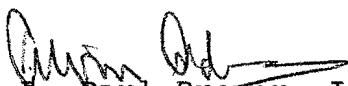
10

~~SECRET~~
SENSITIVE

MEMORANDUM TO MR. WILLIAM P. CLARK
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Memorandum of Conversation: President Reagan's
May 19 Meeting with King Hassan II of Morocco

Attached for your approval is a memorandum of conversation
for the President's May 19 meeting with King Hassan II of
Morocco.


L. Paul Bremer, III
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

As stated.

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~
RDS-3, 7/13/02

DECLASSIFIED
Dept. of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997
BY RW NARA, DATE 8/24/11

National Security Council
The White House

261

RECEIVED

Package # 4802

82 JUL 15 A 9:44

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

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

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
RWS 8/24/11
UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ELEMENT(S)

RECEIVED 15 JUL 82 19

TO CLARK

FROM FONTAINE

DOCDATE 15 JUL 82

12

KEYWORDS: HONDURAS

AP

CORDOVA, ROBERTO S

SUBJECT: MEMCON OF PRES MTG W/ CORDOVA 14 JUL

ACTION: FOR DECISION

DUE: 15 JUL 82 STATUS X FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CLARK

COMMENTS

REF# LOG NSCIFID (N /)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

C 8/27 ONR

DISPATCH _____

W/ATTCH FILE FO (C) RH

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNCLASSIFIED
WITH ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENT

July 15, 1982

13

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: ROGER W. FONTAINE *RW*

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation - President's Meeting
with Dr. Roberto Suazo Cordova, President of Honduras

At Tab I for your approval is the Memorandum of Conversation of the President's meeting with President Suazo of Honduras, on Wednesday, July 14, 1982.

Recommendation

That you approve the Memorandum of Conversation at Tab I.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab I Memorandum of Conversation

UNCLASSIFIED
WITH ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENT

RW 8/24/11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

117192

14

4924

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Summary of the President's Meeting with
Dr. Roberto Suazo Cordova, President of Honduras

PARTICIPANTS: President Ronald Reagan
Vice President George Bush
Acting Secretary of State Walter Stoessel
Edwin Meese III, Counsellor to the President
William P. Clark, Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
Thomas O. Enders, Assistant Secretary of State
for Inter-American Affairs
John Negroponete, U.S. Ambassador to Honduras
Roger W. Fontaine, NSC Senior Staff Member
Donald Barnes, State Department Interpreter

Dr. Roberto Suazo Cordova, President of Honduras
Dr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister of
Foreign Relations
Mr. Carlos Flores Facusse, Minister of the
Presidency
Mr. Juan Agurcia Ewing, Honduran Ambassador
to the United States
Brigadier General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez,
Chief of the Armed Forces

DATE, TIME Wednesday, July 14, 1982, 11:08-12:00 p.m.
AND PLACE: The Oval Office, The White House

After the President welcomed President Suazo to the White House, he recalled the good meeting the Vice President had with the Honduran president last year. The President remarked that that meeting was helpful in shaping our Central American and Caribbean policy.

The President then congratulated the Hondurans on their good performance in the World Cup soccer matches.

The President mentioned the importance of Honduras' return to democracy and its participation in the Central American Democratic Community.

President Suazo first thanked the President for his invitation to meet with him. He knew the United States was and remains the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review July 15, 1988

DECLASSIFIED

NLR M371/1 # 117192

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BY RW

DATE 6/22/15

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

defender of freedom in the world. He wished the President a long life so he could continue with his programs. President Suazo then introduced the members of his party, including Dr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, the foreign minister; Brigadier General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the armed forces; Mr. Carlos Flores Facusse, secretary to the President; and the Honduran Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Juan Agurcia Ewing.

President Suazo explained his family background and remarked that although he was a physician, he came as a politician. As President he sought good and cordial relations with the U.S.; he then offered a prescription for Honduras' problems.

Honduras was in a democratic process that was marked by free elections in November last year. He stated that Hondurans had a deep love for democracy. He added that Honduras was in the center of Central America and that it was surrounded by turmoil. In Guatemala there was hope but that country had a long history of violence. In El Salvador there is for all practical purposes a civil war. The elections were a success, although the world media had stated constantly that they would be a failure. The people of El Salvador on March 28 said "No" to violence--they showed they preferred ballots to bullets in solving that country's problems. The same media, President Suazo observed, which criticized U.S. aid to El Salvador and Honduras is quiet about Cuban and Nicaraguan arms shipments.

President Suazo concluded by calling Central America a crescent of turmoil. Nicaragua is radicalized and is practically Marxist-Leninist. It does receive large amounts of aid from Cuba and the Soviet Union. Speaking as a doctor, he believed that Nicaragua was a cancer and was dangerous as it could metastasize throughout the region and destroy Honduras' tranquility.

President Suazo reaffirmed that Honduras was surrounded by turmoil. It faced serious economic and social problems as well. It needs outside help especially from the United States if we are to prevent inner turmoil. We need to strengthen the armed forces to balance off the support the Soviets and Cubans give to the Nicaraguans.

President Suazo first recommended that the United States exercise its leadership throughout the world. And Honduras needs a high level interest in its problems.

The media, he explained, has tried to distort the picture of Honduras and what its armed forces are doing. The media is not interested in Honduras' democratic process, and in Nicaragua the Sandinistas make claims against Honduras which serve only as excuses to repress their own people.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-3-

16

He added that Honduras was poor and could not support a lobbying effort the way the Nicaraguans and Cubans do in the U.S. Therefore, the President of Honduras had to come directly to the White House with his country's request.

President Suazo then added that his own country was now the victim of terrorist violence. Recently guerrillas attacked two power plants, leaving the capital without light for two days. The cost was some \$30 million and it caused suffering particularly for the poor, whom the communists claim to support. The communists are not going to be stopped unless we stop them, and that requires help from the U.S. and others.

President Suazo outlined the peace proposal of his foreign minister which would reduce arms and advisors and would provide for joint patrolling of borders, airports, etc. Of course, Honduras had only seventy advisors while Nicaragua had thousands from Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and Cuba, among others. Nicaragua's army is the largest in the area. At the same time, Honduras continues its interdiction efforts. Honduras is talking to the Sandinistas to show its good intentions, but the other side only wants trouble.

President Suazo congratulated the President on the Caribbean Basin Initiative. It is not a massive aid program but it will help. The problems in the House and Senate are real, but we need to create an awareness of the region's problems.

President Suazo then said that in his letter of July 7 to the President there were specific requests and he hoped that the U.S. would consider them. He asked for U.S. help in getting an agreement with the I.M.F., whose terms were too harsh and inflexible for Honduras at this time. He also asked for help with the U.S. banks to reschedule Honduran debt and to receive more credit.

President Suazo added that we don't need any more Vietnams or Irans or Afghanistans. The U.S. must again resume world leadership.

In respect to his request, President Suazo said that his aid needs should be considered at the highest levels of the U.S. government. The ordinary process is too slow and Honduras does not have time. Honduras is needed to preserve the balance in Central America, and if Honduras should fall then it will be a problem for the region and for the U.S.

The President thanked President Suazo for his remarks and then expressed complete support for the Honduran peace plan along with Honduras' participation in the Central American Democratic Community (CADC). The President said we wanted to help as much as we can within our budget constraints. But we will do everything we can.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-4-

17

The President agreed with everything said about Nicaragua. In case of Nicaraguan aggression, the President said that the U.S. can be depended upon for help. He mentioned our assistance will amount to over \$80 million for 1982 and 1983 respectively. He then asked President Suazo to act as a lobbyist for the Caribbean Basin Initiative. The President was aware that the President of Honduras would be talking to members of the Congress--it was important for him to tell them of the importance he attached to the program.

The President fully appreciated what we are both up against regarding the press. The President mentioned that for months and months the U.S. media had daily stories on El Salvador and how the people were with the guerrillas. After the March 28 elections, very little is heard about El Salvador. The President related that some of our Congressmen who observed the elections told a number of stories about how determined the Salvadoran people were to exercise their vote.

The President then expressed his own personal feelings about our neighbors to the south. We in the U.S. have been late in recognizing our dependence on each other. More than sixty years ago Lenin said Latin America--Central America and South America--was a target in his scheme for world conquest. The President said we definitely want to help all we can and do all we can to make sure Lenin's dream doesn't come true. The President added that we have problems, but we'll do everything we can. We know how important Honduras is and we want to help.

President Suazo then repeated his request for help and American leadership. He then repeated the story in Matthew about the three temptations of Christ. He compared those temptations to the temptations of the communists. But he asserted Hondurans want to follow the democratic path and that the promises of communism are false and only result in brutal dictatorship.

The President said he shared President Suazo's faith and added that he believed that God looks out for the democracies.

On parting, President Suazo thanked the President for the President's picture he had received on his inauguration day and for the gift he received yesterday. He then invited the President to Honduras.

The President thanked him for the invitation.

The meeting concluded at 12:00 noon, with the two presidents adjourning to the South Lawn to give their respective departure statements.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NSC/S PROFILE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ID 8205030

UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE
OF CLASSIFICATION (S)

RECEIVED 20 JUL 82 14

TO CLARK

FROM FONTAINE

DOCDATE 15 JUL 82

SAPIA-BOSCH

20 JUL 82

KEYWORDS: HONDURAS

AP

SUAZO CORDOVA, R

SUBJECT: MEMCON OF PRES MTG W/ SUAZO

ACTION: FOR DECISION

DUE: 26 JUL 82 STATUS S FILES PA

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CLARK

COMMENTS

REF#

LOG 8204276

NSCIFID

(M / M)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
	X 7/23	Clark Approved Recon		SB
Wheeler	S 7/23	For Signature	7/26	
	C 7/26	Wheeler's memo to Bremer		SB, MAO

DISPATCH

44.7/26

W/ATTCH

FILE

PA (10)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5030 add on

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

19

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 26, 1982

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

SUBJECT: Request for MemCon of the President's Meeting
with Dr. Roberto Suazo Cordova, President of
Honduras, on Wednesday, July 14, 1982

We are sending the approved Memorandum of Conversation of
the President's meeting with President Suazo of Honduras
in response to a request by U.S. Ambassador John Negroponte.

Michael O. Wheeler

Michael O. Wheeler
Staff Secretary

Attachment -

Memorandum of Conversation

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review July 20, 1988

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
Sec.34(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006
BY NARA RN, DATE 8/24/11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

117195

20

4924

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Summary of the President's Meeting with
Dr. Roberto Suazo Cordova, President of Honduras

PARTICIPANTS: President Ronald Reagan
Vice President George Bush
Acting Secretary of State Walter Stoessel
Edwin Meese III, Counsellor to the President
William P. Clark, Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
Thomas O. Enders, Assistant Secretary of State
for Inter-American Affairs
John Negroponte, U.S. Ambassador to Honduras
Roger W. Fontaine, NSC Senior Staff Member
Donald Barnes, State Department Interpreter

Dr. Roberto Suazo Cordova, President of Honduras
Dr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister of
Foreign Relations
Mr. Carlos Flores Facusse, Minister of the
Presidency
Mr. Juan Agurcia Ewing, Honduran Ambassador
to the United States
Brigadier General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez,
Chief of the Armed Forces

DATE, TIME Wednesday, July 14, 1982, 11:08-12:00 p.m.
AND PLACE: The Oval Office, The White House

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review July 15, 1988

DECLASSIFIED

FILED M371/1 #117195

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BY RW DATE 6/22/15

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

21

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

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President Suazo reaffirmed that Honduras was surrounded by turmoil. It faced serious economic and social problems as well. It needs outside help especially from the United States if we are to prevent inner turmoil. We need to strengthen the armed forces to balance off the support the Soviets and Cubans give to the Nicaraguans.

President Suazo first recommended that the United States exercise its leadership throughout the world. And Honduras needs a high level interest in its problems.

The media, he explained, has tried to distort the picture of Honduras and what its armed forces are doing. The media is not interested in Honduras' democratic process, and in Nicaragua the Sandinistas make claims against Honduras which serve only as excuses to repress their own people.

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He added that Honduras was poor and could not support a lobbying effort the way the Nicaraguans and Cubans do in the U.S. Therefore, the President of Honduras had to come directly to the White House with his country's request.

President Suazo then added that his own country was now the victim of terrorist violence. Recently guerrillas attacked two power plants, leaving the capital without light for two days. The cost was some \$30 million and it caused suffering particularly for the poor, whom the communists claim to support. The communists are not going to be stopped unless we stop them, and that requires help from the U.S. and others.

President Suazo outlined the peace proposal of his foreign minister which would reduce arms and advisors and would provide for joint patrolling of borders, airports, etc. Of course, Honduras had only seventy advisors while Nicaragua had thousands from Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and Cuba, among others. Nicaragua's army is the largest in the area. At the same time, Honduras continues its interdiction efforts. Honduras is talking to the Sandinistas to show its good intentions, but the other side only wants trouble.

President Suazo congratulated the President on the Caribbean Basin Initiative. It is not a massive aid program but it will help. The problems in the House and Senate are real, but we need to create an awareness of the region's problems.

President Suazo then said that in his letter of July 7 to the President there were specific requests and he hoped that the U.S. would consider them. He asked for U.S. help in getting an agreement with the I.M.F., whose terms were too harsh and inflexible for Honduras at this time. He also asked for help with the U.S. banks to reschedule Honduran debt and to receive more credit.

President Suazo added that we don't need any more Vietnams or Irans or Afghanistans. The U.S. must again resume world leadership.

In respect to his request, President Suazo said that his aid needs should be considered at the highest levels of the U.S. government. The ordinary process is too slow and Honduras does not have time. Honduras is needed to preserve the balance in Central America, and if Honduras should fall then it will be a problem for the region and for the U.S.

The President thanked President Suazo for his remarks and then expressed complete support for the Honduran peace plan along with Honduras' participation in the Central American Democratic Community (CADC). The President said we wanted to help as much as we can within our budget constraints. But we will do everything we can.

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-4-

The President agreed with everything said about Nicaragua. In case of Nicaraguan aggression, the President said that the U.S. can be depended upon for help. He mentioned our assistance will amount to over \$80 million for 1982 and 1983 respectively. He then asked President Suazo to act as a lobbyist for the Caribbean Basin Initiative. The President was aware that the President of Honduras would be talking to members of the Congress--it was important for him to tell them of the importance he attached to the program.

The President fully appreciated what we are both up against regarding the press. The President mentioned that for months and months the U.S. media had daily stories on El Salvador and how the people were with the guerrillas. After the March 28 elections, very little is heard about El Salvador. The President related that some of our Congressmen who observed the elections told a number of stories about how determined the Salvadoran people were to exercise their vote.

The President then expressed his own personal feelings about our neighbors to the south. We in the U.S. have been late in recognizing our dependence on each other. More than sixty years ago Lenin said Latin America--Central America and South America--was a target in his scheme for world conquest. The President said we definitely want to help all we can and do all we can to make sure Lenin's dream doesn't come true. The President added that we have problems, but we'll do everything we can. We know how important Honduras is and we want to help.

President Suazo then repeated his request for help and American leadership. He then repeated the story in Matthew about the three temptations of Christ. He compared those temptations to the temptations of the communists. But he asserted Hondurans want to follow the democratic path and that the promises of communism are false and only result in brutal dictatorship.

The President said he shared President Suazo's faith and added that he believed that God looks out for the democracies.

On parting, President Suazo thanked the President for the President's picture he had received on his inauguration day and for the gift he received yesterday. He then invited the President to Honduras.

The President thanked him for the invitation.

The meeting concluded at 12:00 noon, with the two presidents adjourning to the South Lawn to give their respective departure statements.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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5030 add on

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 20, 1982

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: ALFONSO SAPIA-BOSCH *MSB*

SUBJECT: Request for Copy of Memorandum of Conversation of the President's Meeting with President Suazo of Honduras

John Negroponete, the U.S. Ambassador to Honduras, has requested a copy of the approved Memorandum of Conversation of the President's meeting with Dr. Roberto Suazo Cordova, President of Honduras, which occurred on Wednesday, July 14, 1982. Mr. Negroponete was in attendance in that Oval Office meeting.

The MemCon may still be before you for approval; it is Fontaine action # 5030.

At Tab I is a Wheeler/Bremer memo for transmittal of the approved MemCon to State.

Recommendation

That you approve Mr. Negroponete's request for the MemCon.

Approve *[Signature]*

Disapprove _____

That you authorize a Wheeler/Bremer memo at Tab I to transmit the approved MemCon to State.

Approve *[Signature]*

Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab I Wheeler/Bremer

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review on July 20, 1988

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
Sec 34(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
BY NARA RW DATE 8/24/11

MW

4924 5030 25

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNCLASSIFIED
WITH ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENT

July 15, 1982

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: ROGER W. FONTAINE *RW*

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation - President's Meeting
with Dr. Roberto Suazo Cordova, President of Honduras

At Tab I for your approval is the Memorandum of Conversation of the President's meeting with President Suazo of Honduras, on Wednesday, July 14, 1982.

Recommendation

That you approve the Memorandum of Conversation at Tab I.

Approve

[Handwritten signature]

Disapprove

Attachment

Tab I Memorandum of Conversation

UNCLASSIFIED
WITH ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENT

RW 8/24/11

pls reassemble & send
my memo as attch to
wheeler for Signature

Thoms
L

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

requires
attachment

HW

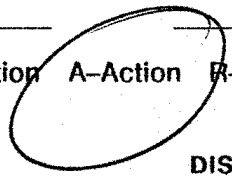
National Security Council 269
The White House

Package # 5030

82 JUL 20 8 41 12

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	ACTION
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Bud McFarlane	_____	_____	_____
Jacque Hill	_____	_____	_____
Judge Clark	_____	_____	_____
John Poindexter	1	J	_____
Staff Secretary	2	_____	A
Sit Room	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

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



DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

rw 8/24/11

RECEIVED 17 JUL 82 09

TO CLARK

FROM FONTAINE

DOCDATE 16 JUL 82

29

KEYWORDS: DOMINICAN REP

AP

BLANCO, SALVADOR J

SUBJECT: MEMCON OF PRES MTG W/ PRES - ELECT OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 15 JUL

ACTION: FOR DECISION

DUE: 21 JUL 82 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CLARK

COMMENTS

REF# LOG 8203582 NSCIFID

(N /)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
	7/19	<i>Clark approved</i> <i>Pandora</i>		
<i>SB</i>	5 7/19	<i>Hand Wheeler to James</i>	7/20	
		<i>2 appropriate</i>		
	C 7/21	<i>Wheeler's agd memo</i>		FO, SB, MW
DISPATCH	7/21 <i>clm</i>		W/ATTCH	FILE PA (C) <i>Can</i>

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

30

UNCLASSIFIED
w/~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENTS

July 20, 1982

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

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation - President Reagan's
Meeting with Dominican President-elect Salvador
Jorge Blanco

The attached Memorandum of Conversation may be of interest to
Secretary Shultz.

Carolyn J. Cleveland
Michael W. Wheeler
Staff Secretary *for.*

Attachment:
Tab A Memorandum of Conversation

UNCLASSIFIED
w/~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENTS

RS 8/24/11

A

31

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4979

117196

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

32

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Summary of the President's Meeting
with Dominican Republican President-
elect Salvador Jorge Blanco

PARTICIPANTS: President Ronald Reagan
Vice President George Bush
Thomas O. Enders, Assistant Secretary
of State for Inter-American Affairs
Robert Anderson, U.S. Ambassador to
the Dominican Republic
Roger W. Fontaine, Senior Staff Member,
National Security Council

President-elect Salvador Jorge Blanco
Bernardo Vega Boyrie, Economic Advisor
to the President-elect
Asela Mera de Jorge, Wife of the
President-elect

DATE, TIME, Thursday, July 15, 1982; 11:55 a.m. -
AND PLACE: 12:20 p.m.; The Oval Office

The President first congratulated the President-elect on his election.

The President-elect in turn thanked the President and said he knew that it also meant congratulations for the Dominican democratic process.

The President then expressed shock and sympathy over the death of President Guzman.

The President-elect said it was a very bad moment, but it also gave proof of democratic and constitutional continuity in the Dominican Republic.

The President replied that we were well aware of the process with the Vice President assuming office, and that all of this was most encouraging.

The President-elect then extended greetings from Acting President Majluta and the President returned the greetings.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review July 16, 2002

Classified and Extended By: William P. Clark

Reason for Extension: NSC 1.13(f)

DECLASSIFIED

NLR/M3711/#117196

BY RW DATE 6/22/15

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The President then asked the President-elect to express his support for the CBI in his contacts with the Congress. Some members were reluctant to support the program because of the difficulties of their own constituents.

The President-elect mentioned that he would be happy to support it. The Reagan plan is important because it gives new perspectives in the Caribbean including the Dominican Republic. The President-elect added that if he had any doubts about coming to Washington they had vanished now.

The President thanked him for his support and added that the U.S. was ready to work with the Dominican Republic on economic matters mentioned in the June 18 letter.

The President-elect then offered some thoughts for the President. The Dominican Republic is a strong democracy, but it shares the island with Haiti which is a dictatorship which has no chance of becoming a democracy. Further away is the dictatorship of the left led by Fidel Castro who has his own vision of the Caribbean. There is civil war in El Salvador and near civil war in Guatemala. Nicaragua has a government that has abandoned its original guidelines. Costa Rica has serious economic problems -- even worse than in the Dominican Republic. Venezuela is a strong democracy and Mexico wants to help my country by buying sugar. The President-elect said he will be negotiating with Lopez Portillo, but he would like to negotiate with the President because we are friends. If the Dominican Republic's economy is not strengthened, then with all the dangers surrounding it, his country may no longer be a source of stability in the Caribbean.

That stability is rooted in American principles and this explains the Dominicans' sympathy for the Reagan plan.

The help the Dominican Republic needs most is an increase in their sugar quota in the coming months. The President-elect did not want to get into details about GATT arrangements, but he knew the President had the power to change the quota system.

He added that within thirty days he would be President, and he would like to leave the White House with a promise that the quota will be increased.

The President replied that with all the great power a President was supposed to have it was the Congress who insisted on the quota. It was not part of the plan. The President pointed out the quota is temporary and we are looking for ways to

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alleviate it. He added that everything the President-elect said about the Caribbean is true. We have to find a way to stop dictatorships like Castro's from becoming a permanent part of the Americas. The President then asked to convey his greetings to his friend Lopez Portillo and added that he looked forward to working with the new Dominican president.

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The President-elect concluded by saying strengthened economies would help avoid those dictatorships. For the Dominican Republic that means secure markets for our products -- especially sugar -- into the United States. This was the impression that the President-elect wanted to leave with the President. "We are not coming to beg," he said, "but to find fair treatment for our products."

The meeting then adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

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MW
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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNCLASSIFIED
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENT

ACTION

July 16, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: ROGER W. FONTAINE *RF*

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation - President's Meeting with Dominican Republican President-elect Salvador Jorge Blanco, Thursday, July 15, 1982

At Tab I for your approval is the Memorandum of Conversation of the President's meeting with Dominican Republican President-elect Salvador Jorge Blanco on Thursday, July 15, 1982.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you approve the Memorandum of Conversation at Tab I.

APPROVE _____



DISAPPROVE _____

Attachment

Tab I - Memorandum of Conversation

UNCLASSIFIED
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENT

AW 8/24/82

National Security Council
The White House

765

Package # 4979

RECEIVED

82 JUL 17 AM 11:47

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

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

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

7/19

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

please send
state a copy of
appropriate.

Thanks

Soretta

RECEIVED 27 JUL 82 15

TO CLARK

FROM WETTERING

DOC DATE 26 JUL 82

38

KEYWORDS: CAMEROON

AP

AHIDJO, AHMADOU

hes
SUBJECT: MEMCON OF PES MTG W/ AHIDJO ON JUL 26

ACTION: FOR DECISION

DUE: 28 JUL 82 STATUS X FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CLARK

COMMENTS

REF# LOG NSCIFID (M /)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
<i>Wheeler</i>	<i>5 7/28</i>	<i>Pandexter approved</i>	<i>7/29</i>	
<i>C</i>	<i>7/28</i>	<i>Wheeler copy memo to Agencies</i>		<i>ma, me</i>

DISPATCH: *7/28 clm* W/ATTCH FILE *LA* (C)
cm

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

5278

39

UNCLASSIFIED WITH
~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

July 28, 1982

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

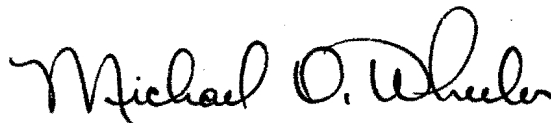
MR. RAYMOND LETT
Executive Assistant to the Secretary
Department of Agriculture

MRS. HELEN ROBBINS
Executive Assistant to the Secretary
Department of Commerce

MR. GERALD PAGANO
Executive Secretary
Agency for International Development

SUBJECT: Memcon of the President's July 26 Meeting with
Cameroon President Ahmadou Ahidjo

Attached for your information is a copy of the Memcon covering
the President's 30-minute meeting with Ahmadou Ahidjo, President
of Cameroon.



Michael O. Wheeler
Staff Secretary

Attachment
Memcon

cc:
Vice President

UNCLASSIFIED WITH
~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

AWJ
8/24/11

~~SECRET~~

117197

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5278

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
Walter J. Stoessel, Deputy Secretary of State
Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State
Hume Horan, U.S. Ambassador to Cameroon
Frederick Wettering, Staff Member, National
Security Council

President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon
Joseph Charles Doumba, Minister to the Presidency
Aminou Cumarou, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs
Paul Pondi, Ambassador to United States

DATE AND TIME: Monday, July 26, 1982
11:30 A.M. - 12:05 P.M.

PLACE: The Oval Office

SUBJECT: Presidential Meeting with Cameroon President Ahidjo

The President opened the meeting by congratulating President Ahidjo on the success of the Cameroon National soccer team in the World Cup playoffs. In welcoming President Ahidjo, the President noted the very cordial state of our bilateral relations. The President noted that Secretaries Block and Baldrige had reported to him following their January 1982 visit to Cameroon on the interest US private enterprise has in Cameroon, and the receptivity of the Cameroon to private US investment.

President Ahidjo warmly thanked the President for his welcome and echoed his sentiments on the excellent bilateral relations. He noted he would like to briefly review economic relations, other bilateral matters, and international questions in order to have an exchange of views, delimit problem areas, and suggest possibilities on broadening and further improving relations.

On bilateral economic relations, President Ahidjo noted that trade outside the oil field was still modest. He would hope that more trade could be promoted in a number of areas, especially

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Review 7/26/88

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NLRR M371/1 # 117197

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BY RW

NARA DATE 6/22/11

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in Cameroon agricultural exports, and that the US could remove restrictions inhibiting such trade expansion.

On financial cooperation, President Ahidjo expressed great appreciation for AID activities, but noted that increased AID involvement would be welcome, as would greater flexibility by AID on use of counterpart funds and projects more in line with Cameroon priorities. He again called for greater US flexibility on respecting international agreements on coffee, cocoa, and international stabilization. He noted that the vast bulk of Cameroon population was involved in producing agricultural commodities, so that any help we could extend would be passed along to the majority. He reiterated his appreciation of US assistance to the agricultural sector, and noted the areas of fruit and vegetable production and agriculture training centers as new areas for help.

In the military area, President Ahidjo noted that there has been cooperation over some years and that Cameroon has made military purchases from the US. He noted Cameroon needs for trucks for the military as an area where the US could be helpful.

In the international arena, President Ahidjo noted that apartheid still exists in South Africa, the Namibia talks were dragging on, the situation was at a standstill - in Western Sahara, the Horn of Africa was a problem, and the Middle East requires an overall settlement. President Ahidjo noted he favored reconciliation in Chad, opposed the "illegal" recognition of the Sahraoui Democratic Arab Republic, favored a settlement in the Horn of Africa along the lines of OAU resolutions, and recognized that Camp David was one step on the way to a Middle East solution. But he was in favor of independence for the Palestinians accompanying recognition of Israel. He noted the importance he gave on disarmament talks and regretted the apparent lack of progress on the new international economic order since the Cancun conference.

In reply, the President noted that he agreed completely to the broadening of bilateral economic relations. On South Africa, he stated that President Ahidjo must know we oppose apartheid, but we have been making some progress in getting South African cooperation on Namibia through quiet diplomacy.

The President stated that we support one thing which he hoped President Ahidjo could support - both a South African withdrawal from Namibia and a Cuban withdrawal from Angola. The President added it's high time the Cuban troops went home. On the Middle East, the President briefed President Ahidjo on Ambassador Habib's attempts to meet Arab leaders and find a new place for the armed Palestinian combatants. The President noted that he remains "cautiously optimistic," but noted there were intractable

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parties such as the PLO. The President called for a sovereign central government in Lebanon, and that we were prepared to begin talks on Palestinian autonomy pursuant to operative UN resolutions.

The President briefed President Ahidjo on US initiatives on disarmament, MBFR, INF, and START. He underscored our need to have sound verification measures given the Soviets' ambiguous record.

The President praised President Ahidjo's leadership in caring for refugees in great numbers from neighboring states, and noted the US position of willing to help in such matters.

The President stated that our good bilateral relations demonstrated our follow-up from Cancun - our belief that handouts are not the solution, but rather developing indigenous economies and enlisting the aid of the private sector.

The Vice President asked President Ahidjo for his views on Libyan leader Qadhafi.

President Ahidjo replied that he is hard to figure out. He added that Qadhafi is an agitator who wants to play on the world scene and can only do so through destabilization attempts in other countries, none of which have worked. President Ahidjo added that he had one report that at one time Libya was training Cameroon citizens in subversion but nothing came of it. President Ahidjo agreed that we would have to put up with Qadhafi's showmanship as OAU chairman, but noted that there have been other unattractive OAU chairmen in the past and we should not overreact to any statements he might make, since the OAU is a confederation of sovereign states and Qadhafi will speak only for himself.

At this point, the meeting adjourned to the State Dining Room for lunch.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

July 26, 1982

43

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: FRED WETTERING *FW*

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation Covering President's July 26 Meeting With Cameroon President Ahidjo

Attached is my memcon covering the President's 30-minute meeting with Cameroon President Ahmadou Ahidjo in the Oval Office on July 26, 1982. As far as I could tell nothing of import was discussed during the following lunch meriting a separate memcon. (S)

Attached also is a Wheeler memo to appropriate Secretariats transmitting a copy of the memcon to State, Agriculture, AID and Commerce. (S)

RECOMMENDATION

Approve Memcon.

APPROVE *FW*

DISAPPROVE _____

Approve Wheeler memo of transmittal to State, AID, Agriculture and Commerce.

APPROVE *FW*

DISAPPROVE _____

Attachments

- Tab A
- Tab B

- Memcon
- Wheeler Memo of Transmittal

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
CYRARA *RW* 8/24/88

National Security Council
The White House

279

RECEIVED

Package # 5278

82 JUL 27 P 3: 24

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	ACTION
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Bud McFarlane	_____	_____	_____
Jacque Hill	_____	_____	_____
Judge Clark	_____	_____	_____
John Poindexter	1	<i>[Signature]</i>	_____
Staff Secretary	2	NW ₂₈	A
Sit Room	_____	_____	_____

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

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

RW 8/24/11
UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

Subject: MEMCON AHIDJO

45

CLASSIFICATION: TOP SECRET SECRET CONFIDENTIAL UNCLASSIFIED
(check one)

INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION

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|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Judge Clark | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Guhin | <input type="checkbox"/> Ltc. Myer | <input type="checkbox"/> Capt. Sims |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. McFarlane | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Helm | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. North | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Teicher |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adm. Poindexter | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Kemp | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nau | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tyson |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Bailey | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Kimmitt | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Pipes | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Weiss |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cmdr. Blair | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Kraemer | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Reed | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Wettering |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Boverie | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Levine | <input type="checkbox"/> Ms. Reger | <input type="checkbox"/> Col. Wheeler |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ltc. Childress | <input type="checkbox"/> Col. Lilac | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Rentschler | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Yorke |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. De Graffenreid | <input type="checkbox"/> Ltc. Linhard | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Robinson | <input type="checkbox"/> NSC Secretariat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ms. Dobriansky | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Lord | <input type="checkbox"/> Col. Russell | <input type="checkbox"/> NSC MSG Center |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Fontaine | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Martin | <input type="checkbox"/> Col. Rye | <input type="checkbox"/> Sit Room |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Gregg | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. McGaffigan | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Sapia-Bosch | <input type="checkbox"/> Admin. Office |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Morris | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Sigur | |

EXTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:	# cys	Date	Time	Received/Signed For By:
THE VICE PRESIDENT (OEOB OFFICES)	1	29 JUL 82	0826	W. C. Aft
THE SECRETARY OF STATE Exec sec/room 7241				
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE The Pentagon				
DIRECTOR, ACDA Room 5933/Dept of State				
CHAIRMAN, US START DELEGATION C/o ACDA, 5933 State				
DIRECTOR CIA Langley, VA/or Pickup				
CHAIRMAN, JCS The Pentagon				
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY Main Bldg/Room 3422				
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE 14th & Const. Ave. NW, Room 5851.				
DIRECTOR, OMB Room 252 OEOB				
DIRECTOR AID Room 5942 New State				
THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY GA257, Forrestal Bldg.				
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION 400 7th Street S.W.				
U.S. REPRESENTATIVE TO UNITED NATIONS Room 6333/State Dept.				
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL 10TH/Const. NW, Room 5119.....				
DIRECTOR OSTP Room 360, OEOB				
DIRECTOR, INTL COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY (ICA) 1750 Penna. NW				
THE SECRETARY OF INTERIOR 18th & E. Street NW				
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE Independence & 14th SW.....				
THE SECRETARY OF LABOR 100 Const Ave NW				
THE DIRECTOR, FEMA 500 C Street, SW.....				
MANAGER, NATL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (NCS) 8th & SO Courthouse Rd., Arlington, VA				
DIRECTOR, JOINT PROGRAM OFFICE (JPO) 1360 Wilson Blvd. # 1051, Arlington, VA				

DATE, TIME & SIGN THIS RECEIPT & RETURN TO:
BT MERCHANT
SITUATION ROOM

46

Subject: MEMCON AHIDJO

Classification: Top Secret Secret Confidential Unclassified

ADDITIONAL ORGANIZATIONS / ADDRESSES SHOULD INCLUDE ADDRESSES AND ROOM NUMBER TO INSURE PROMPT / APPROPRIATE DELIVERY:

EXTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:

cys Date Time Received / Signed For By:

L. PAUL BREMER, III
Executive Secretary
Department of State

1 7/29/82 9:27 Jub

Raymond Lett
Executive Asst to Secretary
Department of Agriculture

1 7-29-82 2.50 Royce Shull

Helen Robbins
Executive Asst to Secretary
Department of Commerce

1 7/29/82 2.32 Wesley B. Wood

Mr. Gerald Pagano
Executive Secretary
Agency for Intl Development

1 X _____ _____ Robinson

DATE, TIME & SIGN THIS RECEIPT & RETURN TO:
BT MERCHANT
SITUATION ROOM
WHITE HOUSE