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CO (035807) (1)

FOIA

S10-306

SYSTEMATIC

Box Number 1						5 ISTEMATIC		
ID	Doc Type	Docur	ment Description		No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions	
82103	МЕМО	CHARLES TYSON TO RICHARD ALLEN, RE: BRIEFING MEMO FOR PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS CEREMONY			1	6/10/1981	B1	
		R	4/4/2019	NSC/STATE W	AIVERS	5		
82104	PAPER	RE: A	MBASSADOR/NIC	R/NICARAGUA		ND	B1	
		R	4/4/2019	<i>DEPT. OF STA</i> 11/6/2015	TE WAI	VER		
82105	PAPER	RE: A	RE: AMBASSADOR/EL SALVADOR			ND	B1	
		R	4/4/2019	DEPT. OF STA 11/6/2015	TE WAI	VER		
82106	PAPER	RE: A	RE: AMBASSADOR/HAITI			ND	B1	
		R	4/4/2019	<i>DEPT. OF STA</i> 11/6/2015	TE WAI	VER		
82107	PAPER	RE: A	MBASSADOR/POR	TUGAL	2	ND	B1	
		R	R 4/4/2019 DEPT. OF STA 11/6/2015			VER		

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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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]

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MEMORANDUM

CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

CO

82103

CONFIDENTIAL

June 10, 1981

DECLASSIFIED

My de MARADATE 4/4/2019

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM:

CHARLES P. TYSON

SUBJECT:

Briefing Memo for Presentation of

Credentials Ceremony

June 12 -- 2 p.m. -- Oval Office (U)

Attached at Tab I is the President's briefing memorandum for the Presentation of Credentials Ceremony on June 12 for the Ambassadors of Nicaragua, Malawi, El Salvador, Haiti, and Portugal.

Roger Fontaine has indicated that there may be late developments on Nicaragua which will have to be included in the briefer. He also feels that the President should know that Nicaraguan Ambassador Cruz is caught between the Sandinistas and the Democratic opposition. He is unlikely to relay unpleasant views from Washington. (He also is not expected to remain Ambassador long and may well ask for political asylum in the near future.)

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the briefing memorandum to the President at Tab I.

NOTE: The President hands each Ambassador the reply to the Ambassador's Letter of Credence. The Letters of Credence have been forwarded to Dick Darman to be held for the President.

NGC#8103418

Review on 6/10/87

-CONTINUE THAT

MEMORANDUM

3418 add-on



WASHINGTON

June 10, 1981

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM:

CHARLES P. TYSON //

SUBJECT:

Presentation of Diplomatic Credentials

June 12 -- 2 p.m. -- Oval Office

Attached at Tab A: copy of briefing memorandum and copy of cards with pertinent background information.

Attached at Tab B: detailed background information re each Ambassador, which includes name of Head of State, pertinent background information, and significant issues.

CONFUDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMATIC CREDENTIALS

Friday, June 12, 1981 Beginning at 2 p.m. The Oval Office

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN

I. PURPOSE

To receive for accreditation the diplomatic credentials of five Ambassadors.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS ARRANGEMENTS

- A. Background: You will receive credentials from the Ambassadors of Nicaragua, Malawi, El Salvador, Haiti, and Portugal. After the exchange of documents, you will hold a brief (5-minute) conversation with each Ambassador.
- B. Participation: The Ambassadors of Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Haiti will be escorted by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Everett Briggs. The Ambassador of Malawi will be escorted by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Lannon Walker. The Ambassador of Portugal will be escorted by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State H. Allen Holmes. Chief of Portocol Annenberg will introduce each Ambassador. I will be present.

Families Attending: The Nicaraguan Ambassador will be unaccompanied. The Malawi Ambassador will be accompanied by his wife, Monica, and 11-year old daughter, Agnes. The El Salvador Ambassador will be accompanied by his wife, Rita, and daughter, Gloria (19 years). Note: Gloria is deaf but lip reads (in Spanish). The Haitian Ambassador will be accompanied by his wife, Raymonde, and son Jean-Pierre (20 years). The Portuguese Ambassador will be accompanied by his wife, Maria Lucia.

C. Press Arrangements: Meetings to be announced.
Press photo session and White House photographer.

III. BACKGROUND MATERIAL

3x5 cards attached

1. PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS

AMB. ARTURO CRUZ (PHONETIC: KROOS), NICARAGUA

PARTICIPANTS: FAMILY - NONE

WH - RICHARD V. ALLEN
NSC - ROGER FONTAINE
STATE - AMB. ANNENBERG
EVERETT BRIGGS

- -- ECONOMIST; 57 YEARS OLD; MARRIED; 7 CHILDREN -- VISITED US SEVERAL TIMES; LAST TIME DEC.1980
 - US CONCERN ABOUT RECENT MILITARY BUILD-UP
 - HOPE NICARAGUA ABLE TO FIND PATH TO DEMOCRACY
 AND PLURALISM
 - US CONCERN ABOUT NICARAGUA'S INVOLVEMENT IN AFFAIRS OF ITS NEIGHBORS: US AID COULD BE RESUMED IN NEAR FUTURE SHOULD NICARAGUA STOP SUPPORTING INSURGENTS IN EL SALVADOR.

2. PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS

AMB. NELSON THOMPSON MIZERE (PHONETIC: meh ZEE ree), MALAWI

PARTICIPANTS: FAMILY - WIFE, MONICA

DAUGHTER, AGNES (11YRS)

WH - RICHARD V. ALLEN
NSC - FRED WETTERING
STATE - AMB. ANNENBERG
LANNON WALKER

- -- 41 YEARS OLD; MARRIED; 4 CHILDREN
- -- PRES BANDA STUDIED IN THE US
 - APPRECIATE SUPPORT OF WESTERN INITIATIVES ON SOUTHERN AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST QUESTIONS
 - MALAWI ONE OF OUR BEST FRIENDS IN AFRICA
 - AMB JOHN BURROUGHS TO REPRESENT US IN MALAWI;
 DEPARTING MID-JUNE

3. PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS

AMB. ERNESTO RIVAS GALLONT (PHONETIC: REE Vahs), EL SALVADOR

PARTICIPANTS: FAMILY - WIFE, RITA

DAUGHTER, GLORIA (DEAF) (19)

WH - RICHARD V. ALLEN
NSC - ROGER FONTAINE
STATE - AMB. ANNENBERG
EVERETT BRIGGS

- -- 52 YEARS OLD; MARRIED; 4 CHILDREN
- -- B.A. PIERCE BUSINESS COLLEGE, PHILA, 1950
- FOLLOWING WITH GREAT INTEREST PROGRESS TOWARD ELECTIONS. HOPE ALL DEMOCRATIC GROUPS WILL BE ENCOURZGED TO PARTICIPATE.
- PEACE TREATY BETWEEN EL SALVADOR/HONDURAS IS MILESTONE IN PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

4. PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS

AMB. GEORGES <u>LEGER</u>, JR. (PHONETIC: LAY zhay), HAITI

PARTICIPANTS: FAMILY - WIFE, RAYMONDE

SON, JEAN-PIERRE (20YRS)

WH - RICHARD V. ALLEN
NSC - ROGER FONTAINE
STATE - AMB. ANNENBERG
EVERETT BRIGGS

- -- 50 YEARS OLD; MARRIED
- -- FIRST DIPLOMATIC ASSIGNMENT
 - ADMINISTRATION GIVING PRIORITY TO ITS RELATIONS WITH HAITI
 - HOPE TO SEE STABLE AND PROSPEROUS HAITI
 - US WOULD NOT STAND IDLY BY IF HAITI WERE THREATENED FROM OUTSIDE

5. PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS

AMB. VASCO FUTSCHER PEREIRA (PHONETIC: FOO-cher Peh-RAY-rah, PORTUGAL

PARTICIPANTS: FAMILY - WIFE, MARIE LUCIA

WH - RICHARD V. ALLEN
NSC - JAMES RENTSCHLER
STATE - AMB. ANNENBERG
H. ALLEN HOLMES

- -- 59 YEARS OLD; MARRIED; 3 CHILDREN
- EMPHASIZE IMPORTANCE OF ALLIED COOPERATION IN MEETING SOVIET CHALLENGE WORLDWIDE; ACKNOW-LEDGE PORTUGUESE CONTRIBUTION
- SEC WEINBERGER HAD VERY PRODUCTIVE DISCUSSION WITH PORTUGUESE LEADERS IN LISBON LAST MONTH
- APPRECIATE SUPPORT ON ISSUE OF PLO PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, I.E., IMF

A 400 3 DOS WAWEV 11/6/2015



Arturo Cruz - Appointed Ambassador of Nicaragua. (Phonetic: KROOS)

Head of State - Governing Junta of Nicaragua: Daniel Ortega, Rafael Cordova Rivas, Sergio Ramirez

Cruz is - 57 years old, married, 7 children. Cruz, an economist, served for eleven years at the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington. With the triumph of the Sandinista Revolution in July 19, 1979, Cruz became Director of the Central Bank of Nicaragua. In May, 1980, Cruz was named to the ruling five-man junta.

Pertinent Background

While a member of the Junta, Cruz visited the U.S. a number of times, the last one being in December 1980.

Significant Issues

Our relations with Nicaragua, never excellent after the overthrow of Somoza on July 19, 1979, have developed added strains of late. After your determination that the Nicaraguan Government was engaged in acts of violence in El Salvador on April 14, the remaining \$15 million of last year's \$75 million aid package was suspended. Since that time, Nicaragua has continued support activities for the Salvadoran insurgents.

In addition, Nicaragua has undertaken a massive buildup of its armed forces. The Nicaraguan Army today is much larger than Somoza's National Guard and larger than any other army in Central America. Nicaraguan pilots are currently receiving training in Eastern Europe, and hundreds of Cuban advisors are currently operating in Nicaragua.

Internally, the Sandinistas appear to be moving toward the creation of a one-party state. Elections have been postponed until 1985, and the opposition political parties, though allowed to function, face government-inspired harassment at every turn.

Yet the Nicaraguan picture is not totally bleak. The private sector is still willing to continue producing 60% of Nicaragua's GNP; an independent newspaper, La Prensa, freely criticizes the government; independent labor unions and political parties still exist; the Catholic Church has not been tampered with. Moreover, the Sandinistas are sensitive to international public opinion, having avoided the political prisoners and executions of the Castro regime.

Issues for Discussion:

- -- Point out U.S. concern about recent Nicaraguan military buildup.
- Express U.S. hope that Nicaragua will be able to find the path to democracy and pluralism.
- State U.S. concern about Nicaragua's involvement in the affairs of its neighbors. Note that suspended portion of U.S. aid could be resumed in the near future should the Nicaraguan Government stop supporting the insurgents in El Salvador.



Nelson Thompson <u>Mizere</u> (Phonetic: meh ZEE ree) - Appointed Ambassador of the Republic of Malawi

Head of State of Government - Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda
(pronounced BAN da), President

Ambassador Mizere, 41, married, 4 children. Previous assignments include Malawi High Commissioner in London, Ambassador to West Germany, Ambassador to Belgium, and Ambassador to South Africa.

Pertinent Background: President Banda, who studied in the U.S., last visited the United States in 1978. Neither the President nor the Vice President have visited Malawi.

Significant Programs or Issues: Since Malawi's independence in 1964, the U.S. has assisted Malawi in its impressive record of economic development. During this fiscal year we have provided approximately \$3 million in emergency food aid and \$5 million in support of agriculture and health projects, in addition to small Peace Corps and military training programs.

Issues for Discussion:

- -- Express appreciation for Malawian support of Western initiatives on southern Africa and Middle Eastern questions, noting that our countries share the same desire for peaceful solutions obtained through constructive dialogue.
- -- Indicate that the U.S. considers Malawi to be one of our best friends in Africa.
- -- Stress our intention to continue to assist Malawi's development through our AID, Peace Corps, and small military training programs.
- -- Compliment Malawi on its impressive record of economic growth under President Banda's leadership and its excellent use of foreign assistance to improve the lives of the Malawian people.
- -- Mention that you are sending Ambassador John Burroughs to represent us in Malawi. Ambassador Burroughs plans to depart Washington for Lilongwe in mid-June.



82105

Ernesto <u>RIVAS</u> Gallont (Phonetic: REE Vahs) - Appointed Ambassador of the Republic of El Salvador.

Head of State of Government - President Jose Napoleon Duarte of the Revolutionary Junta of Government of El Salvador.

Ambassador Rivas is 52 years old and is married with 4 children ranging in age from 19-24. His 19 year old daughter who is deaf, is living here with them. Ambassador Rivas, a businessman, has been a leading figure in the Salvadoran private sector for many years and intends to return to his automobile dealership. During the 1970's he was a key official of the National Association of Private Enterprises. He received his B.A. in 1950 from Pierce Business College in Philadelphia. He served as President of the El Salvador Red Cross 1972-77.

Pertinent Background: Ambassador Rivas received the Order of Good Hope of the Republic of South Africa for his mediation efforts (1979-80) with the Popular Liberation Forces, the leftist terrorist group that kidnapped South African Ambassador Archibald Dunn, who was later murdered.

Significant Issues: Elections are planned for a constituent assembly in 1982 to return El Salvador to civilian government in 1983.

El Salvador, whose government is under attack by leftist insurgents supported from abroad, is receiving increased amounts of U.S. economic and security assistance, demonstrating our willingness to support a government in an area of great interest to us which is committed to reform and a return to constitutional rule.

A Peace Treaty with Honduras was signed October 30, 1980 restoring relations between the two countries for the first time since they fought a brief war eleven years ago.

Issues for Discussion

- -- We are following with great interest El Salvador's progress toward elections. We hope that all democratic groups will be encouraged to participate.
- -- We believe that the Peace Treaty between El Salvador and Honduras is a milestone in the peaceful settlement of disputes under the Inter-American system.

CONFIDENTIAL

At MARADATE 4/4/2019

CONFIDENTIAL

Georges Leger, Jr. (Phonetic: LAY zhay) - Appointed Ambassador of the Republic of Haiti

Head of State - Jean Claude <u>Duvalier</u> (Phonetic: <u>Due-vol-ye</u>), President for Life.

Ambassador Leger, 59, is married to the former Raymonde Carrie. He was educated at the Institution St. Louis de Gonzague in Port au Prince, the Lycee Janson de Sailly in Paris, and the University of Port au Prince Law School. Admitted to the bar in Port au Prince in 1944 he has over the years represented the interests of a number of large U.S. companies in Haiti. This is his first diplomatic assignment.

Pertinent Background: Haiti, over-populated and lacking in national resources, was the first black republic in the world, and is now the poorest country in the Western hemisphere. Last year at least 15,000 Haitians migrated illegally to Florida. Many of them claimed political asylum, but in fact the overwhelming majority came in search of economic betterment. Haiti is pro-Western, anti-Communist and traditionally looks to the U.S. for political and economic support. However, corruption, non-performance and the country's past record of human rights abuses have limited our ability to support bigger aid programs. General Walters has made two trips to Haiti in recent months to reaffirm our traditional ties of friendship.

Significant Issues: Our interests in Haiti are political stability, economic and institutional development, and curbing the influx of illegal Haitian migrants to the U.S. Nearby Cuba has not made any active efforts to destabilize Haiti in recent years, although it has trained and maintained contact with political exiles. The major long term threat to stability is potential political instability due to the government's inability to eliminate the crushing poverty of the country. Our policy is to link bilateral economic assistance to better Haitian adherence to administrative and financial standards set by the IMF, and to cooperation with us in curbing the flow of illegal Haitian migrants.

CONFIDENTIAL Review 6/8/87



AMERICAN State Waiver 11/6/2016
BY Dr N 4/4/2019



Issues for Discussion:

- -- The Administration is giving priority to its relations with Haiti, as indicated by General Walters' recent visits.
- -- We encourage Haiti to continue its efforts at economic reform and to maintain a harmonious working relationship with the international financial institutions.
- -- We would encourage your government to do everything within its power to stem the flow of illegally departing migrants from Haiti. This influx threatens to erode support for Haiti in Congress.
- -- Our hope is to see a stable and prosperous Haiti. While the U.S. would not stand idly by if Haiti were threatened from outside, Haiti's internal stability depends in large part on how successfully your government can meet its people's aspirations for more economic opportunity.





Name of Ambassador - Vasco Futscher Pereira (Phonetic: FOO-cher Peh-RAY-rah) - Appointed Ambassador of the Republic of Portugal.

Head of State - General Antonio Ramalho Eanes (pronounced YAHN-esh), President.

Head of Government - Francisco Pinto Balsemao (pronounced PEN-to Ball-seh-MAO), Prime Minister.

Ambassador Futscher Pereira, 59, married, 3 children. Previous assignments include: Portuguese Permanent Representative to the U.N.; Ambassador to Brazil; Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany; and Consul-General in San Francisco.

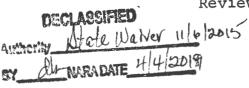
Pertinent Background: The last visit by a Portuguese Head of State or Government was that of President Eanes and Prime Minister Mario Soares in May 1978. Former President Carter stopped over in Lisbon in June 1980.

Significant Programs or Issues: The U.S. is providing \$81 million in grant military aid in Fiscal Years 1980 and 1981, and \$80 million in grant economic aid in Fiscal Years 1980-83 in association with the renewal of the Lajes airbase agreement in June 1979. AID has a mission in Lisbon administering a program of earthquake relief for the Azores Islands and a fisheries agreement allowing Portuguese access to U.S. waters was signed in late 1980. The center-right government of Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao is basically sympathetic to U.S. policy goals, but is restrained in what it can do to help us by the need to consult with the more enigmatic President, General Eanes.

Issues for Discussion:

- Emphasize importance of allied cooperation in meeting the Soviet challenge worldwide-acknowledge Portuguese contribution.
- Note that Secretary Weinberger had very productive discussion with Portuguese leaders in Lisbon last month.
- Express appreciation for Portuguese support on issue of PLO participation in international organizations such as the World Health Assembly and the International Monetary Fund.

Review 6/5/87 (Gompert, David) EUR





PORTUGAL - 2 -

NOTE: President Eanes has sent you through the Portuguese Ambassador a handmade tablecloth and napkin set from Madeira to commemorate Portugal's National Day (June 10) celebrated this year in Madeira. (A letter of thanks will be sent to President Eanes).



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KEYWORDS: CREDENTIALS NICARAGUA

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EL SALVADOR

HAITI

PORTUGAL

SUBJECT: TALKERS FOR PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS CEREMONY ON 12 JUN

ACTION: FWD TO PRES FOR INFO

DUE: 11 JUN 81 STATUS X FILES

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SUBJECT TALKERS FOR PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS CEREMONY ON 12 JUN

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FILE MEMO June 12, 1981

Presentation of Diplomatic Credentials, June 12, 1981

- -Ambassador Arturo J. Cruz, Nicaragua
- -Ambassador Nelson Thomas Mizere, Malawi
- -Ambassador Ernesto Rivas Gullont, El Salvador
- -Ambassador Georges N. Leger, Jr., Haiti
- -Ambassador Vasco Luis Caldeira Coelho Futscher Pereira, Portugal

Credentials filed: Oversize Attachment # 19

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Description of Material:

Diplomatic Credentials - Malawi

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Description of Material:
Diplomatic Credentials Haiti Zenvelopes
TO: Collection: CO BVEYSIZE
Series: CO File Folder Title/Casefile #/NSC #_ 035 80 7
Box Number: CO-OVERSIZE BOX FFS 227
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Ceremony 6/12/8/

REMARKS OF THE NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA

ARTURO J. CRUZ

UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. President:

It is in a spirit of great cordiality that I present to Your Excellency the letters accrediting me as Ambassador of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua to the Government of the United States of America.

Mr. President, I bring a message of friendship from the land of Augusto Cesar Sandino to the land of Abraham Lincoln.

The vanguard of our revolution is aware that at this time our two nations are reaffirming their national values.

During this historic period my government is acting with dignity to safeguard Nicaraguan sovereignty and maintain cordial, respectful relations with the international community.

July 19, 1981 will mark the completion of the first two years of the revolutionary process of social change and economic development that is bringing a better life to our people. From the start we have considered that the Nicaraguan people would bear the basic responsibility in this historic undertaking. In our national endeavor we have received cooperation from friendly countries. Our people and our government are grateful for this support.

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front take this opportunity to express their sincere desire that relations between our two countries will be characterized by frank cooperation of benefit to both our countries.

Be assured, Mr. President, that in carrying out the instructions of my government I shall do my utmost to aid in strengthening friendly understanding and mutual respect between our two governments.

I should like to express my sincere hope that God will grant our two peoples the prosperity that they merit, together with my best wishes for your personal well-being.

I also pray that with God's guidance, justice, the basis of world peace, will prevail as you exercise the power vested in you by your fellow countrymen.

REMARKS OF THE NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI NELSON THOMPSON MIZERE UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Your Excellency:

It is my rare privilege and great honour to present to Your Excellency the Letter of Recall of my predecessor, former Ambassador Jacob T. X. Muwamba, and the Letter of Credence by which my President, His Excellency Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, accredits me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Malawi to Your Excellency's great country, the United States of America.

Your Excellency, allow me to convey to you personally, the Government and people of the United States of America, the most cordial, sincere and fraternal greetings from my President, the Government and people of the Republic of Malawi.

The Government of the Republic of Malawi attaches great importance to its Diplomatic Mission here in

Washington, D. C. and, therefore, it will be my humble duty and responsibility to maintain and strengthen further the good relations which already exist between our two countries.

Please allow me, Your Excellency, to put on record my country's sincere appreciation of and gratitude for the valuable and generous assistance which Your Excellency's country has kindly granted to my country from time to time. This asisstance has greatly contributed to the rapid economic development that is taking place in Malawi, and to the significant improvement in the lives of Malawians living in the rural areas reflected in the standard of their houses, clothes and good.

Mr. President, permit me also to point out that the Government and people of Malawi have followed with keen interest Your Excellency's positive efforts and determination in your quest for lasting world peace through peaceful means. In this respect, you are aware, Mr. President, of Malawi's policy of contact and dialogue as a means of resolving world problems or disputes. It is for this reason that Malawi has been associated with all efforts directed towards seeking peaceful solutions to world problems.

In conclusion, please allow me, Your Excellency, to convey my President's good wishes for Your Excellency's personal happiness, complete recovery, well-being and prosperity of the Government and people of the United States of America.

REMARKS OF THE NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR ERNESTO RIVAS GALLONT UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. President:

I come to the United States as the diplomatic representative of El Salvador during the most crucial and momentous time in our country's history. The restructuring of the Salvadoran political system under the plan proposed by the Revolutionary Junta of Government is proceeding rapidly despite opposition by foreign interests. Those interests promote instability to serve ideological goals contrary to the principles of individual freedom, representative democracy, and self-determination.

Your government is assisting and supporting our efforts to govern El Salvador democratically. Our country is at present a living example of the contrasts and conflicts which the developing countries of this hemisphere are experiencing.

The Government of El Salvador is responding to this challenge

by reorganizing and strengthening our own political, social, and economic systems in order to effectively combat the primary causes of these explosive conditions that have been festering for many years. We are also committed to higher levels of social progress for El Salvador based on the principles of justice, participation, pluralism, democracy, peaceful coexistence, and mutual respect.

On the international level we are seeking cooperation to relieve human suffering and eliminate the scourge of terrorism, together with the international network that protects it and through which it operates.

Just as you are doing in your country, we regard the future with optimism and have firmly resolved that our country will forge ahead, within the framework of a system of free enterprise and absolute respect for the rights of the individual.

In presenting to you my Letter of Credence and the Letter of Recall of my predecessor, I should like to convey to you the best wishes of President Jose Napoleon Duarte and of the Revolutionary Junta of Government for the future of the United States and for your personal well-being.

REMARKS OF THE

NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR

OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI

GEORGES N. LEGER, JR.

UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. President:

I have the honor to present to you the Letter of Credence by which His Excellency Jean-Claude Duvalier, President-for-Life of the Republic of Haiti, has accredited me to your government as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, together with the Letter of Recall of my distinguished predecessor, who has been called to other duties.

I am gratified to have the task of maintaining and strengthening the bonds of friendship between our two peoples and of striving to increase the cooperation between their governments. It will be my responsibility to acquaint the public with the special and original qualities of the island of Haiti and to respond to the questions that its iniqueness and individuality may elicit.

In today's world, originality and individuality must give way before the demands of economics. To assure victory in the

struggle for development, the government and the people of Haiti are prepared to accept all the sacrifices of austerity. Measures to that end have been decided upon, and they will be announced and put into effect. The Government of Haiti is aware of the pressing need to foster industrial growth under its development program, and for that reason has adopted and will continue to adopt new measures aimed at attracting private, national, and foreign investments, which will be given the necessary incentives. This policy of accessibility will make it possible to create more jobs and to offer work to the youth of our country who wish to be gainfully employed.

Such measures alone, however, will not solve the problem of responding to the nutritional and health requirements of a constantly increasing population in a small, primarily mountainous country. Means must be found to increase the yield from land that is being cultivated by thousands of small farmers and to ensure the benefits of education and health care to all in order to attain a higher level of productivity.

Among the top priorities on the program drawn up by the government of President Duvalier are the development of highways and secondary routes, the irrigation and reclamation of fallow or unfarmed lands, reforestation, and soil conservation. It will not be possible to accomplish these objectives without the aid, technical assistance, and cooperation of our friends, led by the Government of the United States of America.

We are pleased to note that Your Excellency's perception of the problems of our hemisphere in the face of attempted subversion and destabilization is in perfect agreement with that of the Government of Haiti. My government concurs that it would be unrealistic to blindly pursue a policy focused solely on the respect for human rights without first securing

for one and all the right to an education, an adequate diet, good health, and personal well-being under the laws and guarantees provided to each citizen by the Constitution of our country.

These are the broad outlines of the Haitian Government's development program, which I have the task of disseminating and explaining to the Government and people of the United States of America.

I am certain, Mr. President, that the Government of President Duvalier will benefit in this undertaking from the understanding that you and your associates have always shown. I take special pleasure in transmitting to Your Excellency the sincere good wishes of the Government and people of Haiti for your personal happiness and for the ever-increasing prosperity of the great Republic of the United States of America.

REMARKS OF THE

NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL

DR. VASCO LUIS CALDEIRA COELHO FUTSCHER PEREIRA UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. President:

I have the honor to present to Your Excellency the

Letters by which the President of the Republic of Portugal

accredits me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

to the United States of America.

I beg Your Excellency to also accept the Letters of Recall of my distinguished predecessor, Ambassador Joao Hall Themido.

It is for me a great honor to convey to Your Excellency, on this occasion, the most cordial and friendly greetings of the President of the Republic of Portugal, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, together with his best wishes for the happiness and well-being of the American people.

I would like to stress that Portugal, its leaders and its people, followed with deep concern and anxiety the

events of March 30, events that, thanks to the will of Providence, did not have a tragic and irremediable outcome. We accompanied with joy and a growing sense of relief the extraordinary progress of your recovery. And these sentiments were soon joined with a deep admiration for the dignified and serene courage displayed by you, Mr. President, at so difficult and critical a moment. Allow me, finally, to add that we in Portugal also felt a renewed sense of respect for the exemplary manner in which this great nation and its leaders reacted to those events: certainly with indignation and sorrow, but with calmness and hope, and without the slightest manifestation of despair.

Mr. President, although this is my first tour of duty in this capital, I have had the not too common privilege of spending almost one-third of my diplomatic career in the United States of America, first as Consul General in San Francisco, and more recently as Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations from where I have come directly to Washington, altogether nine years, which were always challenging, rewarding and happy.

In a warm and hospitable society such as yours, open and free, I became deeply attached to your institutions and way of life. I have learned a great deal here. I have enlarged and enriched my vision of the world, and I therefore owe much to your people and your country, not the least a dear son, born in the beautiful state of California, so close to your heart and - I dare add - to my own.

It is therefore with a very high sense of personal gratification that I assume today my duties and look ahead to my new task.

Mr. President, founded on a common spiritual heritage of cultural and moral values, the friendship between our two

countries has never been subjected to stress and has only gained strength through the course of history.

Let me just mention the hundreds of thousands of my compatriots who live and work in this country, and the Americans of Portuguese descent who are today counted in the millions. For more than a century they have contributed in a very important way to our mutual understanding and friendship.

But over the last four decades our relations have been nurtured by new and very decisive links. In 1943, at an historical moment when the very survival of our common civilization was at stake, Portugal made available to the United States certain facilities in the Azores. These facilities have never ceased to be available to this country, and their importance has recently been confirmed.

A few years later, in 1949, we became allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Portugal has ever since been a most loyal and faithful partner in this alliance.

Today, outside this institutional framework, our two countries share very similar points of view regarding the dangers which threaten the very foundations on which our civilization rests.

Both our countries uphold human rights and condemn violence and the use of force as a means to settle disputes. Both uphold the spirit of free enterprise and are concerned with the progressive growth and centralization of the State, a condition which each day weighs more heavily on the independence of the human person. We both support a world order founded on an unfailing respect for each nation's sovereignty and territorial integrity, an order in which the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of states will not be merely a rhetorical term proclaimed by all but often disrespected by some.

We both finally agree on the indispensable need for cohesiveness among the Western nations, so that our democratic institutions will be defended with firmness and determination against any form of totalitarianism.

Mr. President, in a world like ours, confronted with so many problems and tensions, the task of an ambassador is seldome an easy one, especially when he is called upon to build a bridge between countries with very different - if not opposite - aims and incrests, or when his duty is to put to the test a bridge already built but looking much too fragile to be crossed. Happily, I do not find myself in those circumstances, for the bridge that links us is well-constructed and enduring. The very recent history of our two countries has only served to strengthen it.

I will conclude these remarks, Mr. President, by begging you and your administration to rest assured that during my tenure of office in Washington I shall spare no effort toward assuring the full use of that bridge, not only for the benefit of our immediate common goals and national interests, but also, in a wider perspective, for the full implementation of the values and principles shared by our peoples and governments.

A Su Excelencia El Señor Ronald Reagan, Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América.



El Gobierno de Reconstrucción Nacional de la República de Nicaragua), A Su Éxcelencia El Señor Ronald Reagan, Fresidente de los Estados Unidos de América. Grande y Buen Amigo: Hónranos dirigirnos a Tuestra Éxcelencia para comuni-carle que hemos dispuesto dar por concluída la misión encomen. dada a la Licenciada Rita Delia Casco Montenegro, en la cali-dad de Embajadora Extraordinaria y Plenipotencialia de Nicaragna ante el Ilustrado Gobierno de Vuestra Excelencia. Permitanos Vuestra Excelencia aprovechar esta oportunidad para expresarle nuestro agradecimiento por las cortesias dispensar das a la Senora Embajadora Licenciada Rita Delia Casco Montenegro, y formular los más fervientes votos por la oreciente prosperidad de esa Noble Nación amiga y por la ventura personal de Vuestra Excelencia, de quien nos honramos en ser; Leales y Buenod Amigos, Mummy / D

> Casa de Gobierno, Managua, 3 de Abril de 1981.-