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Last Updated: 06/23/2026

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

065008
3100
C0001-09
C0065
C0037
C0046

Dear Mr. President:

I appreciate receiving your gracious letter regarding my March 25 meeting with Foreign Minister Paz Barnica and Central American Democratic Community Foreign Ministers Niehaus of Costa Rica and Chavez Mena of El Salvador.

Achieving peace, prosperity and stability in the region is of great importance to both our countries, and I am confident that we will continue to work together in good faith, both bilaterally and in the context of regional organizations to reach these goals.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

His Excellency
Roberto Suazo Cordova
President of the Republic of Honduras
Tegucigalpa

06500855

D Darman

3/4/82

2582

065008

0000-09

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 4, 1982

Dear Mr. President:

I appreciate receiving your gracious letter regarding my March 25 meeting with Foreign Minister Paz Barnica and Central American Democratic Community Foreign Ministers Niehaus of Costa Rica and Chavez Mena of El Salvador.

Achieving peace, prosperity and stability in the region is of great importance to both our countries, and I am confident that we will continue to work together in good faith, both bilaterally and in the context of regional organizations to reach these goals.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

His Excellency
Roberto Suazo Cordova
President of the Republic of Honduras
Tegucigalpa

06500855

REFERRAL

DATE: 04 MAY 82

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: TO: SUAZO CORDOVA, R

SOURCE: PRES

DATE: 04 MAY 82

KEYWORDS: HONDURAS HS

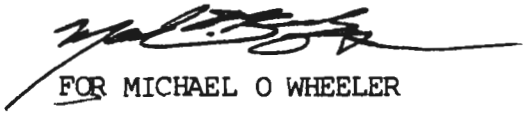
CENTRAL AMERICA OAS

SUBJ: RESPONSE TO MSG RE MAR 25 MTG

REQUIRED ACTION: ADVANCE / INFORMATION CY

DUE DATE: 06 MAY 82

COMMENTS:


FOR MICHAEL O WHEELER

STAFF SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ou / nvs

May 4, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK *WPC*

SUBJECT: Response to President Suazo of Honduras

Issue

The President of Honduras has sent you a brief but warm letter (Tab B). A reply to that letter has been prepared for your approval (Tab A).

Facts

President Suazo has thanked you for the warm response given by your government to Honduras' peace proposal which closely tracks with our own effort. He also thanks you for receiving his foreign minister as well as the foreign ministers of Costa Rica and El Salvador.

Discussion

State has prepared a brief reply acknowledging President Suazo's letter. The Speechwriters have cleared the text.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter to President Suazo at Tab A.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab A Proposed Response to President Suazo
Tab B Text of Incoming Letter

.85 W-4 10:11

'82 MAY -4 A9:17

1. EMBASSY HAS RECEIVED LETTER FROM PRESIDENT SUAZO FOR PRESIDENT REAGAN, TEXT OF WHICH FOLLOWS BELOW IN OUR INFORMAL TRANSLATION.

2. (TEXT) MR. PRESIDENT AND FRIEND:

I HAVE THE HONOR TO ADDRESS YOUR EXCELLENCY TO EXPRESS MY SINCERE APPRECIATION FOR THE GOOD RECEPTION WHICH WAS ACCORDED TO THE PROPOSAL AIMED AT INTERNATIONALIZING PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA WHICH, ON LAST MARCH 23, THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC PRESENTED BEFORE THE PERMANENT COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES.

3. I AM EQUALLY GRATEFUL FOR THE AMPLE AND CORDIAL MANNER IN WHICH YOUR EXCELLENCY RECEIVED MY MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS TO EXCHANGE VIEWS CONCERNING THE HONDURAN PROPOSAL, (HE) HAVING FOUND IN YOUR EXCELLENCY THE MOST ELOQUENT EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY AND INTEREST IN THE ABOVE-MENTIONED INITIATIVE.

4. I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO REITERATE TO YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, THE EXPRESSIONS OF MY GREAT CONSIDERATION AND PERSONAL APPRECIATION. (END TEXT)

5. ORIGINAL BEING POUCHED TO DEPARTMENT (ARA/CEN) FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

NEGROPONTE

BT

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SITUATION ROOM CHECKLIST

April 27, 1982

UNCLASSIFIED

Letter From Honduran President Suazo to President Reagan

In a letter to President Reagan, Honduran President Suazo:

- o Expresses his sincere appreciation for the reception accorded his proposal for peace in Central America, presented at the March 23 OAS meeting.
- o Is grateful for the cordial manner in which the President received his minister of foreign relations to exchange views concerning the proposal. (U)

AMEMB TEGUCIGALPA 3501, PSN 562

*Where is proposal
reply?*

ms

UNCLASSIFIED

m.w.

MEMORANDUM

2882

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

April 27, 1982

SIGNED

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: ROGER W. FONTAINE *RF*

SUBJECT: President's Message to President Suazo
of Honduras

President Suazo has written a brief but warm message to the President (translation at Tab B). At Tab A is a State-prepared response to Suazo.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to the President at Tab I outlining the situation and recommending that he sign the letter at Tab A.

Approve

✓

Disapprove

Attachments

Tab I Memo to the President
 A Proposed Response to President Suazo
 B Text of President Suazo's Letter to the President

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 01 OF 02 TEGUCIGALPA 3501
SIT797

DTG: 262151Z APR 82 PSN: 000562
TOR: 117/0458Z

DISTRIBUTION: WPC MCF WHLR JP VP FONT SIT EOB /011
WHSR COMMENT: COMMENTS: FONT FOR ACTION CHECKLIST

ROUTINE
STU4284
DE RUESTE #3501 1162205
R 262151Z APR 82
FM AMEMBASSY TEGUCIGALPA

TO SECSTATE WASHDC 7725

UNCLAS TEGUCIGALPA 3501

E. O. 12065: N/A
TAGS: PDIP, HO, US
SUBJ: PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

Mike Whelan,
Judge would like
to take response
to President Wed.
morning

for

1. EMBASSY HAS RECEIVED LETTER FROM PRESIDENT SUAZO FOR PRESIDENT REAGAN, TEXT OF WHICH FOLLOWS BELOW IN OUR INFORMAL TRANSLATION.
2. (TEXT) MR. PRESIDENT AND FRIEND:
I HAVE THE HONOR TO ADDRESS YOUR EXCELLENCY TO EXPRESS MY SINCERE APPRECIATION FOR THE GOOD RECEPTION WHICH WAS ACCORDED TO THE PROPOSAL AIMED AT INTERNATIONALIZING PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA WHICH, ON LAST MARCH 23, THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC PRESENTED BEFORE THE PERMANENT COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES.
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UNCLASSIFIED

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 02 OF 02 TEGUCIGALPA 3501

DTG: 262151Z APR 82 PSN: 000562

SYMPATHY AND INTEREST IN THE ABOVE-MENTIONED INITIATIVE.

4. I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO REITERATE TO YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, THE EXPRESSIONS OF MY GREAT CONSIDERATION AND PERSONAL APPRECIATION. (END TEXT)

5. ORIGINAL BEING POUCHED TO DEPARTMENT (ARA/CEN) FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

NEGROPONTE

BT

UNCLASSIFIED

REFERRAL

DATE: 27 APR 82

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: PRES

SOURCE: SUAZO

DATE: 26 APR 82

KEYWORDS: HONDURAS

HS

CENTRAL AMERICA

OAS

SUBJ: TELEGRAM TO PRES RE CENTRAL AMERICA

REQUIRED ACTION: ADVANCE / INFORMATION CY

DUE DATE:

COMMENTS:



FOR MICHAEL O WHEELER

STAFF SECRETARY

RECEIVED 27 APR 82 13

TO PRES FROM SUAZO DOCDATE 26 APR 82

KEYWORDS: HONDURAS

HS

CENTRAL AMERICA

OAS

URGENT

SUBJECT: TELEGRAM TO PRES RE CENTRAL AMERICA

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR CLARK

DUE: 27 APR 82 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

FONTAINE

STATE

COMMENTS ROGER, IT APPEARS THAT THE JUDGE WANTS A REPLY ON THIS

BY COB TODAY *fore lta*

REF#

LOG

NSCIFID

(L /)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

Clark *x 4/27* *for. to Pres for sig 4/28**Pres* *P 5/4* *signature**5/4* *Pres spl lta**Wheeler* *S 5/4* *for review* *5/5* *OK* *1-11 5/4**State* *C 5/4* *for dispatch* *10**AW. 4/27*

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE

(C) *hbs*

URGENT

**WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

ID # 065626

C0001-09

8207611

☐ O - OUTGOING

☐ H - INTERNAL

☒ I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD) 82 03 12

Name of Correspondent: Manuel B. Orlado

☒ MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Views and offer of services regarding the situation in Central America.

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>PA Roll</u>		ORIGINATOR	<u>820312</u>	<u>FC</u>		<u>C 82,05,25</u>
<u>99 Dos</u>		Referral Note:	<u>82,03,19</u>			<u>8205,19</u>
		Referral Note:				
		Referral Note:				
		Referral Note:				
		Referral Note:				

ACTION CODES:

A - Appropriate Action
C - Comment/Recommendation
D - Draft Response
F - Furnish Fact Sheet
to be used as Enclosure

I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
R - Direct Reply w/Copy
S - For Signature
X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

A - Answered
B - Non-Special Referral
C - Completed
S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

Type of Response = Initials of Signer
Code = "A"
Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: writer is a Candidate for Governor, California

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.

Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEGB).

Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.

Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: T Individual Codes: 4680 _____

Prime Subject Code: CD 001-09 Secondary Subject Codes: CD 104 _____
ST 005 _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C		Time: _____	P- _____
DSP		Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

CPn - Presidential Correspondence

- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
- n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
- n - 3 - Ron
- n - 4 - Dutch
- n - 5 - Ron Reagan
- n - 6 - Ronald
- n - 7 - Ronnie

CLn - First Lady's Correspondence

- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Nancy
- n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence

- n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

MEDIA CODES:

- B - Box/package
- C - Copy
- D - Official document
- G - Message
- H - Handcarried
- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

8503911

(Classification)S/S # 8207611Date May 19, 1982DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

FOR: Mr. William P. Clark
National Security Council
The White House

paroll
no. 5124182

REFERENCE:

TO: President Reagan FROM: Mario Obledo
DATE: March 10, 1982 SUBJECT: Views and offer of
services regarding the situation in Central America.

WHITE HOUSE REFERRAL DATED: March 23, 1982 NSC #
(if any)

THE ATTACHED ITEM WAS SENT DIRECTLY
TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION TAKEN:

- ☐ A draft reply is attached.
- ☐ A draft reply will be forwarded.
- ☐ A translation is attached.
- ☒ An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
- ☐ We believe no response is necessary for the reason cited below.
- ☐ Other.

REMARKS:

[Signature]
For

L. Paul Bremer, III
Executive Secretary



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

May 19, 1982

Mario B. Obledo
1301 I Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Mr. Obledo:

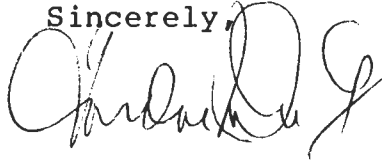
I have been asked by the Office of the President to reply to your telegram of March 10 concerning the situation in Central America.

The problems of Central America have been of great concern to the Reagan Administration. As you are aware there have been several initiatives to bring about a peaceful resolution of those problems. President Reagan announced in his February 24, 1982, speech to the Organization of American States a far reaching program to assist Caribbean region nations with the socio-economic problems that are at the root of the area troubles. In addition, the United States has supported the electoral process in El Salvador as a means of producing political peace in that country. The results of the March 28 election there prove the courage of the Salvadoran people and their dedication to democracy. We have also proposed discussions with Nicaragua to bring about a normalization of relations with that country.

We welcome Mexican offers to help in the search for peace in the region. President Reagan has talked with President Lopez Portillo on several occasions about regional problems, in fact it was from their meeting at Camp David in June, 1981, that the idea for the Caribbean Basin Initiative came. Secretary Haig has held a series of discussions with Mexican Foreign Secretary Castaneda on the Mexican proposals for a political solution to regional problems. In these meetings we have been able to establish a framework that will enable us to hold future discussions on the problems of the region.

Thank you for your kind offer of service to resolve these questions and for your continuing interest in the problems of this troubled area.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Gordon DuGan', written in a cursive style.

/ Gordon DuGan
Political Officer
Office of Mexican Affairs

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

8207611

REFERRAL

MARCH 23, 1982

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 065626

MEDIA: TELEGRAM, DATED MARCH 10, 1982

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: MR. MARIO B. OBLEDO
1301 I STREET
SACRAMENTO CA 95814

SUBJECT: VIEWS AND OFFER OF SERVICES REGARDING THE
SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 62, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

45010.

5
E. R. Rollins

065626

The White House

Washington 8207611

WHB036(2036)(1-030320C069)PD 03/10/82 2035

ICS IPMWGWF WSH

1982 MAR 10 PM 8 40

01830 WDA022(1735)(1-032978M069)PD 03-10 1733

PMS WHITE HOUSE DC 20500

02045 SACRAMENTO CA 187 03-10 0213P PST

PMS PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON 20004

DEART MR. PRESIDENT:

AS A PERSON SEEKING THE OFFICE YOU ONCE HELD IN CALIFORNIA
I SERIOUSLY QUESTION YOUR ACTIONS REGARDING CENTRAL AMERICA,
SINCE I FEEL THEY MAY EVENTUALLY IMPACT ADVERSELY ON CALIFORNIA.
IF THE UPHEAVAL IN CENTRAL AMERICAN TOUCHES ON MEXICO AS
ACKNOWLEDGED BY SECRETARY HAIG, IT WILL ALMOST CERTAINLY HAVE
CONSEQUENCES ON CALIFORNIA.

IN SEEKING THE GOVERNORSHIP I HAVE UPPERMOST IN MIND THE

LONG-RANGE SAFETY AND WELL-BEING OF CALIFORNIANS. IN VIEW OF THIS CONSIDERATION, IF OFFER MY SERVICES TO MY COUNTRY FREE OF COSTS, IN ANY CAPACITY YOU DEEM APPROPRIATE SUCH AS EMISSARY TO THOSE TROUBLED REGIONS OR AS A MEMBER OF ANY PEACE GROUP SO THAT WE CAN ATTEMPT TO BRING HARMONY AND END THE BLOODSHED AMONG OUR HEMISPHERIC NEIGHBORS.

RECENTLY, I ATTENDED A TWO HOUR MEETING IN MEXICO CITY WITH MEXICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, MIGUEL DE LA MADRID, WHO APPEARED QUITE CONCERNED WITH THE SITUATION. PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO HAS OFFERED HIS SERVICES TO BRING PEACE TO THE REGION AND YOU HAVE YET TO ACCEPT HIS OFFER. I URGE YOU TO DO SO
RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

MARIO B OBLEDO

1301 I ST

SACRAMENTO CA 95814

NNNN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

(T) APPROVED FOR
Date: 2/25/82
Time: 12:30
Length: 10 min
Date: 2/23/82 GJN

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: GREGORY NEWELL, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING.

FROM: Pete Roussel *PR*

REQUEST: Brief drop-by (10 min.) to greet top columnists who will be in Roosevelt Room for luncheon briefing on Caribbean Basin Initiative

PURPOSE: To lend Presidential weight to discussion - with aim to weekend columns nation wide

BACKGROUND: This is part of a complete communication plan developed to explain the Caribbean Basin program.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: Many of these columnists have been to briefings here but several have not had a chance to meet with the President

DATE: Thursday, February 25-anytime from 12:00 -1:00

LOCATION: Roosevelt Room

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Ambassador Brock
Assistant Secretary Enders
A dozen columnists (Sidey, Rowen, Safire, Meyer, Goodsell, House etc.)

OUTLINE OF EVENT: President would drop by and make a few brief remarks and leave (Brock and Enders would conduct briefing session)

REMARKS REQUIRED: Brief remarks, or talking points

MEDIA COVERAGE: No

RECOMMENDED BY: Gergen, Small, Roussel, Allin

OPPOSED BY:

PROJECT OF: Karna Small

056324
4620
C0001-09
F0003-02
PR016
PR007-0
MC003

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ATTENDEES AT LUNCHEON BRIEFING ON CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE 2/25
WITH AMBASSADOR BROCK AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY ENDERS - ROOSEVELT ROOM

Pat Buchanan - syndicated

Carl Rowan - syndicated

Hugh Sidey - Time

Cord Meyer - syndicated

James Nelson Goodsell - Christian Science Monitor

William D. Montalbano - Miami Herald

Robert Novak - syndicated

Karen Elliott House - Wall Street Journal

Joseph Fromm - U.S. News & World Report

Jane Whitmore - Newsweek

Bill Safire - syndicated (New York Times)

Phil Geyelin - syndicated (Washington Post)

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1982

F41
2/25

TO: JIM BAKER
MIKE DEEVER

FROM: DAVE GERGEN

SUBJECT: Thursday Lunch -- RR Attendance

Karna has pulled together a particularly good group of columnists/writers for Thursday lunch on the Caribbean Basin Initiative. Brock and Enders briefing. Is there any possibility of an RR drop-by for it? Would be very worthwhile.

cc: Greg Newell

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S# 8205770

Date July 14, 1982

FOR: Mr. William P. Clark
National Security Council
The White House

REFERENCE:

TO: Roger Fontaine FROM: David W. Kasmiskie
DATE: February 18, 1982 SUBJECT: Bilateral Relations through
OAS Mechanism

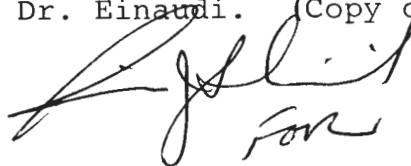
WHITE HOUSE REFERRAL DATED: 3/3/82 NSC ID# 8201258

The attached item was sent directly to the Department
of State.

ACTION TAKEN:

- ☐ A draft reply is attached.
- ☐ A draft reply will be forwarded.
- ☐ A translation is attached.
- ☐ An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
- ☐ We believe no response is necessary for the reason
cited below.
- ☐ The Department of State has no objection to the
proposed travel.
- ☒ Other Sent ltr. on behalf of Dr. Einaudi to Mr. Kasmiskie on 3/18
After receiving Dr. Fontaine's ltr. telephoned Kasmiskie
augmenting ltr. to Dr. Einaudi. (Copy of letter attached.)

REMARKS:



L. Paul Bremer, III
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

March 18, 1982

Dear Mr. Kasmiskie:

Thank you for your letter to Dr. Luigi Einaudi regarding your upcoming trip to Washington. I am enclosing information that will be of interest to you on the most current policy interests at this time.

Your interest, as you stated, is bilateral relations through the O.A.S. mechanism. I suggest that you contact Mr. Michael Davila, Director of Mission Operations of the U.S. Permanent Mission to the Organization of American States here in the Department for an appointment. He can be reached on (202) 632-9444.

I am sure you will enjoy your Washington Field Study. If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Mary B. Swann
Public Information Officer
Bureau of Inter-American

Enclosures:

As stated.

Mr. David W. Kasmiskie,
314 Glen Street,
Janesville, Wisconsin 53545

RECEIVED 02 MAR 82 13

TO FONTAINE

FROM KASMISKIE, DAVID W, DOCDATE 18 FEB 82

314 Glen St.
Janesville, WI 53545

066574

4000

00001-09

PL

PR017

ED

WE009

TR

KEYWORDS: EL SALVADOR

LATIN AMERICA

SUBJECT: STUDENT FM PARKER SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN WISCONSIN REQUESTS

INFORMATION FOR RESEARCH PROJECT FOR ATTENDANCE AT SEMINAR ^{POLITICAL Science} *in Washington*

ACTION: DIRECT REPLY FURNISH INFO COPY DUE: 10 MAR 82 STATUS C FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

STATE

FONTAINE

COMMENTS

REF#

LOG

NSCIFID

(D / D)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

DISPATCH

demedon/3/2

W/ATTCH

FILE

(C)

NSC# 8201258

NSC/S PROFILE

UNCLASSIFIED

ID 8201258

RECEIVED 02 MAR 82 13

TO FONTAINE

FROM KASMISKIE, DAVID W

DOCDATE 18 FEB 82

BREMER

14 JUL 82

KEYWORDS: EL SALVADOR

LATIN AMERICA

SUBJECT: STUDENT FM PARKER SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN WISCONSIN REQUESTS
INFORMATION FOR RESEARCH PROJECT FOR ATTENDANCE AT SEMINAR

ACTION: DIRECT REPLY FURNISH INFO COPY DUE: 10 MAR 82 STATUS C FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

STATE

FONTAINE

COMMENTS

REF# 8205770 LOG NSCIFID (D / D)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

DISPATCH _____ W/ATTCH FILE _____ (C)

REFERRAL

DATE: 03 MAR 82

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

8205770

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO:

SOURCE:

DATE:

KEYWORDS: EL SALVADOR

LATIN AMERICA

SUBJ:

REQUIRED ACTION: APPROPRIATE ACTION

Direct Reply furnished info a1

DUE DATE: 10 MAR 82

COMMENTS:

Donna Moore

FOR MICHAEL O WHEELER

STAFF SECRETARY

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

FOR INFO FONTAINE

F WH

O DM C DM

*Received from WH
3/5/82 - 0630 - 13*

1258

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

March 1, 1982

TO: NSC/Secretariat

Roger Fontaine's note says:

"Can this be referred
to somebody at State?"

Thx.

4



ROADS TO LEARNING

Political Science Seminar on the Federal Government (Washington Seminar)

Integrated Social Studies,
Parker Senior High School,
3125 Mineral Point Avenue,
Janesville, WI 53545
Phone: (608) 754-0265

February 2, 1982

John W. Eyster
Director

Dr. Luigi Einaudi
Department of State
Bureau of Inter-American Affairs
Director, Office of Policy Planning and Coordination
2201 C. St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Dr. Einaudi:

I am a delegate on the 10th annual Washington Seminar and will be involved in a Field Study in Washington, D.C. from March 26 - April 3.

My area of research is Bilateral Affairs of American States with the U.S. via the OAS.

I would appreciate receiving from you published information about current Bilateral Affairs of American States with the U.S. on this area of my study.

I appreciate your assistance in providing information on this important subject and await your response with anticipation so I can pursue my research effectively.

I hope to have an opportunity to meet with you or an appropriate person on your staff during my Washington Field Study in order to follow-up on questions I have on this subject. As I plan my Field Study schedule I will be in contact with your office.

THANK YOU for your assistance.

David W. Kasmiskie

David W. Kasmiskie
314 Glen Street
Janesville, Wis. 53545



ROADS TO LEARNING

Political Science Seminar
on the
Federal Government
(Washington Seminar)

February 18, 1982

Integrated Social Studies,
Parker Senior High School,
3125 Mineral Point Avenue,
Janesville, WI 53545
Phone: (608) 754-0265

John W. Eyster
Director

8205770

Roger Fontaine
Political Affairs
Inter-America
National Security Council
Old Executive Office Building
Washington D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Fontaine:

I am a delegate on the 10th annual Washington Seminar and will be involved in a Field Study in Washington, D.C. from March 26 - April 3.

My area of research is Bilateral Affairs of American States with the U.S. via the OAS, zeroing in on the El Salvadorian Conflict.

I would appreciate receiving from you published information about current Bilateral Affairs of American States with the U.S., also current reports on the El Salvador Conflict.

I appreciate your assistance in providing information on this important subject and await your response with anticipation so I can pursue my research effectively.

I hope to have an opportunity to meet with you or an appropriate person on your staff during my Washington Field Study in order to follow up on questions I have on this subject. As I plan my Field Study schedule I will be in contact with your office.

THANK YOU for your assistance.

Dave Kasmiskie

David W. Kasmiskie
314 Glen Street
Janesville, Wisc. 53545

1200
Can this be referred to somebody at the State?

ROADS TO LEARNING

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THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES
1100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540
(202) 954-5700

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FRP

067281

ID #

C0001-09

WHITE HOUSE
COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE TRACKING WORKSHEET

☐ O - OUTGOING

☐ H - INTERNAL

☐ I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD)

82 3 22

Name of Correspondent: Jaime Suchlicki

☒ CN Mail Report

User Codes: (A) (B) (C)

Subject: As a followup to writer's conversation with Mr Meese, he
encloses a paper on Soviet Cuban Challenge in Central America

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
CNSTRI	O	82 3 23	E m A		82 03 30
CNCRIB	A	82 03 23			82 03 30
CNMEES	I	82 03 23			82 03 23
NSC	A	82 03 23			1 1
		1 1			1 1

ACTION CODES:

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F - Furnish Fact Sheet
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R - Direct Reply w/Copy
S - For Signature
X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

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Code = "A"
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Comments: NSC # 82 023 49

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Prime Subject Code: CO 001-09 Secondary Subject Codes: CO 165 PU
CO 038 ED
ND 018 EG 006-01

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C		Time: _____	P- _____
DSP		Time: _____	Media: _____

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- n - 4 - Dutch
- n - 5 - Ron Reagan
- n - 6 - Ronald
- n - 7 - Ronnie

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- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Nancy
- n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence

- n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

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- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

085587

RECEIVED 09 APR 82 18

TO MEESE, E

FROM SUCHLICKI, JAIME

DOCDATE 13 MAR 82

MEESE, E

30 MAR 82

KEYWORDS: CUBA

USSR

NICARAGUA

CARIBBEAN

CENTRAL AMERICA

SUBJECT: SOVIET - CUBAN CHALLENGE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE:

STATUS C FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

NONE

FONTAINE

SHOEMAKER

CHILDRESS

PIPES

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NSCIFID

(N / N)

ACTION OFFICER (S)

ASSIGNED

ACTION REQUIRED

DUE

COPIES TO

DISPATCH _____

W/ATTCH FILE _____ (C)

2349

30 March 1982

Dear Professor Suchlicki:

Thank you for your letter of 18 March 1982. It was a pleasure to meet you at the Jack Cox seminar, and I am most appreciative that you remembered to send me your paper, Soviet-Cuban Challenge in Central America.

Your letter has been forwarded to the National Security Council for further study.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

EDWIN MEESE III
Counsellor to the President

Professor Jaime Suchlicki
Center for Advanced
International Studies
University of Miami
Post Office Box 248123
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

cc: Ed Meese
cc: NSC w/copy of incoming and report

EM:ES:vml--

20 March 1981

Dear Professor Haddad:

Thank you for your letter of 14 March 1981. It was a pleasure to meet you at the last US seminar, and I am most appreciative that you recommended to send me your paper, Border-Crossing Challenges in Central America.

Your letter has been forwarded to the National Security Council for further study.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

WALTER MURPHY III
Coordinator for the President

Professor James E. Haddad
Center for Advanced
International Studies
University of Miami
Post Office Box 14113
Coral Gables, Florida 33199

cc: Mr. Murphy
cc: NSC w/copy of incoming and report

LM:RM/vml--



University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

CENTER FOR ADVANCED
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
P.O. Box 248123 (305) 284-4303
Cable: UOFMIAMI

March 18, 1982

22349
067281

Mr. Edwin Meese, III, Esq.
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Meese:

Following our brief conversation at Jack Cox seminar on possible Soviet activities in Central America, I have prepared the enclosed paper. I hope it is of interest to you and the NSC staff.

Sincerely,

Jaime Suchlicki
Professor

SOVIET-CUBAN CHALLENGE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Jaime Suchlicki*

The recent statement by Soviet Premier Brezhnev on the possibility of placing Soviet nuclear missiles close to American shores if the United States continues to deploy its missiles in Europe, highlights the strategic importance of the Caribbean and Central America. While most observers immediately associated the Russian threat with a repetition of the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis, a more ominous and dangerous scenario may be developing. It is possible that Brezhnev was referring to a deployment of Soviet nuclear capability not in Cuba but in Nicaragua. The use of a Nicaraguan Pacific port for Soviet nuclear submarines would bypass the U.S.-Soviet "understanding" of 1962 which pledges the Kremlin not to introduce "offensive" weapons into Cuba. The Soviets have made no similar pledges regarding Nicaragua. This would pose significant problems for the U.S. and may lead to a Soviet-American crisis.

The Sandinista victory in Nicaragua is perceived with delight by the Kremlin. Here is a victory of popular forces against a dictatorial and corrupt dynasty supported by the United States for forty years. The Carter administration's withdrawal of support for Somoza notwithstanding, Moscow is praising the Sandinista victory as another example of the weakness of American influence in its own backyard and as evidence of the success of "oppressed peoples" against imperialism.

*Jaime Suchlicki is Professor of History and Senior Research Associate at the Center for Advanced International Studies, University of Miami. He is the author of numerous books and articles on Latin America.

Yet Moscow has been cautious in its support of the Nicaraguan government. The Kremlin leaders may be concerned about increasing U.S. apprehensions over the possibility of another Cuba and therefore are moving cautiously. The Soviets, furthermore, don't seem eager to embark on large-scale support of regimes that are not totally controlled by loyal Marxists. Soviet experience with regimes that gain power without Soviet support has shown that these regimes sometimes pursue policy lines independent from Moscow and are difficult to control.

The Soviets are also following a cautious wait-and-see attitude until the Nicaraguan leadership defines its internal and external policies. The reaction and policies of the United States toward the new regime will also be critical in any assessment of dangers and opportunities in Nicaragua. A policy of open hostility or conversely signs of weakness and indecision on the part of the United States which could lead to a polarization of forces internally and to a further Sandinista move toward the left will provide Cuba with significant opportunities and may increase the risk of a greater Cuban-Soviet involvement in Nicaragua.

In the past few months Soviet-Cuban aid to the Sandinistas has increased. The Soviets signed a fishing agreement with Nicaragua in September 1981. In November a high level Nicaraguan military delegation, led by Humberto Ortega, Minister of Defense, visited the Soviet Union and was received by the three top Soviet military leaders. Although it is not known the outcome and little attention was given in the Nicaraguan or U.S. press to the visit, the Soviets seemed to have attached great significance to the event given the prominent coverage it received in the Soviet media.

Fidel Castro has been in the forefront of support for the Sandinistas. He visited Nicaragua for the first anniversary of Somoza's overthrow and again last year, and Raul has also visited the country. Cuban military and non-military personnel have been transferred to Nicaragua. But more importantly, several thousand Nicaraguans are being trained in Cuba.

Despite a growing military establishment, Nicaragua does not pose in itself a threat to the U.S. Yet a possible Soviet naval presence using a port such as Corinto in the Pacific side of Nicaragua would raise some important security and political problems for the United States and for Soviet-United States relations.

Yet the significance of these developments extends beyond their specific effects on the U.S.-Soviet strategic military balance or their impact on Latin America. It may also have an impact on the respective global prestige and power image of the U.S. and the Soviet Union and influence Moscow's policies and risk calculations in other parts of the world.

The possible strategic advantages for the Soviet Union of mounting a military presence (naval as well as air) in the Pacific side of Central America based in Nicaragua may be significant. It would facilitate the deployment of Soviet submarines off the Pacific coast of the U.S., as well as extend the time these submarines can remain on station and shorten the transit time to and from their bases. It may generate a threat to U.S. SAC bases located in Southwestern United States. It would complicate the U.S. ASW (anti-submarine warfare) problems and possibly reduce the risks of an early U.S. intercept of Soviet submarines leaving their bases in the Soviet Union. It may allow the Soviet navy to keep better surveillance over movements of U.S. submarines and other naval vessels in the Pacific ocean. And finally

and perhaps most significantly, an improved Soviet submarine and naval deployment may be critical to a Soviet preemptive strike posture in accordance with Soviet military doctrine.

The use of Nicaraguan ports by Soviet submarines is not likely to result in a major shift in the East-West strategic balance, nor critically alter the effectiveness of the U.S. strategic deterrence posture. Yet if successful in establishing this presence, there is no reason to believe that the Soviets would limit these activities to Nicaragua. Conceivably the Soviet Union could attempt in time to introduce other strategic "offensive" weapons into Nicaragua as it did in Cuba in 1962. Furthermore, if successful in Nicaragua, the Soviets may attempt to use other Central or Latin American ports for similar purposes.

The political advantages for the Soviet Union may be tremendous. It would show that the U.S. is no longer the only one able to surround the Soviet Union with bases and submarines. Moscow would hope that this would be perceived by other countries as evidence of U.S. weakening and of growing Soviet power reinforcing the growth of "anti-imperialist" movements in the world. Once established in Nicaragua the Soviets will be difficult to eject except as a result of bargaining in which the U.S. may have to provide significant concessions.

It is not totally clear what the Sandinistas may hope to gain from such developments. They may perceive that the presence of Soviet naval forces based in Nicaragua would constitute an informal guarantee of Nicaragua's internal and external security. Faced with mounting attacks by the U.S. government they may hope to deter a possible U.S. intervention and discourage covert operations against the Nicaraguan revolution. Finally it may place the Soviets into a

position of extending the Brezhnev Doctrine to Nicaragua should the need arise, or at least help deter any major internal uprisings and possible U.S. involvement. The Doctrine, as implemented in Czechoslovakia, calls for the intervention of Soviet troops in Socialist States faced with internal unrest and anti-Socialist policies.

It should be pointed out that an increased Soviet presence in Nicaragua may frighten some Central American nations and thus have the effect of weakening rather than strengthening possible Soviet appeal and influence in the area. As the 1962 missile crisis showed, most Latin American nations perceived Soviet actions in Cuba as a threat to hemispheric security and rallied behind the U.S. It is likely that a similar, although not as unanimous reaction as in 1962, would develop were the Soviets to establish a presence in Central America.

It is evident that Moscow is prepared to continue to test the limits of U.S. tolerance. It is therefore reasonable to expect that Soviet naval and air activities will develop in the area leading to a familiarization of the U.S. with a Soviet military presence which, in time, will make it progressively fait accompli.

How far the Soviet Union may be able to move in this direction will depend above all on U.S. responses, both locally and in the general area of U.S.-Soviet relations, as well as on the receptivity of these actions among Latin American nations. Whether the U.S. can in fact set specific limits on Soviet activities remains to be seen. Such limits are likely to be effective only if the U.S. can make it credible to Moscow that it is prepared to enforce them at all costs. Otherwise, the Soviet Union will violate them and by doing so will gain political and prestige advantages while the U.S. in turn will appear to be weak and suffer political defeats. In view of the fact that the U.S.-Soviet

global competition involves to a large degree image-building by both sides, U.S. policies must be careful to avoid actions which may help magnify the significance of Soviet successes or to establish positions which may merely allow Moscow to violate them which in turn could lead to a weakening of U.S. credibility and prestige.

ID # 067296C0001-09WHITE HOUSE
COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE TRACKING WORKSHEET☐ O - OUTGOING☐ H - INTERNAL☐ I - INCOMINGDate Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD) 82/03/20Name of Correspondent: D.G. "ANDY" ANDERSON☐ CN Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Writer is concerned that the new
Caribbean Basin Initiative will hurt
Hawaii's export economy.

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CNHAMM</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>82/03/23</u>		<u>C 82/04/07</u>
<u>S.T.R.</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>82/03/25</u>		<u>A 82/04/07</u>

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- n - 7 - Ronnie

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- n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
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- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

April 1, 1982

The Honorable D. G. "Andy" Anderson
State Senator
Hawaii State Senate
State Capitol
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Anderson:

Ed Meese has asked that I reply to your letter of March 15 and to address your concerns regarding the potential effect of the Caribbean Basin Initiative on Hawaii's agricultural exports.

As you know, the President submitted to Congress his proposal for a Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act on March 17. The bill provides for duty-free treatment for all products imported from the Caribbean including sugar, pineapples and papayas. However, the bill provides protection for domestic producers of these products. Basin countries not receiving GSP on sugar (currently the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Panama) will be subject to duty-free absolute quotas. Other beneficiaries will continue to receive GSP-type duty-free treatment. The Secretary of Agriculture will retain the right to adjust these limitations, taking into account the need to protect the price support program and market conditions. Caribbean Basin Initiative beneficiaries will continue to pay Section 22 fees on sugar.

Papayas and pineapples currently do not receive duty-free treatment under the GSP system. We are concerned about the effect on the Hawaiian industries of imports from the Far East, particularly the ASEAN countries. On the other hand, given the region's location and production constraints, we do not believe that Caribbean exports of these items would seriously impact on Hawaiian producers.

Nevertheless, the proposed legislation does provide a special provision for removing these or other perishable products from CBI duty-free treatment, in addition to the normal escape clause provision. Where safeguard relief is sought on perishable commodities, the legislation gives the President authority, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, to restore the MFN duty immediately, if warranted, pending the completion of a U.S. International Trade Commission escape clause investigation.

We strongly believe that we must be successful in providing new or enlarged commercial opportunities for the Caribbean private sector if we are going to prevent future Cubas from developing. The bill has been formulated in a way to protect domestic interests. I therefore hope it will be possible for you to support it.

Very truly yours,

D

WILLIAM F. BROCK

WEB:msh :4/1/82:5190:313:2084022

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

MARCH 25, 1982

2084022
82 MAR 25 P 1:13

TO: UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE, OFFICE OF

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 067296

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED MARCH 15, 1982

TO: EDWIN MEESE

FROM: THE HONORABLE D. G. "ANDY" ANDERSON
STATE SENATOR
HAWAII STATE SENATE
STATE CAPITOL
HONOLULU HI 96813

SUBJECT: WRITER IS CONCERNED THAT THE NEW CARIBBEAN
BASIN INITIATIVE WILL HURT HAWAII'S EXPORT
ECONOMY

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

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SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
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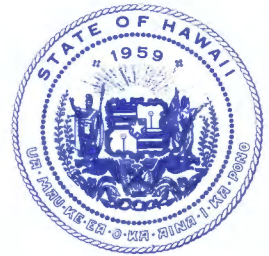
SEVENTH DISTRICT
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EIGHTH DISTRICT
GEORGE H. TOYOFUKU

The Senate
The Eleventh Legislature
of the
State of Hawaii

HONOLULU, HAWAII

March 15, 1982



067296

Mr. Edwin Meese
Counsellor to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. Meese:

In concert with the other states, Hawaii generally applauds the recently-announced Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) as a means of furthering the mutual interests of the U.S. and the qualifying countries of the Caribbean Basin. At the same time, Hawaii stands to suffer disproportionately from this policy and hopes, therefore, that some adjustment in the policy can be made.

Because of its sub-tropical climate, Hawaii's export economy is akin to those of many Caribbean nations. Hence, the CBI provision allowing duty-free imports from the Caribbean Basin is likely to cause a disproportionate disruption to the Hawaiian economy in comparison with other states. Principal agricultural products common to both areas are sugar, pineapple, papaya, flowers and nursery products, banana, guava and macadamia nuts. It is reasonable to believe that duty-free access to the U.S. market will increase the competitive advantage of Caribbean products because of the significantly higher transportation costs borne by Hawaiian products. Against this background, I feel it is appropriate to suggest that changes be made in the CBI to shift the burden away from Hawaii alone and to the U.S. as a whole.

The largest single export to the U.S. from the Caribbean Basin countries is raw cane sugar. Sugar is Hawaii's foremost export product and it is the third largest contributor to the state economy. Sugar production as an enterprise is seriously threatened by the dumping of subsidized sugar into the world market with consequent disastrously low prices in the U.S. The Reagan Administration exerted great effort in

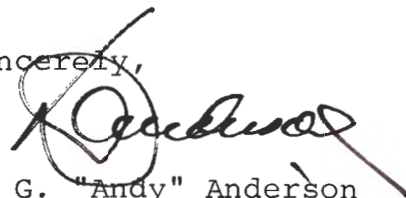
State of Hawaii
Eleventh Legislature
The Senate

Mr. Edwin Meese
Page 2

1981 to create a U.S. farm policy in the form of the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 (Farm Act) in which there is a very modest "safety net" for domestic sugar. The sugar farmers of the U.S. can become victims of the CBI if the sugar provisions of the Farm Act are impaired and are not allowed to operate in accord with the intent of the Congress.

Your support in assuring equity for Hawaii in marketing those products that are directly competitive with products from the Caribbean Basin and in assuring the intended operation of the sugar provision of the Farm Act is urgently solicited. The enclosed information prepared by the Hawaii Sugar Planters' Association may prove helpful in this regard.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. G. Anderson", written over a circular stamp or seal.

D. G. "Andy" Anderson
Senator, 3rd District
Republican Floor Leader

DGA:jc



ROBERT H. HUGHES
President

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION • 99-193 AIEA HEIGHTS DRIVE
MAILING ADDRESS: PO BOX 1057 • AIEA • HAWAII 96701 • PH: (808) 487-5561

CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE

The origins of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) one-way free trade zone predates the current Administration. The Carter Administration took a serious look at this policy option and decided not to pursue it because of repercussions with other trading partners, the ramifications for GATT, etc. The worsening political situation in the Caribbean area and the increasing opposition to the military assistance aspects of the Reagan Administration's Caribbean policy in the U.S. caused the Administration to move forward with a strong economic assistance package for the area despite the opposition from other trading partners. This initiative grew out of a meeting between Secretary Haig and Special Trade Representative Brock, with representatives of Venezuela, Mexico and Canada in Nassau last July. These nations are cooperating as is Colombia on some aspects of our policy.

While the economic program for the U.S. includes programs of investment and financial assistance, the one-way free trade provision is the centerpiece of our proposal, and sugar is, in turn, the principal element of the trade initiative as it is the major export commodity of the nations involved.

The President will request authority from the Congress to eliminate duties for a period of 12 years on all imports from the Basin countries, except textiles and apparel. Some favorable treatment to Caribbean textiles and apparel exports will be sought on bilateral and multilateral basis within the framework of our overall policy of seeking tighter limits on these from our major overseas suppliers.

Special consideration is being given to protect the interests of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. For instance, excise taxes on all imported rums will be rebated to these two U.S. territories and a research effort in tropical agriculture of benefit to the Caribbean countries will be established in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

A Caribbean Basin Data Sheet is attached as Attachment 1, which provides some basic data on the countries involved. While sugar is the most important export of the region to the United States, such exports constitute less than half of the total exports from any one country.

The one-way free trade policy which will be submitted to the Congress soon, reportedly late next week, will seek absolute quotas on sugar exports to the United States from the three countries in the area, other than Cuba, who do not now enjoy the advantages of General System of Preferences (GSP) because the value of their 1980 exports to the U.S. exceeded the GSP limit. These countries are the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Panama. Each of these exceeded the \$45 million level in their exports to the U.S. in 1980. That dollar limit has now been raised to \$50.9

million as it contains an inflation index. An absolute quota on exports to the U.S. from these countries is a part of the policy recommendation. That quota will be set at 110% of their average exports to the U.S. in the two best of the last three years. This will amount to 780,000 metric tons for the Dominican Republic, 160,000 tons for Panama and 210,000 tons for Guatemala, for a total of 1,150,000 metric tons from these three. Such exports will require normal certificates of origin.

We now import some one million metric tons of sugar duty-free from countries enjoying GSP, with half of that coming from other countries in the Caribbean Basin. Attachment 2 provides data on sugar imports from those countries qualified as a part of the Caribbean Basin.

It is estimated by USDA that total sugar imports this year will be 2.9 million metric tons, down from 4.6 million in 1981. This extraordinary reduction is due to the more than a million tons which was re-exported last year plus the heavy duty-free influx last December. Imports are not expected to increase very much in 1983.

A key question becomes the effect of the import of such quantities of duty-free sugar on the ability of our government to set and defend an established market price objective sufficient to support the domestic sugar program. This ability erodes because the protective benefit of the duty is reduced as the percentage of duty-free sugar imports increase.

At current world prices, each country qualified under GSP could export to the U.S. approximately 200,000 metric tons of sugar each year as duty-free sugar. Conceivably all U.S. imports could come from the Caribbean Basin and protection of the U.S. market price would depend entirely upon fees alone that have a ceiling of 50% of the price of the sugar in the World Market.

It should be noted that the lowest world price at which the maximum fee level would be sufficient to defend a 20.5 cent market objective would be just over 12.1 cents and yesterday's market was at 12.24 cents. USDA says the erosion of the duty protection may not follow the formula and can only be determined empirically over time. It is doubtful that it is a straight line inverse relationship.

After considerable opposition in interdepartmental wrangling, the State Department finally agreed to accept quotas. Also approved was language requesting authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to recommend to the President the reduction or suspension of duty-free status to protect the domestic program. While such suspension would trigger ITC investigation, it would not require pre-ITC justification for action. The possibility of such action becoming necessary, given present world prices and the volume of duty-free sugar contemplated, would appear quite great.

The Administration must not only have the ability but the will to defend the program. The existence of this Caribbean policy will place great pressure on the Administration to reduce the market price objective to the minimum and to take other steps likely to reduce forfeiture of sugar under loan. It therefore increases the temptation to charge interest on loans in case of forfeiture. Depending upon the interest rate and duration of the loan, this can reduce the market price objective by 1 to 1.75 cents. Additional pressures would also be exerted to limit the refined beet sugar loan rate as such sugars make up the vast majority of forfeitable sugars.

The proposed legislation will extend the equivalent of the GSP treatment for the full 12-year period for the other Caribbean countries even if present GSP privileges are substantially modified or not renegotiated when they expire in 1985. Furthermore, the Caribbean GSP countries can petition to substitute absolute quotas should world sugar prices and the levels of their exportable sugar threaten their duty-free status.

The Hawaiian sugar industry suffered losses of approximately \$83,000,000 in 1981, or about 4¢ per pound. The provisions of the recently enacted Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 (Farm Act) have been in effect for approximately two months and the "market stabilization price" has not been realized once during this period. An intensive cost reduction activity is in progress among all plantations to partially compensate for the intolerable plight of the plantations and despite these efforts the losses are likely to be another \$80,000,000 in 1982. Hawaii's sugar, although produced as raw sugar in Hawaii, is sold on the mainland and 80% must be sold as refined sugar products. Limitations imposed by obligations to meet the demands of the market and availability of storage facilities deprive Hawaii of effective use of the loan provisions of the Farm Act to mitigate financial losses. Therefore, any deterioration of the U.S. domestic price of sugar could, by the inability of the USDA to appropriately administer the price protection program, directly increase the losses of the industry in 1982 and beyond and intensify the threat of the demise of the Hawaiian sugar industry.

The interests of the domestic sugar industry, HFCS manufacturers, those countries benefiting from GSP and other countries supplying sugar to the U.S. are likely to parallel the interests of the Hawaiian industry. It is vital to the Hawaiian sugar industry that CBI not jeopardize the provisions of the hard won and inadequate sugar program in the Farm Act. The HSPA will undertake cooperative effort to assure achievement of CBI objectives, provided the non-discriminatory administration and adequate safeguards of the Farm Act sugar provisions are assured.

Eiler C. Ravnholt
Robert H. Hughes

ECR:RHH:hb
3/8/82

ATTACHMENT 1

CARIBBEAN BASIN DATA SHEET

	Population	GDP (US\$)	Exports to US (US\$)	Imports from US (percent)
Costa Rica	2.24	4,847	356	36
El Salvador	4.50	3,484	427	30
Guatemala	7.26	7,852	435	38
Honduras	3.69	2,538	419	40
Nicaragua	2.70	1,566	211	28
Panama	1.94	3,511	330	48
Belize	.15	165	60	40
Dominican Republic	5.43	6,733	786	55
Guyana	.79	524	120	25
Haiti	5.01	1,453	252	89
Jamaica	2.19	2,402	383	29
Bahamas	.22	1,267	1,382	51
Eastern Caribbean	.65	500	37	45
Suriname	.39	109	109	30
Barbados	.25	815	96	28
Trinidad & Tobago	1.14	6,708	2,378	39
Turks and Caicos	.07	--	3	--
Cayman Islands	.15	--	3	--
Netherlands Antilles	.27	--	2,564	--
Total CB population	39.04 million			
Central America	(22.33) million			
Caribbean	(16.71) million			

Total GDP \$45 billion

Note: Population, GDP and Exports to US are in millions;
imports from US are as a percent of all imports

ATTACHMENT 2

U. S. Sugar Imports

Annual 1977 - 1980

* Jan. - Sept. 1981

(1,000 Short Tons, Raw Value)

	'77	'78	'79	'80	'81
Dominican Republic	975	734	817	615	667
Haiti	0	6	11	10	0
West Indies	160	184	211	214	83
Barbados					
Guyana					
St. Kitts					
Total Caribbean	<u>1135</u>	<u>924</u>	<u>1039</u>	<u>840</u>	<u>749</u>
 Belize	 36	 87	 58	 72	 43
Costa Rica	95	78	80	68	82
El Salvador	166	130	161	52	39
Guatemala	301	156	171	219	208
Honduras	21	18	65	89	95
Nicaragua	120	108	122	63	80
Panama	131	123	157	156	106
Total Central America	<u>869</u>	<u>701</u>	<u>815</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>652</u>
 TOTAL	 2004	 1625	 1854	 1558	 1401

Source: Sugar & Sweetener: Outlook & Situation, Dec. 1981
Totals May Not Add Due to Rounding.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 8, 1982

TR

067365
4200
C0001-09
F0008
C0060
FG038

Mr. Cameron ~~Clark~~
Production Sharing International
Box 39
Southport, Connecticut 06490

Dear Mr. Clark:

telegram to The Vice President's office has forwarded to us your telegram of February 19 concerning the situation in Central America. We sincerely appreciate your views and your offer of assistance. We, too, regard the entire situation critically important. We greatly appreciate your views on the subject and enclose two recent papers which reflect our view of the area.

Sincerely,

151

Richard R. Wyrrough
Acting Director for
Central American and
Panamanian Affairs

Enclosures:

As stated.

Fred Chapin
x

UNCLASSIFIED
(CLASSIFICATION)

S/S# 8205834

Date MAR 22 1982

82 M 22 P10 21

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

FOR: Mr. William P. Clark
National Security Council
The White House

REFERENCE:

TO: Vice President FROM: Cameron Clark
DATE: Feb. 19, 1982 SUBJECT: Situation in
Central America

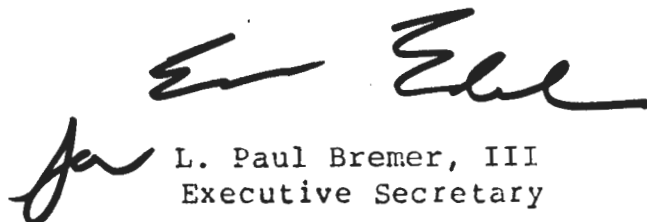
WHITE HOUSE REFERRAL DATED: 3/5/82 NSC#

THE ATTACHED ITEM WAS SENT DIRECTLY
TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION TAKEN:

- ☐ A draft reply is attached.
☐ A draft reply will be forwarded.
☐ A translation is attached.
☒ An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
☐ We believe no response is necessary for the reason
cited below.
☐ Other

REMARKS:


L. Paul Bremer, III
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED
(CLASSIFICATION)

8205234

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

REFERRAL

To: Director, Secretariat Staff
(S/S-S)
Department of State, Room 7241
Washington D.C. 20520

Date: March 5, 1982

ACTION REQUESTED

- _____ Draft reply for:
 _____ Vice President's signature.
 _____ Undersigned's signature.
 _____ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.
 XX _____ Direct reply.
 _____ XX _____ Furnish information copy.
 _____ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
 _____ Furnish copy of reply, if any.
 _____ For your information.
 _____ For comment.

NOTE

Prompt action is essential.

If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Description:

1 Letter: _____ Telegram: _____ Other: _____
 To: The Vice President
 From: Cameron Clark
 Date: February 19, 1982
 Subject: Situation in Central America

By direction of the Vice President

W. C. Atzert
 W. C. ATZERT
 Staff Assistant

*Received in S/S-I
 3/5 at 10:16 A.M.
 (C&J)*

8235834

March 1, 1932

Mr. Cameron Clark
Production Sharing International
Box 39
Southport, Connecticut 06490

Dear Mr. Clark:

Thank you for your telegram to the Vice President concerning the situation in Central America.

It was thoughtful of you to write the Vice President and he appreciates your taking the time to share your thoughts and kind offer of assistance. I have taken the liberty of forwarding your telegram to officials in the Department of State so that they might also have the benefit of your offer.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

William D. Eckert
Lieutenant Colonel, USAF
Military Assistant/Aide
to the Vice President

PRODUCTION SHARING INTERNATIONAL
505T ROAD
FAIRFIELD CT 06430

western union

Mailgram



1-018737C050 02/19/82 TLX PROSHARE FALD WHSA
1304 FAIRFIELD CT FEB 19 82

8205034

VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC 20501

ON MY RETURN TODAY FROM GUATEMALA WHERE I HELD EXTENSIVE CONVERSATIONS WITH AMBASSADOR FRED CHAPIN AND LEADING MEMBERS OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR, I RETURNED TO REALIZE AS REPORTED IN THE PAPERS AN IMPORTANT QUESTION STILL RESTS BEFORE THE ADMINISTRATION.

THE QUESTION IS WHETHER OR NOT TO LINK THE POLITICAL LEFTIST CRISIS WITH THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES OF CBI. HERE THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE. THE CBI HAS BEEN IN SERIOUS JEOPARDY FROM THE OUTSET.

YOU HAVE RECEIVED, THROUGH VARIOUS CHANNELS, VARIOUS POSITION PAPERS OF MY COMPANY. IF THERE IS ANY ADDITIONAL INPUT I CAN GIVE TO SUPPORT MY POSITION, I WOULD BE MORE THAN PLEASED TO DO SO AND AM AVAILABLE ON A MOMENT'S NOTICE. THIS MATTER IS OF CRITICAL IMPORTANCE TO THE SECURITY OF THE U.S.

CAMERON CLARK
PRESIDENT
PRODUCTION SHARING INTERNATIONAL
BOX 39
SOUTHPORT, CT 06490-0039
TEL (203) 259-0400

14:46 EST

MGMCOMP