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RR RUEALIB ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH STU3610 RR RUEHC DE RUEHME #0671/01 0182204 ZNY CCCCC ZZH R 1822027 JAN 82 FM AMEMBASSY MEXICO TO RUEHC/SECSTATE #ASHDC 7554 INFO RUEHCR/AMEMBASSY BELIZE 0103 RUESBA/AMEMBASSY BUENOS AIRES 0203 RUESGT/AMEMBASSY GUATEMALA 0607 RUEHUB/USINT HAVANA 0287 RUESLM/AMEMBASSY LIMA 0233 RUESMG/AME'BASSY MANAGUA 0401 RUEHZP/AMEMBASSY PANAMA 0568 RUESJU/AMEMBASSY SAN JUSE 0461 RUESAL/AMEMBASSY SAN SALVADOR 0441 RUESNA/AMEMBASSY SANTIAGO 0151 BT

EXDIS

E.O. 12065; GDS 01/15/88 (GAVIN, JOHN) OR=M
TAGS: UREP, ELAB, PEPR, MX
SUBJECT: CUDELS BAKER AND SIMPSON MEETING WITH FOREIGN
SECRETARY CASTANEDA

C D N F I D E N T I A L MEXICO 00671 COMBINED SECTION

1. C - ENTIRE TEXT

2. SUMMARY. DRAFT NOT CLEARED WITH CODELS BAKER AND SIMPSON. CODELS BAKER AND SIMPSON ACCOMPANIED BY AMBASSADOR JOHN GAVIN MET WITH GOM FOREIGN SECRETARY

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JORGE CASTANEDA AT SRE. JANUARY 13 AT 1230. CODEL BAKER SOUGHT TO ASCERTAIN THE ROLE THAT MEXICO WOULD PLAY IN THE CENTRAL AMERICA AREA. CASTANEDA STRESSED THE SIMILARITY OF U.S. AND MEXICO OBJECTIVES AND THE DIFFERING PERSPECTIVES ON THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEMS AND TACTICS FOR SOLVING THEM. AFTER THE DISCUSSION OF CENTRAL AMERICA. SENATOR SIMPSON TOUCHED ON IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS AND ASKED CASTANEDA FOR HIS VIEWS. THE FOREIGN SECRETARY WAS NONCOMMITTAL. END SUMMARY.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS. PARTICIPATING IN THE MEETING WITH CASTANEDA WERE SENATORS BAKER, LAXALT, ASENCIO AND SEVERAL STAFF AIDES. AS AN INTRODUCTION, SENATOR BAKER BRIEFLY DESCRIBED THE CODEL VISIT TO THE SOUTHERN CONE STATES, WHERE OFFICIALS HAD REPEATEDLY STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF MEXICO IN CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS. HE ASKED CASTANEDA, "WHAT ROLE CAN OR SHOULD MEXICO PLAY?" AFTER INSISTING THAT HE COULD MERELY REITERATE THE VIEWS EXPRESSED EARLIER BY LOPEZ-PORTILLO, CASTANEDA REPLIED:

DESCRIPTION OF THE U.S. HAVE THE SAME OBJECTIVES IN THE DESCRIPTION OF PEACEFUL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE REAL PROBLEMS IN CENTRAL AMERICA HAVE LITTLE DESCRIPTION OF THE REAL PROBLEMS IN CENTRAL AMERICA HAVE LITTLE DESCRIPTION OF THE U.S. AND USSR!

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SENATOR BAKER OBSERVED THAT IN 1910 CUBA HAD NOT INTERVENED IN THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION. CASTANEDA RESPONDED THAT IT WAS TRUE THAT MEXICO HAD BEEN ABLE TO HAVE A NON-COMMUNIST REVOLUTION BECAUSE IT WAS PRE-COMMUNIST, BUT THAT THIS DID NOT CHANGE THE BASIC SIMILARITY OF INTOLERABLE SITUA-

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TIONS IN WHICH A FEW FAMILIES AIDED BY AN OPPRESSIVE ARMY UPPOSED A POPULAR STRUGGLE.

CUBA. SENATOR BAKER EXPRESSED THE FEAR THAT THE USSR ASSISTED BY CUBA WOULD INSTALL MILITARY DICTATORSHIPS MORE REPRESSIVE THAN ANY PREVIOUSLY KNOWN IN CENTRAL AMERICA. DISAGREEING WITH THIS INTERPRETATION. CASTANEDA SAID THAT THE USSR COULD NOT AFFORD TO REPEAT ITS UNHAPPY EXPERIENCE WITH CUBA, AND THAT THE SOVIET UNION WANTED A NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE U.S. AND CUBA. HE ADDED THAT CASTRO HIMSELF WANTS THIS NORMALIZATION. BAKER ASKED WHETHER SUCH A RAPPROCHEMENT WOULD LEAD TO THE REMOVAL OF CUBAN TROOPS FROM ETHIOPIA OR ANGOLA. CASTANEDA REPLIED THAT IT MIGHT: BECAUSE CASTRO REALIZES THAT HE WILL PROBABLY HAVE TO PAY A HIGH PRICE FOR NORMALIZATION. WHEN ASKED IF THIS WOULD ALSO INCLUDE A REDUCTION OF CUBAN INFLUENCE IN EL SALVADOR AND NICARAGUA: CASTANEDA URGED THE U.S. TO PUT PRESSURE ON THE CUBANS BY OFFERING TO NEGOTIATE WITH THEM. ACCORDING TO CASTANEDA. CASTRO IN RETURN WANTS A LIFTING OF THE EMBARGO. AN END TO SANCTIONS: AN OVERALL NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS: AND ULTIMATELY THE RETUPN OF GUANTANAMO BAY.

5. NICARAGUA AND EL SALVADOR. SENATOR HOLLINGS ASKED
1F CASTANEDA WERE NOT WORRIED BY CUBAN ACTIVITIES IN
NICARAGUA AND EL SALVADOR. CASTANEDA COUNTERED BY SAYING
THAT WHILE THE CUBANS MIGHT BE ASSISTING THE REBELS. THE
REAL 15SUE WAS NOT ONE OF MILITARY VICTORY BUT OF POLITI-

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CAL AGREEMENT. HE RHETORICALLY ASKED WHETHER THE COMING ELECTIONS IN EL SALVADOR WOULD HAVE ANY POLITICAL MEANING WITHOUT A PRIOR POLITICAL SETTLEMENT. IN THE CASE OF NICARAGUA HE SAID THAT WHILE FREE ELECTIONS WERE DEFINITELY NEEDED AFTER THE REVOLUTION. NICARAGUA WAS NOT A LOST CAUSE; HE ADDED THAT IF THE U.S. REPEATED ITS PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WITH CUBA, HOWEVER, ALL WOULD BE LOST. HE CONCLUDED THAT THE U.S. COULD SALVAGE NICARAGUA BUT THAT IT WOULD REQUIRE ASSISTANCE AND BARGAINING (E.G. THE U.S. SHOULD SUGGEST THAT NICARAGUA REDUCE THE NUMBER OF CUBAN

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TEACHERS IN THE COUNTRY BY 1000). SENATOR HOLLINGS URGED MEXICO TO PLAY A LEADERSHIP ROLE IN NICARAGUA AND NOT TO SIT ON THE SIDELINES. CASTANEDA AGREED THAT MURE COULD BE DONE WITH BETTER COORDINATION BETWEEN THE U.S. AND MEXICU. WHAT WAS REALLY NEEDED. HE SAID. WERE DIRECT DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE MAIN PROTAGONISTS. NAMELY THE U.S. AND CUBA AND THE U.S. AND NICARAGUA - EACH OF WHOM HAS DISTINCT INTERESTS. CASTANEDA REGRETTED THAT THE RECENT TALKS BETWEEN THE U.S. AND NICARAGUA AT ST. LUCIA HAD GONE BADLY AND BLAMED THE NICARAGUANS FOR HANDLING MATTERS

IMMIGRATION. AFTER NOTING THAT 50-60 OF ILLEGAL ALIENS IN THE U.S. WERE MEXICAN. SENATOR SIMPSON SAID THAT DOMESTIC POLITICAL PRESSURES MADE SOME FORM OF IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION INEVITABLE. HE ASKED CASTANEDA FOR SUGGESTIONS ON HOW THE U.S. COULD TIGHTEN ITS IMMIGRATION POLICIES WITHOUT BEING HARMFUL TO MEXICO. ASIDE FRUM REFERRING TO MEXICAN PRESS DISTORTIONS OF THE SILVA PROGRAM TERMINATION. CASTANEDA GAVE NO RESPONSE. HE SAID THAT SENATOR SIMPSON WOULD HAVE AMPLE OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS THE ISSUE WITH THE MINISTER OF LABOR. GAVIN

STUPIDLY AND NOT FOLLOWING MEXICAN ADVICE.

END OF MESSAGE