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The
Center
for
International
Relations

30 August '83

Morton:

The enclosed is FYI.

Thanks for putting me in
touch with Mr. Anderson.

Best,

Joe Quinn

**The
Center
for
International
Relations**

Suite 400 • 1705 DeSales St., N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036 • (202) 296-5211 • Telex 89-2407

August 30, 1983

Mr. John Anderson
Rescue Central America
Provisional Office
1925 K Street, N.W.
Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear John:

I thought I'd pass along to you the name of a good friend of mine, Joaquin Fernandez, who is in charge of Costa Rica's participation in the International Youth Year activities. I'm sure we would find our general views on world matters to be similar.

You may wish to get in touch with Joaquin, who has many good contacts throughout the region, for your scholarship program.

His titles and address is as follows:

Joaquin A. Fernandez
Director, Centro Interamericano de Investigacion Sobre
Juventud (Interamerican Research Center on Youth)
Director General, Instituto de Investigaciones Sobre
Juventud y Desarrollo (Organizacion No Gubernamental)
-Institute for Research on Youth and Development,
(A Non-Governmental Organization)

P.O. Box 137	tel: 33-33-08 (office)
1000 - San Jose	32-68-39 (home)
Costa Rica - Centro America	int'l code - 011-506-

Please feel free to use my name in contacting Joaquin.

Board of Trustees

Lee Edwards
M. Stanton Evans
Morris I. Leibman, Esq.
E. Victor Milione
Hon. Richard B. Stone

P. 2

If you find this sort of information useful,
please let me know so I can forward to you a few additional
suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joe Quinn", written in a cursive style.

Joseph T. Quinn
NCPAS

**The
Center
for
International
Relations**

file

Suite 805 • 1705 DeSales St., N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036 • (202) 293-1340 • Telex 89-2407

September 28, 1983

Mr. Morton Blackwell
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Morton:

On behalf of the Center for International Relations and the visiting European Delegation on International Defense, I want to thank you for enabling the Vice Chairman, Mme. Monique Garnier-Lançon, to address the White House Outreach Group on Central America on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

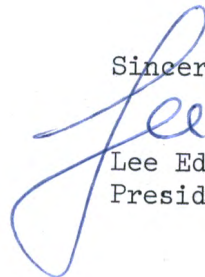
Mme. Garnier-Lançon was most pleased to have the opportunity to discuss European attitudes about Central America with the group.

I am happy to report that the reaction to the visit of the parliamentarians was very positive, as the enclosed front page article from the Washington Times demonstrates.

The success of their trip was certainly enhanced by your invitation for which we are grateful.

With appreciation, I remain

Sincerely yours,

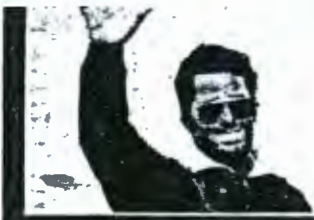

Lee Edwards
President

LE/dk

Enclosure

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Liberty wins
first race for
Cup/12B

Best picks
can bring
\$250/9B

PRO GAME

Dan Evans will
attempt to fill
Scoop's shoes/3C

PLEASANT
DETAILS ON PAGE 2A

The Washington Times

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1983

WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Peter Petersen of West Germany
cites fears of strain on alliance.

Parliamentary visitors endorse Reagan's mild actions on plane

By Walter Andrews -
WASHINGTON TIMES STAFF

Six visiting members of European parliaments yesterday generally endorsed President Reagan's restrained response to the shooting down of the Korean airliner two weeks ago, and said the Soviets had suffered a major disaster in terms of world opinion.

"We're grateful for his measured response, and we are, above all, very grateful that he did not break off the Geneva (nuclear arms) talks," said Edward Leigh, a Conservative member of the British House of Commons, in remarks generally reflecting the views of the others.

It would have been a "brilliant propaganda coup" for the Soviets if

the talks had been broken off, he commented during a meeting with the editorial board of The Washington Times. Leigh said he believed the delegation was particularly grateful that Reagan consulted with America's allies before

British defense minister hopes jet tragedy won't interfere with arms talks. Page 6A.

"speaking out on this disgraceful and despicable murder of innocent people."

The other members of the visiting European delegation on international defense are: Peter Petersen of West Germany, Monique Garnier-Lancon of France, J. L. Janssen van Raay of the Netherlands, Carlo Ripa di

Meana of Italy and Robert Close of Belgium.

The delegation is here this week to meet with administration officials, congressional committees and other groups concerning the deployment of 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe starting in December to offset the growing number of Soviet SS 20 medium-range nuclear missiles.

With the exception of France, all the countries would have U.S. missiles deployed on their soil.

Other points brought out during the free-wheeling discussion at The Washington Times included:

• The shooting down of the Korean airliner Sept. 1 and the Soviet's refusal to acknowledge responsibility had had a "sobering

see VISITORS, page 12A



Edward Leigh, MP, expresses
gratitude for measured response.

U.S. officers were reported working around the clock to ensure the Lebanese army did not run out

Reagan decided Tuesday to authorize such strikes if the Marines, diplomats or other peace-

fighting went ahead, with U.S. Middle East envoy Robert McFarlane flying to Damascus in the latest move to secure a truce.

VISITORS

From page one

effect" and made life more difficult for the European "peace movement" groups demonstrating against the U.S. missile deployment.

- The deployment has been "overwhelmingly" endorsed in four major European elections in which it was an issue, and it will take place as scheduled unless a nuclear arms agreement is reached this year. Chances for such an accord are "rather slim."

- The West should keep a watchful eye on the Soviet modernization of their giant SS 18 and SS 19 intercontinental missiles. The 1980 SALT II agreement, informally followed although not ratified, limits the Soviet Union and the United States to the development of one new ICBM each. A new missile is defined as one differing by more than 10 percent from an old one.

- As part of any agreement on the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces in Europe, the parliamentarians said local, on-site inspection would be needed to monitor compliance even though satellite photography is "absolutely incredible."

- American control of the nuclear trigger on the INF Pershing II and cruise missile weapons was not a worry to Europeans because the "Russians have made clear" that any nuclear exchange in Europe would be escalated quickly to include the United States.

- The presence of the multinational force in Lebanon is evi-

dence that the western alliance is moving in the right direction and assuming responsibility when needed.

- Although not honored by the Russians, the Helsinki Accords have been of value to "corner the Soviet breaking of human rights in front of a civilized world." On the debit side, however, the accords have given some recognition to the de facto partition of Europe.

- Soviet leaders rise to their positions by coming up through the "long dark tunnel" of the Communist Party bureaucracy, and their decisions and actions cannot be put on the same level of democratically-elected Western leaders.

During the meeting, the parliamentarians were asked if President Reagan's response to the Soviet destruction of the unarmed Korean airliner and the killing of its 269 passengers and crew, a response which American conservatives have assailed as being woefully weak, had damaged U.S. credibility.

The endorsement of the president's response by Britain's Leigh was supported by several of the others. None objected that the response was too weak.

Van Raay, who is a member of the Dutch Defense Minister's advisory council, said the fear in Holland is not that Reagan is too weak but that he might be too strong in his opposition to the Soviet Union.

West Germany's Petersen said that if Reagan had responded more strongly to the airliner incident it "would have put a tremendous strain on the alliance," and led to "bickering" among its members.

Asked what the reaction would

have been if the president had responded by expelling 900 of the nearly 1,000 diplomatic officials in this country as proposed by conservative voices, Petersen replied "there are people in Moscow who would love it. They have their spies here (in the United States) anyway."

Italy's di Meana called the president's handling of the situation "extremely wise and extremely responsible ... to give, right or wrong, the impression that he is a trigger-happy statesman would be a disaster in Western Europe."

It is very important to continue arms negotiations even after the Korean airliner incident "so as not to lose the credibility of public opinion," Close said.

A former major general in the Belgian army, Close noted that in 1979 the NATO alliance made a "double-track" decision — to deploy the missiles in Europe and to negotiate an INF agreement with the Russians holding their number to "the lowest level possible."

Garnier-Lancon, the deputy mayor of Paris and a member of the executive and foreign relations committees of France's main opposition party, the R.P.R., said it was important that allied armed forces be ready not only to defend besieged Lebanon but all nations of the free world.

If the Soviets can "put their hands completely on the Middle East by the way of Syria," they will be able to threaten the oil-rich nations between the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean, Garnier-Lancon said. "It is a very important and strategic point," she added.

SOVIET

From page one

missiles in Europe to 162, the number of British and French rockets, and to destroy more than 400 missiles that would be removed, if the United States canceled its deployment of 572 Pershing II and cruise Tomahawk missiles in five European countries beginning in December.

The first deputy chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces, Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, appeared at the news conference with Kornienko and amplified Andropov's proposal. He said the Soviets would

French missiles in reckoning a balance between the Soviet and NATO arsenals because they are classed as "national" weapons and are not under the control of the alliance.

Kornienko knocked down a suggestion from West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, after a meeting with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, that the Soviets might be willing to classify the British and French arsenals as strategic, or long-range, weapons subject to a different set of Geneva negotiations.

Genscher, in a statement issued in Bonn yesterday, said as far as West Germany is concerned, the French and British weapons do not

rapidly modernizing its battlefield nuclear forces in East bloc countries, adding new artillery and deploying sophisticated SS 21 rockets at a rate of four a month.

The SS '21, with a range of 75 miles, is a mobile surface-to-surface missile being phased in to replace Frog 7 missiles with about half the range, the sources said.

The Soviets also are building three new bases for mobile SS 20 nuclear missiles to be targeted on Western Europe while negotiating with the United States for reductions on both sides, Pentagon sources in Washington say.

The sources said the bases will be able to house 27 missiles with 91



UPI

Ms., yesterday. Clark, tar attack.

itated in Washington of intense consultations he administration and in the issue of the War

nd other White House been at Capitol Hill ince Congress returned is trying to work out a e that will not affect the ability to act as he sees onfrontation.

re no details on the pro- n up by White House Senate leaders. Byrd working paper," subject ion. He declined to say ts provisions include e War Powers Act over n in Lebanon.

id he "hopes and ex- esponse from Reagan

ite, meanwhile, continu- ure Reagan to invoke Tuesday Senate Demo- n unanimously to demand n invoke the act and at en members from both nanded the same from floor.

l is in his court," Byrd on't believe we should th a resolution authoriz- nber of months on our s responsibility to spe- te the length of time he ep them there, and why, e can debate it."

v, the Reagan adminis- been insisting that it is o Congress in compli- ie law. The White House knowing that the e in a combat situation. stration insists that the e in Lebanon on a peace t for combat.

k we are making pro- ill continue discussions akes said. "We don't resent circumstances 60-day section of the Act."

Austin contributed to

from waters 30 miles to