

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

OUTREACH WORKING GROUP ON CENTRAL AMERICA

DATE: Wednesday, October 5, 1983
LOCATION: Room #450 - OEOB
TIME: 2:30 p.m.

I. PURPOSE:

To brief certain individuals from the public sector on matters relating to Central America and the Administration's policies.

II. BACKGROUND:

This is the 21st in a series of meetings of the White House Outreach Working Group on Central America chaired by Faith Ryan Whittlesey.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

Mr. Don R. Hamilton, Public Affairs Officer of the
American Embassy to El Salvador

Senor Mario Rietti, Honduran businessman

IV. PRESS PLAN:

None.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

2:25 p.m. - Faith Whittlesey arrives at the Holding Room outside of Room #450. (Mr. Hamilton will be there at 2:20 p.m.)

2:30 p.m. - Faith Whittlesey opens program with brief remarks

2:33 p.m. - Faith Whittlesey introduces Mr. Don R. Hamilton

VI. ATTACHMENTS:

1. Talking points (previously forwarded)
2. Introduction for speakers:
 - a. Don R. Hamilton (previously forwarded)
 - b. Senor Mario Rietti (attached)
3. Agenda (attached)

TALKING POINTS

- On behalf of President and Mrs. Reagan, I want to welcome you to the White House Complex and the twenty first (21st) in our series of briefings on Central America.
- I want to thank you for your attendance today. I view your presence here as an outward sign of your interest in and appreciation of the seriousness of the situation which is facing us today in Central America.
- Today as you entered, there were copies of two speeches. One by Ambassador Vernon A. Walters, which is a transcription of his remarks to one of our Outreach Working Group meetings. The other by Dr. Fred Ikle who also spoke to our Outreach Working Group Group; however, Dr. Ikle's remarks which are available today were delivered to the Baltimore Council on Foreign Affairs. I commend them both to you.
- Let me quote one portion from Dr. Ikle's speech because it tells you precisely why both you and we in the Administration are here today. Why we have been here previously, and why we intend to be here next Wednesday, and next Wednesday and next Wednesday -- same time, same place, different speakers.

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- "Central America is closer to Baltimore than is California -- in terms of geographic distance, that is. But the intellectual distance between here and Central America is enormous. Most of the American people are not well informed about Central America. Many are misinformed. And some are outright disdainful about the cultural and social importance of this region.
- "You all have an obligation to remedy this situation, so that you and your representatives in Congress can engage in constructive support -- or constructive criticism -- of the Administration's policy."
- I can assure you that we in the Administration are working hard to elevate the level of information available to the American public on Central America. We are providing you, each week, with informed speakers. Speakers whom you may question and we hope that you take the information given to you and turn it into articles in journals. Letters to the editors of your newspapers. Speeches at your local Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, Toastmasters Club or whatever.
- Question #19 of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America questionnaire asked, "What are the possibilities for building a public consensus for policy in Central America?" You in this audience are

in THE best position to answer that question. If we allow Marxist-Leninist communist regimes to take over in Central America, we will become an embattled Nation and we Americans will probably become an endangered species. Remember, it was the Soviets who declared their intent many years ago in the United Nations "to bury you." The recent Korean Airliner incident certainly does not give me much reason to believe that they have changed their commitment to that goal.

- Throughout the entire Central American dialogue, we in the Administration have been fighting not only a lack of information but deliberate disinformation on Central America. Our first speaker will lay out for you some of the problems created by this disinformation with which he has had to deal -- and deal -- and deal.

INTRODUCTION

DON R. HAMILTON

- Mr. Hamilton was born in St. Louis, Missouri and raised in Tulsa, Oklahoma.
- He graduated from the University of Tulsa with a degree in Journalism and worked for 7 years with the Tulsa Daily World.
- Mr. Hamilton joined the Foreign Service in 1973. His first tour of duty was in Tel Aviv where he received training as an Assistant Press Officer. He later served in Lima, Peru and Caracas, Venezuela as the Assistant Press Officer.
- He was detailed out of USIA to the Siani where he worked as an Operations and Field Officer.
- Prior to his being posted to El Salvador, Mr. Hamilton served as the Cultural Affairs Officer to the Dominican Republic.
- In May 1982, Don R. Hamilton was posted to the American Embassy in El Salvador as the Public Affairs Officer.
- Before I turn the podium to Don, I want to thank him for giving up a part of his vacation time to speak to

our White House Outreach Working Group on Central America and let everyone know that Don needs to catch a plane at 5:00 today so he can get back to El Salvador. He said he would be delighted to take questions after his remarks, but we are going to be the official timekeepers to "get him to the plane on time."

- It is with great pleasure that I present Don Hamilton, Public Affairs Officer of the American Embassy in El Salvador who will speak to us today about "How the Press Covers El Salvador."

INTRODUCTION

SENOR MARIO RIETTI

- Senor Mario Rietti is a distinguished businessman and author.
- He was born and raised in Honduras.
- Senor Rietti did graduate work at the doctoral level in economics at Stanford University and also participated in graduate level studies at the Latin American Institute of Economic and Social Planning of the United Nations in Santiago, Chile.
- Senor Rietti has been an advisor on international banking and economics to the University of Honduras and has been a professor at that institution.
- Senor Rietti was Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank. Director of more than 20 private institutions in Honduras. President of the Latin American Banking Federation. Director of the Central Bank in Honduras and a member of the Board of Governors of the Inter-American Development Bank.
- Senor Rietti is presently President of COFINSA, an international financial consulting firm in Honduras

and is also President of the Metropolitan Savings and Loan Association of Honduras.

- His published works include the following books:
"Money and Banking in Latin America," "Economic Development Issues," and "Policies and Problems of Development." The latter two titles are in Spanish.

- Senor Rietti is highly regarded by all those who know him and we are delighted to have him speak to us on "Honduras As A Balancing Factor in Central America."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

OUTREACH WORKING GROUP ON CENTRAL AMERICA

FAITH RYAN WHITTLESEY,
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR PUBLIC LIAISON,
CHAIRMAN

Meeting Of:
Wednesday, October 5, 1983
2:30 p.m., Room #450-OEOB

A G E N D A

- I. HOW THE PRESS COVERS EL SALVADOR,
Speaker: Mr. Don R. Hamilton, Public Affairs Officer,
American Embassy to El Salvador
- II. HIGHLIGHTS OF ACTIVITIES OF GROUPS BRIEFED
BY THE WHITE HOUSE OUTREACH WORKING GROUP
ON CENTRAL AMERICA
- III. HONDURAS AS A BALANCING FACTOR IN CENTRAL AMERICA
Speaker: Senor Mario Rietti

Meetings of the Outreach Working Group on Central America are held regularly on Wednesday afternoons at 2:30 p.m., in Room #450. For more information/to attend, please contact:

Mrs. Joyce Thomann, Office of Public Liaison (456-2657).

Wednesday, October 12, 1983 - Speaker: Colonel Earl J. Young, USAR

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 29, 1983

Tony
Dear Ambassador Motley:

Many thanks for again speaking to our White House Outreach Working Group on Central America.

I regret that I was unable to be present to hear you recount some of the interesting happenings that occurred during your recent trip with the Vice President to Central America. Morton tells me that your account was extremely interesting and provoked a number of questions from the audience.

As we begin a new year, I want to thank you for all the assistance you have given me and the Office of Public Liaison during the past year. Your willingness to share your expertise with us made a significant difference in the success of our Central American Outreach programs.

Sincerely,

Faith

Faith Ryan Whittlesey
Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Ambassador Langhorne Motley
Assistant Secretary of State for
Inter-American Affairs
Suite #6263
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 29, 1983

Dear Ambassador Motley:

Many thanks for again speaking to our White House Outreach Working Group on Central America.

I regret that I was unable to be present to hear you recount some of the interesting happenings that occurred during your recent trip with the Vice President to Central America. Morton tells me that your account was extremely interesting and provoked a number of questions from the audience.

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Sincerely,

Faith Ryan Whittlesey
Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Ambassador Langhorne Motley
Assistant Secretary of State for
Inter-American Affairs
Suite #6263
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 29, 1983

Dear Ambassador Middendorf:

Thank you so much for again speaking to our White House Outreach Working Group on Central America.

I'm sorry that I was unable to be present for our last meeting of the year, but I knew everything was in good hands with both you and Tony Motley on the program.

Morton tells me you had much good information to share with the group on the November deliberations of the OAS.

As we begin the New Year, I want to thank you for your dedication and help in our Central American Outreach efforts. Your willingness to participate as a speaker as well as in the planning for our meetings has contributed immeasurably to our overall success.

I hope you had a joyous Christmas and that the New Year will be filled with good things for you. Perhaps another March? Or will it be the theme song for the 1985 Inaugural Balls?

Sincerely,

Faith Ryan Whittlesey,
Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Ambassador J. William Middendorf, II
U.S. Permanent Representative to the
Organization of American States
Suite #6494
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 29, 1983

Dear Mrs. Douglas:

This is in response to your recent letter to the President regarding torture in Latin America.

The suggestion that the United States government is somehow involved in teaching Latin Americans how to torture people is a fabrication. There is no truth to it.

I would suggest you try this. Simply ask the source of any such charge his opinion of the Sandinista government of Nicaragua. If the response comes back a denunciation of the United States policy toward Nicaragua, that will tell you something.

Then, for your second round of correspondence with the source, ask him if the following is not true:

The Sandinista government has broken the pledges of freedom and democracy it made in 1979 to the people of Nicaragua and to the Organization of American States. The nine members of the Sandinista Directorate are avowed Marxists who make no secret of their intention to force a Marxist-Leninist state on the people.

The Sandinista government has attacked and muzzled the Roman Catholic Church, confiscated the country's only synagogue and forced closure of any number of Protestant churches. Praiseworthy religious organizations such as the Salvation Army have been completely expelled from the country.

As you may have seen recently in the news, the Sandinista government has forced thousands of Indians off their historic homelands and into what amount to concentration camps, from which thousands have fled under fire from aircraft and mortars to refuge in nearby Honduras.

The list of Sandinista abuses could be extended indefinitely: record numbers of political prisoners, grossly swollen armed forces, etc.

It is also important to note that the United States government has been the largest donor of economic aid to the Sandinista government. From July 1979 to April 1981, the United States authorized \$117.1 million in economic assistance to the

Sandinista regime. (This compares with a total of \$30 million in military aid the United States gave the Somoza government during the period 1946 to 1979.) The cutoff finally came in compliance with U.S. law which states assistance must be stopped when it becomes clear that a recipient government is engaged in support of international terrorism.

The Sandinista government is harboring and very effectively aiding in many ways the Marxist insurgents in El Salvador, who are primarily successful in attacking El Salvador's economic infrastructure: farms, businesses, electrical power systems, water distribution, roads, transportation systems, etc.

One reason why Marxist-Leninist governments for many years had such success enslaving new populations is that they were able to operate across international boundaries from the sanctuary of countries already under their control. Perhaps the most interesting international development of recent years is that, for the first time in generations, most of the major insurgencies in the world are against Marxist-Leninist governments, as in Afghanistan, Angola, and Nicaragua.

I am enclosing some related information which I hope will be useful to you as well.

Sincerely,



Morton C. Blackwell,
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Enclosures

Mrs. Kenneth R. Douglas
1811 12th Street
Moline, Illinois 61265

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 28, 1983

Dear Mr. Bloyd:

This is in response to your recent letter to the President regarding Nicaragua.

Unfortunately, the Sandinista government has broken the pledges of freedom and democracy it made in 1979 to the people of Nicaragua and to the Organization of American States. The nine members of the Sandinista Directorate are avowed Marxists who make no secret of their intention of forcing a Marxist-Leninist state on the people.

The Sandinista government has attacked and muzzled the Roman Catholic Church, confiscated the country's only synagogue and forced closure of any number of Protestant churches. Praiseworthy religious organizations such as the Salvation Army have been completely expelled from the country.

As you have seen recently in the news, the Sandinista government has forced thousands of Indians off their historic homelands and into what amount to concentration camps, from which thousands have fled under fire from aircraft and mortars to refuge in nearby Honduras.

The list of Sandinista abuses could be extended indefinitely: record numbers of political prisoners, grossly swollen armed forces, etc.

It is also important to note that the United States government has been the largest donor of economic aid to the Sandinista government. From July 1979 to April 1981, the United States authorized \$117.1 million in economic assistance to the Sandinista regime. (This compares with a total of \$30 million in military aid the United States gave the Somoza government during the period 1946 to 1979.) The cutoff finally came in compliance with U.S. law which states assistance must be stopped when it becomes clear that a recipient government is engaged in support of international terrorism.

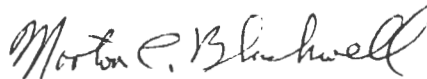
The Sandinista government is harboring and very effectively aiding in many ways the Marxist insurgents in El Salvador, who are primarily successful in attacking El Salvador's economic infrastructure: farms, businesses, electrical power systems, water distribution, roads, transportation systems, etc.

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President Reagan has said that we have no obligation to protect the Sandinista government against its own people. I can assure you that the U.S. attitude toward it would improve if that government stopped supporting international terrorism, held free elections, and restored the religious, press, economic, travel and other freedoms now denied Nicaraguans.

Enclosed is some related information which may be of interest and use to you.

Sincerely,



Morton C. Blackwell,
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Enclosures

Mr. Kenny Bloyd
Rural Route #2
Canton, Illinois 61520

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Morton C. Blackwell,
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Enclosures

Mr. Clyde Mosher
508 North Broadway
Levistown, Illinois 61542

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Morton C. Blackwell,
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Enclosures

Ms. Lynn C. Sifrit
120 North Third Avenue
Canton, Illinois 61520

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Sincerely,

Morton C. Blackwell,
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Enclosures

Mr. S. Jay Curry,
Instructor - Sociology
SPOON RIVER COLLEGE
R.R. #1
Canton, Illinois 61520

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Sincerely,

Morton C. Blackwell,
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Enclosures

Sister Jeanette Pitts
365 North Third Avenue
Canton, Illinois 61520

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Sincerely,

Morton C. Blackwell,
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Enclosures

Mr. Rodney Orr
430 North Avenue F
Canton, Illinois 61520

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Sincerely,

Morton C. Blackwell,
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Enclosures

Ms. Sylvia A. Juraco
326 West Olive Street
Canton, Illinois 61520

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Sincerely,

Morton C. Blackwell,
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Enclosures

Miss Janet Taylor
268 West Olive
Canton, Illinois 61520

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 15, 1983

Dear Secretary Abrams:

Thank you so much for speaking to our White House Outreach Working Group on Central America. We had received numerous requests to have you as a speaker; so I was particularly delighted that you could accommodate us.

I appreciate your willingness to take questions from our audience. I know everyone enjoyed the candor with which you answered them.

I hope your holiday season has been joyous and that the New Year will be filled with blessings for you and your family.

Sincerely,

Faith Ryan Whittlesey,
Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

The Honorable Elliott Abrams,
Assistant Secretary of State
Bureau of Human Rights and
Humanitarian Affairs
Room #7802
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

8T

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1983

Dear Mr. Rosen:

Thank you for your letter of December 7. It was thoughtful of you to take the time to write.

We, of course, are pleased that you are interested in remaining on our list to receive notices and reports from our Outreach Working Group on Central America. Please do keep up your good work in Arizona. The President, and all of us who are privileged to serve here in the White House, appreciate what you are doing.

[Handwritten signature and checkmark]

Sincerely,

[Handwritten signature]

Faith Ryan Whittlesey
Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Mr. Sidney M. Rosen
Rosen & Yepiz
4323 North 12th Street, Suite 104
Phoenix, Arizona 85014

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JEROME P. SKYRUD **
HUMBERTO CAMACHO CORTES *
RICHARD J. WATERS **

CASABLANCA CORPORATE CENTER
4323 NORTH 12TH STREET, SUITE 104
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85014

U. S. A.

TELEPHONE: (602) 263-9111
CABLE ADDRESS: AVIVA
TELEX: 6835005 INTELEX

December 7, 1983

DEC 12 1983

MEXICO OFFICE:
SERDAN 82-S
GUAYMAS, SONORA, MEXICO
TEL. 2-03-66

TUCSON OFFICE:
7454 EAST BROADWAY, #204
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85710
TEL. (602) 865-4783

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Ms. Faith Ryan Whittlesey
Assistant to the President for
Public Liaison
Old Executive Office Building
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: The White House Outreach Working Group
on Central America

Dear Faith:

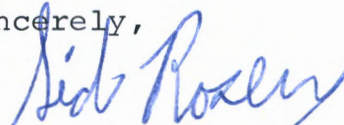
By way of brief reference, we met during August at the briefing by President Reagan to the "Outreach Working Group" by and through our mutual friend, Dolf Droge.

I have been receiving the regular memorandums to those of us who serve as members of the Outreach Working Group and continue to appreciate all of the briefing materials you forward therewith.

The fact that my wife and I have been unable to return to The White House for any of the successive weekly briefings to the Group is not indicative of our support, continuing interest, and efforts on behalf of The White House position in Central America.

The purpose of this note is to simply tell you that we appreciate being retained on the membership list of the Group, and we continue to be extremely outspoken in Arizona in support of The White House position on Central America and the Caribbean, and look forward to your continuing memorandums and support documentation.

Sincerely,



Sidney M. Rosen
ROSEN & YEPIZ

SMR;am
cc Mr. Dolf Droge

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1983

Dear Mr. James:

Thank you so much for speaking to our White House Outreach Working Group on Central America as well as for your continued support of our efforts.

I regret that I had to leave prior to your remarks as I was very interested in your topic, "Mexico, the Untold Story." I understand from Dolf Droge that the audience was very interested in your talk and asked a good number of questions which you ably answered.

I hope that you will send me a copy of your new book after it is published. I am very intrigued by its title, "The Media's War in El Salvador."

Thank you again for your continuing support of the Administration's efforts toward Central America.

Sincerely,

Faith Ryan Whittlesey
Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Mr. Daniel James,
Director
AMERICAS COALITION
Suite #602-W
4201 Cathedral Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1983

Dear Ambassador Negroponte:

Thank you so much for speaking to our White House Outreach Working Group on Central America.

All of us in your audience found your talk extremely interesting and I am particularly delighted that we will be able to distribute a copy of your remarks to all the members of our Outreach Group. The information which you shared with us will be very helpful in our efforts to accurately present the Administration's policies toward Central America and to clarify the problems which the Administration faces in Honduras and throughout Central America.

I know our audience was very interested when you told them that a majority of the citizens of Honduras viewed the joint military exercises there as a stabilizing factor for Honduras in light of the situation in Nicaragua. As I am sure you are aware, that information receives very little attention in the media. As you aptly noted, "Honduras is a small country surrounded by trouble."

It was delightful seeing you and, again, my thanks for giving so generously of your time to assist us in our efforts to shine the light of truth on disinformation.

Sincerely,

Faith Ryan Whittlesey,
Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

The Honorable John D. Negroponte
United States Ambassador to Honduras
c/o Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1983

Rev. Thomas J. Knoll
Executive Director
Community Family Life Services, Inc.
305 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Rev. Knoll,

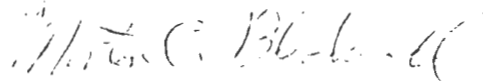
President Reagan has asked me to thank you for your letter of November 8, and for taking the time to write with your opinions on the situation in Central America.

The situation facing the countries of Central America is difficult and complicated, but this Administration is committed to pursuing a policy that will enhance the possibility that peace and justice will become a way of life for all the peoples of the region.

I have enclosed for your information material you might find useful for further study. The material documents the situation in Central America and describes the reasons for the positions the Administration has taken.

With thanks for your interest.

Cordially,



Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

MCB:wc

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 9, 1983

Mr. Frank Calzon
Executive Director
The Cuban American National Foundation
1000 Thomas Jefferson Street, N.W.
Suite 601
Washington, D.C. 20007

Dear Mr. Calzon,

Thank you for your letter of November 16, and the information you sent me about Cuba. Although I have not yet had the chance to read through all the booklets you sent, I do particularly appreciate the material on the Castro connection with the narcotics trade.

Do keep me in mind as The Cuban American National Foundation releases more information.

Cordially,

Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

MCB:wc



THE CUBAN AMERICAN NATIONAL FOUNDATION
1000 Thomas Jefferson Street, N.W., Suite 601
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 265-2822

November 16, 1983

Mr. Morton Blackwell
Office of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

I am sending you a copy of our "Special Report: Castro and the Narcotics Connection" and some media coverage from The New York Times, The Christian Science Monitor, and others, that I think you might find of interest.

I have also enclosed copies of the Cuban American National Foundation's most recent releases.

Your comments and suggestions would be gratefully received. Please let me know if you have other friends who would be interested in receiving this type of material.

Sincerely,

Frank Calzon
Executive Director

FC:jb

encls

U.S. OFFICIALS LINK CASTRO AND DRUGS

Agency Chief Says Secret Data Show Cuban Leader's Role in Traffic in Narcotics

By LESLIE MAITLAND WERNER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 — The head of the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration said today that President Fidel Castro and other officials of the Cuban Government were involved in distributing narcotics to the United States to raise money for subversive activities in Latin America.

The administrator of the agency, Francis M. Mullen Jr., said, "It might be very difficult to make the case in court, but that doesn't mean it isn't happening." He said his information was based on "current intelligence" that was secret and "very sensitive."

Mr. Mullen and other Federal officials, both in the Justice and State Departments, have previously accused the Castro Government of involvement in the narcotics traffic and have gradually started naming the Cuban leader as a participant.

"Now we do have individuals coming forward to say Castro has involvement and is aware of it," Mr. Mullen said. "I'm sure of it."

State Department's View

James H. Michel, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, has testified, according to a transcript distributed today, that in 1982 Mr. Castro described a Colombian indicted in Miami as a drug-smuggler as a "good friend of Cuba."

Mr. Mullen said that if the "Cuban problem were our only problem, we wouldn't have much of a problem" but that "support from the Cuban Government would enable us to be more effective."

Angel Pino, a press officer for the Cuban interests section of the Czechoslovak Embassy, called the charges "propaganda against the Cubans," when asked for comment.

"We are refusing this accusation," he said. "We have consistent fighting against drug traffic. There are many American people who are put in Cuban jails for drug trafficking."

Mr. Mullen made his remarks in a press conference sponsored by the Cuban American National Foundation, which describes itself as a nonprofit organization that seeks to disseminate information on Cuba.

Most Data From Testimony

The group's report, "Castro and the Narcotics Connection," contained recent data, largely culled from Congressional hearing testimony, about Cuba's role in the international drug traffic.

The bulk of the information provided in testimony by Mr. Mullen and several State Department officials derives from an investigation into the career of the indicted Colombian, Jaime Guillot Lara, who was accused of narcotics smuggling in Miami last year by a Federal grand jury.

According to the drug agency, both the United States and Colombia failed in efforts to have him extradited from Mexico last year, and he is now a fugitive. He has been charged in Colombia with smuggling arms from Cuba for Colombian leftists.

Testimony by Mr. Mullen, included in the report released today, said it had been documented that Mr. Guillot sent 2.5 million pounds of marijuana, 25 million methaqualone tablets and 80 pounds of cocaine to the United States between 1977 and 1981.

He Places Meeting in 1979

Mr. Guillot first met with Cuban officials assigned to the Cuban Embassy in Bogotá in 1979, Mr. Mullen testified, and in 1980 he "began to receive official Cuban protection for the movement of his drug-laden vessels to the United States."

The Cuban officials cited as involved with Mr. Guillot included four who were indicted with him last year in Miami. They are Fernando Ravelo Renedo, formerly Cuba's Ambassador in Bogotá, who is now a high official in the Foreign Ministry; Gonzalo Bassols Suárez, formerly the minister-counselor in the Bogotá Embassy; René Rodríguez Cruz, a member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party; and Vice Adm. Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, the chief of the Cuban Navy, who is also a member of the Central Committee.

"D.E.A. learned that Cuba's facilitation of Guillot's smuggling ventures provided hard currency which Cuba used to support revolutionary activities in Latin America," Mr. Mullen said in testimony included in the report.

"Cuba was also able to utilize the smuggling expertise and capabilities of Guillot by having him transport and deliver arms which were ultimately destined for the Colombian terrorist group, M-19, led by Guillot's close friend, Jaime Bateman."

Senator Paula Hawkins, Republican of Florida, who also spoke at the conference today, said Cuban agents had since set up a "narcotics network" in the United States, which is "financing terrorism by crippling America's children." She said money obtained through the narcotics trade was being used by Cuba to send guns to Nicaragua and El Salvador, and called for sanctions against the Cuban Government.

The New York Times

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1983

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NATIONAL

Anti-Castro group links Cuba with drug running into US

By Daniel Southerland
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

An anti-Castro foundation released an 88-page report here Wednesday linking Fidel Castro's Cuba with drug smuggling into this country.

In a press conference at which the report was introduced, Francis M. Mullen Jr., administrator of the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), described the report as "objective."

Mr. Mullen said that the DEA could not support every conclusion or recommendation contained in the report, which was prepared by the Cuban American National Foundation in Washington, D.C. He said, for example, that the DEA has not been able independently to confirm that Cuba is involved in the production of narcotics or that Cuba has established a drug-selling network in this country.

But Mullen declared the DEA does have evidence of Cuban involvement in

drug trafficking. He further said that indictments of Cuban officials and classified intelligence reports show that Fidel Castro himself is aware of the trafficking and involved.

Mullen testified recently that he believed there was involvement on the part of some Cuban government officials in facilitating the flow of drugs through the Caribbean and into the United States.

"It's our belief, based on intelligence, some of which is classified, and on actual cases, wherein we have had indictments of Cuban government officials, that this trafficking, the facilitation of the traffic, is occurring to obtain hard currency and in cases to support subversive activities in some areas of Latin America," said Mullen.

"To put it in perspective," he said, "if the only drug problem we had in this country was the Cuban problem, then it wouldn't be much of a problem. But it is the appearance of a government facilitat-

ing the trafficking. And I often think if we had a government there which would assist us in our interdiction efforts, we could be much, much more effective in stopping the flow of drugs into the United States."

Appearing at the same Wednesday press conference, Sen. Paula Hawkins, chairman of the Senate Drug Enforcement Caucus, described the new report on "Castro and the Narcotics Connection" as the "first comprehensive documentation of Fidel Castro's extensive use of narcotics as a weapon against the United States and a means to finance and promote terrorism." The Florida Republican supported two of the report's most sensational findings:

- That the Cuban government is not only directly involved in trafficking in narcotics, but also involved in their production.

- That Cuban intelligence agents entered the US during the Mariel boatlift and established a narcotics network here.

Senator Hawkins recommended the five steps be taken as suggested by the newly released report:

1. Condemnation and inspection of Cuba by the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

2. Imposition of trade and loan sanctions against Cuba.

3. Establishment of the newly proposed Radio Marti to inform the Cuban people of "Castro's crimes."

4. Further investigation by the Congress, FBI, DEA, and State Department.

5. Extradition of four Cuban officials and two other persons indicted on charges of smuggling narcotics into the US.

According to the report, Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, a vice-admiral in the Cuban navy and a member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, is charged with having supervised the protection and resupplying of ships transporting drugs from Colombia to the US by way of Cuba.

Report shows Cuban drug trafficking role

By Gene Goltz
WASHINGTON TIMES STAFF

Sen. Paula Hawkins, R-Fla., said yesterday "the proof is undeniable" that Fidel Castro's Cuban government is producing brown heroin and promoting drug traffic to the United States.

Francis Mullen, who will be sworn in tomorrow as administrator of the Justice Department's Drug Enforcement Administration, said, however, that although he believes there has been Cuban involvement in drug trafficking, the DEA has not been able to gather any hard evidence to prove the point or confirm the testimony of those who have told about Cuban involvement.

Mullen said intelligence sources "tell us Castro is directly involved and aware (of the drug traffic), but I am reluctant to say more" because the information is classified.

Mullen added, "We have not been able to independently verify the existence of a network of Cuban agents (in the United States). . . . What we need is hard evidence."

Hawkins and Mullen were featured speakers at a news conference at the International Building promoting the publication of a special report titled "Castro and the Narcotics Connection," published by the anti-communist Cuban American National Foundation.

The 88-page report is made up equally of testimony from state and congressional hearings held mainly in 1982 and 1983 concerning the Cuban drug connection and of press articles and

television programs reporting that testimony.

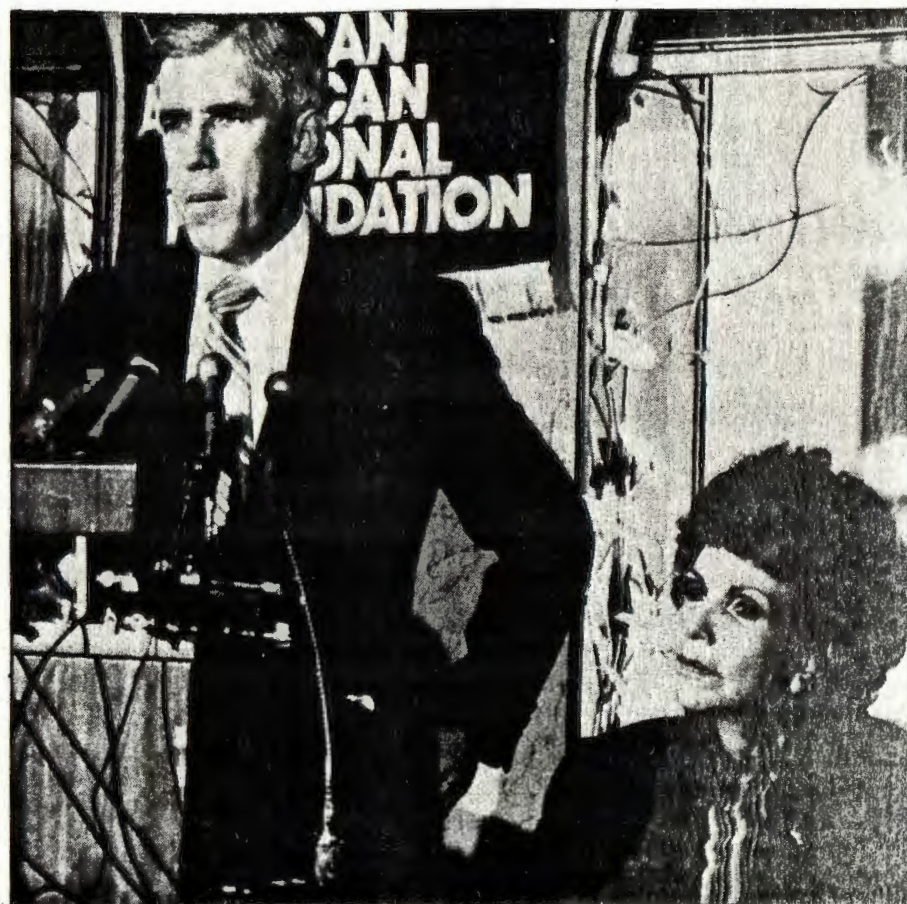
On Nov. 15, 1982, four high Castro aides were indicted in absentia in U.S. District Court in Miami on charges of smuggling narcotics into the United States. In addition, Jaime Guillot-Lara, a Colombian citizen, was said to have shipped as much as 2.5 million pounds of marijuana, 25 million methaqualone (quaalude) tablets and 80 pounds of cocaine to the United States from 1977 to 1981 with direct aid from Cuban supply ships and the Cuban ambassador.

Guillot is a fugitive and is believed to be hiding in Nicaragua. His drug activities and Cuban connections were brought out by three witnesses who testified they had been part of the drug trade.

Hawkins, as chairman of the Senate Drug Enforcement Caucus, has conducted five hearings this year on the drug problem and the Cuban connection. She said the caucus learned for the first time at a hearing on Sept. 10 in Phoenix, Ariz., that Cuba had not only financed and aided others in transporting drugs but also that Cuba is producing "brown" heroin which enters this country through Mexico.

Witnesses and intelligence sources also have stated that there were a great number — perhaps thousands — of undercover Castro agents among the 130,000 Cubans released by Castro from the port of Mariel who entered this country as refugees.

These are the agents Mullen referred



Drug Enforcement Administrator Francis Mullen (left) speaks while Sen. Paula Hawkins, R-Fla., listens yesterday during a conference where Hawkins released a report on Fidel Castro's role in narcotics trafficking in the United States.

to when he said there is no hard evidence of their existence.

Hawkins said she believes this country's interdiction efforts against the drug trade are not working and, "We need more men and more money. We've been outmanned and outspent by the drug dealers."

"The State Department," Hawkins said, "is acting like little jellyfish because they want to be popular with other countries."

She said foreign aid should be tied directly to the efforts of drug-producing and exporting countries to eliminate narcotics traffic.

Hawkins: Cuba funds terrorism with drugs

Sen. Paula Hawkins (R., Fla.) said Wednesday that the Cuban government is financing terrorism in Latin America with money made from smuggling drugs into the United States. "The proof is undeniable; the Castro government is financing terrorism by crippling America's children through narcotics trafficking," said Hawkins at a press conference. She distributed a report

titled "Castro and the Narcotics Connection."

The report was prepared by the Cuban-American National Foundation, a private anti-Castro political research institution, using information from congressional hearings and recently declassified reports from the State and Justice departments.

Francis Mullen, head of the Drug Enforcement Administration, described it as an "objective report," but noted that it is not an official DEA document.

Se afirma Cuba está en la droga

WASHINGTON — (EFE) — El gobierno cubano de Fidel Castro participa activamente en la producción y el tráfico de drogas, y utiliza las ganancias para "financiar y promover el terrorismo" en el continente.

La acusación aparece en un informe de la Fundación Nacional Cubano Americana de Estados Unidos, dado a conocer el miércoles por la senadora republicana por la Florida Paula Hawkins.

Este informe especial "es la primera documentación completa del extenso uso de narcóticos por parte de Fidel Castro como un arma contra Estados Unidos y como un medio para financiar y promover el terrorismo", aseguró Hawkins al presentar el documento.

El informe, que es una recopilación de testimonios ante comisiones del Congreso de Estados Unidos y de artículos periodísticos en medios norteamericanos sobre la participación del

régimen castrista en el tráfico de drogas, fue divulgado en una ceremonia a la que asistió Jorge L. Más, presidente de la fundación.

"Con este informe tratamos de reunir toda la evidencia que ha sido ya presentada al público", aseguró Más cuando uno de los periodistas presentes le interrogó sobre la información nueva incluida en el folleto de 88 páginas.

Con anterioridad, Hawkins afirmó que "hay evidencias" de que el gobierno cubano está participando hoy directamente en la producción de drogas, después de permitir el uso de su territorio a los traficantes que las introducen en Estados Unidos.

Las afirmaciones de Hawkins fueron refutadas indirectamente por el director de la Agencia de Lucha contra las Drogas (DEA) en Estados Unidos, Francis Mullen, que fue uno de los invitados a la presentación del informe.

"Ha habido acusaciones de que el gobierno cubano está produciendo narcóticos, aunque mi agencia no ha podido hasta ahora confirmar, independientemente, las versiones en ese sentido", dijo Mullen a preguntas de los periodistas.

Denuncia la Fundación Cubana el Tráfico de Drogas de Cuba Roja

Por F. FERIA

En una conferencia de prensa celebrada en el Club Internacional de Washington, a las 10.00 de la mañana del miércoles, 9 de noviembre, convocada por la Fundación Nacional Cubano Americana, se dio a conocer públicamente por primera vez un

informe especial publicado por la fundación, titulado Castro y el Tráfico de Drogas, en que se expone la participación del régimen de Cuba en el tráfico de estupefacientes y se recomiendan medidas para contrarrestarlo.

Estuvieron presentes en esta conferencia los señores Jorge

Mas Canosa, presidente de la Fundación Cubano Americana; Frances M. Mullen, Jr. jefe de la Administración Ejecutora contra las Drogas, y la senadora republicana Paula Hawkins.

Dicho estudio presenta las evi-

(Pasa a la Pág.11 C-Col.1)

Denuncia la Fundación Cubana el Tráfico de Drogas de Cuba Roja

(Viene de la Pág.1)

dencias y las pruebas definitivas que vinculan a Fidel Castro con el tráfico de narcóticos dentro de los Estados Unidos. En la conferencia, se denunció que las ventajas económicas y el dinero que obtiene Castro como resultado de este tráfico, es utilizado para el financiamiento de las actividades subversivas fuera de Cuba.

Igualmente, denuncia el documento el establecimiento de una red de operativos comunistas en la ciudad de Miami, para recibir de Cuba las drogas, así como para distribuir las dentro de los Estados Unidos.

Uno de los objetivos de las actividades de Fidel Castro es promover la adicción a las drogas, los crímenes violentos y contribuir así a la destrucción de la juventud y la sociedad norteamericanas.

En la conferencia de prensa, las denuncias presentadas por la Fundación Nacional Cubano Americana, fueron ampliamente respaldadas por el jefe de la Administración Ejecutora Contra las Drogas, señor Frances M. Mullen, Jr. y la senadora Paula Hawkins.

Concretamente, la Fundación Nacional Cubano Americana solicitó las siguientes medidas:

1- La condena pública y la inspección física del territorio cubano por parte de las Naciones Unidas y la Organización de Estados Americanos.

2- La rígida imposición de sanciones en contra del comercio y los préstamos bancarios al gobierno de Cuba.

3- Investigaciones más amplias

por el Congreso, el Buró Federal de Investigaciones, la Administración Ejecutora Contra las Drogas y el Departamento de Estado.

4- Recordar al mundo que debe exigirle a Fidel Castro una respuesta específica del gobierno cubano, para que niegue o acepte las acusaciones formuladas por el presidente Ronald Reagan el pasado día 20 de mayo.

5- La extradición de Jaime Guillot Lara y de los oficiales cubanos procesados por un gran jurado norteamericano en la ciudad de Miami.

La conferencia de prensa fue cubierta por las cadenas nacionales de televisión, las agencias cablegráficas y los más importantes rotativos de la nación.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 1, 1983

Dear Mr. Doherty:

I would like to invite you to speak to our White House Outreach Working Group on Central America.

A great deal of interest has been expressed by the group in having a speaker who could brief the group on the status of and prospects for the labor movement in Central America. I cannot think of a more qualified speaker than you.

We have been in contact with your office to propose either Wednesday, January 11, or January 18, for you to be our featured speaker. Our meetings begin at 2:30 p.m. and are held in Room #450 (the President's briefing room) of the Old Executive Office Building.

Since its inception, the outreach meetings have provided our audience with high level speakers from both within and outside of the Administration. Mr. Irving Brown was one of our speakers and I can assure you, he was extremely well received.

As you know, the group is diverse in its make-up. Their commonality lies in their interest in the developing situation in Central America and the Administration's policies relating to the area.

I hope that you can find the time in your busy schedule to accommodate my request.

Sincerely,

Faith Ryan Whittlesey,
Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Mr. William Doherty,
Executive Director
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR FREE
LABOR DEVELOPMENT
1015 20th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
December 1, 1983

Mr. Daniel James,
Director
AMERICAN COALITION
4201 Cathedral Avenue, N.W.
Suite #602-W
Washington, D.C. 20016

Dear Mr. James:

This is to confirm our invitation for you to address the White House Outreach Working Group on Central America, Wednesday, December 7, 1983.

Your proposed topic, "Mexico, the Untold Story" should be of great interest to the member of the Outreach Group.

As Mrs. Thomann told you, the meeting will be in Room #2008 of the New Executive Office Building.

Ambassador John Negroponte will be our first speaker. We would like for you to plan to begin your remarks at approximately 3:20 p.m.

We would appreciate receiving some biographic material from you which we may use to prepare an appropriate introduction.

Thank you for your willingness to speak to our Outreach Working Group as well as for your continued interest in our Outreach efforts.

Sincerely,

Morton C. Blackwell,
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison