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memo

FROM

John M. "Magnum" Snyder

To MORTON

Date 8/2/83

Subject see entr

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add to info

Packet
on Cent. Am.

POINT BLANK



HOUSE SUPPORT GROWS FOR GUN RIGHTS BILL

As of mid-summer, five additional Members of the U.S. House of Representatives had become co-sponsors of H.R. 1616, the proposed Firearms Ownership Rights Act introduced by Reps. Larry McDonald (D-GA) and Dan Crane (R-IL), both CCRKBA Congressional Advisors.

The five additional co-sponsors are Reps. George Hansen (R-ID), Manuel Lujan, Jr. (R-NM) and Arlan Stangeland (R-MN), and CCRKBA Congressional Advisors, and Reps. Gene Chappie (R-CA) and Robert H. Mollohan (D-WV).

H.R. 1616 is identical to S. 45, the Senate version introduced by Sen. Steve Symms (R-ID), a CCRKBA Congressional Advisor, and co-sponsored by Sens. Orrin Hatch (R-UT), Jesse Helms (R-NC) and Ted Stevens (R-AK), all CCRKBA Congressional Advisors, and Sens. James McClure (R-ID) and Edward Zorinsky (D-NE). On May 18, Sen. Symms, CCRKBA Chief Lobbyist John M. Snyder and Larry Pratt, Executive Director of Gun Owners of America, testified in support of S. 45 before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Criminal Law. (See *Point Blank*, July, 1983, pp. 1, 4-5.)

In soliciting support for H.R. 1616, Congressmen McDonald and Crane wrote to other Members of the House of Representatives that "we invite you to become a co-sponsor of H.R. 1616, the Firearms Ownership Rights Act of 1983. H.R. 1616 reaffirms the constitutional right of law-abiding American citizens to own firearms and to use them for hunting and recreational purposes, for self-protection, and for any other lawful activity. The bill would also prohibit the use of

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STRAIGHT TALK
ABOUT WHAT YOU
CAN DO TO
PRESERVE YOUR
RIGHT TO KEEP AND
BEAR ARMS

AUGUST 1983
VOL. XIII, No. 8

CITIZENS
COMMITTEE
FOR THE
RIGHT TO KEEP
AND BEAR ARMS

(a non-profit corporation)

National Headquarters
Liberty Park
12500 N.E. 10th Place
Bellevue, Washington 98005
Capitol Hill Office

600 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, Suite 205
Washington, D.C. 20003



Snyder and Symms spoke up for the proposed Firearms Ownership Rights Act during hearings conducted by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Criminal Law.

House Support

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federal law enforcement funds by any State or locality which bans the private ownership of guns or interferes with the right to use them for lawful purposes.

"Gun control laws do not work as evidenced by Boston, Washington, D.C., and New York City, three cities with strict gun control laws and crime rates that are among the highest in the Nation. High crime areas, by definition, are generally the least well protected by the police and often gun ownership for self-protection is the only defense against crime that residents of those areas have. For that reason, we should discourage States and localities from enacting gun bans which endanger their citizens and violate the fundamental rights and liberties of law-abiding Americans.

Senator Steve Symms has introduced a companion bill in the Senate (S. 45) which has already received hearings before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Criminal Law.

"If you would like to co-sponsor H.R. 1616, please contact Bill Binzel (McDonald) at 5-2931 or Ralph Billings (Crane) at 5-5001."

When Snyder testified May 18 in support of the measure, he reminded the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Criminal Law that "two years ago, the Board of Trustees of Morton Grove, Illinois enacted such a ban. That ordinance has caused Gerald Arenberg, Executive Director of the American Federation of Police, to state that 'that tells criminals this town is easy pickings.

" 'People in Morton Grove are frightened because they can no longer legally protect themselves. They're frightened of being defenseless against intruders, rapists, muggers and so on. They're frightened of having to use a firearm and then going to jail for owning it.'

"Late last year, a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, in a 2-1 decision, upheld the ban.

"As Judge Coffey said in his

dissenting opinion, 'the majority cavalierly dismisses the argument that the right to possess commonly owned arms for self-defense and the protection of loved ones is a fundamental right protected by the Constitution. Justice Cardozo in *Palko v. Connecticut* defined fundamental rights as those rights implicit in the concept of ordered liberty. Surely nothing could be more fundamental to the concept of ordered liberty than the basic right of an individual, within the confines of the criminal law, to protect his home and family from unlawful and dangerous intrusions.'

"Those two Federal Appellate Judges in the majority, the one Federal District Judge who initially upheld the Morton Grove ban and the five Morton Grove Trustees who voted for the ban in the first place, have denied thousands of law-abiding American citizens the right to possess a handgun, legally, even in the home, for defense of life, family and property. This borders on, if it does not actually signify, incipient oligarchic tyranny, the abrogation of a people's civil rights by a small minority, a minority of eight people.


"If this situation remains unchallenged, despite the overwhelming defeat at the polls of a proposed handgun ban in California last year, the rights of

minorities in Morton Grove and other places will be no more. The handgun ban movement is committed to the deprivation of this civil right wherever it can get a majority of local officials to go along with it.

"Hence, it is particularly appropriate that Sen. Symms' proposal, S. 45, if enacted, would cut Federal law enforcement or criminal justice funds from going to Morton Grove and places like Morton Grove. Places like that obviously don't want their citizens to be able to protect themselves from criminals. They certainly don't deserve anti-crime funding from law-abiding taxpayers.

"It is just as obvious that we can't rely on the courts to protect us in the maintenance of our rights. Too many judges are going off half-cocked following Pied

continued on next page



POINT BLANK

"Straight talk about what you can do to preserve your right to keep and bear arms"

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STRENGTHEN GUN LOBBY!

The Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms is the Nation's largest and most effective lobbying force in the pro-gun movement. It has more than 300,000 members and 275 affiliated gun clubs. Nearly 150 Members of Congress serve on its National Advisory Council. Why not help the Citizens Committee to continue to grow in size and strength by signing up at least one additional member today by using the handy form below.

Name _____

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Membership Dues

Donor _____

Debate Sparks Viewer Responses to CCRKBA

Over the Memorial Day weekend, *PBS Latenight* showed for a second time a nationally televised debate on gun control between CCRKBA Chief Lobbyist John M. Snyder and Michael K. Beard, President of the National Coalition to Ban Handguns.

During that debate, argued live February 28 before an estimated one million viewers over 100 stations nationwide via national public television, the question "do you support gun control legislation?" was answered by 3,160 respondents using a special telephone call-in system. Seventy-four percent, or 2,328, said "NO" and 26%, or 832, said "YES," thereby giving Snyder a three-to-one victory over Beard in the debate.

When the debate was re-telecast May 30, a number of viewers wrote in interesting comments to *Point Blank*. One letter, for instance, came from Rev. and Mrs. O. L. Blackwell, Pastors of the Rolla Assembly of God Church in Malvern, Arkansas. They wrote "to oppose the handgun control law.

"It would be a terrible thing to take away our only means of protection. We all know that the thieves, robbers, outlaws, criminals and all dishonest people will somehow get a hold of them and come in on us law-abiding citizens and we will be helpless to defend ourselves. It is a very cruel thing to even think of taking away our protection. No Christian person would even consider doing such a thing!"

Randy V. Cheek of Sallisaw, Oklahoma wrote Snyder that "having just viewed the pre-recorded broadcast of *PBS Latenight* in which you so gallantly campaigned for my right to keep and bear arms, I felt compelled to write and express my thanks, and to offer a few personal comments.

"I no longer hunt or shoot for sport, although I was raised in a family of hunters and gun owners. At the age of 12, I par-

ticipated in a hunter's safety course in my former hometown of Lemoore, California. The lessons learned there and in the field with my father immediately came to mind when I saw the way the weapons were handled on the show. The host displayed ignorance and disrespect of the guns; Mr. Beard displayed fear, not unfounded; and you obviously knew well what you held in your hand. I understand many local police organizations offer courses in handgun safety. Ignorance breeds fear, and fear causes accidents. (re: actress Jennifer O'Neill.)

"There is an excellent article in the June, 1983 issue of *Esquire* magazine (50th Anniversary Issue) on page 416, entitled 'The Case For Guns', by Chip Elliot. I suggest you read it (I may do better to suggest that Mr. Beard and associates read it). It brought a chill to my spine as I recalled the years I spent living in Los Angeles, and particularly, the date of May 5, 1977, when my brother was murdered (with a .22 caliber pistol) on 54th St. in San Diego, in broad daylight—with witnesses—and the killers were never caught. If my brother had been carrying a gun, he would probably be here with me today. If one of the witnesses had had a gun (and the good sense and guts to use it), perhaps my brother would not be here, but neither would his assailants. According to the San Diego Police Department, bullets from the same weapon killed three more people that week in separate incidents, yet the killers were never apprehended.

"My friends who knew my position on gun control asked me, 'Does that convince you that handguns should be outlawed?' My answer then was the same as now; the same as at age 12: Hell, No. That gun did not kill my brother; a human being did. Hinckley's gun did not shoot Reagan; Hinckley did. Ditto with Oswald, Sirhan—Kennedys,

Booth—Lincoln, etc. The old standby line rings true: 'When guns are outlawed, only outlaws will have guns'. Your comparison with prohibition was accurate and appropriate. I don't want to be a 'handgun outlaw' any more than I would have become a rum runner had I lived in those days, but these are not the good old days. They can take away my booze, but the fool who comes to take away my gun will see only the business end, and hopefully he will have enough sense to leave this law abiding 'outlaw' alone.

"I am a student of Political Science at a small Eastern Oklahoma college, planning to attend OU next year. Whether I enter the field of education, journalism, or political pressure, the free people of this country can count on hearing my small voice screaming out for our constitutional rights, including the Second Amendment. I regret that the cost of my education prohibits me from making a contribution at this time, but I assure you, every day brings me closer to making a more significant contribution to our future freedom.

"Keep up the good work."

House Support

continued from previous page

Piper ideologies denying individual rights. Consequently, we've got to have legislative initiatives such as this.

"By accepting it, Congress would be disassociating itself from the ban-the-handgun movement in the United States and reaffirming the right of individual law-abiding American citizens to keep and bear arms for protection of life, family and property as well as for other legitimate purposes."

Point Blank readers supporting this measure could write their U.S. Representative and Senators asking them to become co-sponsors of it. Also, don't forget your contribution to CCRKBA. That enables us to keep bringing you news such as this in *Point Blank*.

Editorial

WE'LL NEED OUR RIFLES, SHOTGUNS AND

By John M. Snyder,

For perhaps the first time since the late 1840's, American citizens may have to begin to consider facing the possibility of armed invasion from below our southern borders.

These days, political speeches by the President of the United States and Members of both the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives as well as both routine and special media coverage call our attention to violent developments in Central America and to concern that these eruptions may spread north into Mexico and thence into Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California.

This, to say the least, is an alarming possibility.

The invasion, if and when it comes, probably will not resemble the massed attack on the Alamo in San Antonio, Texas in early 1836 when Gen. Santa Anna and his uniformed soldiers killed Jim Bowie, Davy Crockett and others defending the fortress. At least, not in its incipient stages.

A more likely scenario in these latter decades of the Twentieth Century would be one similar to those already perpetrated by Communist goon-guerrillas in other parts of the world—in Central and South America, in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Two factors always present in these Communist guerrilla movements are terror and propaganda—terror to immobilize the opposition and propaganda to convince the people that opponents of the Reds are opponents of the people.

Terror could be selective or indiscriminate or both.

In selective terror, specific targets are chosen for mutilation or murder. Generally these are public figures, especially leaders of non-Communist or anti-Communist forces.

Indiscriminate Terror

In indiscriminate terror, anyone

or any group in the general population is a potential victim. It is under these circumstances that gun owners are glad they have their guns and gunless people wish they had their own. Gun owners can fight back against terrorism but gunless people cannot.

Let no one say it can't happen here. It can. Fidel Castro, the Cuban dictator who established the first Communist slave-state in the Western Hemisphere, reportedly sent hundreds of expert terrorist organizers into the United States via Florida when the Carter Administration allowed supposed Cuban "boat-people" into our country.

In Nicaragua, the Sandinistas, aided with men and material from both Cuba and the Soviet Union, are in the process of making that country a Communist slave-state, too. There, anti-Communist guerrillas are battling to wrest power from the Sandinistas.

In neighboring El Salvador, the United States is supporting a government under assault from Communist guerrillas. Mexico is not far to the north and Mexico borders Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

Red Drum Beat

Already one hears the drum-beat of Red propaganda decrying the presence of these States and the States of Nevada and Utah and part of Colorado, all ceded to the United States in 1848 after the Mexican War, within the United States of America.

It's the same line that the Communists have used, with success, in Cuba and Nicaragua and are trying to use in El Salvador. The line is that the "regime" or non-Communist governing structure is menacing the "people" which means really those people who are Communists or willing to follow, out of selfishness or misdirected altruism, the Communist line. The terror is directed

against anyone who does not follow the Communist line.

Of course, the best thing to do would be to throw the Communist terrorists and propagandists out of Central America and, indeed, out of Cuba itself, before they can get completely geared up for their planned assault on the rights and liberties and lives of law-abiding Americans in the southwestern part of the United States. In fact, there has been some indication that the Administration would like to do just that.

The problem, though, is a political one. As always, a number of people in public life fall for the Communist line and, therefore, speak out against what is in the best national interest of the United States.

Sometimes these people are public officials, such as Sen. Christopher Dodd (D-CT), who has been making a reputation for himself as a public defender, within the United States, of the Sandinistas and their cohorts in Central America.

Sometimes these people are media personnel who are quick to draw conclusions regarding similarities between the situation in Central America and the



The Alamo looks much the s

HANDGUNS IF CENTRAL AMERICA FALLS!

Editor, *Point Blank*

American conduct of the Viet Nam War without bothering to consider the many obvious dissimilarities, such as the Rio Grande River and the Pacific Ocean.

Hickey

Sometimes these people are church officials, such as Roman Catholic Archbishop James A. Hickey of Washington, D.C., who in the supposed interest of promoting peace and justice in Central America, actually use their influential positions in the Nation's Capital to promote just the opposite. It is really a crying shame that people like Hickey are able to use the cloak of the Church to promote the interests of the enemies of the Church. He should be removed from office. Correspondents seeking to promote this removal could write to Sebastiano Cardinal Baggio, Prefect, Congregation for Bishops, 10 Piazza Pio XII, Rome, Italy.

Meanwhile, hoping that the Communist terrorism now being perpetrated against law-abiding people in Central America will be contained there and eventually

eradicated and not spread to the United States, we must, on the other hand, be realistic and plan for the eventuality in which it does spread north of the Rio Grande. Without being prophets of doom, in other words, we must be ready for the worst.

In one sense, over half the adult population of the United States, about 65 million of us, already are somewhat prepared in that we own upwards of 200 million rifles, shotguns and handguns which could be used for self-protection and protection of family and property against indiscriminate terrorists possibly operating at some future date within our country.

Morton Grove Case

There are, of course, constant threats to this state of citizen readiness. The Board of Trustees of Morton Grove, Illinois, has banned private handgun possession within its jurisdiction. That ban already has been upheld by two Federal courts and now is pending before the U.S. Supreme Court. The gun ban promoters are anxiously awaiting the outcome of that case. So are gun ban opponents.

Anti-gun politicians and organizations are active at Federal, State and local levels of government to restrict the right of law-abiding American citizens to keep and bear arms.

One piece of Federal legislation designed to nip that anti-gun movement in the bud is S. 45, by Sen. Steve Symms (R-ID), a CCRKBA Congressional Advisor, and H.R. 1616, by Reps. Larry McDonald (D-GA) and Dan Crane (R-IL), also both CCRKBA Congressional Advisors, the proposed Firearms Ownership Rights Act. This would eliminate disbursement of Federal law enforcement or criminal justice funds to local governments which do what Morton Grove did, that is,

ban private handgun possession.

Another Federal bill deserving of all-out support from gun owners is S. 914, by Sen. James A. McClure (R-ID), and H.R. 2420, by Rep. Harold A. Volkmer (D-MO), a CCRKBA Congressional Advisor, the proposed Firearms Owner Protection Act, which would eliminate some of the more onerous burdens placed on law-abiding American gun owners by the Gun Control Act of 1968.

We also must stay right in there behind H.R. 2138, the proposed BATF Abuse Reform Act introduced by Rep. Ron Paul (R-TX), a CCRKBA Congressional Advisor. This would provide for a Presidential Commission to review reports of abuses of private citizens by agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and to make recommendations to the President of the United States for rectification of determined abuses.

The Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms is supporting all three of these proposals. We hope you are, too, and that you write your Senators, Congressman and local newspaper editor in support of them. And don't forget us, your CCRKBA staff who serve you from our offices in the Nation's Capital and in Bellevue, Washington, on the West Coast. We need your financial support in order to support this and other legislation, in order to bring you *Point Blank* each month and in order to carry on our pro-gun owner public relations and other activities as well.

Pretty soon, we'll be moving into September and the autumn session of Congress. During that time of the year, most of us, I know, concentrate on hunting in the great outdoors. A few of us, though, have to keep fighting indoors in the Capitals of our land so that the rest of us can continue to enjoy the outdoor sports.



ame today as it did in 1836.

Volunteer Field Coordinators Needed

By Mark Challender, Projects Director

Last month I invited you to apply as a Volunteer Field Coordinator for the Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms. We've already had a good number of you apply for this voluntary position, and we hope to have many more.

In particular, I am looking for more members to apply from the Florida and Illinois areas as those States have been the "hotspots" of the anti-gun activity. Of course, our selection committee will look at all applications from every part of the country.

A Volunteer Field Coordinator will be expected to:

•Act as a representative of the Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms in the area in which you reside. This responsibility will entail attending city and State hearings and testifying in favor of pro-gun legislation and speaking out against any anti-gun legislation. You will work closely with a high level staff person when preparing any testimony.

•Keep the Citizens Committee informed as to the status of all

gun-related bills and ordinances which have been introduced. This is possibly the most important responsibility because the Citizens Committee cannot take legislative action unless we have the most up-to-date information. To make it easier for you to report any gun-related activity you will have access to the Gun Owners Hotline, a toll-free number.

•Act as a liaison between the Citizens Committee and members of your community. This may entail literature distribution, setting up of phone trees, and instituting other types of grassroots political action.

We have made this program a Priority Project of the Citizens Committee and are depending on you, the members of the Citizens Committee, for its success. We need your help if we are going to stop the anti-gunners in their tracks.

Continue telling your friends that the Citizens Committee is acting to protect the law-abiding citizen's gun rights through this innovative program and that they should join you in the fight to pro-

tect our rights. Encourage them to become members of the Citizens Committee as well as applying for a position as a Volunteer Field Coordinator.

There are estimates of as high as 100 million gun owners in the United States. However, only a very small percentage of those gun owners are active in the pro-gun movement. We need to get far more gun owners involved, and the Volunteer Field Coordinator program is just the way to begin.

To apply for a Volunteer Field Coordinator position, please fill out the application on this page and send it to:

Volunteer Field Coordinator Selection Committee
c/o CCRKBA
12500 NE Tenth Place
Bellevue, WA 98005

If you need more space, please attach as many sheets as necessary so that our selection committee can make a good decision. Remember, your time and effort can help us win the battle to protect our rights.

Application for VOLUNTEER FIELD COORDINATOR

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Phone: (home) _____ (work) _____

Congressional District # _____ (if known) State Legislative District # _____ (if known)

Occupation _____

Club Memberships _____

Why do you feel that you would make a good Volunteer Field Coordinator for the Citizens Committee? List organizational skills, current interests and activities which you believe will enable you to work with the Citizens Committee Executive Staff in an effective manner.

—QUICK SHOTS—

On June 1, Larry Canoso was walking down a street near his home in Salt Lake City, Utah, when he found a wallet containing \$1,000! Canoso looked for identification and found only a CCRKBA Membership Card. Then he called CCRKBA offices in Bellevue, Washington and spoke with Marlene Fulps about the matter. Marlene had our data processing department do a computer run on several zip codes until they found the owner's address.

Marlene relayed the information and checked on the results the following day. She reported that the wallet had been returned intact with the money accounted for in full. Our thanks go out to Mr. Canoso for that's the spirit that can make this country great!

★ ★ ★

The Young Republican National Convention adopted a strong pro-gun position at its national convention in mid-June in New Orleans. "We believe," say the Young Republicans, "that freedom to possess and use firearms is a right that must be preserved inviolate for all Americans excepting only those who have demonstrated unfitness through serious misuse or certain other criminal acts.

"Accordingly, we oppose further Federal efforts at control and/or registration and support Republican Congressional initiatives to repeal those portions of the 1968 Gun Control Act which do not significantly impact on crime but serve rather to harass and frustrate the lawful gun owner and merchant."

Among the chief promoters of the pro-gun plank were Fred Mann of Washington, D.C. and Dan Donohue of Idaho. Mann, a D.C. National Committeeman, is associated with

CCRKBA attorney Ross Stovall of Indiana in Stovall's "Protect the Innocent" project. Donohue, Chairman of the Platform and Resolutions Committee, is the newly elected Young Republican Assistant Secretary.

★ ★ ★

When the National Education Association (NEA) recently attacked President Ronald Reagan for blasting "those who have promoted curriculum guides that seem to be more aimed at brainwashing American schoolchildren than at fostering learning and stimulating balanced, intelligent debate," *Point Blank* contacted NEA to see if the group still maintained an anti-gun position. You guessed it. They do.

Under the still operative position taken in 1974, NEA acts "to support and lobby for strict gun control that limits the ownership of handguns."

Under the still operative position taken in 1976, "the NEA shall support legislation which attempts to control criminal actions which involve guns through enactment of significant penalties. Such legislation shall also provide prescriptive controls on the manufacturing, distribution and sale of handguns, with particular efforts to eliminate easily obtained, low-cost

handguns, commonly described as 'Saturday Night Specials.'"

★ ★ ★

Louisiana Governor David C. Treen has signed into law a "shoot-a-burglar bill" that allows a citizen to pull the trigger to deal with an intruder in his home. He said the bill would "send the message to the criminal that we are prepared to act to protect our families."

Under the new law's wording, any resident can use deadly force if he "reasonably believes" it necessary to prevent unauthorized entry into the house or to compel an intruder to leave the house.

Louisiana State Senator Ned Randolph of Alexandria, who wrote the new legislation, said the old law was so vague that many residents had been afraid to defend themselves. He said there had been cases in which residents were charged for shooting intruders.

Gov. Treen said he was "especially sensitive to the problems of the elderly and female citizens living alone in our State. Unsure of their legal rights to protect themselves from someone breaking into their homes, too often they become the victims of rape and murder. In no way does this law allow for wholesale abuse of any citizen."



Sen. Paul Laxalt (R-NV), a CCRKBA Congressional Advisor and Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Criminal Law, shook hands with CCRKBA Chief Lobbyist John M. Snyder as Snyder came before his Subcommittee May 18 to speak up for the rights of America's tens of millions of law-abiding gun owners. Larry Pratt, Executive Director of Gun Owners of America, looked on.

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The American Institute for Free Labor Development was founded by the AFL-CIO in the 1960's. AIFLD's purpose is to assist in the development of free and democratic trade unions in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. The Institute does not operate in a country without the invitation of that nation's trade union center. A variety of training and educational programs are conducted that teach subjects such as collective bargaining, labor law and economics. In addition, AIFLD assists in instituting various development programs such as irrigation projects, clinics, and services to agricultural unions.

William C. Doherty, Jr.
Executive Director
(202) 659-6300

• • •

**Georgetown University
International Labor Program**

The main focus of the International Labor Program (ILP) is sponsoring educational programs for trade unionists, journalists and academics from the United States on labor and international affairs. The ILP also provides international affairs specialists from the U.S. and abroad with opportunities to obtain greater insight into labor's interests and activities in foreign affairs.

The ILP cooperates with a large number of trade union organizations including the AFL-CIO Departments of Education and International Affairs. The ILP is sponsored by Georgetown University's School for Summer and Continuing Education and School of Foreign Service.

Roy Godson
Director
(202) 333-1342

**The Labor Desk of the
United States Youth Council**

The Labor Desk was founded to provide younger trade union leadership the opportunity to become involved in international educational activities. It is a program of the U.S. Youth Council, Inc. Since its founding, the Labor Desk has worked closely with the American labor movement in developing educational programs. The Labor Desk has an Advisory Committee composed of prominent officials from international unions, the AFL-CIO and labor related organizations. This body sets general policy and program direction. The Labor Desk conducts seminars on contemporary world affairs issues and organizes exchanges between younger American trade union leaders and their counterparts in other countries. The Labor Desk also cooperates closely with a number of educational institutions including the Georgetown University International Labor Program.

Larry Specht
Director
(202) 289-4138

• • •

Social Democrats, USA

Social Democrats, USA, an affiliate of the Socialist International, is a democratic political movement dedicated to the establishment and growth of democracy throughout the world.

Social Democrats are unalterably opposed to all forms of totalitarian government. A close working relationship is maintained with the American labor movement, for SDUSA believes that free and democratic unions are one of the most effective guarantees of democracy for all working people.

Rita Freedman
Executive Director
(212) 255-1390

**THREATS
TO
DEMOCRACY
IN
CENTRAL
AMERICA**

File

*Prominent Central American and United States
Trade Union and Social Democratic
Leaders and Academic
Specialists analyze one of the major
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Friday, September 30, 1983

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Assistant to the President of the
Republic for International Affairs

TULIO CUEVAS
General Secretary
Inter-American Regional Organization of
Workers, International Confederation of
Free Trade Unions

WILLIAM C. DOHERTY, Jr. (U.S.A.)
Executive Director
American Institute for Free Labor
Development, (AFL-CIO)

JOSE ESPINOSA (Nicaragua)
Secretary for Political Affairs
Unified Confederation of Unions

JUAN ALBERTO FUENTES (Guatemala)
Secretary for International Relations
Social Democratic Party of Guatemala

PROGRAM

- 8:30 a.m. Registration
- 9:00 a.m. Welcome and Introduction
- 9:15 a.m. Democracy their Target:
Threats From the
Political Extremes
- 12:30 p.m. Lunch:
(Les Ambassadeurs Room)
- 2:30 p.m. Democracy at Risk:
Economic and Social
Threats
- 4:15 p.m. Where Do We Go From
Here? — A Discussion
of Future Action
- 6:00 p.m. Adjournment

THOMAS W. GLEASON (U.S.A.)
President
International Longshoreman's Association,
AFL-CIO
Chairman
International Affairs Committee, AFL-CIO

DR. ROY GODSON (U.S.A.)
Director
Georgetown University International
Labor Program

JOSE ESTEBAN GONZALES (Nicaragua)
Founder
Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission

ALVIN GUTHRIE (Nicaragua)
General Secretary
Unified Confederation of Unions

SAMUEL MALDONADO (El Salvador)
Secretary of Organization
Salvadorean Peasants Union

BRUCE McCOLM (U.S.A.)
Director
Caribbean Basin Project
Freedom House

DANIEL J. MILLER (U.S.A.)
President
Florida State AFL-CIO

RICARDO MONTERREY (Panama)
General Secretary
Confederation of Workers

JORGE LOUIS VILLANUEVO PADILLA, Esq.
(Costa Rica)
President
National Assembly

MANUEL PENALVER (Venezuela)
General Secretary
Democratic Action Party

BAYARD RUSTIN (U.S.A.)
Chairman
Social Democrats, USA

R. LARRY SPECHT (U.S.A.)
Director
Labor Desk of the
U.S. Youth Council

RAPPOREUR:
Dr. William Douglas
Associate Director
Georgetown University
International Labor Program

NO MORE CUBAS!

We, a group of Montgomery County voters, are deeply concerned about the danger which will face our country if the externally manipulated armed aggression by communist guerrillas in El Salvador is allowed to prevail.

In the Central American and Caribbean region, Cuba has already emerged as a surrogate of the Soviet Union, active on its behalf in many parts of the world, and with a Soviet Army brigade on its territory 90 miles from Florida. A Marxist-Leninist totalitarian regime now controls Nicaragua, where facilities are being developed to serve Soviet strategy in Central America. Nicaragua is building up an army far in excess of any conceivable defense needs. It is constructing airfields capable of accommodating Soviet MiG fighter-bombers.

The time has come to call a halt, and the first order of business is to assist the Salvadoran Government to put an end to the Soviet and Cuban sponsored insurrection in that country. We cannot permit yet another country in the Central American and Caribbean region to become a direct threat to its neighbors, to the Panama Canal, to Mexico and ultimately to ourselves.

Social and economic factors certainly play a role in the current crisis in Central American and much of the rest of Latin America. The United States has done a great deal over the years to assist the countries of Latin America to come to grips with the problems of economic development. Further efforts, including the Caribbean Basin Initiative of President Reagan, are now under way to help Central America achieve a higher standard of living. They deserve and have our support.

However, the hard fact now facing us, and demanding an immediate response, is the reality of Soviet and Cuban sponsored armed aggression by a disciplined and well equipped military force inside El Salvador. The primary tactic of that force has been and is the physical destruction of bridges, roads, electric power installations and public transport—in short, the basic infrastructure essential for any people to survive and prosper.

The ultimate goal of the communist-led guerrillas is not to relieve the poverty of the peasants but to seize power as part of an international revolutionary movement which is instigated, aided and abetted by the Soviet Union. These are not modern day Robin Hoods intent only on taking from the rich to give to the poor. They are political fanatics, largely manipulated by external forces and motivated by an ideological hatred of the pluralistic, democratic societies we want to see emerge in Latin America.

The United States must act now to insure that we don't end up with only two choices: (1) abject surrender of vital national security interests or (2) sending American troops to Central America.

The Salvadoran Government, which emerged from a free and open election in March 1982 in which 80 percent of the people voted, must be given the means to deal with the armed insurrection in that country. They are not asking for American troops. They want only the weapons, the training and other supplies needed to defeat the Soviet and Cuban supplied and trained guerrillas.

There are those in this country who argue that we should not give military aid unless the elected Salvadoran Government negotiate with the guerrillas, who are firmly wedded to the thesis this political power comes out of the barrel of a gun.

The U.S. Government does not ask Israel to negotiate with the PLO, which is committed to Israel's destruction.

To ideologically committed Marxist-Leninists, negotiations are an extension of armed conflict by other means. They are an adjunct to continued armed violence intended to wear down the opponents' resolve. The guerrillas in El Salvador have been asked to submit to the voice of the people in free, and supervised elections. They have refused to do so because they know there is no way they can gain the approval of more than a small segment of the Salvadoran electorate. The guerrillas, and those who direct or manipulate them, do not want a pluralistic democracy. They want nothing less than a dictatorship of a small Marxist-Leninist minority, and the way to get it is by force of arms.

We believe that a majority of Montgomery County voters share these views. It is vitally important that you make your views known to your representatives in Congress. Join us in asking that Congress act promptly to provide El Salvador with the arms and economic aid it needs without attaching self-defeating pre-conditions. Only that way will the people of El Salvador be able to get on with the job of developing a better society and life for themselves and thus promote peace and stability rather than turmoil in Central America. It is for our sake as well as theirs.

Unfortunately the efforts of the Administration to help Salvadorans accomplish this are being frustrated by Congress. The efforts of all concerned voters are needed to avert another tragedy as a result of our doing too little too late.

If you agree that we must act to prevent the establishment of another Soviet foothold in Central America, please do two things.

1. Check your agreement on the coupon below so we can tell Cong. Michael Barnes and Sens. Mathias and Sarbanes how you feel.
2. Please send as large a contribution as you can to help us pay for this and other ads.

Roy Frank Bartlett
Former Government Employee

Robert S. Cell
Financial Consultant

Frederic H. Chaffee
Colonel, U.S. Army (Ret)

Robert F. Corrigan
Former Ambassador

Reed Irvine
Chairman, Accuracy in Media

Edward F. Kenehan
Attorney

Malcolm Lawrence
Former Member Caribbean Task Force

Wolf Lehmann
Former Deputy U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam

Marx Lewis
Chairman, Council for the Defense of Freedom

David Lichtenstein
Attorney

Wilson C. Lucum
Chairman, Concerned Voters

Anne F. Matthews
Former U.S. Public Health Service Officer

Hamilton Robinson
Independent Business

Moncrieff J. Spear
Former U.S. Consul General Nassau

William P. Stedman Jr.
Former U.S. Ambassador to Bolivia

William B. Sowash
Former Deputy Chief, U.S. Mission Honduras

To: Concerned Voters, PO Box ³⁴⁴²¹34427, Bethesda, Md. ²⁰⁸¹⁷20818

() I agree with your statement

() Enclosed is my contribution of \$100, \$50, \$25, \$15, \$10 to support your efforts.

Name _____ Phone No. _____

Address _____

City, state, zip _____

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County Group Urges Support Of Reagan El Salvador Policy

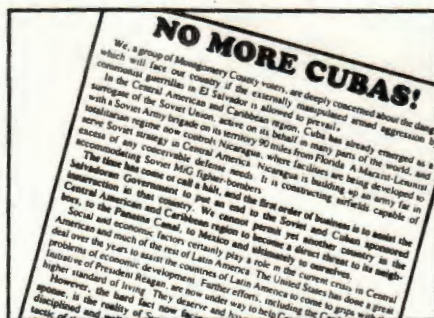
By KARIN CHENOWETH
Journal Staff Writer

A group of 16 county residents, including former ambassadors and other foreign policy experts, yesterday began a campaign to garner support from county voters for President Reagan's policies in El Salvador.

The group, called, "Concerned Voters," placed a political advertisement in *The Journal* asking that county residents write to county Congressman Michael Barnes (D-8th) and Maryland senators Charles Mathias, a Republican, and Democrat Paul Sarbanes, urging support of military aid to El Salvador.

The group includes Reed Irvine, chairman of Accuracy in Media, William Stedman, former U.S. ambassador to Bolivia, Wolf Lehman, former deputy U.S. ambassador to Vietnam, and Malcolm Lawrence, a retired foreign service officer who served as a member of the Inter-agency Caribbean Task Force. Lawrence ran twice for the Montgomery County Council as a Republican, including in 1982.

According to Lehman, the group developed "accidentally," in part because of the decision by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to tie military aid to negotiations between the El Salvador government and some of those fighting it.



The top of the half-page ad which ran in yesterday's *Journal*.

Some members of the group recently met with Barnes, who is chairman of the House Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere and who has vigorously criticized President Reagan's policies in El Salvador.

According to Irvine, who was present at the meeting, Barnes told the group that 90 percent of his constituents oppose President Reagan's policies.

"When we objected, he lowered the figure to 80 percent," Irvine said. "We don't think that's so."

Stedman said, "The debate has not been a complete one . . . Those who voice a stand-off position and those who say negotiation is the only way to go

have been more active and vocal."

Stedman said that his group, Concerned Voters, is trying to even up the debate by arguing for President Reagan's requests to continue and increase military support for the government of El Salvador.

The group is organizing a letter-writing campaign to Barnes so that his mail will not continue to be overwhelmingly against the president's policies.

One of the questions about the fighting in the Central American country is whether it is due to the poverty and hopelessness of the peasantry or because of a systematic campaign by Communists trained in Cuba, Nicaragua and the Soviet Union.

Although Barnes could not be reached for comment yesterday, he has consistently argued for the first position. The Concerned Voters group argues for the second, even entitling its ad, "No More Cubas."

"The time has come to call a halt," the ad said, "and the first order of business is to assist the Salvadoran government to put an end to the Soviet and Cuban sponsored insurrection in that country. We cannot permit yet another country in the Central American and Caribbean region to become a direct threat to its neighbors, to the Panama Canal, to Mexico and ultimately ourselves."

INVITATION

CONTACT: Wolf Lehmann 468-2287

CONCERNED VOTERS MEET TO DISCUSS THE TRUTH ABOUT CENTRAL AMERICA

A senior State Department official and a former cabinet-level member of the Sandinista government in Nicaragua will be the featured speakers at a public meeting held to inform Montgomery County voters about the issues in Central America today on Thursday, September 15, 1983 at 8:00 P.M.

Ambassador Otto Reich, who was recently appointed as Coordinator for Public Diplomacy to Latin America and the Caribbean, will discuss and defend U. S. government policies in Central America. Ambassador Reich was Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development before assuming his present post. He is a long-time expert on Latin America.

Edgard Macias, former Vice Minister of Social Welfare and Labor in the Sandinista government in Nicaragua, will address the issue of the threat posed by Nicaragua to stability in Central America and the human rights of the people of that area. Mr. Macias and his wife, Geraldine, a former Maryknoll nun, were among the original supporters of the Sandinista movement.

A spokesman for Concerned Voters of Montgomery County, sponsors of the meeting, said that Cong. Michael Barnes, who represents the 8th District in Maryland, had been invited to address the meeting also. Mr. Barnes' office said that he would be unable to participate, but Concerned Voters will endeavor to arrange a second meeting with Cong. Barnes in the near future.

THE MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE TILDEN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, 6300 TILDEN LANE (off Old Georgetown Road) IN ROCKVILLE. ALL CONCERNED VOTERS ARE URGED TO ATTEND. THERE IS NO CHARGE FOR ADMISSION AND AMPLE PARKING IS AVAILABLE.

Concerned Voters of Montgomery County is a recently organized group of Montgomery County residents concerned about national and international issues. Its membership includes a number of retired foreign service officers, former government employees, retired military personnel, and active business and professional people. It invites all who are concerned about the threat to the freedom and security of the United States and our neighboring countries and who believe in preventing the establishment of Soviet surrogate states close to our borders to join the organization and participate in its activities. Residents of the entire metropolitan area are welcome.

Arlington, VA., August 24, 1983.

Mrs. Joyce Thomann,
Office of Public Liaison,
The White House.

Re: Outreach Working Group on Central America

Dear Mrs. Thomann:

I am in receipt of your printed material for translation into Spanish and dissemination in that language through the Hispanic media outlets in Miami and elsewhere.

Regretfully, I have not been able to attend the meeting scheduled for today, due to the strike in the Telephone Companies, but if everything goes back to normal this week, I expect to be able to make the next one. In the meantime, it is my pleasure to enclose the form that was kindly mailed me from your office, together with the other materials.

As I mentioned in our conversation this morning, I have been qualified as an Interpreter & Translator by the Division of Language Services, U. S. Department of State, and I served on a contract basis with that agency for two years, between 1972 & 1974, in the translation of literature at home, at international conferences and also accompanying an international visitor, invited by AID, around the United States (the Rev. AQUILES UREÑA ELIZONDO, who at that time worked for the Instituto Mixto de Asistencia Social in Costa Rica, Central America).

Besides serving "pro-bono-publico" in this area for "IDEAL" Magazine and WRHC Radio, there is some more translation work that I have been performing, especially with the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, of Long Beach, California, whose founder & president is the Rev. Dr. FRED SCHWARZ, a personal friend of the Hon. President REAGAN and a long-time anti-communist fighter.

I am also a translator and writer for "Hispanic Link", a bilingual news service out of Washington, D.C. (1420 N St. NW., Zip Code 20005), whose editor is Mr. CHARLIE ERICKSEN. I have also performed some voluntary translation work, on occasion, for "ACCURACY IN MEDIA, Inc.", that is directed by Mr. REED IRVINE, at 1341 "G" St. NW., Suite 312, Washington, D.C., 20005.

In the community relations & crime-prevention field, my involvement with the Community Relations & Public Information Division of the Metropolitan Police Department dates back to 1965, when their Program "Signal 10" was launched, having been the first Hispanic volunteer to join that program, and that involvement is still active.

My services as a Freedom Fighter go further back, to 1944, in the Cuban Free Labor Movement, as a Union Steward in the anti-communist slate of the Standard Oil Company of Cuba Workers' Union, through which we were able to dislodge the communists, not only in that union, but also in the Sinclair Oil, Shell & Texaco unions, respectively. For that accomplishment and other anti-communist activities thereafter, I was imprisoned for 14 months in a communist dungeon, La Cabana Fortress, across the entrance channel to the port of La Habana.

It will be my pleasure to cooperate to the endeavors of the Outreach Working Group on Central America, in the capacity of interpreter, translator or otherwise, at your discretion, in order to convey the seriousness of the situation in that very important area to Hispanic groups in this country and abroad, through my journalistic activities.

Yours very cordially,

Member, The National Journalists' Association of Cuba in Exile, Inc. (Miami, Fla.)
Member at Large, Arlington County Republican Committee.

316 S. Barton St.,
Arlington, VA., 22204.
Home: 521-3552.
Off.: 392-2409.

Matthew Stjepcevic

Increasingly over the last twenty years, Catholic clerics and lay workers have become more visible and active in revolutionary movements all over Central and Latin America. At the same time, the number of murdered Catholic clerics and lay workers has increased as well. For example, the Church pulled out all remaining priests from the Guatemalan province of El Quiche because the attrition rate due to murder was so high. Why have members of the Church become the targets of this violence? And why is there the perception among policy-makers that the actions of some clergy in Central America seem to dovetail with Marxist ambitions in the area? It is not difficult to draw that conclusion given the fact that four priests, primarily Maryknoll missionaries and Jesuits, serve in the ruling Sandinista regime in Nicaragua.¹ And yet the greatest irony of all is the increasing evidence of religious persecution in Nicaragua despite outside perceptions of Church support for the Sandinista regime.

Sandinista Attack on Catholics

The Catholic Church is by far the largest religious institution in Nicaragua. While it has faced and will continue to face the same problems as the Church in other Central American nations, the Nicaraguan Church has found itself in a unique and dangerous situation, confronting an entirely new set

of problems caused by the revolution and their changing role within that revolutionary situation.

The Catholic Church in Nicaragua has in fact been the target of increasing harassment since Archbishop Obando y Bravo renounced his support for the Sandinistas in 1980. No supporter of the Somoza regime, Archbishop Obando allowed organizing activities by clerics on behalf of the FSLN (Spanish initials: Sandinist Front for National Liberation) and explicitly endorsed the people's right to revolt after the National Guard had been implicated in the murder of a number of priests in 1979. However, tensions began to develop after he concluded that the goal of the Sandinistas was to establish a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship.

A major part of his opposition stems from the attempt by the government to encourage the formation of "peoples' churches". During the last decade, clerics and lay workers organized Catholic "base communities" in urban and rural areas throughout Latin America. The base community serves as a locus for certain kinds of grass roots organizing activities (unions, study groups, neighborhood committees, etc.). Small wonder then, with the base communities' grass roots emphasis, that the regime has tried to attach Sandinista Defense Committees to them.² These are modelled after Cuban Committees for the Defense of the Revolution. They provide neighborhood surveillance, allocate certain rationed items,

grant internal travel permits and the like. These combinations of base communities and Sandinista Defense Committees are the so-called "peoples' churches". These organizations refuse to accept the authority of the Archbishop and are correctly perceived as a threat to the integrity of the Church. Incidents have been reported that when the Archbishop or his functionaries have attempted to replace priests in "Peoples' Churches" with those who accept his authority the replacements have encountered beatings and other forms of physical and verbal abuse at the hands of mobs. These mobs, organized by the DGSE and the Sandinista Defense Committees are sarcastically referred to as "las turbas divinas" -- the divine mobs. Unnamed officials of the Nicaraguan Democratic Front have alleged specifically that Fr. Ernesto Cardenal is a main organizer of these entities while Edgard Macias Gomez, former Sandinista vice-minister of labor, singles out Interior Minister Tomas Borge.³

The size and influence of the "peoples' churches" is a matter of debate. Some observers contend that they are primarily concentrated in and around Managua and since they are government affiliated (through the Sandinist Defense Committees) they receive an inordinate amount of (controlled) media attention. Mr. Macias believes, however, that the Sandinistas are attempting to establish a new church, the "Sandino-Christian rite", complete with icons of Sandino, prayers to its own pantheon of martyred Sandinistas

and even the beginnings of a cult of resurrection.⁴
The "peoples' churches" are a direct threat to the authority of the Church hierarchy. Pope John Paul II, during his March visit to Nicaragua, stated that it was "absurd and dangerous to imagine that outside -- if not to say against -- the Church built around the bishop there should be another church, conceived only as 'charismatic' and not institutional, 'new' and not traditional, alternative and as it has been called recently a peoples' church."⁵

Evidence of manipulation of crowds during the Papal visit continues to grow. A recent defector from Nicaragua, Miguel Bolanos Hunter, an intelligence operative with General Directorate for State Security (Sp. initials: DGSE) related how he participated in operations to load the crowds attending Papal visits with supporters of the Sandinistas and prohibiting anti-Sandinista Catholics from attending through the use of mobs to intimidate the faithful. Mr. Bolanos contends that activities against the Catholic Church are part of a broader scheme to neutralize and discredit all forms of democratic opposition before the stage-managed elections in 1985.⁶ (This writer uses the term "stage-managed" since junta coordinator Daniel Ortega Saavedra has stated to a Dutch journalist that "I am convinced that we represent the will of the people and for this reason there is no need to hold elections on that particular point."⁷ It appears, however, the Papal visit was a propaganda fiasco for the regime since many

of the faithful felt the shouting of political slogans and constant interruption of the Pope to be a profanation of the Mass.

Personal attacks against the Archbishop and his functionaries have been increased. Last year's attempt to discredit Fr. Bismarck Carballo is a case in point. Fr. Carballo had been chief of the Archdiocese's communications office with responsibility for Catholic radio broadcasts in Nicaragua (since then severely circumscribed). While having lunch at the home of a female "parishioner", they were interrupted by a member of the DGSE claiming to be her husband. Fr. Carballo was forced to strip naked and then paraded before a jeering crowd of pre-selected demonstrators.⁸ There was much media play given to the incident by Nicaraguan broadcasters and the incident led to sporadic rioting, the most severe of which took place in the city of Masaya. The FSLN regime maintains that Fr. Carballo was having an affair with the "married" woman and that their intervention saved his life. However, Mr. Bolanos has indicated that the entire affair was engineered by the DGSE to discredit the Archbishop and has identified the woman "parishioner" as a prostitute in the employ of the security apparatus.⁹ The intensity of the Masaya rioting (3-4 dead) seems to indicate that the Fr. Carballo incident was another propaganda failure for the regime. Nevertheless, the Sandinistas continue their harassment of the Catholic Church.

Other areas of contention include increased Sandinista attempts to gain control of the curriculum in Catholic schools, the banning of the Archbishop's Sunday Mass broadcast because of his anti-government statements in sermons, restricted media access in general and the suppression of Pope John Paul II's pastoral letter of June 29, 1982 which reaffirmed the authority of the Archbishop.

Liberation Theology

At the same time, conflicts over theology, specifically the "theology of liberation" have threatened to cause a schism in the Church. The situation is most critical in Nicaragua where liberation theology has been used by the regime to justify Sandinista policies, but it could divide the Church throughout Latin America.

The impetus for increased clerical involvement in radical social change movements in Central America springs from two sources. The first is Vatican II, the shorthand name given to the changes in Church doctrine brought about by the Second Vatican Council. The second source is a theological tract originally published in Peru by Gustavo Gutierrez called The Theology of Liberation.

Under Pope John XXIII, the Roman Catholic Church began a process of tremendous change. What John set in motion was a complete re-examination of the Church's role in the modern world. He felt it necessary to bring the

Church up to date, to make it more able to respond to the problems of the times, and to invigorate its admittedly sclerotic bureaucracy and hierarchy. The result, which he did not live to see is known as Vatican II. One of the major changes enacted is the still ongoing process of creating more cardinalates, archdioceses and dioceses in Latin America, Africa, and Asia; the growth areas, if you will, of the Church. Besides the practical political aspect of changing the geographical composition of the College of Cardinals and injecting new blood into the bureaucracy, the move is a symbol of the Catholic Church's determination to identify itself with the poor and what is now referred to as the Third World. Indeed, at the Conference of Bishops held in Medellin, Colombia in 1963, the Latin America Church for the first time, came down firmly on the side of the poor against the status quo.

Tied to the Church's change in identification was the appearance of a new theological theory first enumerated by Peruvian scholar Gustavo Gutierrez. His book, The Theology of Liberation published in 1971, was a summation and amplification of trends existing in the Church in Latin America. Liberation theology attempts to redefine the role of the Church in Latin America in light of Vatican II and the success of the Cuban revolution. Gutierrez rejects "reformism" and "developmentalism": "Contemporary man. . . has gradually abandoned a simple reformist attitude regarding

the existing social order, for, by its very shallowness
this reformism perpetuates the existing system"¹⁰ and
"Developmentalism thus came to be synonymous with reformism
. . . that is to say, synonymous with timid measures. . ."¹¹

There is an economic component stressing dependence theory that uses both Marxist and anti-American rhetoric. "The dynamics of the capitalist economy lead to the establishment of a center and a periphery, simultaneously generating progress and growing wealth for a few and social imbalances, political tensions and poverty for the many. . ." ¹² and . . . underdevelopment can only be understood as a byproduct of capitalist development in the West. . ." ¹³ and ". . . there can only be authentic development for Latin America only if there is liberation from the domination exercised by the great capitalist countries, and especially by the most powerful, the United States of America."¹⁴ A socialist system is favored: ". . . difficulties in reconciling justice and private ownership have led many to the conviction that 'private ownership of capital leads to the dichotomy of capital and labor, to the superiority of the capitalist over the laborer, to the exploitation of man by man. . . The history of private ownership of the means of production makes evident the necessity of its reduction or suppression for the welfare of society. . .'" ¹⁵

Even while using the language of class struggle, the author denies his argument is simply Marxism claiming that what elevates his socio-economic arguments to the theological level is his discussion of sin; "Sin is regarded as a social, historical fact. . . Sin is evident in oppressive structures, in the exploitation of man by man, in the domination and slavery of peoples, races and social classes. Sin appears therefore, as the fundamental alienation, the root of a situation of injustice and exploitation."¹⁶ Gutierrez's theology, which uses Marxist sociological methods and class struggle rhetoric as its points of departure, has had a profound effect not only on the Latin Church, but Protestant ones as well. First, what Gutierrez hoped would be a truly Latin American theology is primarily preached by a foreign clergy (mostly North Americans) due to shortages of native born Central American priests. Second, the activism brought forth by liberation theology has drawn a murderous response from the established powers of many Central American countries who have been horrified at the change of attitude in an old ally. The situation, however, is radically different in Nicaragua where the "established powers" were overthrown with the support of the Church and where the Sandinistas are attempting to manipulate religion for political ends.

Harrassment of Protestants

To be sure, Sandinista attempts to harass the clergy are at present far from limited to Catholics.

Activities against Protestant churches have developed along different lines from those directed against Catholics, but the results in many cases have been more devastating. This is due to the relatively large number and small size of the various denominations.

Many Protestant organizations have been active in Central America for several decades, among them Mormons, Mennonites, Jehovah's Witnesses and Seventh-Day Adventists. In March, 1982 Barricada, the official Sandinist newspaper published a number of anti-Protestant articles under the headline "Invasion of the Sects". The articles alleged that the missionary activities of several Protestant organizations were part of a U.S. rightist conspiracy of cultural penetration.¹⁷ It was the first salvo of a campaign to discredit churches that the regime was at odds with. On July 17, 1982, Interior minister Tomas Borge charged that the Adventists, Mormons, and Jehovah's Witnesses were receiving CIA money to conduct anti-FSLN activities and labelled them enemies of the people. By August 11, 1982, twenty-three Protestant church properties had been seized by mob action (las turbas divinas again).¹⁸ Once again, the time-worn standard line on CIA involvement was trotted out to justify the action (to date, the churches or church groups accused of CIA involvement are: the Lutheran Church, the Christian Reform Church, Church World Service of the National Council of Churches, the Latin

American Mission Program, Church Women United, the Methodist Church, the Mennonite Church, Jehovah's Witnesses, the Mormon Church, the Seventh-Day Adventists, the Moravian Church, Catholic Relief and Infact.¹⁹ One reason for Borge's July 17th attack against several of the Protestant Churches is their stated aversion to compulsory military service. Some, but not all of the confiscated properties were returned and only on condition that the ministers refrain from anti-government criticism.

A more tragic case is the devastation of the Miskito Indians and the Moravian Church. Traditionally, the politics of previous Nicaraguan governments with regard to the "costenos" was to "let sleeping dogs lie". Oriented toward the Atlantic with a large English speaking contingent of Creoles and persons of Black and Indian descent and in an area with few easily exploitable resources, the Pacific-oriented, Spanish-speaking predominantly Catholic governments felt it was not worth the effort to forcibly integrate them into the Nicaraguan nation. As a result, the Miskitos enjoyed a relative autonomy. The few social services available were, by and large, provided by the Moravian Church and its missionaries, who have been active on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast since the middle of the 19th century.

After the Sandinista take over, the regime attempted to "rescue" the coast. Cuban and Nicaraguan personnel began

to flood into the area in 1980 and a heavy-handed attempt to redesign the lives of the Indians along Marxist lines ensued. Resentments were stirred up and rioting broke out which was followed by more Nicaraguan repressive measures. The entire Atlantic coast was sealed off. To travel there special passes must be obtained from the Interior Ministry. Indians were rounded up to bolster the militias. Those who refused were either shot or forcibly relocated. Villages were forcibly abandoned and burned. Miskito Indian leaders were rounded up and jailed. The umbrella organization created by the Indians to represent their interests in Managua after the revolution, Misurasata was shut down by government action. Edgard Macias (Gomez) says that as of July, 1982, 55 Moravian churches had been destroyed by Sandinista action.²⁰ More recently in January 1983, Sandinista military units launched a punitive raid against Miskito²¹ refugees in Honduras killing some 200 people.

Much of the regime's repressive activity has been against Moravian church leaders who they believe incited the Indians against the central government. Those who could not be coerced or co-opted have been jailed or exiled. This is a sad irony since the Moravian Church is historically known for its non-interference in political matters. Unconfirmed reports say that Moravian ministers

are to be shot on sight.²² Ministers who are still
allowed to preach in the region must submit their sermons
to local Sandinista censors.²³ Two of the most prominent
Moravo leaders, Rev. Norman Bent and Rev. Fernando
Colomens have been exiled to Managua and the Moravian
Social Action Committee (Sp. initials: CASIM) was
closed by FSLN action.²⁴

OAS Report on Abuses

The Organization of American States has compiled a report detailing human rights abuses by the Sandinista regime against the Atlantic Indian communities but have not released it because of their own efforts to mediate the situation. But while hemispheric institutions remain silent, Nicaraguans in exile have spoken out forcibly against the Sandinistas' harsh, abusive and repressive tactics. Eden Pastora, the famed "Commander Zero" who resigned from the government to organize a new guerilla movement with the intention of ousting the Managua government said:

With pain I have seen that intranquility, anguish, fear, frustration and personal insecurity reign among my people. I have seen our Miskito Indians ...jailed or assassinated, without a press or radio that can denounce to the world this regime of terror that reigns on the Atlantic Coast and in all of Nicaragua through the feared State Security.²⁵

Sandinista Anti-Semitism

Anti-religious and anti-ethnic activities of the Sandinista regime have not been limited to Christians. It is a sad fact of this century that the character of a nation's government can be seen by its treatment of its Jewish population. In this regard the Sandinista regime showed its true colors early. Managua's synagogue was the target of an FSLN firebombing attempt in 1978 before Somoza was toppled. Never very large, Nicaragua's Jewish community went from 200 to 50 when the civil war began. The number is now zero. Death threats, illegal expropriations, jailings and other forms of intimidation have succeeded in driving all Jews from so-called "Nicaragua Libre". Managua's synagogue has been turned into a children's center for the party elite. And even though there are no Jews left in the country, the anti-semitic pronouncements continue.²⁶

In a recent Washington Post editorial, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge claimed there is no anti-semitism in Nicaragua and said that if the Managua synagogue was the "patrimony of the Jewish community, the government will facilitate its return."²⁷ But as Rabbi Morton Rosenthal, Latin America director of the ADL said in reference to a similar Sandinista offer concerning return of the synagogue,

"This is a meaningless promise in a country without Jews."

Mr. Borge went on to state that ". . . full freedom of religious expression exists in Nicaragua for the first time in our history."²⁹ The record however indicates otherwise.

Anti-religious activities on the part of the Sandinista regime have not been limited to any single group but have cut across many lines. Anti-Sandinista Catholics, Protestant Miskito Indians, evangelical missionaries and Nicaraguan Jews have all been targets of repressive activities. Although the dynamics have been different in each case, the result in all cases has been the same -- repression of religious and ethnic identity.

NOTES

1. As of June 1, 1983; Fr. Miguel D'Escoto- Minister of Foreign Affairs; Fr. Ernesto Cardenal- Minister of Culture; Fr. Fernando Cardenal- chief, Sandinista Youth Organization; Fr. Edgard Parrales- Nicaraguan Delegate to the OAS. Source- Embassy of Nicaragua.
2. Joseph E. Cassidy, "Diverging Catholic Paths in Nicaragua," The Christian Century, (October 21, 1981) p.1063
3. Edgard Macias Gomez, "The Sandinista Revolution and Religion," San Jose, Costa Rica, (July 19, 1982) p.10 (mimeographed paper).
4. Ibid., p. 11. " The maximum action of this Red-Black Church, which hung on the front of the old cathedral in Managua an enormous picture of General Sandino in his most characteristic pose, but drawn within a white host, which is bordered by the colors red and black of the FSLN flag, is the elaboration of a novena to the Virgin Mary. The Nicaraguan people are very devoted to Mary and each day in this novena the prayers are related to a Front hero. It also requests protection for the Vanguard, the FSLN. The Nicaraguans were not over being surprised by this when on radio and television the campaign for the third anniversary of the revolution was spearheaded by a short ad in which the dead are no longer simply sandinist heroes, but are now "the sandinist saints." One, named Navarrito, it is said "died with worms eating his feet but he arose the same day," thus comparing him with Jesus Christ, who as we all know, took three days to do the same."
5. Alan Riding, "Pope Says Taking Sides in Nicaragua is Peril to Church," New York Times, March 4, 1983 , p. 1.
6. Dan Oberdorfer and Joanne Omang, "Nicaraguan Bares Plan to Discredit Foes", Washington Post, June 19, 1983 pp.1, 14.
7. "Netherlands Daily Interviews Daniel Ortega", Interview with Frans Kok, NRC Handlesblad, May 27 1983, trans. by Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Daily Report, Central America, June 14, 1983, p.19.
8. Oberdorfer and Omang, op. cit., p.14
9. Ibid.
10. Gustavo Gutierrez, A Theology of Liberation, trans. and ed. by Sister Caridad Inda and John Eagleson (New York; Orbis Books, Maryknoll, 1973) , p. 48.

11. Ibid. , p. 26.
12. Ibid. , p. 84.
13. Ibid. , p. 109; quoting " Presence of the Church in Latin American Development ". (Itaopan, Brazil 1968).
14. Ibid. , p. 88.
15. Ibid. , p. 111; quoting " Private Property ", statement of ONIS, IDOC_NA, no. 16 , pp. 94-95.
16. Ibid. , p. 175
17. Humberto Belli, " Persecution of Protestants in Nicaragua; the Neglected Story ", p. 5 (mimeographed paper).
18. Nina m. Serafino, " Central America-Nicaragua; Conditions and Issues for U.S. Policy ", No. IB82115, Congressional Research Service, (Washington. D.C., June10, 1983) p. 22.
19. Macias, op. cit. , p. 8.
20. Ibid. , p. 5.
21. Richard Araujo, " Nicaraguan Connection; A Threat to Central America ", Heritage Foundation; cited in Congressional Record, 98th Congress, February 14 1983, p. S1132.
22. Ibid. , p. S1134.
23. Richard Araujo, " Sandinista War on Human Rights ", Heritage Foundation, Washington D.C. , July 19, 1983 , p. 2.
24. Belli , op. cit. , p. 5.
25. Ralph Kinney Bennett, " Nicaraguan Nemesis ", New Republic; cited in Congressional Record, 98th Congress, February 14, 1983 , p. S1128.
26. Araujo, " Sandinista War on Human Rights ", op. cit. , p. 5.
27. Tomas Borge Martinez, " An Aggression of Constant Lies, Half-Truths and Accusations " , Washington Post , July 31, 1983 , p. D8.
28. Rabbi Morton Rosenthal, cited in Congressional Record , June 1, 1983 , p. E2631.
29. Borge , op. cit. p. D8.

Central America Freedom Alliance (CAFA)

729 8th St., S.E., Suite 200
Washington, DC 20003
543-6748

Central American Freedom Alliance is a coalition of organizations and individuals dedicated to protecting U.S. security interests in Central America.

The Caribbean Basin is a vital part of the U.S. import/export system. Almost half of the United States' foreign trade passes through the Panama Canal or the Gulf of Mexico, along with two-thirds of our imported oil, and over half of our imported strategic minerals. In the event of a war with the Soviet Union in Europe over 85% of war supplies to our troops in NATO would start from the Gulf of Mexico. The Caribbean Basin is the jugular vein of the United States and that vein is being threatened by Soviet/Cuban aggression.

Because of your interest in Central America, we will be sending you information periodically to keep you informed on the latest developments. If you have any questions regarding either our committee or the information you receive, please feel free to call or write.

REVOLUTIONARY TERRORISM IN EL SALVADOR
OVER 20,000 VICTIMS

A SPECIAL REPORT PREPARED
BY THE COUNCIL FOR INTER-
AMERICAN SECURITY
AUGUST 2, 1983

TERRORISM IN EL SALVADOR

It has become a given, a "public fact", that the democratically elected Government of El Salvador is responsible for the death and destruction that has occurred in that country since 1979. During last week's House of Representative's debate on the Boland-Zablocki bill, for example, one Congressman said: "In El Salvador, the abuse of human rights is legend. Killing and torture are the pattern and practice of the "security forces". The military in El Salvador is a clear and present danger to human life and constitutes the major impediment to much needed economic and social reform." But the facts are quite different, and it is our intent to make these facts available to the American public.

When the reform-minded military leaders of El Salvador staged a successful coup on October 15, 1979, they made a series of promises to the people of El Salvador not unlike the promises the Sandinistas in neighboring Nicaragua made when they had come to power four months earlier--respect for human rights, free elections, economic and social pluralism. Unlike the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, the junta in El Salvador has kept their stated public promises to the citizens of their country. Economic and Constitutional reform have proceeded. Parties and politics flourish, there is a free press, free universities, free trade unions in El Salvador. And, of course, elections were held in March 1982 in which over 80% of the population participated and were judged by hundreds of international observers to have been fair elections. Democracy, though fragile, has taken root in El Salvador.

It has not been easy. The response of the communist terrorists in El Salvador to these reforms has been to conduct a campaign of armed insurrection and terrorism against the people and property of El Salvador. As Lenin said, the purpose of terrorism is to terrorize. The deliberate use of terrorism as a tactic of destabilization is a consistent aspect of so-called "wars of national liberation." Terrorism is employed to produce repression by the government under attack, to intimidate the population, and to produce anger at the inability of the government to provide order and security, thus weakening its authority and legitimacy, and creating a "revolutionary situation."

The assumption that the Government of El Salvador is responsible for the death and destruction in that country cannot continue to go unchallenged. The data presented today represents a description of communist terrorist activities in El Salvador from October 1979 through June 1983. It is not a complete record because full and accurate information is difficult to obtain in the United States. The daily reports contained in the Latin American edition of the Foreign Broadcast Informaton Service (FBIS) do provide, however, a more than adequate account of the violence perpetrated by the communist guerrillas in El Salvador to reveal the shocking results of serious and repeated terrorist activities seldom given adequate, if any, coverage in the Western press. FBIS contains reports from a wide variety of sources, including radio reports from various stations ranging from Radio Cadena in San Jose, Costa Rica to Radio Venceremos (the guerrilla station started in early 1981), Radio Sandino, Radio Havana, various Central American newspapers, and Central American wire services such as Latin Reuters and ACCAN-EFE.

It is virtually impossible to quantify terrorism. How can one measure fear, how can one measure disorientation, intimidation, grief, and anguish? Exact statistics, even if available, would not measure these consequences. But if terrorism cannot be quantified, it can be described.

The communist guerrillas in El Salvador have killed, kidnapped, intimidated, bombed, burned, sabotaged, forcibly occupied churches, schools, hospitals, radio stations, attacked embassies, buses, villages, homes, cars, streets, and citizens causing death, destruction, terror and refugees.

FBIS reports, alone, report that from October 1979 to June 1983, 21,945 citizens of El Salvador were killed, wounded, kidnapped or held hostage by communist terrorists.

The following is a description of terror. The attacks by the communist guerrillas on innocent citizens, trying to pursue their lives in normal ways--driving in a car, disk jockeys in radio stations, government workers at their jobs, people praying in church, people sitting in their livingrooms plunged into darkness without electricity, peasants harvesting--the very people the guerrillas claim they desire to liberate--gives evidence of the systematic, deliberate and uninhibited use of violence against the innocent.

On January 4, 1980, it is reported by Paris AFP radio service that "Members of the clandestine Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) today seized five local radio stations. The FPL occupied the radio stations to broadcast to the nation what they termed a revolutionary New Year's message, in which they made an appeal for national insurrection. ...The radio stations seized were Radio Senorial, Radio Cadena Central, Circuito, Radio Sonora and Radio 1080."

EL DIARIO DE HOY reports on March 20, 1980 "Several automobiles were burned yesterday when subversive groups armed with submachineguns and pistols stopped cars at traffic lights and hurled Molotov cocktails at them. Similar actions against innocent drivers were reported in other sectors of the capital."

A January 13, 1980, Buenos Aires LATIN reports: "Some 20 members of the subversive organization the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) seized the metropolitan cathedral this morning while San Salvador Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero was about to finish his homily, a church spokesman said. The prelate had criticized kidnappings and the taking of hostages, specifically mentioning the occupation of the Panamanian Embassy, the kidnapping of South African Ambassador Archibald Gardner Dunn and the capture of a national guardsman in Arcatao, 130 km north of here."

Archbishop Romero asked for mercy for the hostages during the homily. He told the BRP group that, if they truly represent the people, they should not torment people who have no responsibility whatsoever for the events taking place in this convulsed country."

On April 16, 1980, Panama City ACAN radio service reports: "Six persons died Monday in Soyapango, 6 km east of San Salvador, when the town was "taken" by a guerrilla commando group. That morning a large number of guerrillas of the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) arrived at the mayor's office and killed the mayor, Jose Atilio Estrada, and a member of his staff. When government soldiers arrived on the scene, an armed clash ensued. Four civilians were killed in the 90 minute clash. None of these four victims had any relationship with the guerrilla group, and it is believed that they were caught in the cross-fire."

The mayor of San Salvador on April 15, 1980: "The destruction of small businesses, factories, banking and financial institutions, ambulances, state agricultural equipment, mass transit and private automobiles by bombs, arson, and looting is reducing the capability for providing public services and leads to mass unemployment which generates poverty, Julio Adolfo Rey Presndes, mayor of San Salvador, told newsmen yesterday."

Radio Cadena's report of August 7, 1980: "Spokesmen of Berlin municipality in Usulután Department told this station today that some 1,000 people who have fled the violence in nearby cantons are in Berlin. The municipal spokesman said that most of the refugees are women and children from the cantons of Corozal, Corozalito, La Union and (Las Cielitas). ...It has also been reported that in San Augustin, Usulután Department, there are

some 1,500 refugees who have fled from the political violence in the rural areas."

Over 3,500 people--working at the Salvadoran Education Ministry, the Spanish Embassy, the National Commercial School, the General Francisco Mendez National Institute, the Panamanian Embassy, the Agriculture and Livestock Development Bank, the Branch office in Usulután of the Farming Development Bank, the National Waterworks and Sewers Administration, the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry, the Salvadoran Foreign Trade Institute, the Offices of the Teachers Welfare Board, the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University, the Central Market Administrative Office, all of which were forcibly occupied---were held hostage in the month of February 1980, alone.

In February 1981, a report from EL MUNDO: "Another general power outage in the east was caused by another dynamite attack at 0275. In this way, San Miguel returned to its situation of the previous days and nights. ...It was also said that it had been known that the area affected is larger than the previous one, since it includes a part of Usulután, Morazán and La Unión Departments. For the time being, it was said that San Miguel, which was just beginning to recover from a recent outage, has returned to a disastrous situation and the citizens fear that the situation might be worse this time."

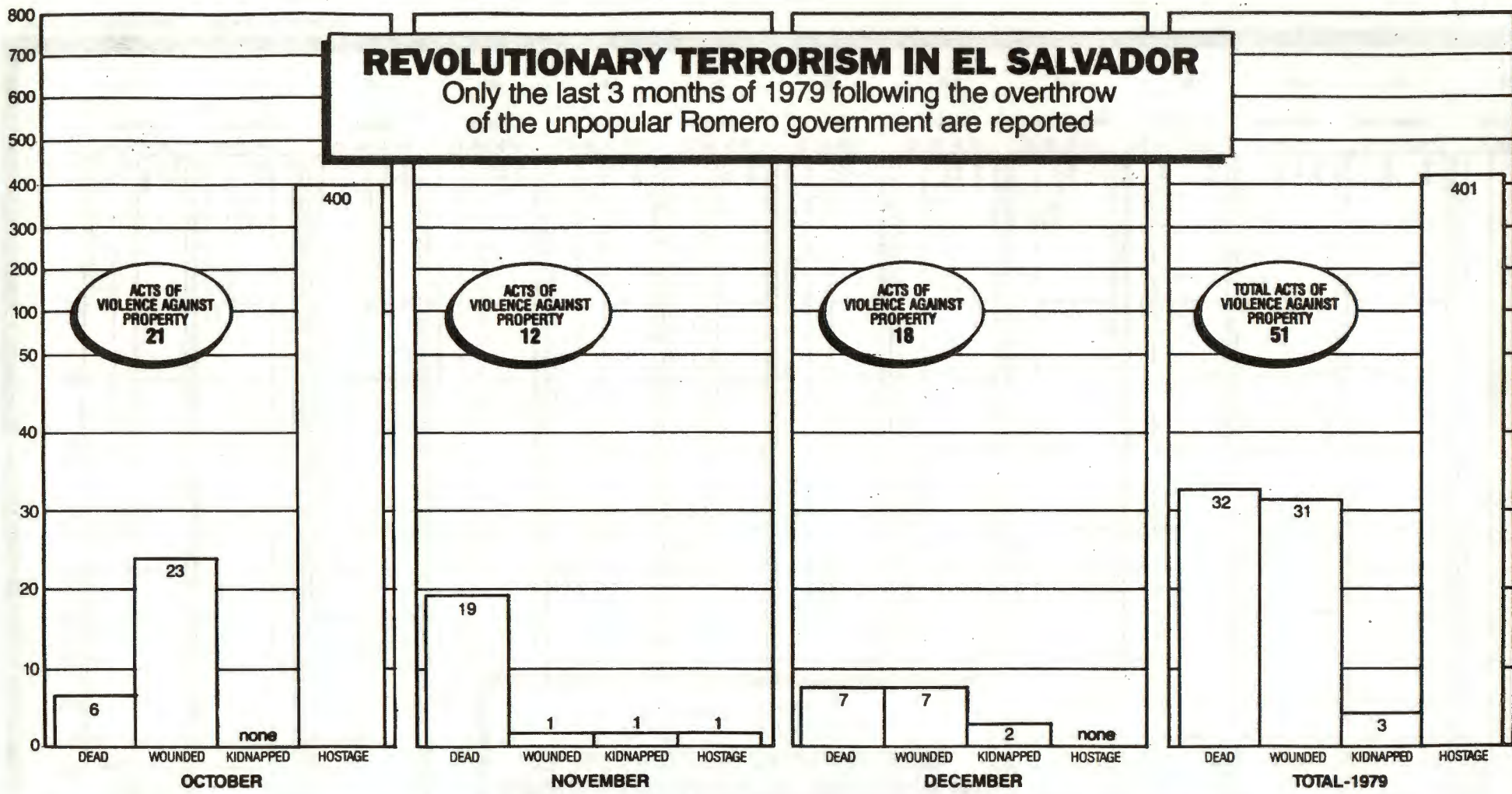
Over 25 separate bombings of highway machinery, restaurants, stores, private homes, banks, high tension wire, supermarkets and branch banks were reported in September, 1981 alone.

October 8, 1980 reports from San Jose Radio Noticias: "A new state of the liberation struggle waged by the revolutionary organizations against the Salvadoran regime has begun. Some 300 guerrillas made the first reported appropriations of staple grains and export products. In La Haciendita, in the northern part of the country, revolutionary columns carrying automatic weapons and dressed in olive drab seized a significant amount of corn yesterday. They urged us to help them load the cereals and then left, a peasant said. He added that a young woman who arrived with the guerrillas emphasized that the people need the food to continue the war.

As Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn has so directly pointed out: "Let us not forget that violence does not and cannot exist by itself: it is invariably intertwined with the lie. They are linked in the most intimate, most organic and most profound fashion: violence cannot conceal itself behind anything except lies, and lies have nothing to maintain them except violence. Anyone who has once proclaimed violence as his method, must inexorably choose the lie as his principle." The violence and the lies regarding El Salvador must be exposed, challenged, and understood for what they are. El Salvador is a country that is under attack by externally supported terrorists whose goal is to gain power in order to implement a totalitarian dictatorship over the people of that country. This report is a description of the means--the use of terror--they are employing to achieve that goal.

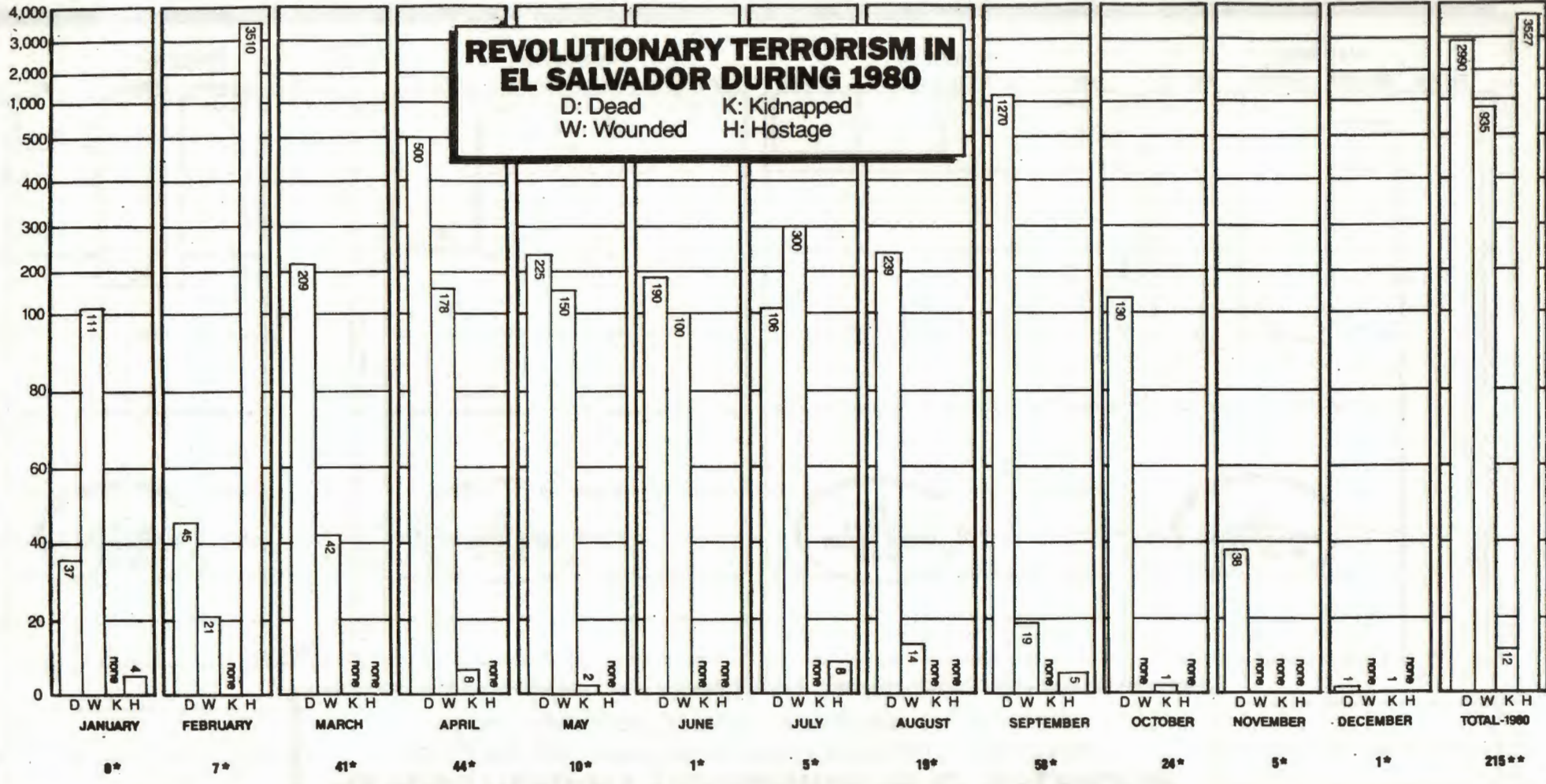
REVOLUTIONARY TERRORISM IN EL SALVADOR

Only the last 3 months of 1979 following the overthrow of the unpopular Romero government are reported



REVOLUTIONARY TERRORISM IN EL SALVADOR DURING 1980

D: Dead K: Kidnapped
W: Wounded H: Hostage

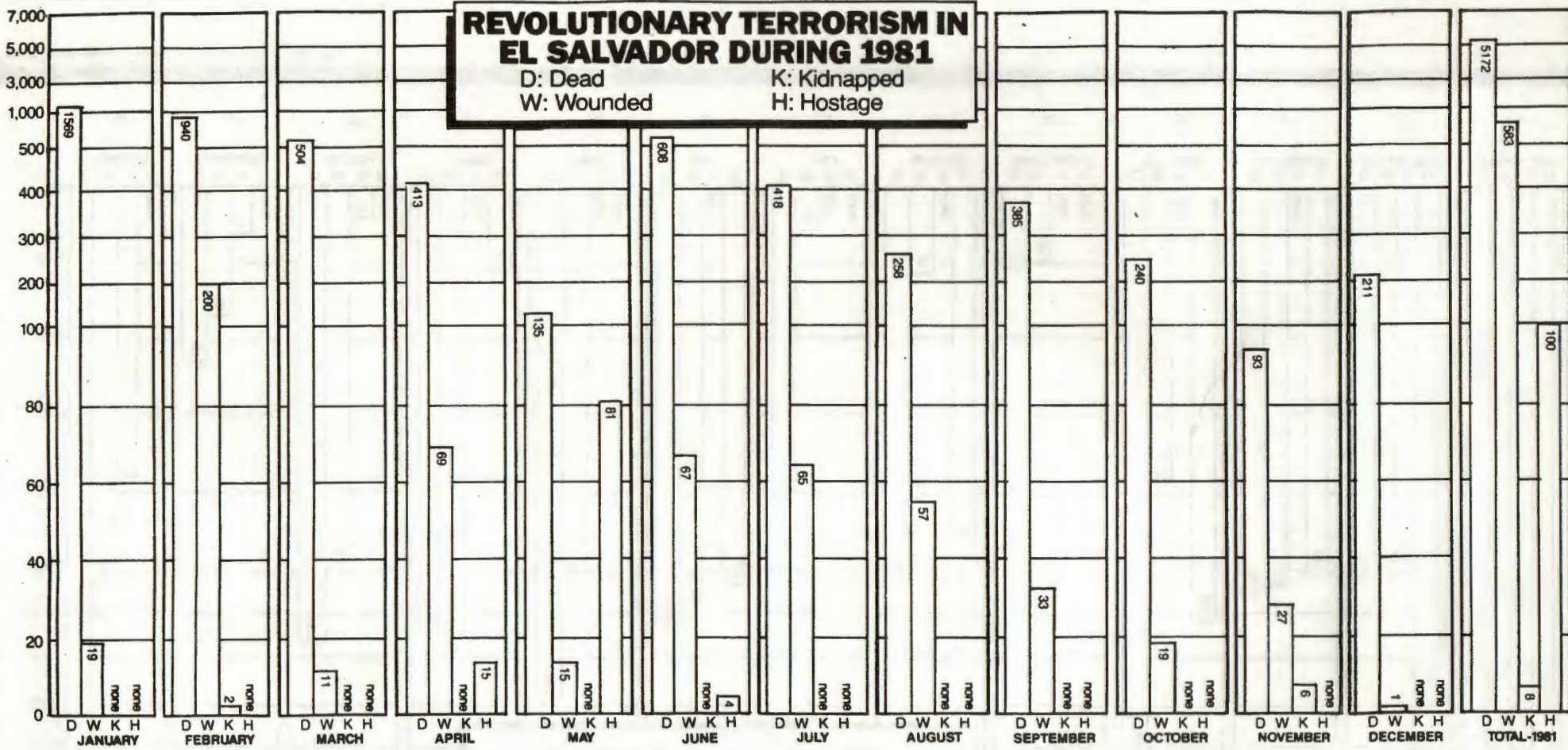


* Acts of violence against property

** Total acts of violence for 1980

REVOLUTIONARY TERRORISM IN EL SALVADOR DURING 1981

D: Dead K: Kidnapped
W: Wounded H: Hostage



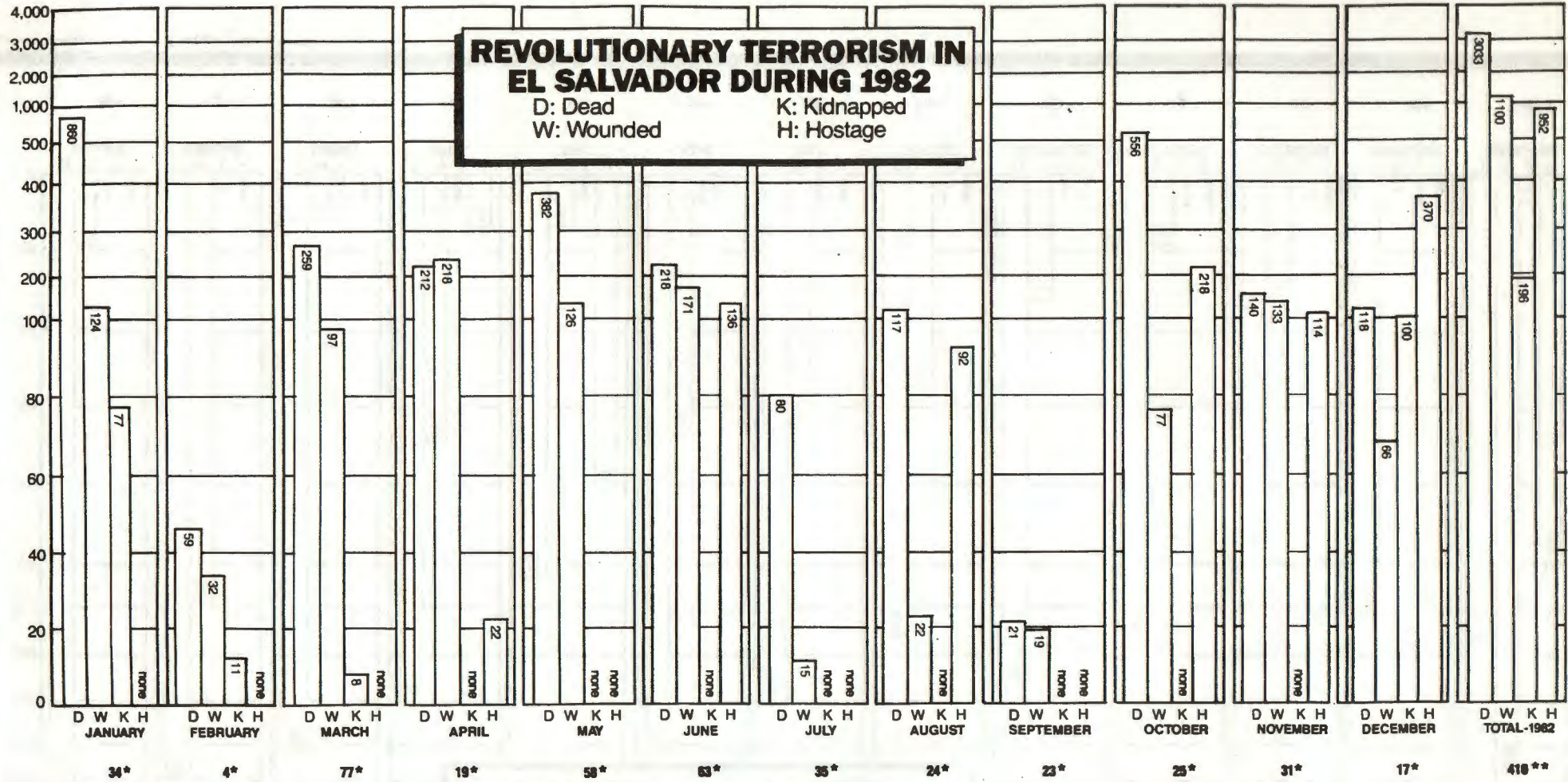
*Acts of violence against property

**Total acts of violence for 1981

REVOLUTIONARY TERRORISM IN EL SALVADOR DURING 1982

D: Dead
W: Wounded

K: Kidnapped
H: Hostage

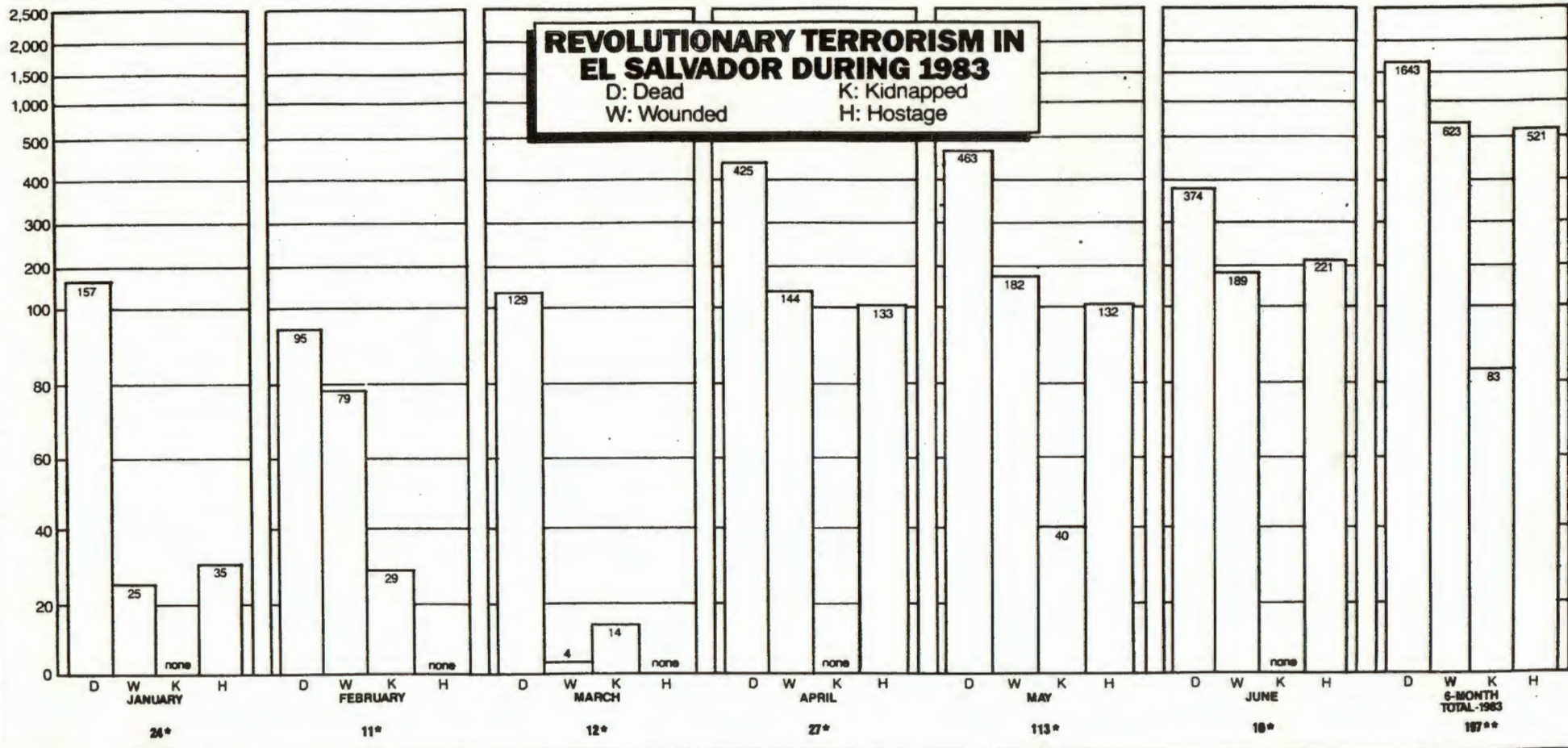


* Acts of violence against property

** Total acts of violence for 1982

REVOLUTIONARY TERRORISM IN EL SALVADOR DURING 1983

D: Dead K: Kidnapped
W: Wounded H: Hostage



* Total acts of violence against property for the first six months of 1983

** Total acts of violence against property for the first six months of 1983

P.A 21

N.Y.T. July 19, 1983

For Covert Action...

By Don Ritter

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives will soon be considering a bill amending the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 1983 that would cut off funds for any covert or overt United States support for the contras, or counterrevolutionaries, fighting against the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. This vote will be one of the most important in this Congress, and if it goes the wrong way it could legitimize the "Brezhnev Doctrine" here in our hemisphere.

The Soviet policy now commonly known as the Brezhnev Doctrine means that the Soviet Union is prepared to do whatever is necessary to keep its sister socialist states from leaving the family. On its own borders, whether it's Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland or Afghanistan, the Soviet Union holds most of the cards. But enforcing the Brezhnev Doctrine in Africa or Latin America presents them with other problems.

On this side of the world, in the

U.S. help vital to Nicaraguan contras

Western Hemisphere, the United States has the home-court advantage. One would think the Monroe Doctrine — outlined by President James Monroe in a speech to Congress on Dec. 2, 1823 — would hold sway. The United States, according to the Monroe Doctrine, would prevent the big autocratic European powers of the time — including, ironically, Russia — from imposing their tyranny on the newly independent and still weak Latin American countries.

The Monroe Doctrine served as the cornerstone of United States relations with powerful European adversaries in Latin America for nearly a century and a half. But today the Soviet Union, by its actions in Cuba and through Cuba in Central and South America, is challenging our historic guarantee to "protect Western Hemisphere nations against European interference "for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny."

Don Ritter, a Republican Representative from Pennsylvania, speaks Spanish and Russian and has traveled widely in Latin America and lived for a year in the Soviet Union.

If the essence of the Brezhnev Doctrine is to prohibit nations in the Soviet sphere of influence from escaping superpower domination, the essence of the Monroe Doctrine is to prevent superpowers from subjugating less powerful countries. The differences between the two doctrines are central to the way we as a nation approach the most critical part of Central America today, Nicaragua.

Recent decisions by two Democratic-controlled House committees, the House Select Committee on Intelligence and the Foreign Affairs Committee, endorsed legislative language known as the Boland-Zablocki bill. This has remarkable implications.

Boland-Zablocki, in essence, supports the Brezhnev Doctrine and refutes the Monroe Doctrine, turning history upside down in our own backyard. Boland-Zablocki, by cutting off all our support, covert or overt, to those fighting the Cuban-Soviet sister regime in Nicaragua, makes the United States the enforcer of the Brezhnev Doctrine. We, not the Soviet Union, would serve as the ultimate constraint on those fighting for greater freedom for Nicaragua.

"Socialist" Nicaragua is the arms depot, the nerve center, the training ground for the Soviet-Cuban backed "revolution without frontiers," to quote the Sandinista leadership itself. Yet, if Boland-Zablocki becomes law, it is the Americans who will prevent Nicaragua from reverting from Soviet-style socialism, the Americans who will be pulling the rug from under those we have supported. If Boland-Zablocki becomes law, we Americans will be the chief carriers of Brezhnev's legacy in the Western Hemisphere as his heirs move closer and closer to East-Europeanizing our southern border. While Americans of another era could take pride in making the world safe for democracy, a newer breed could claim credit for making the new world safe for Communism.

To those who seek to undercut Nicaraguan opposition to the Marxist Nicaraguan regime, the resolute commitment to freedom and our hemispheric interests embodied in the Monroe Doctrine are obsolete. Well, a fair number of House members just don't believe that for a moment, so the battle over Boland-Zablocki in the full House is going to be very different than it was in committee. Party lines, strong during the contest in committee, will blur on the floor. I predict there are just not enough Democrats in the House who will vote for Leonid Brezhnev over James Monroe.

WHITE HOUSE DIGEST

WHITE HOUSE DIGEST
is a service provided by the
White House Office of Media Relations and Planning

July 6, 1983

This edition of the White House Digest focuses on Soviet and Cuban activities in the Caribbean region. In three parts, the information contained herein provides a brief outline of the basic facts about the extent and nature of that activity.

I. Soviet/Cuban Threat and Buildup in the Caribbean

Since 1978 we have seen an ever increasing Soviet presence in the Caribbean Region. The USSR through its surrogate--Cuba--has been able to establish a permanent presence in the Western Hemisphere.

The Characteristics of the Soviet/Cuban Build-up: Men, Money, Material

- The Soviet Union maintains and reinforces its presence by:
 - Deploying its long range Bear reconnaissance and anti-submarine warfare aircraft to the region on a regular basis.
 - Deploying its naval combatants for joint training exercises with Cuba.
 - Providing a Soviet Brigade of approximately 3,000 men stationed near Havana and an additional presence of 2,500 military advisors.
 - Providing Cuba with 8,000 civilian advisors.
 - Maintaining the largest intelligence monitoring/telecommunications facility outside the USSR.

- In 1982, the Soviets and Cubans had 50 times as many military advisors in Latin America as did the US. Last year the Soviets increased their military advisors in Cuba by 500.

- The USSR has also provided a steady stream of military equipment to Cuba. In 1981 alone, Moscow provided 66,000 metric tons in military assistance valued at \$600 million. Deliveries in 1982 exceeded 1981 by 2,000 metric tons and amounted to over \$1 billion in military assistance in the last two years.

- Cuban armed forces have grown to a size disproportionate for defensive needs:

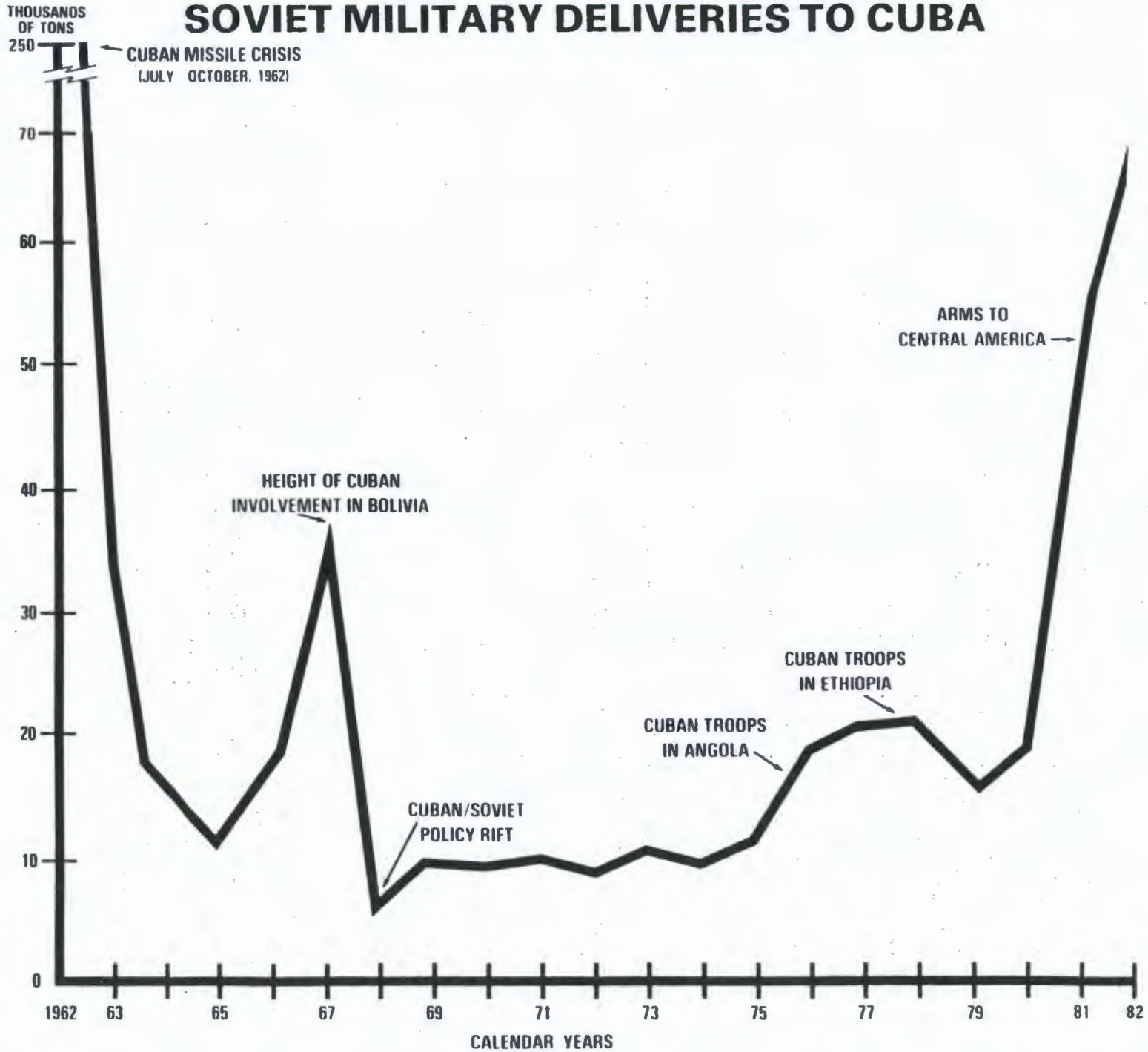
- Cuba possesses an Army of over 225,000; a Navy of 11,000 and air defense forces of 16,000, not including 500 thousand paramilitary troops.
- Cubans have well over 200 MIG fighter aircraft.
- Castro has about 65,000 Cubans serving overseas: 40,000 military (25,000 troops in Angola, about 12,000 in Ethiopia) and 25,000 civilian technicians.
- Cuba has 2.3% of its population in the regular armed forces, one of every 20 Cubans participates in some security mission.

- Moscow underwrites the activities of its Cuban surrogate at a cost exceeding \$4 billion annually (1/4 of Cuba's GNP) and supports efforts to collect funds, arms, and supplies from the communist bloc for guerrilla activities in Central America and the Caribbean.

- The number of Soviet Bloc academic grants offered annually to Latin American students jumped from 400 in the 1960's to about 7,000 now. In 1979 Moscow admitted to sponsoring 7,000 Cubans for studies in the Soviet Union. Last year 700 Nicaraguans were reported studying there and an additional 300 scholarships were being provided. Scholarships include free room, board, tuition, transportation, medical care and a small stipend.

- About 3,000 Latin American students, including 1,600 Nicaraguans, are studying in Cuba. Cuba has constructed 17 schools for foreigners, each costing about \$2 million to build and about \$600,000 to operate annually.

SOVIET MILITARY DELIVERIES TO CUBA



II. Spreading Soviet/Cuban Intervention Throughout The Region

- The implication of the Soviet/Cuban buildup is that it provides a platform for spreading subversion and supporting guerrillas throughout the region.

- It was Cuba that acted as the catalyst to organize and unify the far-left groups in El Salvador, assisted in developing military strategy, and encouraged the guerrillas to launch the ill-fated "final" offensive in January 1981. Cuba continues to be vital in training and supporting continuing offensives in El Salvador by funneling weapons and supplies via Nicaragua to rebel forces in El Salvador.

- Castro is actively engaged in converting Nicaragua into another Cuba. There are approximately 5,500 Cuban civilian advisors and about 1,750 Cuban military and security advisors in Nicaragua.

- The Sandinistas themselves have about 75,000 men under arms in their active armed forces, reserves, militia, police and security forces. At its present strength, the Sandinista Army represents the largest military force in the history of Central America. The Sandinistas have built 36 new military garrisons since Somoza's downfall.

- Approximately 70 Nicaraguans were sent to Bulgaria for training as pilots and mechanics. Existing landing strips in Nicaragua are being lengthened and will be able to accommodate the most sophisticated Soviet jet aircraft. MIGs could be flown in quickly from Cuba.

- In Grenada, which has a strategic location in the eastern Caribbean, we are concerned because the Soviets and Cubans are constructing facilities, including an airfield, the eventual use of which is unknown.

- In Suriname, the Cuban Ambassador is a senior intelligence officer who was formerly Chief of the Caribbean Section of the Americas Department of the Cuban Communist Party. The America department is responsible for Cuban covert activities, and is much more important in formulating Cuban policy toward Latin America than is the Cuban Foreign Ministry. The Cuban Ambassador maintains a very close relationship with LTC Desire Bouterse, Suriname's military leader, and has continuous access to key leaders.

RADIUS OF ACTION FOR MIG AIRCRAFT STATIONED IN CUBA, NICARAGUA AND GRENADA



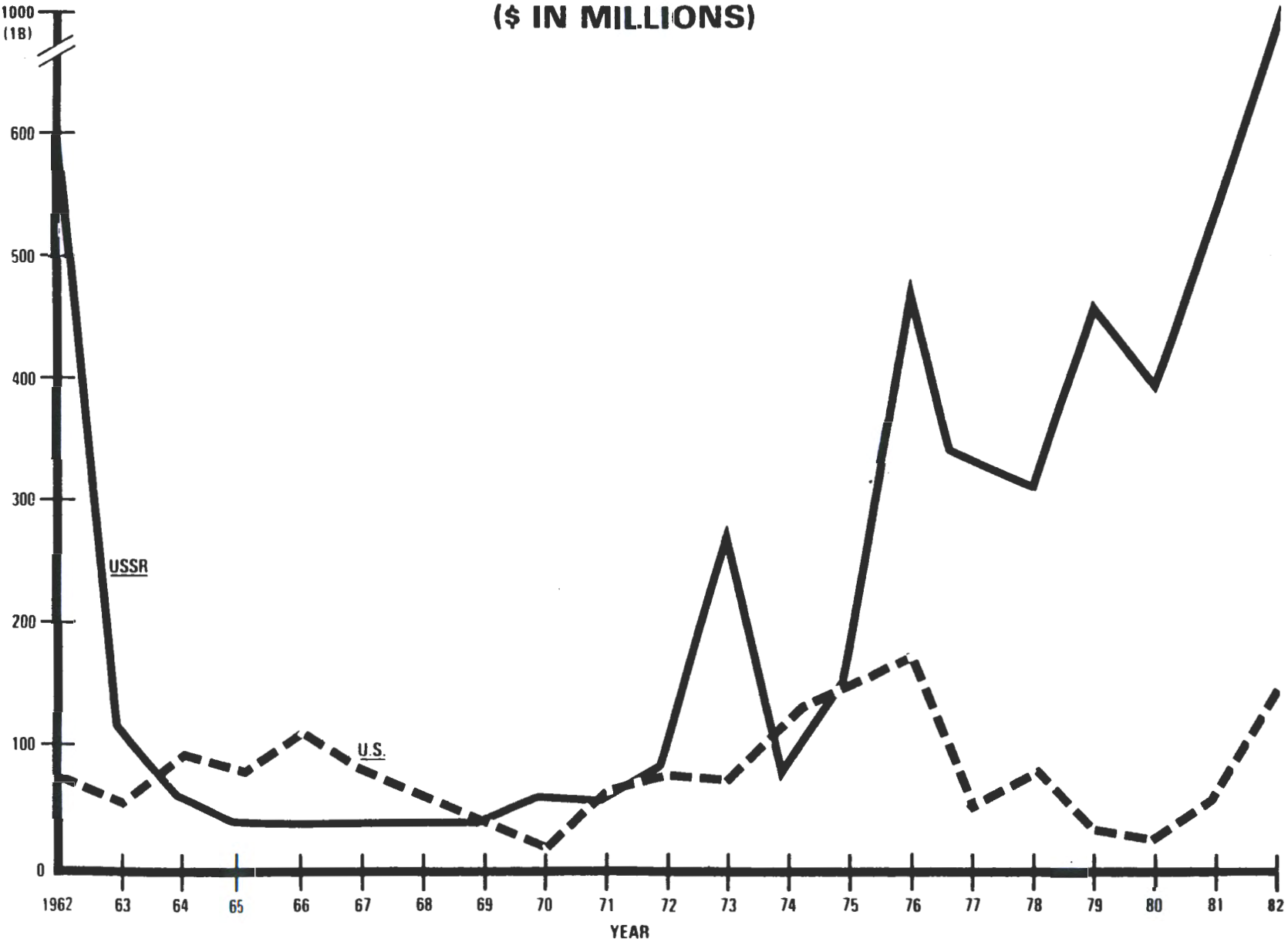
III. The Threat Posed by Soviet Expansionism

- Such communist expansion could lead to an extensive and permanent Soviet presence and an increased Soviet strategic capability in the region. This would create significant military consequences for the US:
 - It could place hostile forces and weapons systems within striking distance of targets in the US.
 - It could provide bases for use in covert operations against the US and our neighbors.
 - It could provide for prepositioning of Soviet equipment, supplies and ammunition in our hemisphere.
 - It could allow the Soviet Pacific and Atlantic fleets to operate near our shores without having to return to the USSR for maintenance.
 - It could threaten our Caribbean Sea Lines of Communication through which a large volume of our goods pass; thus endangering the economic well-being of our nation.
 - And finally, it could cause the US to divert scarce resources in manpower and materiel from other areas of the world to protect an area previously considered militarily secure.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE TO LATIN AMERICA (\$ IN MILLIONS)

MILLIONS OF
U.S. DOLLARS

1000
(1B)



The Jewish Horizon

VOL. II, NO. 43

JUNE 16, 1983/5 TAMMUZ 5743

O P I N I O N

Nicaragua's Treatment of Jews Displays Marxism's Ugliest Side

BY CONGRESSMAN JIM COURTER (R-NJ)

The fact that the Soviet Union is both anti-Zionist and anti-Semitic is not news to anyone. The Soviets give both financial and material support to Yasir Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Soviet foreign policy opposes Israel at every turn, the most recent example being opposition to a peaceful settlement in Lebanon. Soviet Jews are harassed and their rights denied on a routine basis, and anti-Semitic statements appear routinely in the Soviet press.

What is surprising, however, is the speed with which this anti-Semitism and anti-Zionism can spread, as if by osmosis, into a country that newly enters the Soviet sphere of influence. Nicaragua under the Sandinista government provides a case in point.

Shortly after the Sandinista government came to power, Nicaragua's tiny Jewish community, numbering about fifty people, was forced to leave the country. This event, and the circumstances under which it occurred, has been brought to light in a recent report by the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith (ADL).

JEWISH HARASSMENT

Forced expulsion was not the Sandinistas' modus operandi. Rather, the Jews of Nicaragua received threats and harassment to give them the message that they were no longer welcome in their own country.

The leader of the Jewish community, Abraham Gorn, was imprisoned for two weeks on the charge that he had stolen land. At age 70, he was forced to sweep streets during his confinement. Eventually the factory he owned and operated was confiscated and his bank account seized by the government.

Managua's synagogue, which, according to ADL, was firebombed by the Sandinistas shortly before Somoza's ouster, has now been confiscated by the government and turned into a social center for the Sandinista youth or-

ganization. The religious symbols which adorn its walls are covered with posters praising the revolution.

Despite assurances to ADL by the Nicaraguan foreign minister that the treatment of his country's Jewry would be investigated, no response was made. After a two-year wait, ADL made the facts known to the world.

LIKELY EXPLANATION

What prompts the Sandinistas to follow this policy?

The most likely explanation, and the one given by the now-exiled Nicaraguan Jews, is the strong link between the Sandinistas and the PLO, coupled with the fact that the Somoza regime got some of its arms from Israel.

The PLO-Sandinista connection is deep and long-standing. We know that the PLO and Libya have both provided arms to Nicaragua, because both have had their gun-running flights intercepted—the PLO's in Tunisia in 1979 and Libya's in Brazil in 1983. The Sandinistas acknowledge that they have been trained by the PLO in the Mideast, and that Sandinistas fought beside the PLO in Jordan during the "Black September" battles in September, 1970. Yasir Arafat, for his part, has spoken of PLO guerrillas serving in Nicaragua and El Salvador, helping in, among other tasks, instruction in the use of Soviet-bloc weapons.

So, perhaps the treatment of Nicaragua's Jews, and the wild anti-Semitic statements that have sometimes appeared in Nicaragua's press, represent a quid pro quo, or at least a fraternal gesture, from the Sandinistas to Yasir Arafat. The Sandinistas attitude is summed up in a slogan scrawled on the wall of the desecrated Managua synagogue: "Jews, Zionists, and Somoza—The Same Thing."

Thus we are once again shown the ugliest side of Marxism, where individuals are hurt not for actions they have taken, but because they were born into a class or group for which Communists in power have no liking.



House Republican Research Committee

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Executive Director

June 24, 1983

CENTRAL AMERICAN REFUGEES: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES FOR THE UNITED STATES

A Report by the Hon. E. Thomas Coleman
Chairman
Central American Working Group
and
House Republican Task Force on Foreign Policy

U.S. policy in Central America continues to be one of the most emotional and controversial issues in Congress. The debate to date has focused primarily on the security issues in question. However, I believe that the social and economic consequences of continued political deterioration in this region may be even more important. If communist governments come to power and persecute their domestic populations then we can expect to see a massive influx of refugees into the United States. Historical experience certainly bears this out. The cost, both in dollars and in social and economic terms, would be tremendous. Obviously, this issue warrants our concern and must be brought to the attention of the American people.

A QUESTION OF NUMBERS: HOW MANY REFUGEES?

In attempting to assess just how many refugees might eventually attempt to enter the United States, the Task Force has utilized a straightforward methodology which establishes data based upon past refugee trends*. The basis for these figures is fairly simple. If one looks at recent refugee trends, it is clear that the United States is almost invariably the preferred final destination. Furthermore, it appears that a general rule of thumb can be established regarding the percentage of a nation's population which in the final analysis ends up in the United States. For example, since Cuba fell to communist revolutionaries over a million Cubans have come to the United States. This represents over 10% of the Cuban population. One could use this as a baseline percentage, but a more conservative figure of 8% would seem to represent the normal refugee pattern (NRP). For

*Congressional Briefing Paper presented by
Ambassador-at-Large H. Eugene Douglas, U.S. Coordinator
for Refugee Affairs May 17, 1983.

example, the number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan is estimated at 2.5 million or approximately 16% of the total Afghanistan population. However, because of the varying proximity of the Central American countries to the United States, the NRP of 8% would appear the best measure of what might be expected. When this figure is applied to the present populations of the Central American nations, the potential results are staggering.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>8% Refugees</u> <u>to U.S.</u>	<u>10% Refugees</u> <u>to U.S.</u>
Costa Rica	2,400,000	192,000	240,000
El Salvador	4,700,000	370,000	470,000
Guatemala	7,500,000	600,000	750,000
Honduras	4,100,000	328,000	410,000
Nicaragua	2,600,000	200,000	260,000
Panama	2,000,000	160,000	200,000
Totals	23,300,000	1,850,000	2,330,000

As this table indicates, the refugees from these six countries could total upward toward 2.3 million people. If one takes into consideration the population of Mexico, a country which many analysts believe is already very vulnerable to leftist insurgency, then the numbers are even more imposing.

	<u>Population</u>	<u>8% Refugees</u> <u>to U.S.</u>	<u>10% Refugees</u> <u>to U.S.</u>
Mexico	67,000,000	5,360,000	6,700,000
Total	90,300,000	7,210,000	9,030,000

In the case of Mexico, these figures may themselves prove very conservative. There is no way of telling just how many people might try to cross the Mexico-Texas land bridge to flee communist persecution and oppression. As our present experience illustrates, the Rio Grande is hardly an imposing obstacle to determined people attempting to get into the United States. One can imagine that this determination will be greatly increased if political violence is the impetus for increased flows of Mexicans.

Thus if one takes a look at these figures a number of disturbing possibilities emerge. For example, if one looks only at El Salvador, the fall of that government and the entrenchment of a leftist government of the Cuban model would probably mean that 300,000 to 400,000 El Salvadorans might suddenly be attempting to gain entry to the United States. If one proceeds one step further and we look at the region as a whole, including Mexico, then the total figure becomes staggering, perhaps as high as 9 million people.

THE COST

A related question which arises if one tries to assess the potential impact of this kind of exodus is just how could our nation cope financially. Certainly, the American taxpayer would

The current work force of the United States is a little over 112 million Americans. With current unemployment running at approximately 11.2 million people or 10.1% of the workforce, any new influx of labor will have a significant effect on competition for jobs. The following table illustrate some possible consequences of additional laborers on the current U.S. unemployment rate.

<u>Country</u>	<u>8% Refugees</u>	<u>Current Un-employment Rate</u>	<u>Present Rate with Refugees added</u>
Costa Rica	192,000	10.1%	10.17%
El Salvador	370,000	10.1%	10.24%
Guatemala	600,000	10.1%	10.33%
Honduras	328,000	10.1%	10.22%
Nicaragua	200,000	10.1%	10.17%
Panama	160,000	10.1%	10.15%
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,850,000</u>	<u>10.1%</u>	<u>10.83%</u>
Mexico	5,360,000	10.1%	12.21%
<u>Total</u>	<u>7,210,000</u>	<u>10.1%</u>	<u>12.92%</u>

Unquestionably, the impact on the employment situation in the United States in the event of the complete collapse of even one of these Central American governments would be significant. A chain reaction would over time have a very dramatic effect on American unemployment. And if the conservative 8% NRP proved too low, as many observers argue it might be, then the impact could be even greater. If one uses the 10% refugee trend figure, then the the U.S. unemployment rate could go as high 13.5%.

Certain unemployment sectors would show even more dramatic increases as most of the new arrivals in the United States would have minimal skills, be poorly educated and speak little english. Job competiton in low skill service industries would be intense and the unemployment rate in these sectors would skyrocket since the impact of these new refugees on the entire job spectrum would be uneven. White collar jobs would be less vulnerable, but blue collar jobs would be under great pressure.

Geographically, the impact would also fall unevenly, with southern states receiving much higher numbers of refugees than other regions in the country. Indeed, these states would experience much higher unemployment rates than the rest of the nation.

inevitably be forced to bear the financial burden of paying for the upkeep of these refugees. What would the cost be? According to the Department of State, the average cost of providing for a refugee in the United States is between \$3,500 and \$4,500. This includes the cost of living, eating and medical expenses at the Federal and State level. The following table illustrates just how much money it would take to provide for refugees from each one of the Central American countries, as well as for the total including Mexico.

<u>Country</u>	<u>8% Refugees to U.S.</u>	<u>\$\$ Cost to U.S.</u>
Costa Rica	192,000	\$672,000,000
El Salvador	370,000	\$1,295,000,000
Guatemala	600,000	\$2,100,000,000
Honduras	328,000	\$1,148,000,000
Nicaragua	200,000	\$700,000,000
Panama	160,000	\$560,000,000
Total	1,850,000	\$6,475,000,000
Mexico	5,360,000	\$18,760,000,000
Combined Total	7,210,000	\$25,235,000,000

As one can see from these projections, the potential costs could be astronomical if even one of these nations does fall and normal refugee patterns are followed. And these figures do not cover ancillary costs which might be involved such as increased security, etc., which would be an inevitable addition. Using the conservative estimate of 8% NRP and the lower cost figure of \$3,500 per refugee, the potential price tag for the American taxpayer if just El Salvador fell to communist insurgents could well total over \$1 billion.

In the event that Mexico eventually fell to communist insurgents and was included in these calculations, then the number of potential refugees could be over 7 million with an estimated cost of over \$25 billion to the U.S. Treasury.

If one uses the higher estimates of 10% potential refugees and an average cost of \$4,500 per refugee, then the figures become even more astronomical. The number of potential refugees then approaches 9 million people with a possible cost of over \$40 billion, or approximately \$425.00 for every American taxpayer.

THE IMPACT ON THE AMERICAN JOB MARKET

The impact of a massive influx of refugees on the employment situation would also be dramatic, particularly in the unskilled labor positions where unemployment is already high.

CENTRAL AMERICAN PILOT PROJECT

Introduction:

The Central American Pilot Project is a privately funded effort to establish the potential economic impact and the probable security impact of further communist control of Central America. This project is necessary largely because the federal government has been unable to obtain a national consensus on the need to correct this perilous situation. Hence, with the freedom that private sponsorship gives the Pilot Project, we can expect to succeed.

Necessary Elements:

Independence of Action. It is important that this group not be viewed as a "shadow" organization to the Kissinger Commission. There are presently two conservative organizations trying to assure that the final recommendations by the Kissinger Commission do not soften the United States position in Central America. The Pilot Project must be conspicuously absent from the public limelight until it is ready to begin making news.

Credibility of Panel. The Pilot Project must assure that the people sent to Central America are above question in terms of their motivation. There will be serious questions raised about the sponsors' motives and these will translate to the panel if there is any form of linkage between their personal interests. The panel members' activities in the United States should be accompanied by proper documentation of their credentials and scholarly works.

Speed of Action. The Central American controversy is an old story. Many of the news bureaus have brought their correspondents home for El Salvador. The story is not "hot" unless there is activity such as the coup in Guatemala or a naval maneuver. The Washington papers and national organizations are now the principle conduits for all the news on Central America. This requires that we are prepared to make a strong and fast impact in the New York and Washington media and move on to other media centers before the dust settles.

Lasting Record. One of the principle objectives should be a lasting record of the panel's findings. The academic and research materials that are produced should serve as a means to establish a counterview to the impression fostered by the opposition. When editorial boards and writers are faced with hard facts and documentation they are far less likely to ignore our point of view. It is also important to recognize that those people who work outside the Washington/New York media establishment are always receptive to concise writing aids such as well written reports on specific aspects of an international crisis.

Media Plan:

Short Range Goals.

- * Immediate national recognition of the panel's findings upon return.
- * Topical news coverage in the first 72 hours on the electronic news media.
- * Establishment of name recognition of the panel and its members as quickly as possible.

Long Range Goals.

- * Development of well written special features for distribution to special media outlets.
- * Media tours in several regional media centers.
- * Development of source bank for future stories and media contacts.

Media Schedule

Day 1.

10:00 a.m. News conference at the Organization of American States Building for all national and local news organizations. (List 1)

Early morning distribution of special articles to the special audience publications.

Offices or hotel rooms are made available for one-on-one interviews following news conference.

2:00 p.m. Special press availability for wire service reporters only. This would include list 2.

At this time the panel would be divided. The optimum would be that at least two people, one political and one economic would depart for New York.

Day 2 (New York Team).

7:00 a.m. "Good Morning America", ABC, with David Hartman

10:00 a.m. Editorial board meeting with the Wall Street Journal. (List 4)

12:00 p.m. Luncheon with the foreign desk editor of the New York Times. (List 4)

Afternoon meeting with editors of the Readers Digest to submit articles and photographs for consideration.

New York team returns to Washington.

Day 2 (Washington Team).

7:00 a.m. CBS Morning News with Diana Sawyer.

10:00 a.m. Editorial board meeting with USA TODAY.

12:00 p.m. Luncheon with Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post.

Afternoon interview with CNN, (Take Two or 15 minutes live segment).

Team should rest for balance of the evening and be prepared for evening program.

12:00 a.m. Larry King show, Mutual Broadcasting (1:00 p.m. likely finish but King has option to hold people over until 4:00 a.m.)

Day 3.

11:00 a.m. Full panel meets to discuss articles and impact.

1:00 p.m. Taping of "It's Your Business" at U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

2:00 p.m. Special editorial meeting with editors of Nations Business and Washington Report.

4:00 p.m. Meeting with editorial board at U.S. News and World Report. (List 4)

Day 4.

10:00 a.m. Meeting with editors of American Legion to present article and background materials for next issue.

2:00 p.m. Meeting with editorial board of Washington Times, billed primarily as economic view of the crisis.

12:00 p.m. Luncheon with conservative columnists and publication representatives at the National Press Club.
(List 3)

Day 3.

Main core begins media tour of regional media centers while three man group stays in Washington for final day and weekend.

Traveling Panel Group:

Day 4.

Fly to Los Angeles on 4th day evening.

Day 5 (Los Angeles).

10:00 a.m. Editorial board meeting with Los Angeles Times.

12:00 p.m. Luncheon presentation before the Press Club of Los Angeles.

2:00 p.m. Meeting with NBC bureau chief - to discuss NBC doing a story on the regional impact of the crisis on California and the Southwest.

In this interview panel members would introduce the concept of draining the Nations' "leadership" and the destruction of counter-revolutionary forces. As well as Mexico/NATO realignment.

Washington Panel Group:

Day 5 (Washington, D.C.).

10:00 a.m. Presentation at the Foreign Press Center in National Press Building (List 5)

(This should establish panel members' credibility with major foreign news organizations. American correspondents outside the U.S. do read local copy)

1:00 p.m. Presentation to the V.F.W.'s editors of an article that addresses the critical security and economic nature of the crisis in Central America.

5:00 p.m. Go to WETA studios for taping of "MacNeil/-Lehrer".

Day 6.

Should be a rest day with panel members catching up on sleep and fleshing out details of future background information.

Day 7 (If a Sunday).

Should be given over to the Washington talk shows. The priority list follows:

ABC "This week with David Brinkley"
CBS "Face the Nation"
NBC "Meet the Press"

This week's activities should result in the following:

1. Basic coverage of statements at Washington news conference in Southwestern, Southeastern and national news outlets.

2. Extensive wire service stories for broad national distribution to small and medium size news papers, rip and read radio news stations and general raising of interest of national organizations' editors.
3. National exposure on network news programs.
4. Substantial audience reach in blue-collar and middle-class America through "Larry King" and network news.
5. Broad recognition in the business community through Wall Street Journal and Nation's Business.
6. Development of a strong source bank for journalists.

Media Tour:

Following the Washington/Los Angeles/New York effort at least two and hopefully three members of the panel can complete two to three day schedules in the top markets.

The media markets which we would recommend covering are as follows in this order:

- * Washington (see earlier schedule)
 - * New York (see earlier schedule)
 - * Los Angeles (see earlier schedule)
1. San Francisco, CA (#5 market)
 2. Dallas - Ft. Worth, Texas (#10 market)
 3. Houston, Texas (#12 market)
 4. Chicago, Illinois (#3 market)
 5. Detroit, Michigan (#7 market)
 6. Cleveland, Ohio (#9 market)
 7. Pittsburgh, PA (#11 market)
 8. Philadelphia, PA (#4 market)

The number of markets covered will be directly related to the cost of travel. The sooner the reservations and arrangements are made the more markets we can cover.

If the list must be shortened, cities 4 and 5, as well as cities 9 and 10, could be combined leaving 6 stops on the media tour.

Market analyses for all above-listed cities are attached.

List # 1

ABC - TV, Barry Dunsmore
Associated Press, R. Gregory Nokes
Associated Press Radio, Mark Knoller
Atlantic Standard Publishing, Carl Knuemann
Baltimore Sun, Henry Trewhitt
Boston Globe, William Beecher
Business Week, Boyd France
Cable News Network, Dennis Trout
Chicago Sun Times, Patrick Oster
Chicago Tribune, John MacLean
Christian Science Monitor, Dan Southerland
CBS - TV, Robert Pierpoint
Commodity News Service, Inc., Linda Norman
Congressional Quarterly, John Felton
Copley News Service, Ed Pritna
Cox Broadcasting, Mal Johnson
Daily Telegraph, Richard Beestron
Defense & Foreign Affairs Pub., David Harvey
Defense Monitor, Richard W. Fieldhouse
Defense Weekly, Jacob B. Goodwin
Des Moines Register, James Risser
Detroit News, Garry Shuster
Economist, Edmund Fawcett
Field Newspaper Syndicate, Cord Myer
Gannett Newspapers, William Ringle
Hearst Newspapers, John Wallach
Human Events, John Hemenway
Independent TV News Association, Tom Giusto
International Herald Tribune, Fred Farris
Knight Ridder Newspapers, James McCartney
Los Angeles Times, Oswald Johnston
MacNeil-Lehrer Report, Patricia Ellis
McGraw-Hill Publications, Boyd France
Minneapolis Tribune, Alan McConagha
Mutual Broadcasting, Jim Slade
National Black Network, Tamu White
NBC - TV Marvin Kalb
National Public Radio, William Buzenberg
Nation's Business Magazine, Grover Heiman
New Republic Magazine, Morton Knodracke
Newsday, James Klurfeld
Newsweek, Christopher Ma
New York Daily News, Lars-Erik Nelson
New York Post, Niles Lathem
New York Times, Bernard Gwertzman
Radio Free Europe, Costantin Alexandroaie
Reuters, Bob Horton
RKO General Broadcasting, Clifford Evans
St. Louis Dispatch, Tom Ottenad
Scripps-Howard Newspapers, Richard Boyce
Sheraton Broadcasting Phyllis Crocket
Time Magazine, Gregory Wierzynski
Toronto Globe & Mail, Lawrence Martin
Toronto Star, Joe Hall
United Press International, James Anderson
United Press Audio, Thomas Foty
United Press Internatioanl Photos, Hugo Wessels

List #1 continued

UPITN, Paul Sisco
U.S. News and World Report, Dennis Mullen
Voice of America, David Gollust
Wall Street Journal, Karen Elliot House
Washington Post, Donald Oberdorfer

Local organizations

WJLA-TV (ABC), Don Smith
WDVM-TV (CBS), Betty Endicott
WRC-TV (NBC), David Nuell
WTTG-TV (MM), Sonny Asselin

Special Arrangements

An announcement press release will be distributed
to:

National Press Club news racks
State Department offices of news organizations
sent to Bureaus of southeastern and southwestern
news organizations

AP - Day Book will carry information
UPI - Calendar will carry information

List #2

Wire and copy service organizations:

Associated Press
United Press International
New York Times News Service
Dow Jones News Services
Christian Science Monitor and Photo Service
Copley News Service
Independent Newspaper Alliance
Gannett News Service

With special invitations for editors of following
to choose a columnist for representation;

Newspaper Enterprises Association (Scripps-Howard)
United Features Syndicate
King Features
Field Newspaper Syndicate
Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate

List # 3

George F. Will
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Patrick Buchanan
1017 Saviile Lane
McLean, Virginia 22101

Richard Viguerie, Publisher
Conservative Digest
7777 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, Virginia 22043

James J. Kilpatrick
White Walnut Hill
Woodville, Virginia 22749

John D. Lofton, Editor
Conservative Digest
7777 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, Virginia, 22043

Robert Novak
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

William Safire
New York Times
1000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Hugh Sidey
TIME
888 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Thomas Winter
Human Events
422 First Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Alan Ryskin
Human Events
422 First Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

James L. Martin
New Right Report
7777 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, Virginia 22043

Kevin Phillips
American Political Report
4720 Montgomery Avenue
Bethesda, Maryland 20814

Paul Harvey
WLS-TV
190 N. State Street
Chicago, Illinois 60601

Rowland Evans
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Bob Aaron
Washington Report
U.S. Chamber of Commerce
1615 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20062

Bill Barnhill
American News Service
P.O. Box 176
Shepherdstown, WVA 25443

Larry Butler & Company
Communications Specialists
8417 Fenwood Drive
Springfield, Virginia 22152

M. Stanton Evans
600 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.
Suite 207
Washington, D.C. 20003

Reed Irvine
Accuracy in Media
777 14th Street
Washington, D.C. 20005

Jeffrey Hart
National Review
150 East 35th Street
New York, New York 10016

William F. Buckley
National Review
150 East 35th Street
New York, New York 10016

Victor Lasky
700 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Ronald Pearson
Phillips Publishing, Inc.
7315 Wisconsin Avenue
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

List # 3 continued

Edith K. Roosevelt
1661 Crescent Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Jeffrey St. John
Cleft Oak
Randolph, Virginia 23962

Nick Thimmesch
6301 Broadbranch Road
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015

Ralph de Toledano (Copley)
825 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Frank Van der Linden Sacramento Union
5312 Blackistone Road
Washington, D.C. 20016

Paul Hayworth
Tribune Review
Cabin Hill Drive
Greenburg, Pennsylvania 15601

John Kurzweil, Editor
Policy Digest
513 C Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Curtis Wilkie
Boston Globe
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Georgie Anne Geyer (L.A. Times)
800 25th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Anne Crutcher
Washington Times
3600 New York Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20071

Mary Thorton
Washington Post
1150 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20071

List # 4

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Editorial Page Editor:

Max Frankel (212) 556-1875

Editorial Board:

David Anderson
Philip Boffey
Mary Cantwell
Robert Curvin
Soma Golden
Aida Louise Huxtable
Robert Kleiman
John Mackenzie
Karl Meyer
Peter Passell ,
Hugh Price
Jack Rosenthal
Roger Starr

Address:

The New York Times
229 West 43rd Street
New York, NY 10036

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Editor & Editorial Page Editor:

Robert Bartley (212) 285-5473

Editorial Board:

George Melloan
Seth Lipsky
Thomas Bray
Susan Garment (Washington)
James Adams
Susan Lee
Adam Meyerson
William Kusewicz

Address:

The Wall Street Journal
22 Cortland Street
New York, NY 10007

U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT

Executive Editor:

Ben Phlegar 861-2000

Editorial Board:

None

Address:

U.S. News & World Report
2300 N Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037

WASHINGTON-BASED FOREIGN TV REPRESENTATIVES

List A

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION, RADIO-CANADA 638-3286
566 NPB, Washington DC 20045
ST. PIERRE, Raymond (French Network)
SCHLESINGER, Joe (English Network)

FRENCH BROADCASTING SYSTEM (TF-1) 342-0295
CFS Square, 1101 30th St. NW, Washington DC 20007
SAINT-PAUL, Gerard (Bu Ch)

FRENCH BROADCASTING SYSTEM (ANTENNE 2) 833-1818
2233 Wisconsin Ave. NW, White 322, Washington DC 20007
LOR, Edouard (Bu Ch)

WEST GERMAN RADIO AND TELEVISION (ARD), CHANNEL 1 298-6535
3132 M St. NW, Washington DC 20007
PLEITGEN, Fritz (Bu Ch and Ch TV Corr)

WEST GERMAN TELEVISION (ZDF), CHANNEL 2 333-3909
1077 31st St. NW, Washington DC 20007
KRONZUCKER, Dieter (Bu Ch and Ch Corr)

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION 223-2050
2020 M St. NW, Room 306, Washington DC 20036
BELL, Martin (TV Corr)

INDEPENDENT TELEVISION NEWS OF LONDON 429-9080
1705 DeSales St. NW, Washington DC 20036
SUCHET, John (Bu Ch)

ASAHI TV - JAPAN 347-2933
277 NPB, Washington DC 20045
KODAKA, Satoshi

FUJI TV - JAPAN 347-6070
626 NPB, Washington DC 20045
TORII, Keiichi

JAPAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION (NHK) 393-1076
374 NPB, Washington, D.C. 20045
IWASAKI, Toshio (Bu Ch)

CHANNEL 13 - MEXICO 638-5771
888 NPB, Washington DC 20045
FERREIRA, Juan
SOLER, Montserrat

TELEVISA - MEXICO 364-8332
SANCHEZ, Yolanda
3601 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington DC 20008