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MALCOLM W. ATER President

1500 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

PEACE FOR OUR NATION

The title, PEACE FOR OUR NATION, fills the top one-fifth of page. It is in heavy outlined letters for coloring differently from the background. The campesino couple featured in the get-out-the-vote brochure are seen in the living room of their modest home listening to a radio. The furniture is simple and on the table near the radio is a crucifix that catches the eye.

VOICE FROM RADIO: (In this opening statement on amnesty we will carry

only an excerpt from the official statement declaring amnesty for the

revolutionaries)

PABLO: Let us pray that this message will reach the minds and hearts of

all the people.

MARIA: Yes, Pablo, and lead our country to peace through brotherhood.

Page 2 Front Inside Cover

On this page we will carry the official declaration of amnesty. It will be printed on a large scroll with yellow background.

Page 3

Panel 1. This is a wide scene similar to the cover drawing but from a different angle. Pablo is on his feet and is turning off the radio (Click).

INTRODUCTORY CAPTION: The decree issued by the government of E1

Salvador granting amnesty to revolutionaries is a milestone in our country's

search for peace. It should be a matter of serious thought for every patriot

anxious to see an end to strife and turmoil...

MARIA: Do you think the guerrillas will accept the amnesty offer?

PABLO: Why not, Maria? They have nothing to gain by prolonging the struggle

and much to gain by ending it.

Page 3 Continued

Panel 2. Pablo is about to answer a knock at the door, Maria is speaking.

MARIA: I hope the people won't harass them when they turn themselves in.

We've seen much too much bloodshed already!

DOOR: Knock, knock!

Panel 3. Pablo is seen with his back to the reader facing Ricardo, another campesino about his age, and a young lady about 18 years old. Both have serious expressions.

RICARDO: Hi, Pablo. Ana and I have been listening to the radio news about

amnesty.

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ANA: We don't understand, sir. Can you explain it?

PABLO: Please come in.

Panel 4. Maria is going out of room in the background. Ricardo and Ana are seated. Pablo stands before them as he talks.

PABLO: Amnesty means to forget...and to forget means to forgive!

That is the key word: FORGIVE.

Panel 5. Ricardo leans forward on his chair and gestures pleadingly. He has a serious look.

RICARDO: But Pablo, you know that my son Jose went over to the guerrilla

side. When he turns himself in I'm afraid they'll shoot him or put him in

prison.

Page 4

Panel I. A close-up of Pablo who also sits.

PABLO: No, my friend. The government's offer of amnesty is clear: Nobody who surrenders

and turns himself in will be punished!

Panel 2. Ricardo gestures toward Ana as he talks to Pablo. Ana has worried look.

ANA: Well, I'm worried about Jose. I'm afraid!

<u>RICARDO</u>: As you know, Pablo, Ana here, and my son Jose were engaged to marry when he joined the revolutionaries.

Panel 3. Maria enters the room with coffee on a tray and approaching Ricardo. Pablo replies.

PABLO: I know...and I remember him as a young man concerned about our

country's long history of oppression and disregard for human rights.

Panel 4. A close-up of Ricardo with serious look. He holds coffee out in front of him as he talks.

RICARDO: But his big mistake was thinking that violence was the solution

to the problem rather than working through the democratic process.

Page 5

Panel I. This picture features Ana in a fairly close-up. She holds a cup of coffee now and Maria has joined the group and is seated.

ANA: At the time, Jose really thought he was right in joining the revolutionaries.

But he's done some awful things as a guerrilla. I know...

Panel 2. This is a nighttime flashback scene in semi-darkness with Ana and Jose sitting on a big rock holding hands.

CAPTION: "One week-end recently he slipped away from his Unit and came

to see me. He confessed to a lot of things he was ashamed of ...

Page 5 Continued

Panel 3. This is a wide montage with three scenes taking up bottom two-thirds of page. The scenes show 1) A bridge being destroyed by guerrillas; 2) A crumbled transmission tower for power lines and on road nearby is a burning bus; and 3) A big field of ready-to-harvest wheat burning out of control.

lst CAPTION: "He told me of bombing bridges...

2nd CAPTION: "Blowing up transmission towers and burning buses...

3rd CAPTION: " And destroying food crops...

CAPTION ACROSS BOTTOM OF PAGE: "Jose knows now that what he did

was wrong because it only hurt the people."

Page 6

Panel 1. Ana talks as the three are seated. Maria has reentered the room and Ricardo takes a cup of coffee from a tray she holds before him.

ANA: He's ashamed of his part in all that sabotage. He admitted it. He

said he'd like to HELP El Salvador--not HURT it!

Panel 2. Pablo now takes a cup of coffee from the tray held by Maria. Only the two are seen in a semi-closeup.

PABLO: Well, the best way he can help now is to turn himself in, surrender

his gun and come home for a new life.

Panel 3. A different angle featuring Ana, looking serious.

ANA: But will he be safe? The people have suffered. They're mad!

Panel 4. Ricardo is featured and gestures with oper palms.

<u>RICARDO:</u> 'm mad, too. Ana...but is his father I'm willing to forgive Jose if only he'll surrender.

Panel 5. A view of all the group, seated and looking relaxed.

<u>PABLO</u>: Yes. Riacrdo you must welcome his return. Everyone must accept all the revolutionaries when they put down their arms... Page 7

Panel 1. This is a wide biblical flashback scene showing the prodigal son returning to his father's home. Over his shoulder is a knapsack tied to the end of a long stick. His father smiles and hold out open palms to greet his son. But at one side of the panel and in background is the other son who has a doubting look.

CAPTION: "Like the prodigal son in the bible who was welcomed back

by his father, we must welcome back our own sons and brothers...with

forgiveness!"

Panel 2. This is a fairly close shot of Ana now standing near the radio and reaching for the crucifix.

ANA: But I want Jose to have a future, senor, a future with me in our

country at peace. That is my prayer!

Panel 3. Maria cradles the crucifix as she looks up at Pablo with tear-filled eyes. Pablo has his arm around her waist and looks at her assuringly as he speaks.

PABLO: Your prayer can be answered, Ana. Amnesty offers an opportunity

for all the people--not just the revolutionaries--to know the real meaning

of peace...

Panel 4. This is a desolate looking area showing an abandoned small factory that has been mostly destroyed by fire and bombs.

CAPTION: "There is much to be done. Factories have been destroyed

causing thousands of workers to lose their jobs and be deprived of necessities..."

Panel 5. This is a wide scene showing emaciated little children in a typical pueblo street. Perhaps a few older citizens are shown also.

CLOSING CAPTION ACROSS PAGE BENEATH PANEL: There is hunger

throughout our land...and innocent children are the victims. They must

be fed!"

Page 8

Panel 1. A view of all four seated as the conversations continue. Pablo is highlighted as he talks.

PABLO: How different it all will be when the revolutionaries let our land

return to peace, for they, too, can help in the reconstruction...

Panel 2. A close-up of Pablo continuing to talk. No others are in view.

PABLO: Young men like Jose will have jobs and be able to plan their lives

and be masters of their fate instead of hiding like bandits with no future...

Panel 3. This is a big montage made up of five illustrations appropriate for the captions. A spirit of enthusiasm and lots of action prevails through all the illustrations where construction is underway. Workers in close-up are happy. In the land reform scene (subcaption 5), a picture similar to that on the cover of the get-out-the vote brochure showing a young campesino and his family.

OVERHEAD CAPTION ABOVE PANEL: "With our land at peace, many tens

of thousands of jobs will be created...

SUB-CAPTION 1: "...building factories

SUB-CAPTION 2: "...extending electric power lines to remote areas

SUB-CAPTION 3: "... constructing and repairing roads and bridges

SUB-CAPTION 4: "...building schools and hospitals

SUB-CAPTION 5: "...and advancing the land reform program that will help

thousands of campesinos to own the land they work!"

Page 9

Panel 1. Ana and Pablo are featured in this dialogue.

ANA: It's a beautiful dream, senor. If only--

PABLO: It's more than a dream, Ana. It can be a reality with the coming

of peace!

Panel 2. Ana half-smiles as she gets a thought.

<u>ANA</u>: And what about tourists? I remember as a little girl there were lots of foreigners coming to El Salvador for vacations. I don't see them now. PABLO: You will again, Ana...

Panel 3. This is a big panel containing three montage pictures showing El Salvador attractions. In the first picture we see tourists looking out over an inspiring mountain scene from a fenced off vantage point; in the second we look down a beautiful seemingly endless ocean beach with a few sun bathers in evidence, and in the last picture a couple of native women show their wares to a couple who obviously are foreigners. This is an outdoor market scene typical of the country.

OPENING CAPTION: "Our country is blessed with countless attractions...

SUB-CAPTION 1: "...Breathtaking mountain scenes probably unmatched

anywhere

SUB-CAPTION 2: "...Beautiful beaches on the Pacific Ocean

SUB-CAPTION 3: "...and an ideal climate with friendly people ready to share

the natural blessings of our country with vacationers."

CLOSING CAPTION BENEATH PANEL: " Today these attractions are shunned

by foreign visitors. With normal tourist trade, thousands of jobs can be re-

stored and countless new ones created!"

Page 10

Panel 1. Ricardo is featured along with Maria in this semi-distant shot of the group.

RICARDO: When we stop to think how great our country can be with peace, we have to realize the importance of getting the amnesty message to every person in El Salvador.

MARIA: And how much it will mean to all when the guerrillas turn themselves in. Panel 2. Pablo and some of the others are seen but with Ricardo the first speaker.

<u>RICARDO</u>: And I believe the guerrillas will turn themselves in when they know none of their rights as citizens will be taken away.

Panel 3. Pablo in a close-up alone.

<u>PABLO</u>: The amnesty decree is clear. (Here we will quote the specific reference regarding restoration of rights)

Panel 4. A distant view of the group.

<u>PABLO</u>: That means that Jose and all the others will have the right to vote and work for the party of their choice the same as other citizens.

Panel 5. Ana beams as she questions Pablo.

ANA: And maybe he can even run for political office. Right?

PABLO: Yes, Ana, run for office in free elections. Remember the election

held in March of 1982 during which we voted for a Constituent Assembly?

Page 11

Panel 1. This is a wide scene taking up top one-half of page. In it we see a long line of voters, two abreast moving up toward ballot box in an outdoor shot. Perhaps in an inset we see a young man dropping his ballot into a box.

OPENING CAPTION: 'That was truly a free election with all parties invited

to participate and all citizens urged to vote...

CLOSING CAPTION: "... More than one million voters went to the polls

in a display of democracy seldom matched anywhere. The people showed

that they want democracy...and peace!

Page 11 Continued

Panel 2. A semi-distant shot from a different angle.

<u>RICARDO</u>: But some parties did not join in the voting. Do you think the**y** will now that amnesty has been granted?

Panel 3. This is a close-up of Pablo.

<u>PABLO</u>: I expect all those parties whose real concern is the welfare of the people of El Salvador to participate. Those whose selfish interests are tied to a foreign ideology might not.

Page 12

Panel 1. This is a wide scene, distant shot showing the group.

MARIA: Why would they refuse? Because they know they can't win at the polls?

<u>PABLO</u>: Right, Maria. There are really very few extremists preaching Castro Marxism in the country...but they are the trouble makers. Their only strength is in their ability to bring grief to others.

Panel 2. Ricardo has a scowl on his face as he holds his hands out before him.

<u>RICARDO:</u> El Salvador could never accept communism. We are a religious people. Atheistic communism is contrary to everything we believe in. Panel 3. Pablo is in a serious pose as he talks.

> <u>PABLO</u>: Nevertheless, Ricardo, all parties, including the communists, will be invited to participate. That, my friend, is a real demonstration of democracy.

Page 12 Continued

Panel 4. Ricardo seems to be thinking out loud as he responds to Pablo.

<u>RICARDO</u>: Yes, and the amnesty decree is very fair. Every man has a chance to make a new start with a clean record.

Panel 5. Anahas a wistful look as attention focuses on her.

ANA: Well, I hoperakes advantage of this chance and comes home ... soon!

Page 13

Panel 1. Pablo is in a semi-close-up directing his response to Ana.

<u>PABLO</u>: The choice is his, Ana. We know he loves his country, but has he become a victim of communist brainwashing? That is the question.

Panel 2. Ana stands at window looking out.

ANA: Where will the guerrillas surrender? Will they be guaranteed safety?

Panel 3. Pablo now stands near Ana and together they look out the window casually.

PABLO: Yes, Ana...by the church...

Panel 4. This is a picture of Bishop Rivera y Damas addressing congregation with several microphones before him.

<u>CAPTION:</u> "Bishop Rivera y Damas has accepted the role of intermediary for the church..."

BISHOP: (The Eishop will make a statement on why the church is involved.

Panel 5. This is a different view of the Bishop speaking.

BISHOP: (In this balloon the Bishop will be explaining the Church's role.)

Page 14

Panel 1. Pablo smiles as he now talks with the others.

<u>PABLO</u>: I've got an idea, Ricardo. Why don't you and Ana walk over to the Church and talk with the padre?

Panel 2. Ricardo and Ana smile as they go toward the door.

RICARDO: Great idea! ANA: Let's go!

Panel 3. From a rear view we see Ricardo and Ana walking up a little incline toward a church ahead of them. A cross on the steeple is prominent.

NO BALLOONS

Panel 4. At the church door Ricardo and Ana are greeted by the padre who has seen them coming.

RICARDO: Greetings, padre. We have some questions about the govern-

ment's offer of amnesty.

PADRE: Glad to help!

Panel 5. The three are now walking through the empty chapel. A large crucifix is seen ahead of them.

RICARDO: As you know, Padre, my son Jose went over to the guerrillas

more than a year ago.

PADRE: Yes, I remember him well. And Ana, weren't you and Jose engaged

to marry?

Panel 1. The three are now standing near the altar. The riest faces Ricardo and Ana.

<u>ANA</u>: Yes, and Ricardo and I are anxious to find out how they go about surrendering.

<u>PADRE</u>: We receive them at the church and have them turn over their weapons...

Panel 2. The padre half-smiles as he talks with Ricardo and Ana.

<u>PADRE:</u> I've had a telephone call from someone identifying himself as a guerrilla. He gave no name but asked how he would go about surrendering.

Panel 3. Padre is seen from a different angle explaining his role with the church in serving as intermediary.

<u>PADRE:</u> I told him etc. (This will be an explanation of the surrendering of weapons etc.). If appropriate it will be a flashback with the padre's narrative in a caption rather than a balloon.

Panel 4. This will be another view of the priest explaining the surrender procedure.

PADRE: This is the wind-up of the priest's explanation of how the

guerrillas can surrender.

Panel 5. The padre starts toward back to respond to to a loud knock at the back door. Ricardo and Ana stand near altar.

SOUND FROM BACK DOOR: KNOCK, KNOCK!

PADRE : Who could that be at the back door? I'll go and check.

Panel 1. Jose, about 21 or 22 years old is at door holding his gun out before him as the priest reaches for it. Jose looks serious, perhaps ashamed, and without a smile. Padre is smiling as he greets Jose.

JOSE: Padre!

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PADRE: Jose! Your timing is perfect. There are some people who you'll

be glad to see!

Panel 2. Ricardo is shaking hands with his son. Both smile, especially Ricardo, as they are reunited.

RICARDO: Welcome home, my son. Welcome!

Panel 3. Now Ana leans her head on Jose's chest as they greet with a hug.

ANA: I was sure you'd come back to us, Jose. I was sure!

JOSE: I had no choice, Ana. I love my country!

Panel 4. Ana is still in Jose's embrace. The padre and Ricardo both smile. Jose is facing reader as he talks.

RICARDO: There is much to be done for our people, I can help. And I will

help...as a free man and good citizen living in a democracy!

June 6, 1983

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Mr. George Fauriol Center for Strategic and International Studies 1800 K Street, N. V. Mashington, DC 20006

Dear Mr. Fauriol:

Enclosed is a script designed to serve in the production of a 16-page picture story brochure for El Salvador's amnesty program. You will see from the script, <u>PEACE FOP OUR</u> <u>NATION</u>, that it is a little off target in places since it vas written before the amnesty law was passed and some revisions will be necessary if it is to be turned into the Government's formal appeal both to the guerrillas and the masses.

Embassador Rivas-Gallont, with whom I vorked in the election of the Constituent Assembly, has shown the script to President Magana and his lides and they would like to see the brochure produced but simply do not have the funds. I am enclosing a letter from the Ambassador to that effect with the suggestion that I seek fund as from some source in terested in helping to make the amnesty offer effective.

For 200, 700 copies printed in four colors and delivered f.o.b. Consumator the total cost is 532, 335. A sponsor will have the right to make approvals of the soriation provides and proofs of the color separations, thus making the brochure strictly custom designed and approved through every stept.

The S-page brochure for the get-out-the-vote campaign last vear vas trunted on us esprint in four colors. I do not have a color copy on hand so " am enclosing a black and white vertex sample to illustrate the treatment of story and ert. I am also enclosing a sample brochure printed in four colors--a job unrelated to the TI salvador projects to illustrate the format for the gronosed script's production.

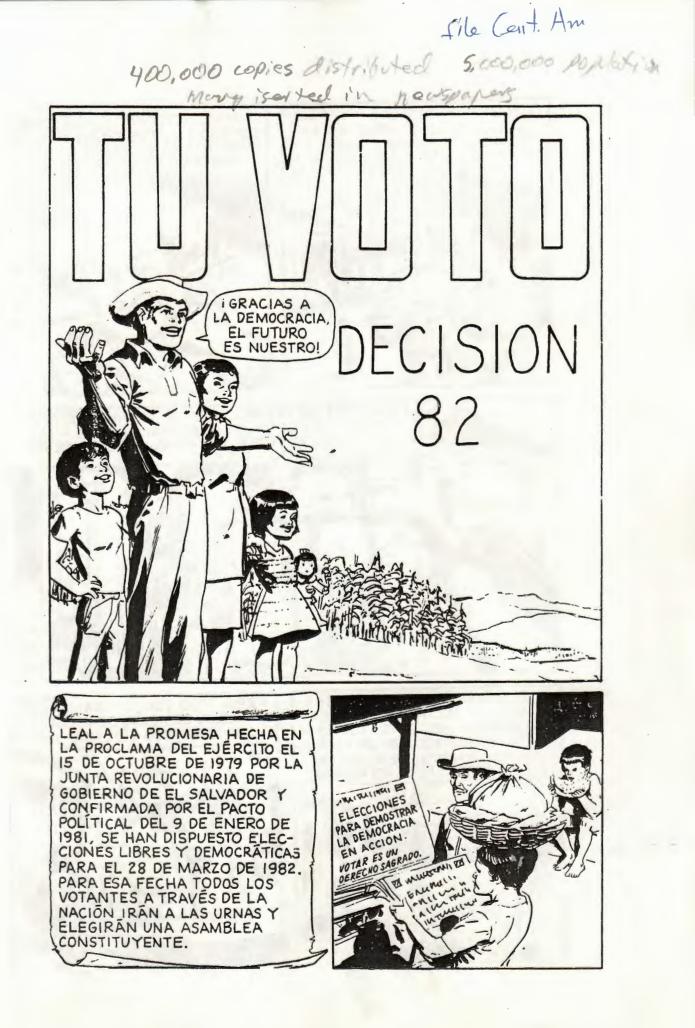
Mease give me a call. I hope we can somehow find funcing and work together toroagn A mbassador Rivas-Gallont in the production of PEACE FC? CUR NATION.

incerely,

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las A:bj Enclosures

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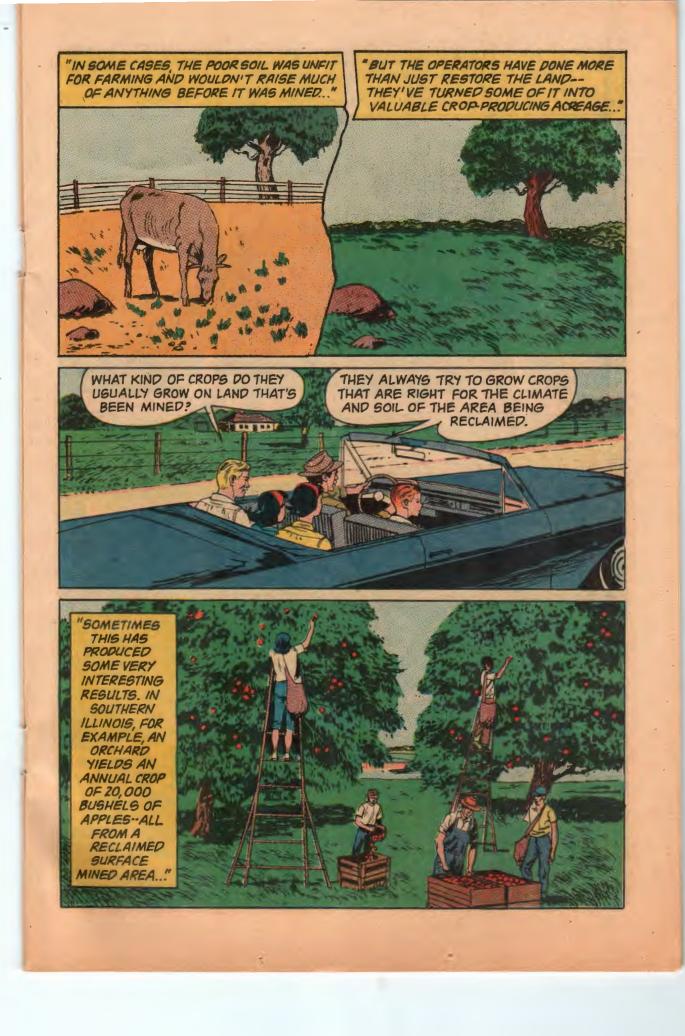


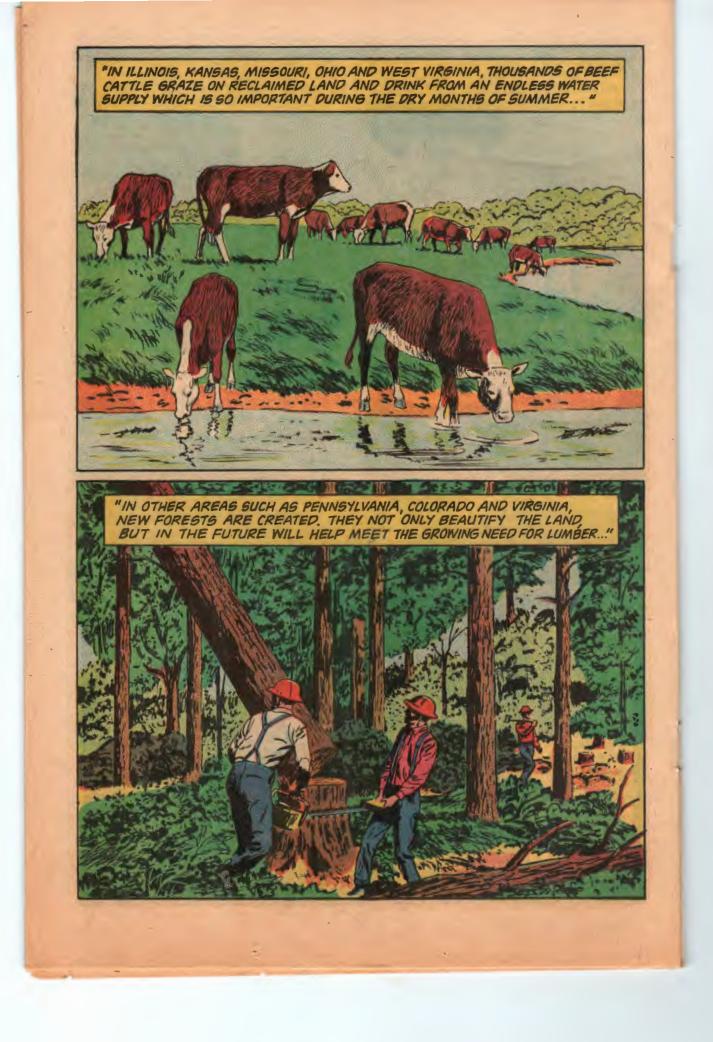








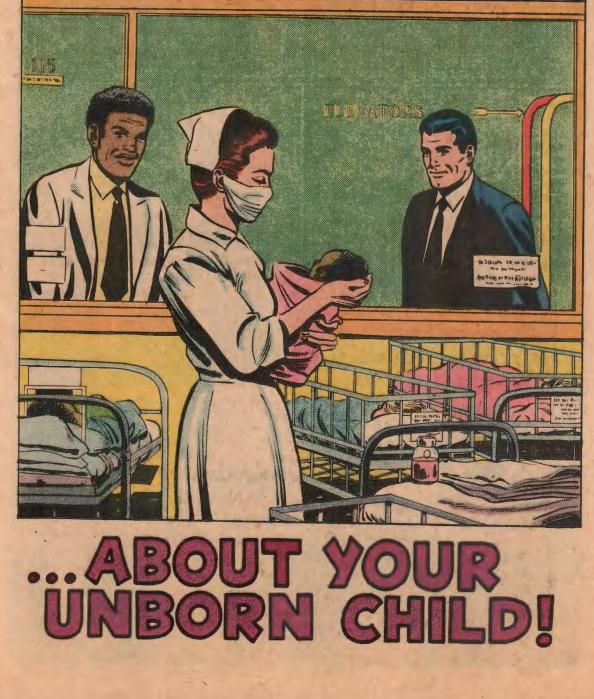








REX MORGAN, M.D. TALKS...



Department of the Treasury Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

Dear Reader:

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is sponsoring this booklet to tell you that drinking during pregnancy can threaten the health of unborn children.

The unborn child gets its nourishment from the mother. What she eats or drinks, the infant shares - - including alcoholic beverages. Research has shown that women who drink heavily during pregnancy risk giving birth to infants who suffer from a variety of physical and/or mental defects, a condition known generally as "Fetal Alcohol Syndrome."

How much alcohol does it take to trigger defects in a developing infant? No one knows for sure, and more research is needed.

We do know that - - unlike some other types of birth defects - - the Fetal Alcohol Syndrome can be prevented. If you are pregnant, get good prenatal care, and get advice from your doctor or other health care professional on drinking during pregnancy.

THINK FIRST OF YOUR UNBORN CHILD!



Sincerely,

Director Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

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Printed in U.S.A.

















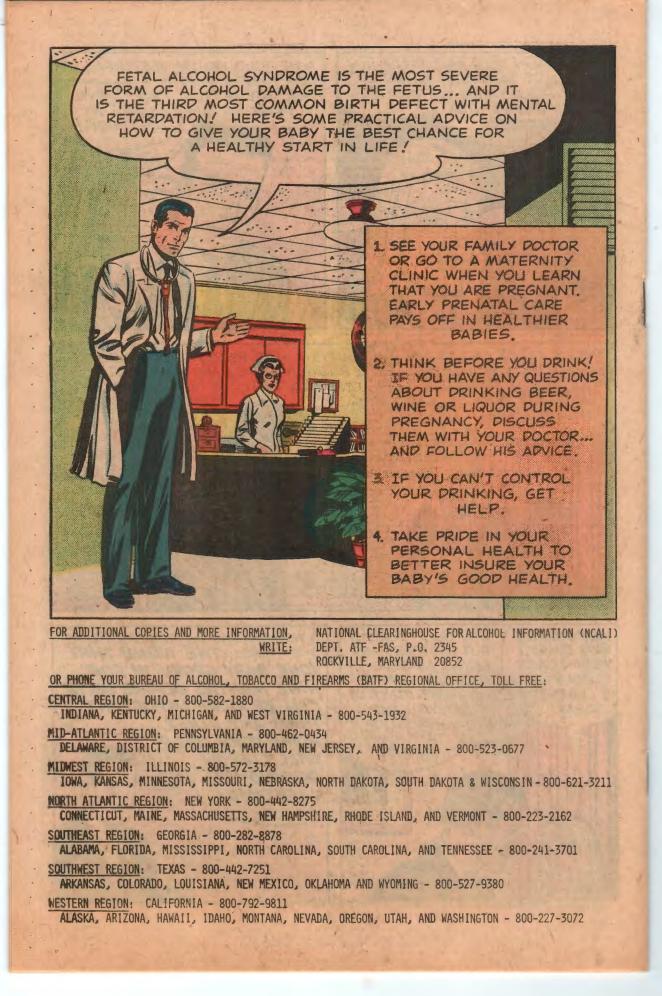


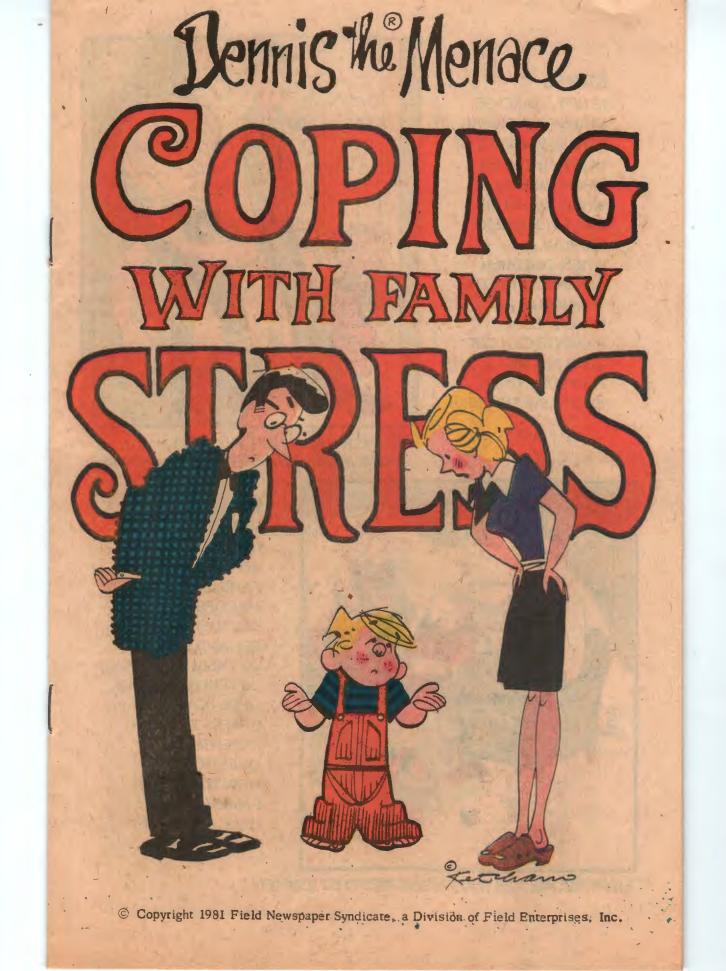












STRESS

IS NOT A DISEASE. STRESS IS NORMAL. STRESS IS A PART OF **OUR DAILY LIVES** WHERE WE LIVE. WHERE WE WORK. AND EVEN WHERE WE PLAY. WHEN CHILDREN ARE INVOLVED, THE **TENSION IS** MAGNIFIED. PARENTS CAN GET VERY ANGRY AND SOMETIMES **EVERYONE SUFFERS.**

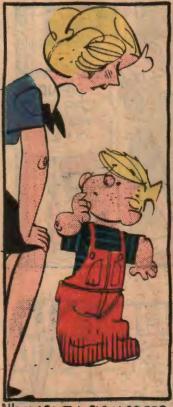


YOU BEEN MAKIN' MOLE HILLS OUTA MOM'S MOUNTAINS AGAIN ?



WE PARENTS MUST RECOGNIZE HOW STRESS AFFECTS OUR FAMILIES AND LEARN TO COPE WITH IT. **BECAUSE CHILDREN** SEE AND REACT TO THEIR WORLD DIFFERENTLY, THEY OFTEN CAUSE STRESS TO THEIR PARENTS. THE **OUESTION IS:** HOW TO HANDLE FAMILY STRESS? HERE ARE SOME SUGGESTIONS

" EXCEPT FOR ME, THIS FAMILY IS SURE HARD TO GET ALONG WITH."



... OR TWO.

BY EXAMPLE.

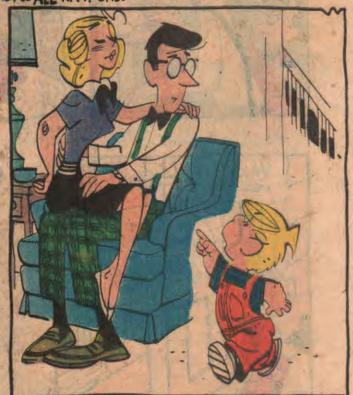
YOUNGSTERS LEARN

OUR AFFECTION FOR EACH OTHER CAN BE A LESSON-IN-LIVING FOR OUR CHILDREN.

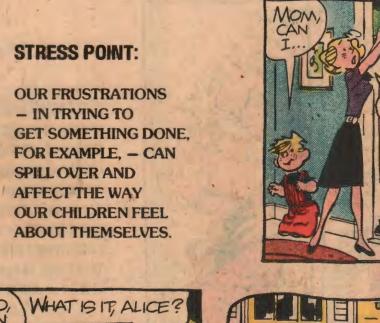


HOW ABOUT A BIG KISS FOR "OKAY, BUT DON'T TELL NOBODY VALENTINE'S DAY ?" OR THEY'LL ALL WANT ONE."

A REMINDER WE CAN'T KEEP STRESS OUT OF OUR LIVES. BUT SHOWING **AFFECTION IS A WAY** TO REDUCE STRESS. WE CAN LET OUR CHILDREN KNOW THAT WE LOVE THEM ... OFTEN!



" HEY DAD ... HOW COWE MY LAP IS SITTIN ON YOUR LAP?"









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HENRY! CAN YOU HELP ME IN HERE?









A SOLUTION:

5 1

WHEN CHILDREN FEEL NEGLECTED, THEY MAY GO TO EXTREMES TO GET ATTENTION. IF WE CAN'T INCLUDE THEM IN WHAT WE'RE DOING, WE CAN EXPLAIN TO THEM THAT WE'LL GET TOGETHER WITH THEM WHEN WE'RE FREE TO DO SO.

STRESS POINT:

WHEN CHILDREN ARE DEEPLY INVOLVED IN SOME ACTIVITY, IT MAY BE LITERALLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM TO PAY ATTENTION TO US.





















A SOLUTION:

WE NEED TO PAUSE AND REFLECT WHEN WE GET UPSET AT OUR CHILDREN -BEFORE WE ACT.





STRESS POINT:

BEING A PARENT MEANS A LOT OF SHARING AND NOT A LOT OF TIME ALONE. DADS CAN FIND THEIR QUIET TIMES ... FOR MOTHERS IT MAY NOT BE SO EASY.

















A SOLUTION:

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WE CAN GIVE EACH OTHER A BREAK. IT'S IMPORTANT TO HAVE SOME TIME ALONE IF WE EXPECT TO BE ABLE TO COPE WITH STRESS.





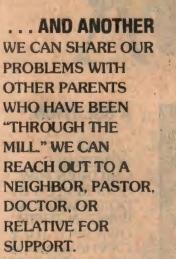


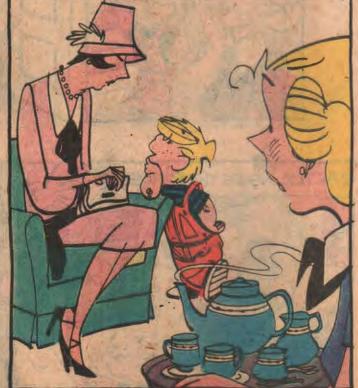
GOOD MORNIN', EVERBODY!"



" BAD MORNING ?"

ONE TIP WE SHOULDN'T BE SURPRISED WHEN OUR "ADULT" PROBLEMS CAUSE STRESS TO OUR CHILDREN.





"I hear you been through the mill what do they DO there?"



DENNIS THE MENACE COPING WITH FAMILY STRESS was prepared under Contract No. HHS-105-80-C-066 with the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, March 1981.



A MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

This booklet is one part of a national effort to prevent child abuse and neglect. A conservative estimate is that one million children are abused or neglected by their parents or caretakers in this country every year. As many as 2,000 die as a result of maltreatment.

Most child abuse and neglect is *not* caused by inhuman, hateful intent on the part of parents. Rather, it is the result of a combination of factors, including both the accumulation of stresses on families and unmet needs of parents for support in coping with their child-rearing responsibilities.

Most child abuse and neglect can be prevented:

If parents can reach out for the help they need to cope with the stresses in their lives.

If professionals and agencies that provide services to families can be attentive to families who are having particular difficulties in the demanding task of raising their children.

If communities can support preventive programs to help families in stress.

If you would like additional copies and more information about how you can get or give help to prevent child abuse and neglect, you may contact the Regional Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center nearest you. Addresses and telephone numbers are provided below:

Regional Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Centers

Region I CA/N Resource Center Judge Baker Guidance Center 295 Longwood Avenue Boston, Massachusetts 02115

617-232-8390 (CT, ME, MA, RI, VT, NH)

Region II CA/N Resource Center College of Human Ecology Cornell University MVR Hell Ithaca, New York 14853

607-256-7794 (NJ, NY, PR, VI)

Region'III CA/N Resource Center Howard University Institute for Urban Affairs and Research P.O. Box 191 Washington, D.C. 20059

202-686-6770 (DC, DE, MD, PA, VA, WV) Region IV CA/N Resource Center Regional Institute for Social Welfare Research P.O. Box 152 Athens, Georgia 30601

404-542-7614' (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)

Region V CAIN Resource Center Graduate School of Social Work University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201

414-963-4184 (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI)

Region VI CA/N Resource Center Graduate School of Social Work University of Texas at Austin Austin, Texas 78712

512-471-4067 (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)

Region X CA/N Resource Center 157 Yesler Way, #208 Seattle, Washington 98104

206-624-1062 (AK, ID, OR, WA) Region VII CA/N Resource Center Institute of Child Behavior and Development University of Iowa—Oakdale Campus Oakdale, Iowa 52319

319-353-4825 (IA, KS, MO, NE)

Region VIII CA/N Resource Center National Center for the Prevention and Treatment of CA/N 1205 Oneida Street Deriver, Colorado 80220

1-800-525-0248-Toll Free 303-321-3963 (For Colorado Only) (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)

Region IX CAIN Resource Center Department of Special Education California State University 5151 State University Drive Los Angeles, California 90032

213-224-3283 (AZ, CA, HI, NV, Guam, Trust Terr.)



EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA San Salvador, El Salvador

Mr. Malcolm Ater Commercial Comics, Inc. 1500 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Mr. Ater:

I have in hand your letter of June 10 concerning your proposal to put together a comic on Amnesty. As you already know from my June 10 response to you, I passed your proposal, including the script, directly to the Amnesty Commission, which is charged with administering the Government of El Salvador Amnesty Program.

The Commission's President, Dr. Ernesto Arbizu, called our Political Counselor last week to express interest in your proposal, and to ask further questions regarding cost and delivery time. It was to be able to respond to these questions that our Political Counselor phoned you.

Unfortunately, the same problem that has bedeviled the Government of Salvador all along, financing, continues. When informed of the costs, Dr. Arbizu said that his budget simply was insufficient to contemplate expenses anywhere near your quote. He also noted that with the Amnesty Program ending July 16, the project would prove impractical to implement at this time.

I will advise you of any new developments. Meanwhile, I appreciate your continued interest.

Sincerely, Neurille

3.4 \$/copy

Kenneth W. Bleakley Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.

	EMBAJADA DE EL SALVADOR
103	2308 CAL FORNIA STREET IN W.
020	VASHINGTON, D.C.

OAE - 103 A - 020

May 16, 1983

Mr. Malcolm W. Ater President Commercial Comics, Inc. Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Mr. Ater:

Thank you for your interest in continuing to help the efforts of my government to strengthen its democratic institutions. On your recent proposal to produce "PEACE FOR OUR NATIONS", a comic book designed to promote the amnesty law was indeed appreciated by all who saw it in El Salvador. However, lack of adequate funding prevents us from embarking in a project of such magnitude. If you can suggest an alternative for such financing I will be delighted to talk to you again.

Yours truly,

STO RIVAS-GALLONT Ambassador

ERG:dma

NED KULP CO. & ASSOCIATES

10 6 83

102 CORNWALL DRIVE

To: D. Gogen Fontaine Info: Mr. Dolf. hoge Mr. Morton Blackwell flug haft : if alle was at Vilgin sint stal star Vade a Vade a vant of maparel set for mos besoline ett on crag dono not paramen eifer and stal nillae wa reg son sunscl renal was the We continue very enthusiante about the several serves therew at go king att damaly rained to be in Deme. I'm deeply appreciative of non respection. To help speak a apater en alustrad in Ano plumes lanothen as knowing and atom peljoit musbrene zi suismental no staffe ett. how at nos my at had at le' I, nood any a surrough lourin in had I grow et al

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ABOUT THE SPONSORS



THE NATIONAL STRATEGY INFORMATION CENTER, INC. of New York City is a non-partisan institution organized in 1962 to conduct educational programs in international security affairs. The organization holds the premise that an informed public opinion is vital to the protection of the nation's interests and to assist other free nations which aspire to independence and selffulfillment. The Center has organized briefings and assisted in presenting educational seminars for many colleges, universities, business, professional and labor groups.

The Center espouses no political causes. Its Directors and Officers represent a wide spectrum of responsible political opinion from liberal to conservative. What unites them, however, is the conviction that neither isolationism nor pacifism provides realistic solutions to the challenge of 20th century totalitarianism.

THE MODERATOR and coordinator for today's program is **Captain Ned K. Kulp**, who represents the National Strategy Information Center. He is President of Ned Kulp Company and Associates. He is a commissioned officer in the Coast Guard Reserve, and his special interests include the Caribbean Basin and Central American affairs. Captain Kulp is a national security specialist in military mobilization readiness with emphasis on maritime affairs. Additionally, he has lectured on Soviet naval capabilities and the geopolitics of strategic natural resources. FREEDOMS FOUNDATION AT VALLEY FORGE is a non-profit, non-partisan, and non-sectarian organization founded in 1949. Its purpose is to carry out national programs of information and education emphasizing the principles underlying the unique freedoms enjoyed by United States citizens under their constitutional form of government.

The Foundation is not endowed and receives no financial support from any level of government. Freedoms Foundation is governed by a 24-member Board of Directors composed of nationally known Americans from industry, education, and other fields.

Freedoms Foundation offers a variety of graduate programs, special conferences, and youth workshops intended for various types of professionals and young adults from throughout the United States and abroad, dealing with citizenship education, American history, the status of free institutions throughout the world, our constitutional system of government, and many current events topics. Special programs are often given in cooperation with various sponsoring organizations and groups.

Over 6,000 men and women across the country work together to promote the programs and philosophy of Freedoms Foundation. These members of the forty-three chartered Volunteer Chapters, located in twenty-one states from Hawaii to Florida, seek out material for a National Awards program, honor local award recipients, and send qualified students and professionals to Valley Forge as participants in the educational programs. The Volunteer Chapters also support the work of the Foundation through public relations activities, informing the media and general public about national Foundation programs as well as local chapter events.

This program on Hemisphere security is offered in cooperation with the Freedoms Foundation Denver Area Chapter, founded in 1971. The membership consists of both men and women, active professionally and as volunteers concerned with national and community programs and activities.

SEMINAR ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE SECURITY



NOVEMBER 5, 1983 SHERATON DENVER TECH CENTER DENVER, COLORADO

SEMINAR AGENDA

Saturday, Noveml	per 5, 1983
8:15- 9:00 a.m.	Registration
9:00- 9:15	Welcome and Orientation Ned K. Kulp Seminar Moderator
9:15-10:30	"The Communist Movemen in the Americas" Robert J. Alexander
10:30-10:45	Beverage Break
10:45-12:00	"Central America—Critical Link in Hemisphere Security Roger Fontaine
12:00- 1:15 p.m.	Luncheon Remarks Franz G. Lassner Senior Vice President Freedoms Foundation
1:15- 2:30	"Canada and the U.S.—A Partnership in Security Affairs?" Maurice Tugwell
2:30- 2:45	Beverage Break
2:45- 4:00	"Economic Realities of U.S. Latin American Relations" William C. Doherty
4:00- 4:30	Panel Discussion
4:30	Adjournment

ABOUT THE SPEAKERS

ROBERT J. ALEXANDER

Robert J. Alexander is currently Professor of Economics at Rutgers University. His Ph.D. is from Columbia University. He was an advisor on Latin America and a member of the Latin American Task Force during the Kennedy administration. He presently serves on the Editorial Board of *New Politics* and the Executive Committee for the Open Door Student Exchange Program. Dr. Alexander is also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Provisional Executive Committee for the Middle Atlantic Council on Latin American Studies. He is the author of many books and pamphlets, including *Communism in Latin America, The Struggle for Democracy in Latin America, The Venezuelan Communist Party*, and *Bolivia: Past, Present and Future of its Politics*. Dr. Alexander has lectured on Latin America at over seventy colleges and universities, principally in the United States and Canada.

ROGER W. FONTAINE

Roger Fontaine is Director for Latin American Affairs, National Security Council. He was formerly Director of Latin American Studies at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies. He holds a Ph.D. from the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. His previous experience includes teaching at Middlebury College, Vermont, as well as economic and political research on Latin America at American University, and at various research institutions in the Washington area. Dr. Fontaine's publications include: Brazil and the United States-Toward A Maturing Relationship, On Negotiating with Cuba, and Latin America: Struggle for Progress (co-author).

MAURICE TUGWELL

Maurice Tugwell is Founder and Director of the Center for Conflict Studies at the University of New Brunswick, Canada. He came to this position after a career in the British Army spanning from 1943-1978. He specializes in "low intensity conflict", such as revolutionary techniques and psychological warfare and terrorism. He has a Ph.D. from the War Studies Program at the University of London. He is the author of many books and articles, including *Insurgency and Counterin*surgency in Central America, No Substitute for Peace, and Trends in Low Intensity Conflict. Dr. Tugwell is a member of the Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies and the Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies.

WILLIAM C. DOHERTY, JR.

William C. Doherty, Jr. is Executive Director of the American Institute for Free Labor Development. He began his union experience in Washington, D.C., and was President of the local American Federation of Government Employees. From 1952 to 1955 he was Assistant Director of the Regional Activities Department of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels. From 1955 to 1962, he was Inter-American Representative of the Postal, Telegraph, and Telephone International. Mr. Doherty is a member of the U.S. Labor delegation to the U.N.'s International Labor Organization and also has represented the AFL-CIO in many international conferences and meetings. He is a member of the President's Labor Advisory Committee on Foreign Affairs and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

SEMINAR ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE SECURITY

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	and the second s	
Address		
1 305 0 A 0 0 0	Street	
Ćity	State	Zip
Telephone		

Occupation _

I/we wish to attend the conference on Western Hemisphere Security to be given at Sheraton Denver Tech Center on November 5, 1983.

Make check for \$9.75 per person payable to: Programs Office, FFVF and enclose.

MAIL TO: Mrs. Harriet Speck 3984 South Ivy Way Denver, CO 80237

For information, phone (303) 759-1174

Attendance is limited. Applications should be received by November 2, 1983.

UNITED STATES DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Lieutenant General Daniel O. Graham United States Army, Retired

C.A. into parket

October 4, 1983

Mr. Morton Blackwell Special Asst. to the President for Public Liaison 191 Old Executive Office Bldg. Washington, DC 20500

Dear Morton:

Enclosed for you are two recent letters the United States Defense Committee has sent to Congress. Attached to each letter is the list of Congressmen receiving the letter.

I look forward to our continuing exchange program.

Sincerely,

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Henry L. Walther Executive Vice President

HLW/tll

presswomen

Lieutenant General

Sent 8-20-85-1- Class - 10 193 House

UNITED STATES DEFENSE COMMITTEE (1:5+ Attached)

Daniel O. Graham United States Army, Retired

August 23, 1983

The Honorable Douglas Applegate House Office Building Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Applegate:

On behalf of the United States Defense Committee and its more than 86,000 members, I urge you to continue to vote as you did on July 28th, to support U.S. covert aid to the Nicaraguan Freedom Fighters.

As you know, the House of Representatives, on a near party line vote, voted to halt covert aid to the "Contra" Freedom Fighters.

But the battle in Congress is far from over and it's vitally important that you don't give in to the peace-at-any-price lobby and the liberal media.

Because, the consequences of a Communist takeover of Central America would be devastating to the United States.

Not only would the sea lanes, through which 2/3 of all of our trade must pass, be jeopardized, but it is estimated that as many as 10 million refugees would pour over our borders.

In 1983, the U.S. will spend 225 million dollars attempting to stop the flow of illegal aliens across our Mexican border, and still approximately half a million will manage to cross our Southern border.

Trying to control 10 million refugees fleeing Communist terror would be next to impossible.

The cost of these refugees to the U.S. would be astronomical. Providing shelter, food and education for these refugees are only some of the problems that we'll be faced with.

How many of those Congressmen who voted against covert

aid would be willing to take these refugees into their district?

Many Congressmen will claim that U.S. involvement in Central America is unpopular with their constituents.

Yet in a recent poll, only 8% of the American people even knew which side the U.S. is on in Central America.

The fact is that those who are informed on the issue support the President's policies.

The United States Defense Committee has just completed a survey in which we asked six questions concerning President Reagan's policies in Central America.

The results of that survey show that an overwhelming number of the respondents fully support the President on his Central American policies, and a substantial number of respondents expressed that the United States should be giving <u>more</u> aid than the President has requested.

Congressman, we must not give the Soviet leaders a free hand in the internal affairs of Central American Nations and a green light to the Marxist/Sandinista government of Nicaragua to aid leftist rebels in overthrowing the Democratic government of El Salvador.

If we are not willing to stop Communist takeovers on our own doorstep how can our NATO allies and others expect us to meet our commitments elsewhere in the world?

Again, I urge you to continue to lead the fight in Congress to continue covert aid to the Nicaraguan Freedom Fighters and to cast your every vote in favor of the President's Central American plan.

Sincerely,

Theney Walter

Henry V. Walther Executive Vice President

HLW/peb

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Pepper	Schumer
Perkins	Seiberlin
Pickle	Shannon
Price	Sharp
Pritchard	Sikorski
Rahall - a	Simon
Rang &	Slattery
Ratchford	Smith
Reid	Smith (IA
Richardson	Snowe
Ridge	Spratt
Rodino	St Germa
Roe	Staggers
Rose	Stark
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Roybel	Swift
Russo	Synar
Sabo	Torres
Savage	Torricelli
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NOES-195 Applegate Hall. Sam O'Brien Archer Hammerschmidt Oxley Badham Hance Packard Barnard Hansen (ID) Parris Bartlett Hansen (UT) Pashayan Bateman Hartnett Patman Bereuter Hatcher Paul Bethune Hightower Petri Hillis Bevill Porter Bilirakis Pursell Bliley Holt Quillen Hopkins Hubbard Boner Ray Regula Breaux Broomfield Huckaby Rinaldo Brown (CO) Hunter Ritter Broyhill Hutto Roberts Burton (IN) Hyde Robinson Byron Ireland Roemer Campbell Jenkins Rogers Carney Johnson Roth Chandler Kasich Rowland Chappell Kazen Rudd Cheney Kemp Sawyer Clinger Kindness Schaefer Cuats Kramer Schuize Sensenbrennet Coleman (MO) Lagomarsino Conable Latta Shaw Corcoran Leath Shelby Courter Lent Shumway Craig Levitas Shuster Crane, Daniel Lewis (CA) Siliander Crane, Philip Lewis (FL) Sisisky Crockett Lipinski Skeen Daniel Livingston Skeiton Dannemeyer Lloyd Smith (NE) Daub Loeffler Smith (NJ) Davis Lott Smith, Denny Lowery (CA) Smith. Robert DeWine Dickinson Lujan Snyder Dreter Lungren Solomon Duncan Mack Spence Dyson Madigan Stenholm -Edwards (AL) Marlenee Stratton Edwarns (OK) Marnott Stump Emerson Martin (IL) Sundquist Erdreich Martin (NC) Tallon Erlenborn Martin (NY) Tauke Fascell McCain Tauzin Fiedler McCandless Taylor Thomas (CA) McCollum Fields Flippo McDonald Thomas (GA) McEwen Vander Jagt Forsythe Franklin McGrath Vandergriff Frenzel Mica Vucanovich Fugua Michel Walker Gaydos Miller (OH) Weber Whitehurst Gekas Montgomery Whittaker Gilman Moore Moorhead Wilson Gingrich Morrison (WA) Goodling Winn Wolf Murtha Gradison Wortley Gramm Myers Gregg Nelson Wylie Young (AK) Gunderson Nichols Hall, Ralph Young (FL) Nielson

NOT VOTING-10 Hoyer

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - HOUSE

□ 2210

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Addabo for, with Mr. Molinari against.

Mr. Hoyer for, with Mr. Jones of Tennessee against.

Mr. MICA changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2973) entitled "An act to repeal the withholding of tax from interest and dividends."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3263. An act making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 3263) entitled "An act making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MATTINGLY, Mr. LAXALT, Mr. GARN, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. SASSER, Mr. INOUYE, and Mr. STENNIS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill, joint resolutions, and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1340. An act to revise and extend the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and to extend the Developmental Disability Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, and for other purposes:

S.J. Res. 116. Joint resolution to designate the week of September 4, 1983, through September 10, 1983, as "Youth of America Week";

S.J. Res. 131. Joint resolution designating 'National Cystic Fibrosis Week''; and

S. Con. Res. 58. Concurrent resolution correcting the enrollment of S. 272.

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PERMISSION FOR SUBCOMMIT. TEE ON WATER RESOURCES OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTA-TO SIT TION TOMORROW DURING THE 5-MINUTE RULE

July 28, 1983

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Water Resources of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation be permitted to sit during the 5minute rule in the House on Friday, July 29, 1983.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey? There was no objection.

IMF INCREASE NEEDED

(Mr. WYLIE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks. and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, I was particularly pleased by the editorial in the Columbus Dispatch yesterday, headlined, "IMF Increase Needed." The editorial is well reasoned and very supportive of the IMF quota legislation. This is significant because it comes from a Midwestern, conservative, established newspaper which is now the second largest in circulation for the State of Ohlo.

The Columbus Dispatch is too sound to take an editorial position of this magnitude without first thoroughly evaluating both sides of this issue. This is, indeed, very good news today.

[From the Columbus Dispatch] IMF INCREASE NEEDED

The U.S. House of Representatives may vote this week on a bill to increase this Nation's contribution to the International Monetary Fund. It is important that this increase be approved and vital that voters help push the nike through.

The IMF has 146 member nations which contribute funds to a central account. These funds can then be loaned to nations in need of financial help. The present U.S. contribution to the IMP is \$16 billion, and the bill before the House would increase that amount by \$8.4 billion.

Strengthening the IMF is important to the United States for several reasons. One of the most important reasons is that the loaned money enables borrowing nations to safeguard their own economies. Strong-or at least stable-foreign economics are absolutely essential to the well-being of the U.S. economy since this nation exports so much of the goods it produces to consumers overseas. If foreign consumers cannot afford to buy U.S. goods, American production and employment will suffer. It is estimated, for instance, that one in five American jobs is dependent upon foreign consumer. U.S. Rep. Chalmers Wylie, R-Columbus, a strong supporter of the IMF increase, points out that one-third of all goods consumed in Mexico are produced in the United States. A dropoff in trade with Mexico, which could happen if the IMF is unable to assist that nation in getting back on its feet, could result in a substantial loss of jobs for U.S. workers.

In short, the money the United States contributes to the IMF works for the Ameri-

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UNITED STATES DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Lieutenant General Daniel O. Graham United States Army, Retired

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Dear Congressman XXXXX:

As you know, the House-Senate Conference Committee on the 1984 Defense Authorization Bill has wisely included \$130 million in its conference report for the production of binary chemical weapons.

Modernization of our chemical weapons is desperately needed to maintain a deterrent against other nations using them on us.

As Congressman William Dickinson has pointed out in floor debate, "If Adolf Hitler and the Nazi war machine had not been convinced that we had the capability as we did, they would have used gas on invading troops at Normandy."

And in today's world, the Soviets have shown that they will use chemical weapons wherever and whenever Soviet forces confront an enemy without a chemical deterrent.

Already, tens of thousands of Afghans, Laotians and Cambodians have fallen victim to Soviet "yellow rain" largely, because anti-Communist forces in these nations, had no chemical weapons with which to retaliate.

Clearly the prospect of U.S. retaliation with chemical weapons is a vital deterrent against an enemy using them on us.

Today, the U.S. capability in chemical munitions is 25% of what is needed, and the U.S. stockpiled unitary weapons are becoming more and more obsolete every day. Part of our deterrent is now 35 years old and nearly 90% of our chemical weapons stockpile has deteriorated.

The fact is, we have allowed our chemical stocks to deteriorate

through age and obsolescence to a point where they are no longer capable of meeting the requirements of national security.

And not only do we need binary chemical weapons to modernize our deteriorating chemical stockpile, but binary weapons are safer to store than are unitary weapons.

Unlike unitary weapons which contain toxic chemicals, the binary weapons provide for the formation of a lethal chemical agent from nonlethal components by means of a chemical reaction in flight of the munition to the target.

Binary munitions are therefore operationally safe, free from complex and costly production, maintenance and disposal problems, and potentially more acceptable for storage in areas now denied to conventional chemical munitions containing lethal agents.

Yet, it appears there are some members of Congress who will go so far on this issue as to align themselves with anti-MX liberals such as Tip O'Neill, Ron Dellums and Ed Markey to kill the '84 Defense Authorization Bill and jeopardize the whole defense budget at the expense of chemical weapons.

On behalf of the United States Defense Committee and its more than 86,000 members, I urge you to cast your every vote in favor of the Conference Committee's report on the 1984 Defense Authorization Bill.

Sincerely,

Henry L. Walther Executive Vice President

HLW/tll

+ - voted agained by Huthers. on Sept. 12 0. didn't vote on Sept. 15 - paired for

Voted for MX - Against Chemical Weapons

ALABAMA Ben Erdreich ARKANSAS + Ed Bethune CALIFORNIA + Ed Zschau Dan Lungren COLORADO + Hank Brown Dan Schaefer GEORGIA OEd Jenkins IDAHO Larry E. Craig **JLLINOIS** + John Porter Lynn Martin INDIANA John Hiler Dan Coats IOWA . + Cooper Evans FARSAS Fat Roberts Bob Whittaker KENTUCKY Larry J. Hopkins 1.001SIANA lindy Boggs + Buody Roemer Jerry Huckaby MICHIGAN William Broomfield

MINNESOTA PENNSYLVANIA (CONT.) +Bill Frenzel Robert Walker Arlan Strangeland George Gekas + William F. Clinger, Jr. NEBRASKA Hal Daub TEXAS J. J. Pickle NEW HAMPSHIRE + Judd Gregg VIRGINIA NEW JERSEY James Olin *Christopher Smith #Stan Parris NEW MEXICO WI SCONSIN Manuel Lujan, Jr. + Steve Gunderson NEW YORK +James Sensenbrenner, Jr. William Carney Raymond McGrath Guy Molinari George Wortley NORTH CAROLINA Robin Britt James Martin James Broyhill W. G. (Bill) Hefner OHIO Michael Oxley Clarence Miller OKLAHOMA Mickey Fowards Glenn English James R. Jones. Dave McCurdy OREGON Bob Smith PENNSYLVANIA Bud Shuster

* Voted Against MX and Chemical Weapons However He Should Be With Us on Both.