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Central America (Sellers)

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A Peace Plan

Recognizing that the Central American Presidents are about to meet to discuss the issues involved and seek a peaceful solution to the problems in Central America, the United States desires to make known its views on certain of the basic elements that need to be included.

With respect to Nicaragua, the United States has three legitimate concerns for the well-being of the hemisphere:

1. That there be no Soviet, Cuban or Communist block bases established in Nicaragua that pose a threat to the United States and the other democratic governments in the hemisphere.
2. That Nicaragua pose no military threat to its neighbor countries nor provide a staging ground for subversion or destabilization of duly elected governments in the hemisphere.
3. That the Nicaraguan government respect the basic human rights of its people including political rights guaranteed in the Nicaraguan constitution and pledges made to the OAS -- free speech, free press, religious liberty and a regularly established system of free, orderly elections.

Beyond this, the United States has no right to influence or determine the identity of the political leaders of Nicaragua nor the social and economic system of the country. These are matters wholly within the right of the Nicaraguan people. The United States affirms its support for the right of the Nicaraguan people to peaceful, democratic self-determination, free from outside intervention from any source.

In order to bring an immediate end to hostilities and begin a process of reconciliation, we propose the following:

1. An immediate cease-fire in place, on terms acceptable to the parties involved, subject to verification by the OAS or an international group of observers should be negotiated as soon as possible. When the cease-fire is in place, the U.S. will immediately suspend all military aid to the Contras and simultaneously Nicaragua will stop receiving military aid from Cuba, the Soviet Union, and the Communist block countries. Humanitarian aid can be supplied to both groups. The emergency law will be immediately suspended and all civil rights and liberties will be restored. An agreed, independent multi-party electoral commission will be established to assure regular elections open to free participation by all. A timetable and procedures for all elections, including those to be supervised and guaranteed by an agreed international body such as the OAS, will be established within 60 days.
2. The withdrawal of foreign military personnel and advisers from Nicaragua and its immediate neighbors that are in excess of the normal and legitimate needs of the region will be subject to negotiations among the countries of the region. The U.S. will suspend combat maneuvers in Honduras as a demonstration of good faith when the cease-fire is in place.
3. After the cease-fire is in place, negotiations among the governments of the United States, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua shall begin on reductions in standing armies in the region, withdrawal of foreign military personnel, restoration of regional military balance, security guarantees against outside support for insurgent forces, and verification and enforcement provisions. As part of this negotiating process, the United States shall enter into discussions with the governments of the region -- including the government of Nicaragua -- concerning security issues. A regional agreement on security issues shall be negotiated within 60 days, unless this period is extended by mutual agreement. The OAS shall be invited to be a signatory to and guarantor of this agreement.

4. A plan of national reconciliation and dialogue among citizens of Nicaragua, including amnesty for former combatants and equal rights to participation in the political process. There shall be a plan of demobilization of both Sandinista and Resistance forces. In accordance with the implementation of this plan, the United States simultaneously shall cease all resupply of Resistance forces. Both the government of Nicaragua and the government of the United States shall encourage and support the reintegration of demobilized forces into Nicaraguan civil and political society on terms guaranteeing their safety. Nicaragua shall at this time become eligible for existing and prospective U.S. assistance programs.

5. A plan of expanded trade and long-range economic assistance for the democratic governments of Central America in which Nicaragua might participate. By the process of democratization and compliance with regional nonaggression agreements, Nicaragua would qualify for participation in the Caribbean Basin Initiative and the U.S. will lift its economic embargo.

6. The negotiating process shall commence immediately and be completed by September 30, 1987. If the Nicaraguan Resistance, or forces under its command, should refuse to engage in this negotiating process, willfully obstruct its progress, or violate its terms, the United States shall immediately suspend all assistance to the Resistance. If, because of actions taken by the Nicaraguan government or the forces under its command, the negotiating process should not proceed; or its terms, conditions, and deadlines should not be met; the parties to these undertakings would be free to pursue such actions as they deem necessary to protect their national interest.

333-1864

1) Central America

Rich Sellars

28 ~~step~~ districts

25 grassroots level

25 Strategy  
Ch course

Chairs

Editors

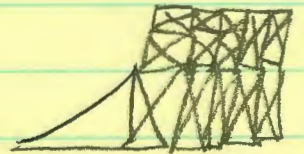
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End of July →

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most active

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→ Rich Sellars TIX



# The Atlanta Journal

## THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

The Atlanta Journal AND CONSTITUTION SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1985

### SDI advocate goes to battle over negative 'Star Wars' image

**Richard Sellers**  
 Tuscaloosa, Ala. — Richard Sellers, a Tuscaloosa marketing consultant, is beginning to feel a little like Luke Skywalker single-handedly battling an evil force of liberal Democrats over two little words: "Star Wars."  
 "We were on the defensive," admits Sellers, a Tuscaloosa marketing consultant and co-founder of a national pro-defense group known as the Coalition for Strategic Defense Initiative. President Reagan's plan for space-based defense against nuclear at-

toon stick figure of a little girl who asks her father about "Star Wars." He tells her it is really a "peace shield" that will protect the United States from nuclear missiles fired from another country. The girl concludes that SDI would prevent anyone from winning a war, "and if nobody could win a war, there's no reason to start one."

That's the message Sellers and the coalition wanted to present to the American public. The commercial had a limited run, however. It was seen in only 50 television markets in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, Texas, California, Illinois and the District of Columbia for a period just before the U.S.-Soviet summit in November.

"But," says Sellers, "we had a million worth of free public relations on news programs, the morning news and the Phil Donahue show, and the group opposed to SDI did a commercial about our country."

George Lucas, developer of the movie "Star Wars," is the commercial's notoriety. Sellers' coalition in an effort to prevent the commercial from being shown on the "Star Wars" name, most with the



"Star Wars" implies hostilities and death and it implies a fictional capability. . . . But it [SDI] can be done."  
 — Richard Sellers

90 percent said they wanted the United States to defend Americans against Soviet missiles; and 83 percent said they wanted the United States to spend more money for defense against nuclear attack.

"SDI is so important," says Sellers, "because it would make nuclear weapons obsolete by making them not usable."

Sellers, who helped write the Republican platform plank on SDI at the 1984 convention, says he frequently has debated opponents of SDI who ignore the program's real intent and instead talk about how horrible nuclear war would be.

"Well, no kidding," he says. "Nuclear war is horrible. There's no question it's the worst thing that could happen to mankind. That's not a point of debate. I agree with that. The only debate point should be how to prevent it."

The convention is SDI, not a nuclear freeze, because the Soviets say he

before World War II and appears to be happening again with the Soviets.

To help right some of those misconceptions in Washington, Sellers, a former conservative Democrat who became a Republican, says he seriously is considering running for Congress from Alabama's 7th District in 1986. The seat now is held by Richard Shelby, a Democrat, but Shelby is planning to challenge Republican Jeremiah Denton for his Senate seat next year.

Next year's election will be critical for SDI, says Sellers, because few people except those who oppose it plan to use SDI as a campaign issue.

But SDI is vitally important to Alabama because the \$330 million it receives each year for research on the program is second only to California.

That point is particularly important to Sellers, who is serving his second term as chairman of the Alabama Small Business Administration Advisory Committee, a position he was appointed by the Reagan administration. Sellers says he has to

### Challenge to nuclear freeze mounted

Richard Sellers, co-chairman of the coalition for Peace Through Strength, on strategies for combatting the nuclear freeze movement.

On May 4, the House of Representatives, after a weeks-long battle, finally passed a resolution calling for "mutual, verifiable nuclear disarmament." Although watered down from the version that the

VOL. 1, NO. 4

WASHINGTON, JUNE 1982

### We're Over The Top!



Richard Sellers, co-chairman of the coalition for Peace Through Strength Resolution, is shown with Edward Zortinsky (D.-Neb.).



RICHARD D. SELLERS  
3115 N St., NW  
Washington, D. C. 20007  
(202) 333-1864

### BIOGRAPHICAL PROFILE

Richard D. Sellers, a defense consultant and Chairman of the Concerned Citizens Foundation, has a proven record as a grassroots coalition builder and lobbyist.

Sellers has formed and led coalitions on a wide range of issues, including: opposition to the SALT II Treaty (1979), National Strategy of Peace Through Strength Resolution (1980-82), Gramm-Latta Bipartisan Budget proposal (1981), White House Working Group on Central America (1983), opposition to the nuclear freeze resolution (1982-83), and the Coalition for the Strategic Defense Initiative (1985-87), to name a few.

Sellers early knowledge of Congress was gained while working for former Alabama U. S. Senator John Sparkman (1972-77). As a staff member of the U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he received first-hand information of America's defense posture and shortcomings.

As a private sector consultant for 10 years, Sellers former clients include: the American Security Council, the American Conservative Union, High Frontier, the George C. Marshall Institute, the American Space Frontier Committee, and the National Forum Foundation.

As Chairman of the Alabama Small Business Administration Advisory Committee for 6 years, Sellers has worked hard for the interests of small business in Washington and Montgomery.

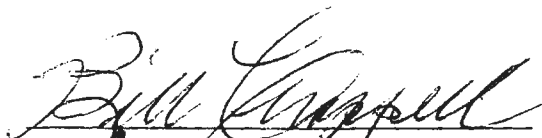
**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
**Washington, D.C. 20515**


June 26, 1987

Dear Friend:

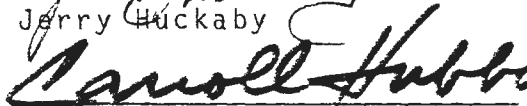
As we celebrate the Bicentennial of the U. S. Constitution, we hope you will support Mr. Richard D. Sellers in his efforts to produce a bipartisan educational film about how Congress works for the American citizen interested in influencing public policy.

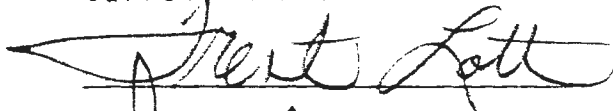
Sincerely,


  
Bill Chappell Jr.

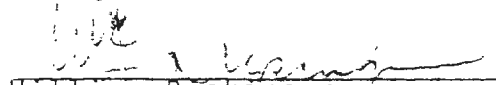
  
Bill Nichols

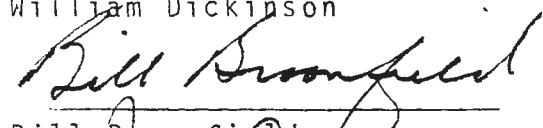
  
Jerry Huckaby

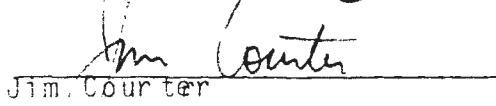
  
Carroll Hubbard


  
Trent Lott

  
Sonny Montgomery

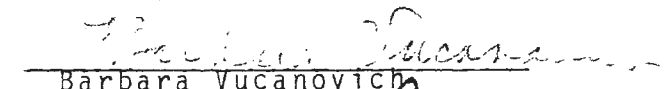
  
William Dickinson

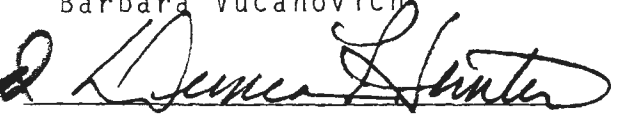
  
Bill Broomfield

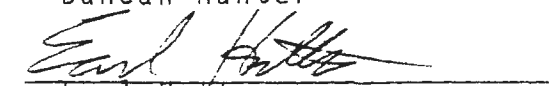
  
Jim Courter

  
John R. Pasich


  
Philip Crane

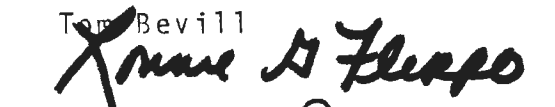
  
Barbara Vucanovich

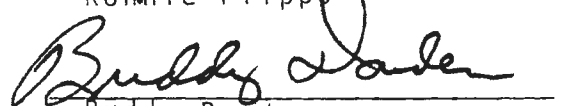
  
Duncan Hunter

  
Earl Hutto

  
Larry Hopkins

  
Tom Beville

  
Ronnie Flippo

  
Buddy Darden

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Date: 7/8/57

TO: *Max*

FROM: LINAS KOJELIS  
Special Assistant to the President  
for Public Liaison  
Room 196 OEOB, Ext. 6573

The attached is for your:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Information      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Review & Comment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Direct Response  | <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Action          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Draft Letter     | <input type="checkbox"/> Signature                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> File             | <input type="checkbox"/> Let's Discuss               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Please Return By | <u>7/8/57</u>  |

Comments:

What's missing is a mtg w prominent moderates,  
liberals, Democrats, Fed unions, diplomats etc &  
deminate with special support for supporting a  
contrast. Inviting Prudence to participate is a big error  
just want to do the trick.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 3, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR JACKIE TILLMAN, NSC

FROM: LINAS KOJELIS, OPL, x6573

SUBJECT: Central America Week

Jackie, attached is a draft proposal for Central America Week. These ideas were generated by me and my staff. There is no pride in authorship and any and all ideas are open to review, discussion, change or deletion.

Please let me know what you think.

(pres week/totus)

July 2, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR HOWARD BAKER, CHIEF OF STAFF ~~TO THE PRESIDENT~~

FROM: FRANK CARLUCCI, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR  
NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Central America Policy Promotion Week

The NSC, in coordination with the State Department and OPL, is moving forward on a public diplomacy plan to promote the President's policies in Central America. The purpose of these events is to reaffirm the multifaceted nature of U.S. policy in the region and help to eliminate misconceptions among the American public as we prepare for the debate on continuation of U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan Resistance this September.

As a key component of this initiative, we recommend that a series of Presidential events be scheduled over the course of several consecutive days in late July/early August to promote our policy--i.e. a "Central America Week." Each of these events would require Presidential participation. The main thrust of this program would be to highlight economic, social, educational, cultural and political aspects of our policy in addition to our military policies. Of course, all events would be open to the media.

Attached is a proposed schedule of events, as well as a supplemental list of events which you may wish to consider. The events would be scheduled daily over four to six days, concluding with a Presidential Saturday radio address summarizing our policy. We also recommend that the program be implemented in late July/early August, before Congress recesses.

If you agree, I recommend that a special working group be established which would include representatives from NSC, WH Communications, OPL and State to implement the program.

July 14, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR CARL ANDERSON

FROM: LINAS KOJELIS, x6573

SUBJECT: Central America Meeting for Key Supporters, July  
23, 1987

Carl, we would like to arrange a meeting for 30 key supporters of the Administration's Central American policy and the President on July 23, 1987. This group currently meets every other Thursday in Room 476 to discuss recent developments in the region. Attendees are leaders who represent groups such as The Heritage Foundation, The American Legion, PRODEMCA, The American Security Council, Citizens for Reagan, Citizens for America and Concerned Women of America.

The format for this meeting would include a 10-minute presentation by the President, followed by a question and answer session with the guests. The briefing would not be open to the press.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

July 14, 1987

TO: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR., DIRECTOR  
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: CARL A. ANDERSON, ACTING DIRECTOR  
OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

~~GRANT GREEN~~, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

REQUEST: President to meet with five national  
leaders of the American Legion

PURPOSE: To present the President with a copy of  
the report from the American Legion's  
recent trip to Central America

BACKGROUND: The American Legion actively supports  
the President's foreign policy  
initiatives and has created a major  
program to encourage greater support for  
the President's policies in Central  
America among its own membership as well  
as the American public.

Last month the American Legion went on a  
fact-finding mission to Nicaragua,  
Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador and  
Guatemala. They have compiled an  
excellent report which strongly supports  
Administration policy in Central America  
and would like to present it to the  
President.

American Legion is printing the report  
in its magazine for distribution at  
their National Convention in San  
Antonio, August 25-27, and will mail to  
2.6 million members. We recommend event  
be held on July 20-21 when National  
Commander will be in Washington and to  
ensure printing of Presidential picture  
in magazine.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: President addressed the Washington Conference in 1983 and the National Convention in 1984. He did videotapes for the National Conventions in 1981 and 1986. In addition, he has done a photo-opportunity with the National Commander each year from 1982-1986.

DATE AND TIME: Prefer July 20-21, otherwise a date before August 13

LOCATION: Oval Office

PARTICIPANTS: Five American Legion national leaders

OUTLINE OF EVENT: Delegation discusses trip with the President and presents him with report. President responds briefly.

REMARKS REQUIRED: Talking points to be provided

MEDIA COVERAGE: White House photographer

RECOMMENDED BY: Carl A. Anderson and NSC staff

PROJECT OFFICER: Charlotte De Moss



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 17, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR CENTRAL AMERICA WEEK PLANNING GROUP

FROM: LINAS KOJELIS, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT,  
OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

SUBJECT: Central America Week

As referred to in the attached memorandum prepared for Senator Baker, this is the list of proposals for Central America Week.

1. President accepts report of Ambassador Bill Mittendorf, Chairman, Presidential Task Force on Economic Justice.

Place: Room 450.

Purpose: To underscore Administration initiatives to promote economic and social reform; to show bipartisanship. Guests include appropriate Members of Congress, labor and business representatives.

(Note: This event had already been approved for July 16 as a photo-op, but was postponed as in order to take place during Central America Week. It is important that this event be a large, public event, with full media coverage.)

2. President hosts breakfast for selected editors, journalists and columnists. Pre-brief by Frank Carlucci and Jose Sorzano.

Place: State Dining Room.

Purpose: To brief key media on current events in Central America; to spark flurry of articles.

3. President meets with a group of 30 key supporters of the President's Central American policy. This group currently meets on a bi-weekly basis to discuss recent developments in the region. The most recent briefing for this group took place on Thursday, July 16, in Room 476, and it was addressed by Frank Carlucci.

Place: Oval Office/Room 208

Purpose: To show support for the initiatives undertaken by these groups. Guests include leaders of organizations such as Citizens for America, Citizens for Reagan, PRODEMCA, The American Legion, The Heritage Foundation, The American Security Council, Concerned Women of America and the VFW.

4. President signs proclamation designating 1987 as National Year of the Americas. Congress passed necessary legislation last year. Holly Coors was appointed U.S. Ambassador for this event. AID has initiated series of inter-American cultural and educational events.

Place: Rose Garden/East Room

Purpose: To show inter-American unity on educational and cultural programs. Guests include appropriate OAS ambassadors and a group of fifty-two Honduran students who are in Washington as part of the Central American Peace Scholars Project (sponsored by AID).

(Note: A separate event may be considered for the Honduran students.)

5. President meets with leaders of Nicaraguan Resistance in Oval Office and addresses East Room audience of key private sector supporters on U.S. policy in Nicaragua.

Place: Oval Office and East Room

Purpose: To show support for new directorate of Nicaraguan Resistance; to reaffirm his policy to key private sector supporters.

6. Presidential address in Miami on U.S. Caribbean policy.

Place: Miami (in a setting with Caribbean Sea in background)

Purpose: To make major policy statement outside of Washington, D.C.; to underscore importance of Cuba in destabilization of Central America. Guests include Cuban Americans and supportive Members of Congress.

7. Presidential photo-op with Rafael del Pino, the Cuban General who recently defected.

Place: Oval Office

Purpose: To highlight the oppression of the communist regime in Cuba. Participants would include General del Pino and other former Cuban political prisoners.

8. Presidential address on U.S./Mexican border.

Place: California/Mexico border

Purpose: To underscore potential refugee problem if communists gain in Central America.

9. Presidential Saturday radio address.

Purpose: To tie together all events and themes of the week; to address the Nation before August vacations.

10. President meets with prestigious foreign policy figures who support aid to the contras.

Place: Oval Office/Roosevelt Room

Purpose: To demonstrate widespread support for Administration policy in Central America among leading foreign policy experts. Guests include former White House officials such as Henry Kissinger.

11. Presidential Satellite hook-up to pro-Contra events across the country.

(pres week/totus)

July 2, 1987

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