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Roger Reed
Monday Club
May 9, 1983

~~file~~

"Central America is at war." Those words were not spoken by Ronald Reagan. Neither was Jeane Kirkpatrick or Jesse Helms the author of ~~those~~ ^{that} remark~~s~~. ~~The statement~~
No, that statement was made last year by the Defense Minister of Nicaragua, Humberto Ortega., who claimed that anti-Sandinista rebels had pushed fifty miles inside the country from bases in Honduras.

Since then the fighting in Nicaragua has escalated dramatically. Thousands of armed insurgents are now ~~said to be~~ operating in several parts of the country.

Now, Ortega's remark that "Central America is at war" is more true than ever. Because the fighting in Nicaragua cannot be considered ~~in~~ isolation. The guerrilla war in Nicaragua is only one of three guerrilla wars raging ~~right~~ now in Central America. The other two guerrilla wars are ~~of course, in Guatemala and~~ ⁱⁿ El Salvador and Guatemala.

These three guerrilla wars are closely related.

~~The evidence is virtually irrefutable that the government of Nicaragua~~
~~has~~

The government of Nicaragua is heavily involved in supporting ~~the guerrillas~~ the guerrillas both in El Salvador and in Guatemala. ~~The evidence of this is not~~ The evidence of this, all of it unclassified, is laid out in two publications, both available from the Council for Inter-American Security. One report is entitled Nicaraguan ~~Operations~~ Military Operations Activities and Covert Activities in Latin America.

The other, which was completed last week, is entitled
El Salvador and the Crisis in Central America.

Let me cite just one persuasive indication of the
extent of Nicaraguan involvement in ~~the war in El Salvador.~~ ^{the war in El Salvador.}

Former Salvadoran guerrilla commander Alejandro Montenegro,
who used to lead the People's Revolutionary Army on the
Guazapa front in El Salvador, and who was the second-ranking
commander in the People's Revolutionary Army, gave an
interview over Panamanian television in March. ~~He said,~~
~~that~~ ~~Montenegro said,~~ ^{Montenegro said,} and I quote,
~~He said,~~ ~~and again I quote,~~ "Support in the form of
military training is received through both Cuba and
Nicaragua." The former guerrilla commander said that he ^{went}
~~he had himself gone~~ ^{himself} to Cuba in July 1981 to give reports
on the war ; and he said he went to Managua later to
meet with the same officials .

It should be added that Montenegro ^{was} ~~is~~ no obscure
foot soldier. He was ~~the subject of~~ ^{in fact featured}
in an article in the New York ^{Times} ~~Times~~ that appeared,
of course,
before he had left the guerrillas.

~~The other, which was completed last week, is entitled El Salvador and the Crisis in Central America.~~

Some of the Sandinista leaders have denied their involvement in supporting revolutions in the region. For example, Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez said last year that the Sandinistas are busy now consolidating their own revolution. But he added, and I quote, "If not , we would put Central America in flames. Because we have the means to send arms to Guatemala, Panama, Costa Rica. It is not so difficult."

Another Nicaraguan leader was even more frank. The Jesuit priest Ernesto Cardenal, who is Nicaragua's Minister of culture said in West Germany that "there will be many Nicaraguas in the world, starting with the Americas."

Now, the Sandinistas are getting some of their own medicine. ~~At this time~~ No longer is the guerrilla traffic on a one-way street heading out of Nicaragua. ~~Already, At this time,~~ Now, ~~the~~ Nicaraguans who were forced to leave their country or who fled for their lives have become guerrillas and are flowing ~~back~~ back into Nicaragua to fight the Sandinista government.

~~And this brings us to That Secret War in Nicaragua. Two questions beg to be answered at the outset. In the first place, who are these anti-Sandinista guerrillas, and, in the second place, what are they trying to accomplish?~~

And this brings us to That Secret War in Nicaragua. Of course, the war is not secret. ~~Everybody knows~~
~~The activities of the anti-Sandinista guerrillas~~
 The military operations of the anti-Sandinista guerrillas are a matter of public record, and everybody knows that the United States is giving some support to at least one of the guerrilla factions. President Reagan ~~admitted~~ acknowledged this in an interview on May 4, when he said that the United States was giving money and "providing subsistence" to ~~these people~~ anti-Sandinista guerrillas, who he called "freedom fighters."

~~Two questions beg to~~
~~Who are these anti-Sandinista guerrillas?~~

Still, two questions beg to be answered. In the first place, who are these anti-Sandinista guerrillas? In the second place, what are they trying to accomplish?

There are five anti-Sandinista groups with a military component. ~~The first group let me mention~~
~~each of them, in no particular order. The first group~~ *One group*
 is the Democratic Nicaraguan Force, which goes by the initials FDN. This group ~~may have as many as 5,000~~ *has several thousand* guerrillas fighting inside ~~the northern and central~~ *the northern* Nicaragua, in the northern and central ~~region~~ parts of the country.

And

It is, ^{above all,} this group that ~~is accused of being Somocistas~~ the Sandinistas accuse of being Somocistas, that is, followers of the deposed ~~dictator~~ Nicaraguan dictator, Anastasio Somoza.

Apparently, it is this group, the FDN, that is receiving aid from the U.S. government

Newspaper columnist
(5)

However, ~~the/great~~ the truth is not so simple. Jack Anderson sent an associate recently to

The fact is that

The great majority of the guerrillas in the FDN were never members of Somoza's National Guard. ~~In fact,~~

Nicaragua to travel w/ FDN guerrillas for a week. He reported in sester days Washington Post that most of the FDN guerrillas were peasants, not Somocistas etc.

A leader of the FDN, Adolfo Calero, told me in a recent interview that no more than three percent of the ~~guy~~ members of his group are ex-National Guardsmen.

~~Unfortunately, the major media in this country has picked up on the Sandinista has adopted the~~

~~Unfortunately, much of the major media in this counjtr country have adopted the~~

Adolfo Calero said that ^{the} characterization of the ~~Nicaraguan guerrillas as an~~ the Nicaraguan insurgents as "Somocistas" is Sandinista propaganda. He said, "Somoza used to accuse all those opposed ~~it~~ to him of being communists. Now the Sandinistas accuse everyone who oppose them of being a Somocista."

Who is Adolfo Calero? He is a member of the seven-member ^{person} National Directorate of the FDN. ^{and nig} His ^{anti-Somoza} credentials are impeccable. Adolfo Calero was in fact imprisoned ~~put into prison~~ by Somoza, ~~in September 1978,~~ and he ~~he has~~ was for three years the secretary general of ~~the~~ Nicaragua's Conservative Party. Somoza, ~~of course~~ it should be noted, was the leader of the Liberal Party.

A second group fighting the Sandinistas is Misurasata, an organization of Miskito, Sumo and Rama Indians led, in the north, by Stedman Fagoth. Nicaragua's Indians have, ~~of course,~~ ^{you will remember,} been the victims of the Sandinista government's most massive human rights violation.

The government prohibited the diffusion of Carballo's remarks and any other information about the incident with the exception of the official press release, which claimed that Carballo was having an affair with the woman and had been caught by a jealous lover.¹⁴³ Father Carballo noted that he had even notified the curia about his luncheon appointment with the woman, and said that the attack on him was an effort to destroy him and discredit the church.¹⁴⁴

The Sandinistas even orchestrated an unprecedented attack on the Pope when he visited Managua in March. Jeering Sandinista soldiers and militants chanting poder popular (people's power) and jabbing their fists in the air interrupted the Pope several times.¹⁴⁵ During the celebration of the mass, all nine members of the Sandinista National Directorate joined the jeering crowd, waving their left fists and shouting revolutionary slogans.¹⁴⁶

The United Nations Human Rights Committee last month asked the Nicaraguan Minister of Justice to explain the purported abuse of Roman Catholic and Protestant clergy, along with the reported flight of Nicaragua's small Jewish population, curbs on the press, judiciary and political parties, the purported use of torture, and the forced relocation of an estimated 11,500 Miskito Indians and the arrest and execution of some of them.¹⁴⁷

~~The repression of the Miskito Indians is Nicaragua's most massive human rights violation. Last year Sandinista troops launched a major assault on the Indian communities on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast, destroying villages and moving the Indians forcibly to relocation camps. The Indians' Council of Elders reported that 42 villages were fire-bombed and 49 churches destroyed.¹⁴⁸ A Freedom House report issued in February 1982 says that eyewitnesses claim more than 200 Indians, perhaps a few thousand, were killed in this operation, including 35 persons who were buried alive when government forces occupied the village of Leymus. "The number of Indians jailed may be in the thousands," the report said.¹⁴⁹~~

Nicaragua's Catholic Episcopal Conference issued a statement denouncing "relocation by military operations without prior notice" and "forced marches last for days, without sufficient consideration for the weak, the elderly and women and children."¹⁵⁰ The Nicaraguan government acknowledged that 15,000 Miskitos were forcibly relocated.¹⁵¹

About 13,500 Miskitos fled into Honduras, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.¹⁵² ~~The~~ Sandinista air force pilots ~~used~~ ^{used} the fleeing Miskitos as targets, according to Mariano Montealegre, a former squadron leader in the Sandinista air force who resigned, and joined ~~Edo Pastora~~ in Costa Rica. Montealegre said that, on orders from the leaders of the Nicaraguan gov, the fleeing Indians ~~used~~

were bombed.

After all this, it is not surprising that the Sandinistas are rather unpopular among the Indians. Now the Indians are moving back into Nicaragua, this time with weapons of their own

~~Now the Indians are moving back into Nicaragua, this time to reclaim ~~them~~ the land that was taken from them and to regain the right to be left alone.~~

#

A third anti-Sandinista group is the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, led by Alfonso Robelo, and Eden-Pastor who was one of the five members of the ^{original} revolutionary/junta in Nicaragua ~~and Eden Pastora~~ ^{after the fall of Somoza,} the famous former Sandinista hero Eden Pastora, the famous "Comandante Cero" who took over ~~the~~ Managua's National Palace a few months before Somoza was overthrown. On April 15 Eden Pastora issued an ultimatum in a letter that bore the return address, "Mountains of Nicaragua." He gave the Cubans 15 days to get out of Nicaragua or, as he put it, "they will end up like all who have dared to intervene here: expelled or dead."

Other leaders of this group include Brooklyn Rivera, as leader of the ~~group~~ a Nicaraguan Indian; and

~~Alfonso~~

~~Eden Pastora's colleague, Alfonso Robelo~~

Eden Pastora's colleagues

~~Alfonso Robelo, another leader of the Democratic~~

~~Revolutionary Alliance,~~ tried to read Eden Pastora's ultimatum at a press conference in Mexico City.

~~But~~ But the Mexico government cancelled the press conference and expelled Robelo from the country.

Now their ultimatum has expired, and Pastora has begun military strikes against the Sandinistas.

carrying out military operations. A fourth anti-Sandinista group ~~is~~ the Revolutionary Nicaraguan Armed Forces, led by former Sandinista commander Fernando Chamorro, who fought with Eden Pastora against Somoza. ~~on the grounds~~ Fernando Chamorro gained international attention in 1979 when he climbed to the top of Managua's Hotel Intercontinental and fired a rocket at Somoza's bunker. Chamorro ~~was impris~~ had been imprisoned by Somoza several times.

After the fall of Somoza, he became a director of the ~~So~~ split with the Sandinistas and became a director of the So

After the fall of Somoza, he split with the Sandinistas and became a director of ~~the So~~ Nicaragua's Social Democratic Party. Chamorro was interviewed for WEST WATCH, the ~~the~~ ^{the} newsletter of the Council for Inter-American Security, a year and a half ago. He said that he decided to leave the country ~~to~~ "in order to organize the struggle in the mountains."

A fifth anti-Sandinista group is the Nicaraguan Insurrection ~~the~~ Front, led by Jose Francisco Cardenal, ~~who also~~ another individual who spent months in prison under Somoza. Cardenal later became President of Nicaragua's Chamber of Construction and helped organize a general strike against Somoza. After ~~the~~ Somoza was overthrown, he ~~became~~ was named Vice-President of the Council of State, but he resigned and left the country. Some of you may remember that Cardenal ~~spoke~~ spoke to Monday Club ~~several~~ months ago.

a leader
Cardenal was once ~~the political coordinator~~ of the
first anti Sandinista group I mentioned, the ~~Nicaragua~~ FDN
~~Democratic Nicaraguan Front~~. ~~He told~~ However, he
split with this group. ~~and he has~~ He told me in
a recent interview that he ~~maintains~~ ~~and~~ NOW
~~contacts~~ coordinates a network of anti-Sandinistas
inside Nicaragua.

Now, these resistance leaders are obviously not
a bunch of "Somocistas." To the contrary, many of
them were imprisoned by Somoza and fought against
Somoza.

Which brings us to the second question: What
are they trying to accomplish? You know that
the Boland amendment, which is law, prohibits
the CIA from providing support to any group "for
the purpose of overthrowing the government of Nicaragua."

~~Is this what the anti-Sandinista groups are trying to~~
~~do - is this the purpose of the anti-Sandinista group -~~
~~--- is --- Well, are the anti-Sandinista groups trying~~
Well, are any of the anti-Sandinista groups trying
to overthrow the government of Nicaragua?

I asked Adolfo Calero, a leader of the ~~Nicaraguan~~
~~Democratic Nicaraguan Force~~, about this. ^{FDN's} ~~He said,~~
and I quote, "We are not in a position to overthrow
the Sandinista government. But we are in a position
to stop communist expansion in Central America."

at what time
expect to
summarize the
most political
or this
and the
conclusion

Calero said that his group had three objectives.
One is to keep the Sandinistas "in check." Another
is to force the Sandinistas to ^{keep} ~~the~~ the promise
they made to the Organization of American States,

before they took power, to hold free elections. A third objective, he said, is to force the Organization of American States to assume responsibility for an OAS ~~resolution~~ resolution in 1979 that called for the immediate replacement of the Somoza regime and the installation of a democratic government, respect for human rights and free elections as soon as possible.

The other main anti-Sandinista group is the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ~~Robelo~~ ~~Robelo~~ leaders, Alfonso Robelo, the same question I asked Calero. Are you trying to ~~over~~ overthrow the Nicaraguan government? Are you seeking a military victory?

the one whose leaders include ex-Eden Pastora, who used to be known as "Comandante en Jefe" I asked

another of this group is

Robelo said, and again I ~~quote~~ quote, "We are trying to rescue the Nicaraguan revolution." ~~He said~~ ~~Robelo spoke about a political solution~~ He said that his group was opening an internal military front to put pressure on the Sandinistas and said that they had not "closed the door" to a what he called a "political solution."

~~Now what is the United States so concerned about what happens--i is happening in Nicaragua~~
~~Now, why is the Uni~~

Robelo told me that the CIA was not ~~invol~~ supporting his group in any way. ~~CIA~~ We know that the ~~CIA is supporting~~ the United States is supporting at least one of the other anti-Sandinista groups, apparently the ~~Democratic Nicaraguan Force~~. FDN.

But why? Why is the United States so concerned about Nicaragua? ~~Aside from a humanitarian interest~~
^{at least two}
We can identify ~~three~~ reasons: In the first place, the United States is concerned about the threat that the Sandinistas represent to regional security.

~~The Sandinistas -~~
~~Nicaragua has become a~~ It is now evident that the ~~the~~ spectacular military buildup in Nicaragua has ~~the~~

both a defensive component and an offensive component. ~~We have already talked about Nicaragua's role as a~~
staging area and a sanctuary for wars of national liberation in neighboring countries. ~~The President has said that~~

~~the Sandinistas "preach the doctrine of a 'revolution without frontiers.'" But this is not a partisan observation.~~

~~Senator Henry Jackson, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee, said in on Face the Nation, and again I quote: "The target of all the Castro-Soviet activity in Central America, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, etc, is Mexico."~~

~~----This might sound like Red-baiting----~~

This has nothing to do with the domino theory. ~~The Sandinistas~~ ~~are already supporting the guerrillas in El Salvador~~
~~in Guatemala, El Salvador, and the revolutions will not stop there.~~

In Managua on April 9, the top ~~guerrilla~~-leader of the guerrillas in ~~the~~ El Salvador, ~~the~~
~~and~~ Cayetano Carpio, said, and I quote, "You can rest assured that we will fight to the end for the victory of all Central American nations..." ~~That~~ ~~days~~

~~later, Cayetano Carpio~~

the guerrillas in El Salvador are supported

by the

(2)

you see that
~~President Reagan was~~
right when he said

~~The President has said that the Sandinistas,~~ ^{who} "preach
the doctrine of a 'revolution without frontiers,'" ^{according to Pres. Reagan}

This is not a partisan observation. Senator Henry Jackson, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee, said on Face the Nation, ~~and~~ quote: "The target of all Castro-Soviet activity in Central America, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, etc. is Mexico."

A communist Mexico would pose an imminent and obvious threat to the United States. We have a porous, 1,800 mile border with Mexico that would be ~~virtually im-~~ virtually impossible to defend against the infiltration of terrorists and ~~agents~~ other agents. Hostile forces massed at the ~~border~~ southern borders of ~~California~~ California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas could tie down our military resources and divert them from the rest of the world, causing the United States to pull out of Europe and elsewhere and establish a kind/^{of} "Fortress America."

~~Of course,~~ ^{But} ^{even if Sandinista-supported guerrillas were in the region} ^{are defeated,} Nicaragua could become a direct threat to the security of the United States ~~security~~ if the Soviets install nuclear missiles there. And the Soviets have hinted that they might do just that. The first deputy chief of the international department of the Soviet Communist Party's central committee, Vadim Zagladin, recently ~~said~~ ~~that if the United S~~ told La Republica, a newspaper in Rome, that if the United States deploys Pershing II missiles in Europe, "we will have to deploy missiles equivalent to the

Pressures

IIs, with an equally rapid flight time, in the vicinity of the United States." A member of the Soviet delegation to the Geneva negotiations on intermediate range missiles was more specific. He said that, if the United States installed new missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union would install SS-20 missiles in Cuba or Nicaragua.

should

But ~~the United States is not involved~~ ^{no} ~~concerned~~ ^{about that} ~~we~~ ^{we} ~~not be concerned~~ about Nicaragua just for ~~reasons of~~ strategic reasons. We should also be concerned about Nicaragua for humanitarian reasons.

The Sandinistas promises came on to the O.A.S. came on the heels of an O.A.S. resolution on June 23, 1983 that demanded the immediate replacement of the Somoza regime, the installation in Nicaragua of a democratic government ~~whose e--including-representatives-of-the-principle---~~ ~~opposition-groups-~~ that includes representatives ~~of the~~ of the principle opposition groups, ~~and that reflects~~ ~~the free will of the Nicaraguan people,~~ the guarantee of the human rights of all Nicaraguans without exception, and the realization of free elctions in the briefest time possible. ~~that will lead to the establishment of an~~ ~~authentically democratic government, that will~~ ~~guarantee peace, freedom and justice.~~

After the Sandinistas took power, they broke both the-prom disregarded the O.A.S. resolution and broke the promises they had made to the O.A.S. Thousands of-people To speak of human rights in the new Nicaragua is to wish upon a star, ~~and to risk incurring the wrath~~ ~~the Sandinista-reincarnation of the Gestapo.~~ There ~~simply-are-no-rights-in-Nicaragua.--There-is-only--~~ the-obligation

~~There-simply-are-no-rights~~
~~There-are-no-rights-in-Nicaragua, human~~

In Nicaragua today, there are no rights, human or otherwise. There is no right to strike, no right of habeus corpus, no right of assembly, no right of political parties to hold public meetings. The requirement of a search warrant to enter and search private residences

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15

was suspended over a year ago.

Nicaguans may now be detained without due process on charges of ~~"counter-revolutionary"~~ of having engaged in "counterrevolutionary" activities. Mere suspicion of embezzling from the state is enough to condemn a person from one to three years in prison, since "healthy criticism replaces the process of proof during these times," according to Nicaragua's Minister of Planning, Henry Ruiz.

Independent labor union officials, ~~and the leaders of~~ ^{church leaders} bishops in the Catholic Church, and the leaders of opposition parties are harrassed, and many have fled the country. All printed and electronic media are heavily censored. ~~An average~~

The Sandinistas hold thousands of political prisoners, and hundreds of people have "disappeared" since the Sandinista takeover." ~~Human Rights~~ Nicaraguan human rights leader Jose Esteban Gonzalez estimates that "no less than 2,000 people" have been executed since ~~1979~~ the regime in Nicaragua took power.

As for elections, the Sandinistas say that they may hold elections in 1985, if conditions permit, but make it clear that ~~the elections will not~~ ~~elections will not call into question~~ ~~the voting, if~~ ~~the elections will not be called~~ the elections will not contest their control of the government and will not resemble the "bourgeois" ^{elections in} Costa Rican elections. ~~Sandinista Commander Carlos Nunez, President of Nicaragua's Council fo State, has said that "true~~



~~democracy" is when "the broader~~

[The Sandinistas say that the people of Nicaragua have already voted...with their rifles! ~~Junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado once said, "The elections that took place with~~

Junta member Sergio

Ramirez Mercado said after the Sandinistas took power, I quote, "The elections that took place with ~~the~~ rifles in Nicaragua were the most authentic in all of Latin America."

Sandinista Commander Carlos Nunez, President of Nicaragua's Council of State, has said that "true democracy" is when, again I quote "the broadest masses rally around a program and a project, seize weapons and attack the enemy fortress with overwhelming force." ~~These~~

~~The Sandinistas~~

~~Not~~

The Sandinistas thus consider elections ~~superfluous~~ unnecessary. ~~They have embraced instead of the electoral process~~

In place of elections, they have embraced the concept of "people's ~~democracy~~ ^{which is} democracy," a rhetorical device used in Cuba and Eastern Europe.

[But the fact remains that the Sandinistas promised- pledged to hold free elections. ~~and establish~~ to the O.A.S.

to the community of Hemispheric nations to hold almost four years ago to hold free elections. Ambassador Middendorf would call the Sandinistas to account for their ~~pledged their words~~ promise.

~~"Every sector of Nicaraguan society joined the Nicaraguan~~

So there we have it. The Sandinistas have seized control and intend to keep denying the Nicaraguan people the right to govern themselves. A steady drumbeat of anti-bankee slogans and revolutionary claptrap provides a cover for the imposition of a ruthless dictatorship. It is not surprising that thousands of Nicaraguans are fighting back.

The problem is apparent, the solution is not. How can the ~~current~~ crisis in Nicaragua be resolved? Would cutting off U.S. aid to the anti-Sandinista guerrillas bring peace and happiness to the Nicaragua people? Would cutting off U.S. aid to the anti-Sandinista guerrillas end Nicaraguan support for guerrilla wars elsewhere in Central America?

~~I would propose that~~

At a time when so many are clamoring for a "political solution" in El Salvador, I would propose a "political solution" in Nicaragua as well. ~~Let all the~~ Let the people choose, in internationally supervised elect people choose, in free, internationally-sup people choose, in free elections, who they want to govern Nicaragua

I would propose that the Nicaraguans stop fighting each other, and that the people ~~be allowed to~~ of Nicaragua be allowed to choose, in free elections, who they want to ~~government~~ govern the country. ~~If the Sandinistas are as unpopular as they appear to be, the Nicaraguan people would vote them out of office and elect candidates from the opposition political parties, such as the Social Democratic Party and the Democratic Conservative Party.~~

If the Sandinistas persist in their belief that elections are too bourgeois, I would challenge them to do what they have proposed the government of El Salvador do; that is, enter into unconditional negotiations

negotiations with the opposition. Of course, ~~the~~
~~opposition is demanding~~

it would amount to the same thing. The opposition, including
 both the political parties and the armed insurgent
 groups, want free elections. They believe that,
 if the Nicaraguan people are given the right of
 self-determination, they will choose to make
 of Nicaragua a ~~free country, a democratic~~
 a democratic country, ~~a country that is more interested in~~
~~the welfare of its the people than in military~~
~~expansion, a country where anyone can speak out~~
 against injustice, ~~or~~ a country that is more interested
 in the welfare of the people than in military expansion.

~~Real peace is~~

~~People who are denied the opportunity to run their~~
~~own affairs will always rebel. Real peace is possible~~
~~only when individuals can govern ~~themselves~~~~
~~and resolve their disputes without turning to violence.~~

There is every indication that the Sandinistas have lost
 popular support and that the Nicaraguan people - if given a chance - would vote the Sandinistas
 out of power. A ^{public opinion} poll taken by Nicaragua's only independent newspaper - La Prensa - before
 censorship was imposed, showed that ~~the~~ the Sandinistas had the support of
 only 28% of the people. The response of the Sandinistas was to outlaw public
 opinion polls.

The Nicaraguan people, not us, not the Cubans, and not the Soviets.
 should be the ones who decide who governs Nicaragua. So let them be heard. Only
 then can there be real peace in Nicaragua.

WEST WATCH

A Report on the Americas and the World

SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS CONSIDER KILLING "HISTORIC NECESSITY"

Revolutionaries Use U.S. Government Auditorium to Broadcast Propaganda

A spokesman for the left-wing extremists fighting to take power in El Salvador came to Washington, D.C. last month and said that the killing and suffering in his country is a "historic necessity."

Mario Velasquez, a representative of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), made the statement in the main auditorium of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), this country's largest bureaucracy.

Velasquez appeared there at the March 18 showing of the film "El Salvador: Revolution or Death," which preached the violent overthrow of the government in that country.

The film denounced capitalism and "Yankees" and depicted Salvadoran soldiers as murdering fascists, while portraying the guerrillas as sensitive idealists who make music and love babies. No mention was made of Cuba, which helped organize

the armed opposition and continues to provide large-scale support.

A member of the audience, who identified himself as a Russian, said publicly that in the background of the film he "sniffed the work of the Soviet Department of Propaganda."

Another speaker at HHS urged the audience of about 150 to picket the White House and rally at the State Department on March 24 to demand a cut-off of aid to El Salvador.

The group solicited, and collected, funds and distributed literature printed on the letterhead of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

It is somewhat curious that supporters of Cuban-allied revolutionaries should be allowed to use important government facilities at U.S. taxpayers' expense to raise money and broadcast their political propaganda, especially at a time when U.S. servicemen are in El Salvador risking their lives to stop the guerrillas.

This wasn't the first time. On March 5, the group used a room at the HHS building to present a slide show on El Salvador that amounted to a public relations extravaganza for the extremists thirsting for power in that country.

The speaker this time was Phil Wheaton, who had just returned from a nationwide speaking tour for the far-left Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES), which has a network of 100 cells working for a takeover by the guerrillas in El Salvador.

Wheaton recently wrote a report *The Iron Triangle: The Honduran Connection*, in which he condemns "U.S. imperialism."



This guerrilla in El Salvador is not on his way to Sunday School. Salvadoran guerrilla leaders criticize the Castro regime as "too moderate," according to San Diego Union reporter Alex Drehsler. One guerrilla commander boasts: "Eventually we will fight in Mexico."

It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that letting these partisans of Castro-backed communist guerrillas speak in a U.S. government auditorium is as offensive as opening the doors of public buildings to Nazis during World War II would have been.

Still, the embarrassment and expense of providing this group a forum was probably well worth it in light of what was revealed about the opposition forces in El Salvador.

Although FDR spokesman Velasquez called for "self-determination" in El Salvador, he made it clear in response to questioning that he was not talking about

(continued on page 6)

EX-SANDINISTAS RAP "NEW DICTATORSHIP"

The highest-ranking Sandinista government official ever to defect to the U.S. told WEST WATCH in an exclusive interview that Fidel Castro is "the power behind the throne" in Nicaragua. He said the government there is training guerrillas to take power in El Salvador. See page 5.

Meanwhile, former Sandinista junta member Alfonso Robelo said about Nicaragua: "We are facing a new dictatorship . . . communist and completely totalitarian."

Making El Salvador Safe for Communism

In past weeks, so much has been written in hastily composed newspaper stories or otherwise reported by much of the nation's media about El Salvador, that the risk increases of saying something which has already been said. Yet most of what traffics in the name of "news" seems to condemn any possible American policy based on drawing the line in this small Central American republic. The most impressive hand-wringing is being performed by those editorialists calling El Salvador "Reagan's Vietnam" and linking it with U.S. actions in Cambodia and even with Watergate. Three comments, please:

1. The Need to Know

After four years of Carter administration gestures to "court" Fidel Castro, including everything from relaxed trade and hijacking agreements to White House orchestrated visits by George McGovern, the U.S. has rediscovered the earnestness with which Cuba and its immediate benefactor, the Soviet Union, intend to win strategic control over our Hemisphere. The Reagan administration's new policy of boldness in the Caribbean is in large part a response to Soviet-backed arms shipments to El Salvador.

Yet, it has only been in recent weeks that the Central Intelligence Agency learned of these Soviet arms supplies through Nicaragua and several other transit points, despite the months and, some contend, years of aid traffic from the Soviet Union.

Senior officials in the State Department under the new administration argue that intelligence gathering is the one greatest deficiency plaguing America's foreign policy. The Carter administration systematically sought cuts in the budgets of the CIA and other intelligence gathering

agencies and compromised their effectiveness by encouraging Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Frank Church in his bookburning campaign against U.S. clandestine operations.

While the Reagan administration is attempting to rebuild the CIA and similar agencies, an education job is critically needed in the U.S. House of Representatives to encourage funding intelligence operations as well as reinstating the House Internal Security Committee. CIS is assisting Illinois Congressman Dan Crane in this effort. What has led to the situation in El Salvador serves to drive the point home.

2. Latin American Dominoes

Already, several of the larger U.S. newspapers have begun reporting the El Salvador story as the spectre of another Vietnam. While logically weak, the analogy calls to mind *what in fact actually happened* in Vietnam.

A small but strategically situated Southeast Asian country with which we had had formal treaty and other bilateral agreements, represented by an autocratic but democratically elected government we encouraged from the start, requested our help against a Soviet-backed rival regime invading from the north. Despite the commitment of half a million troops and the inestimable number of lives, dollars and other national resources America spent in Vietnam, never did a U.S. policy emerge to win there.

America fought a painful, half-hearted, defensive war against an enemy U.S. policymakers never clearly identified or called to account. History teaches us that defensive wars never win, and Vietnam was America's latest, tragic lesson of it.

Vietnam turned out as badly as it did because America procrastinated, waiting

until 1966 before attempting to aid a country being victimized by North Vietnamese insurgency since the late 1940s. In El Salvador we are still at the historical ground level of the conflict. We will never even have to weigh the questions posed on the eve of America's involvement in Vietnam during the early 1960s, if the Reagan administration is permitted to give strategically timed military equipment aid to the Salvadorean government, which under President Duarte has begun to stem communist insurgency.

3. Creeping Isolationism

Several years ago, in a brilliant article called, "Making The World Safe for Communism," Norman Podhoretz described "an isolationist mood (which) has taken hold of the country since we left Vietnam."

While *isolationism* is itself a dirty word, the ideas and sentiments it describes continue to travel under different colors. Translated into the particularities of world affairs, isolationism today amounts to saying that America will not pay any price, not travel any distance to check the spread of Communist power and influence in the world. It is a policy, taking the latest instance of El Salvador, to be fashioned in the manner of a Chamberlain rather than a Churchill.

Those who write about El Salvador as if it were billions of miles away, caught in a hostile galaxy of events over which America has no control and in which we should have no interest, operate under this isolationist mentality. They exhibit neither the will nor an ability to speak in clear accents about America's commitment to our neighbors, one of whom is El Salvador. This poses a special burden to the new administration, and suggests the additional responsibility all of us have to help it carry on its mission. ☆

Notorious Leftist Nominated to Important Post in Dominican Republic

The author of the bank nationalization scheme in El Salvador, Luis Buitrago, has been nominated representative of the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) in the Dominican Republic, WEST WATCH has learned.

Buitrago was appointed President of El Salvador's Central Bank but resigned and founded the "Revolutionary Coordinator of the Masses," a front organization for the armed opposition. He was shown on Salvadoran television raising a clenched fist along with other opposition leaders.

Buitrago has been a contact man in Washington, D.C. for the Revolutionary

Democratic Front (FDR), according to a top official.

The State Department reports that Buitrago met last year with Farid Handal, the brother of El Salvador's Communist Party chief, who came to Washington to set up groups in "solidarity" with the Salvadoran guerrillas.

The Dominican Republic, which will have elections in 1982, is a timely target for socialist activists like Buitrago. Unless his nomination is stopped, yet another group of our Latin American brothers may be in for a unpleasant surprise. ☆

WEST WATCH

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The President of Namibia's majority political party, Peter Kalangula, told WEST WATCH in an exclusive interview that SWAPO guerrillas are "terrorists who came to Namibia to kill people, to lay mines, to abduct people, and to sabotage and destroy property" including bridges and water pipes.

Terrorism in Namibia

Representatives of Namibia's majority political party came to Washington last month and charged that SWAPO guerrillas, backed by the Soviet Union and Cuba, are waging a campaign of terrorism.

The President of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) told WEST WATCH in an exclusive interview that "in most cases SWAPO only kills civilians to avoid contact with the military."

Copies of the March 24 interview may be ordered from the Council for Inter-American Security.

The DTA won 82% of the votes in 1978 elections for Namibia's Constituent Assembly. SWAPO refused to participate in the elections.

SWAPO claims that it is fighting for the independence of Namibia from South Africa, which asserts authority over the country under a League of Nations mandate. However, South Africa has already agreed to grant Namibia independence, and DTA leaders say a war of national liberation is unnecessary.

"Namibia must be made independent by means of the democratic process, not handed over to guerrillas or a terrorist organization," said Dirk Mudge, Chairman of Namibia's Council of Ministers, at a March 24 press breakfast in Washington, D.C.

Mudge said the DTA would welcome elections and does not fear a SWAPO victory. The problem is that both the DTA and South Africa doubt that the United Nations can be an impartial supervisor of new elections, in the wake of UN resolutions stating that SWAPO is the "sole and

Colombia Repels Castro-Supported Invasion

TRUE CONFESSIONS—Colombia suspended diplomatic relations with Cuba in the wake of revelations by captured M-19 guerrilla leader Hermes Rodriguez Benitez that more than 100 Colombian guerrillas were taken to Cuba, trained and returned to the frontier near Ecuador last month to invade Colombia.

The operation failed, and 75 guerrillas were captured, including Carlos Toledo Plata, founder of M-19, and Rosenberg Pabon, known as Commander Uno, who led the assault on the Dominican Embassy in Bogota last year. M-19's top leader, Jaime Bateman Cayo, reportedly fled to Panama.

The President of Columbia said "at least 60 or 70 of the detained guerrillas have recognized that they were previously trained in Cuba" and "we have no doubt that Cuba was the place where they trained."

Many of the guerrillas crossed over into Ecuador, where they opened fire on Ecuadorian forces. 48 were taken prisoner and 15 returned to Colombia.

M-19 later threatened Ecuador's President, Vice-President and top cabinet ministers with "forceful reprisals" and "consequences."

★

NICARAGUANS ATTACK U.S. MARINES—A Nicaraguan group calling itself the "Carlos Arguero Echeverria Command" claimed responsibility for the bombing of a car carrying 3 U.S. Marines in San Jose, Costa Rica last month. All three were wounded and hospitalized.

The group, which issued a communique condemning "Yankee imperialism" in El Salvador, is named after a Costa Rican who fought with the Sandinistas and died "liberating" Nicaragua.

Four Nicaraguans were arrested in connection with the attack.

★

NEXT, PLEASE—Now it's Guatemala's turn to face the Cuban-Nicaraguan juggernaut. Documents taken from the guerrilla "Commander Manolo," who was killed in a clash with the Guatemalan Army, reveal that he brought orders from Cuba to unify the four main guerrilla organizations in Guatemala. The evidence shows that he engineered a meeting in Managua, where a "unity agreement" was signed under the tutelage of Sandinista leaders Humberto Ortega and Bayardo Arce.

Nicaragua promised to permit shipments of weapons and ammunition to the Guatemalan guerrillas and has already sent 1,800 French-made carbines and 100,000 cartridges from Sandinista arsenals, according to the documents.

Guatemalan leftists then traveled to Cuba, where Guatemalans are being trained in 173 guerrilla camps and schools. The documents disclosed that they contracted mercenaries with combat experience in Ethiopia and Angola.

Columnist Jack Anderson reports that Guatemala will be the next Central American hot spot.

★

CASTRO STOPS TOYS FOR ORPHANS—A Caribbean version of Charles Dickens' *A Christmas Carol* is being played out in Cuba, where Fidel Castro has emerged as an international "Scrooge."

The *Washington Star* reports that the Cuban government has held for weeks a ship filled with Christmas toys meant for 6,000 orphans in Haiti. The Castro regime is demanding that the ship's owner pay a repair bill.

The California church that arranged delivery of the toys last fall says it's about to give up hope of ever delivering the gifts.

★

"FIDEL AND CARTER"—Panama's strongman Omar Torrijos told the Spanish magazine *Numero Uno* that, politically, his closest friends are "Fidel and Carter." Told that this is paradoxical, he said: "Not really. If you analyze them carefully, you will see that they are the same."

authentic" representative of the Namibian people.

Another problem is that SWAPO is expected to continue its guerrilla operations even if it lost fair elections.

The German magazine *Der Spiegel* in an interview asked Sam Nujoma, the head of SWAPO: "You mean you keep wanting war and not elections?" Nujoma replied:

"We will continue to fight, weapons in hand, until final victory."

A large number of DTA leaders have been assassinated by SWAPO over the last two to three years, according to Mudge.

If SWAPO took power, "it would install a communist regime," said DTA Vice-Chairman Kuaima Riruako in the WEST WATCH interview. ★

EL SALVADOR CRISIS EXPLORED AT ALL-DAY CIS CONFERENCE

Congressional aides, reporters and foreign policy analysts heard several experts on Latin America at an all-day conference on "El Salvador and the Central American Crisis" sponsored by the Council for Inter-American Security on March 6 in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Alberto Piedra, Professor of Economics at Catholic University and co-

author of *Guatemala: A Promise in Peril*, sharply criticized the way the "agrarian reforms" in El Salvador were handled: "How can you talk about social justice, when no one has been compensated?"

Dr. Piedra said he would not, however, undo the reforms already implemented, because "this would antagonize the peasants and create more problems."

Noting that El Salvador is in a state of war, Dr. Piedra said that it is necessary to establish order in the country and eliminate foreign aid to the guerrillas before considering further reforms. He recommended that the second stage of the reforms be postponed indefinitely.

The six speakers at the morning session are pictured below:



Enrique Altamirano, Editor of San Salvador's *El Diario de Hoy*, one of the two most widely read newspapers in Central America: "The so-called 'liberation movement' has not had the slightest scruple about murdering thousands of innocent people. The subversives have undertaken the systematic destruction of crops and harvests, of factory and plant machinery—everything that would help paralyze the country's economy. In short, the pain, privations and despair of the Salvadorean family is the stairway they plan to mount in their final assault to seize power."



Dr. Cleto DiGiovanni, former senior Central Intelligence Agency officer: "The turmoil in Central America has its origins in the historical inequities between the social classes that have generated political and economic frustrations among large numbers of citizens. Nevertheless, the Carter administration found it convenient to minimize the degree to which Cuba and local Marxist guerrillas have heightened and manipulated these frustrations into increasingly destabilizing acts designed to promote Marxist revolution."



James R. Whelan, Editor of the Sacramento Union and author of *Through the American Looking Glass: Central America's Crisis*: "The present tragedy of El Salvador is, in large measure, a tragedy of flawed and perverse policies put in motion by the Carter administration. These policies released—and even nourished—a revolutionary whirlwind which has already all but laid waste any hope of real democratic growth or material progress in Nicaragua, a whirlwind which then plunged El Salvador into the agony of its present abyss, a whirlwind which, even yet, threatens Guatemala and Honduras."



Colonel Samuel Dickens (USAF-Ret.), national security consultant to the American Legion: "The U.S. cannot tolerate a spreading cancer of communism in this hemisphere. A fall to Marxist control in El Salvador threatens the stability of the rest of Central America with Guatemala and Honduras being next. The realities of such a takeover by the communists can only mean that Mexico will accommodate."



Virginia Prewett, author of *Washington's Instant Socialism in El Salvador*: "El Salvador is in the path of a Moscow-Havana-backed drive for power in Central America. The psychological spearhead is a myth accepted by many Americans: that El Salvador profited only '14 families.' Not 14 families, but 35,000 of the country's most competent conductors of its free market system left El Salvador in 1980 alone . . . A Washington Post source estimates that up to 5,000 people have already lost major assets in the seizures."



Daniel James, consultant to the Council on Economics and National Security: "A communist victory in El Salvador would leave Guatemala and Honduras in a highly vulnerable position. Pressure from two communist neighbors, both backed by Cuba, could prove overwhelming. Honduras, the weaker of the two, would probably succumb with little resistance."

Former Sandinista Officer Says Castro "Power Behind the Throne" in Nicaragua

The highest-ranking Nicaraguan government official to defect to the U.S. since Somoza's fall in 1979 says that Nicaragua is already a communist country and that Fidel Castro is "the power behind the throne."

Nevardo Arguello, the third-ranking member of the Ministry of Justice under the Sandinistas, told WEST WATCH in an exclusive interview on February 26 that Nicaragua is the "trampoline" used by communist countries to send arms to Central American revolutionaries.

Arguello also revealed the existence of "forbidden zones" in his country that are off-limits to Nicaraguans. He said that missile and submarine bases are being built in the banned areas, probably by Soviets and Cubans, according to rumors in official circles.

Congressman Jack Kemp put the text



of the WEST WATCH interview in the April 10 *Congressional Record*. The interview can also be obtained through the Council for Inter-American Security.

Nicaraguan "Advisors" in El Salvador Outnumber U.S. Advisors 10 to 1

The 54 U.S. military advisors in El Salvador are overwhelmingly outnumbered by Nicaraguans sent by the Sandinista government to instruct Salvadoran revolutionaries, according to the testimony of a captured Nicaraguan army officer at a February 24 news conference in San Salvador.

Sandinista Lieutenant Orlando Tardensillac Espinoza announced that he was only one of 500 Nicaraguans selected by the Sandinista Front and sent to El Salvador to train guerrillas and fight alongside them.

The Sandinista officer said that the Nicaraguan government's support for the Salvadoran revolution is "total and direct" and said that junta coordinator Daniel Ortega, Interior Minister Tomas Borge, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, Council of State President Carlos Nunez and several other Sandinista leaders are involved.

Nicaraguan instructors have also been sent to Guatemala, said the officer in a statement reported by Edward Schumacher in the February 25 *New York Times*. The entire text of Tardensillac Espinoza's remarks in Spanish, as well as an English translation, can be obtained through the Council for Inter-American Security.

The officer, who was taken prisoner on January 30, said that he had been trained for 5 months in El Salvador and then helped coordinate arms shipments from Nicaragua to El Salvador.

He said that 80 tons of war material

destined for Salvadoran guerrillas remain in Nicaragua waiting to be shipped.

The Nicaraguan also identified Colonels Adolfo Majano, former Salvadoran junta member, and Ernesto Claramount as top coordinators of the arms traffic from Nicaragua to the guerrillas in El Salvador.

After the fall of El Salvador, Nicaragua will support the guerrillas in Guatemala, according to Lieutenant Tardensillac. This would form a ring around Honduras, which would also fall, he said.

The Sandinista Lieutenant stressed the "the Soviet Union's military vision of taking power of the oil wells of Venezuela and Mexico."

Another prisoner of war, Luis Alvarado Saravia, admitted on March 20 that Salvadoran insurgents are being trained in Cuba and Nicaragua.

The prisoner is a Salvadoran who was squad leader of the Armed Forces of Liberation (FAL), which is the military arm of the Communist Party of El Salvador. He surrendered voluntarily under the government's amnesty program and said he deserted because he opposed the terrorism practiced by the guerrillas.

Alvarado Saravia said at a press conference that he and nine comrades went to Nicaragua on March 7, 1980 and that he was sent to Cuba, where he attended a training school for guerrillas near Pinar Del Rio. He described in detail three arms shipments to El Salvador's revolutionaries. ☆

The importance of Arguello's revelations lie in his detailed personal knowledge of the Nicaraguan government's operations, by virtue of his high position.

Arguello cannot be dismissed as a Somoza supporter. The Sandinistas commonly charge that any critic of the new Nicaraguan regime simply wants to return to the old dictatorship. However, Arguello fought Somoza as an officer in the Sandinista military. He opposes even more the present regime and wants a free Nicaragua.

There are 10,000 Cubans in Nicaragua, many disguised as doctors and teachers, Arguello says. There are also about 10,000 "internationalists" including representatives of the PLO, the Tupamaros, Colombia's M-19, the Basque terrorist group ETA, and Chile's Revolutionary Leftist Movement (MIR).

The MIR guerrillas have their own training camps in Nicaragua, according to Arguello.

Arguello said that he had personal knowledge of the practice of torture in Nicaragua, including electric shocks "just like under Somoza. In this respect, nothing has changed."

Asked about the \$75 million loan to Nicaragua, Arguello noted that 60% was supposed to go to private enterprise, according to the loan agreement. "The fact is that private enterprise did not receive a cent," he said. "The money is being used to buy weapons and to maintain the military. The army is already four times bigger than it was under Somoza."

"In Nicaragua the junta, which is supposedly the highest authority, does not govern," Arguello said. "The highest authority in Nicaragua are the Commanders of the Revolution. They are all communists and Marxist-Leninists. The strongest faction is led by Daniel Ortega, who takes his orders from Fidel Castro." ☆

COSTA RICA HELPED CUBA

Five Costa Rican pilots declared that they helped bring into their country tons of war material from Cuba for the Sandinistas fighting to overthrow Somoza.

The President of Costa Rica admitted that he had authorized this, and the major opposition party called for his resignation.

This is considered the most serious political scandal in Costa Rica in a decade.

Business in America

- **Argentina**—Argentines rushed to buy dollars and other foreign currencies after the government announced plans to devalue the peso by 9%. The government took this unpopular action to make the peso more closely approximate its true market value . . . Sasetru, Argentina's largest conglomerate, was ordered into bankruptcy. The ruling will affect Argentina's banking system, which holds most of Sasetru's \$1.2 billion debt . . . This year's vegetable oil and grain harvest broke all records . . . The cost of living rose 4% in the month of February.
- **Bolivia**—Malaysia and Bolivia announced plans to cooperate to raise the price of tin. The two nations hope that the United States will totally suspend the sales of its tin reserves, which would drive the price up . . . The Hungarian government has offered extensive technical and economic assistance in the development of railroads, highways and telecommunications . . . Brazil and Bolivia have agreed to an exchange program whereby Brazil will send Bolivia diesel fuel in exchange for natural gas.
- **Brazil**—May borrow an additional \$15 billion in 1981. Brazil currently has the largest foreign debt of any developing nation . . . CII Honeywell Bull, a French-American computer company, plans to manufacture computers in Brazil . . . The Nigerian government is seeking arms and arms manufacturing technology. Meanwhile, Brazil is reportedly interested in stepping up oil imports from Nigeria . . . Belgian interests have purchased two Xingu EMB-121 planes for use in training pilots. . . The Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry has concluded preliminary agreements on prospecting for oil in the interior of the state of Sao Paulo. . . The inflation rate increased by 6.6% in January. In the last twelve months it has increased by 110.9%.
- **Colombia**—As the price of coffee continues to fall, this nation is seeking to diversify its economy. . . Foreign investments grew sixfold in 1980. . . Colombia will exchange coffee for trolley buses with the USSR. The transaction is reported to be worth \$14 million.
- **Mexico**—Westinghouse received a contract for \$83 million to expand a power plant north of Mexico City. . . Mexico plans to build two nuclear power plants in Laguna Verde. The plants will have a combined output of 1.2 million kilowatts. Uranium deposits found in Baja California will not only make Mexico self sufficient but will also make it possible to export. . . Argentina will sell 1 million tons of sorgum and soybeans to Mexico at a cost of \$250 million. . . Reports that Mexico had reached secret trade agreements with Cuba were branded as false by a spokesman from Pemex, the national oil company. . . Mexico will buy 100 million Canadian dollars worth of Canadian agricultural products. . . Italy and Mexico have finalized several trade agreements in the transportation, communication, financial and tourism sectors.
- **Venezuela**—Will invest \$23 million to develop alternative energy sources, primarily hydroelectricity and coal. . . Venezuela will continue to supply oil to Barbados. Venezuela is the island nation's sole supplier of refined oil. . . Foreign investments amounted to \$1.4 billion in 1980.

(continued from page 1)

elections, which he said "won't solve the problem." When asked after the show if he wasn't really proposing an armed takeover of the country, Velazquez admitted that he considered the FDR "the only alternative."

Velazquez said that, without U.S. aid, the FDR would win and establish a new government.

After the film, which showed widespread killing and suffering in El Salvador, Velazquez said that the country was experiencing "a historic period needed to effect change."

Velazquez spoke at another CISPES meeting at the Luther Place Memorial

Church on March 24, the anniversary of the death of Archbishop Romero at the hands of a sniper in San Salvador.

Greeting the audience "on behalf of the FDR," Velazquez said he saw Romero's death not with sadness but rather "enthusiastically." The implication was that Archbishop Romero is worth more to the leftists dead, as a "martyr" to the cause, than alive.

In what was one of the most revealing statements to date about the real nature of the fighting, Velazquez said that the opposition is "determined to liberate the people at any cost." This presumably means that the guerrillas will not even stop at exterminating virtually the entire popu-

lation of El Salvador if necessary to take power.

This is not surprising. The communists practiced genocide in Cambodia, even after they had taken over. In El Salvador, the guerrillas have already killed 6,000 (according to the State Department) and are obviously prepared to kill many, many more.

Velazquez praised the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, which he said had formed an "alliance" with the FDR.

The fact is that the FDR is nothing more than a "public relations operation," according to Penn Kemble writing in the March 14 *New Republic*.

The various factions of the left, including the Communist Party of El Salvador, met in Havana in March 1980 to form the Unified Revolutionary Directorate as their general executive body, Kemble says. Later they formed the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front to coordinate the guerrilla fighting itself.

The so-called moderates "are relegated to an auxiliary body, the FDR, which serves mainly to cultivate support from other Latin American governments, European social democrats, and credulous journalists and academics," explains Kemble, who is a founder of the Coalition for a Democratic Majority. He writes that the movement is commanded by six other organizations that are "distinctly totalitarian in ideology and character."

Let us not be deceived. The opposition in El Salvador is led, not by reform-minded social democrats, but rather by aspiring dictators who plan to swagger over the dead bodies of men and women slaughtered by the guerrillas and clamp down a Cuban-style police state. ☆

MURDERED NUNS BACKED GUERRILLAS

One of the Maryknoll nuns slain in El Salvador in December, Sister Ita Ford, was "an outspoken critic of the government and a supporter of the guerrillas," according to correspondent Edward Schumacher writing in the March 14 *New York Times*.

The other murdered Maryknoll nun, Sister Maura Clarke, had been "active in building solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution," before the Sandinista overthrow of the Somoza government, according to the left-wing Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador in its December 14 *El Salvador Alert*.

The other two murdered church women were not Maryknoll nuns and "were known to be moderate, quiet missionaries," reported Schumacher.

Salvadoran Catholic Church Leader Denounces Cuban-Backed Guerrillas

Left-leaning pundits rendered an extremely superficial account of the remarks made by the acting head of the Roman Catholic Church in El Salvador, who came to the U.S. this month.

It was widely reported that Bishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, who succeeds slain Archbishop Oscar Romero as acting Archbishop, called for an end to U.S. military aid to his country.

However, some observers overlooked the fact that Rivera y Damas also said that "with the same emphasis I denounce and criticize the governments of Cuba and Nicaragua" and the "countries of the Soviet bloc" for supplying arms to leftist guerrillas battling for control of El Salvador.

To her credit, writer Marjorie Hyer reported the correct account in the April 7 *Washington Post*.

More importantly, acting Archbishop Rivera y Damas called for putting a "cordon" around El Salvador to stop shipments of "Soviet bloc" weapons to the guerrillas.

In a little-noticed statement on April 4 at a New York press conference, Rivera y Damas said: "Instead of sending arms, you could help to put a cordon around our country to impede the arrival of arms from the Soviet bloc."

This was reported by correspondent John E. Newhagen over the UPI wire service on April 6 and was carried in Spanish in the April 7 *Diario Las Americas*.

This should not be surprising, because the Bishop has made several other sharp criticisms of the Cuban-backed guerrillas in El Salvador.

For example, Rivera y Damas said that the guerrillas "have made violence and loyalty to Marxism their watchword, and because of that the majority have turned their backs on them," according to correspondent Christopher Dickey in the March 9 *Washington Post*.

The Bishop has also said that killing by government forces in El Salvador is decreasing, while killing by Marxist guerrillas is increasing. This observation was reported by Edward Schumacher in the February 27 *New York Times*.

Furthermore, Rivera y Damas has said that the majority of the refugees in the country are fleeing not the government but the guerrillas, reports Dickey in his *Washington Post* article.

The acting Archbishop claims that the guerrillas have displaced some 50,000 people by their attacks, whereas only 6,000 have been displaced by the operations of the army and right-wing terror squads, according to Britain's newsweekly *The Economist* on March 14.



The acting Archbishop of El Salvador, Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas, came to Washington, D.C. April 4 and talked to WEST WATCH.

Bishop Rivera y Damas told WEST WATCH after an April 6 press breakfast in Washington, D.C. that he did not know how many people the guerrillas had killed in El Salvador but noted that the State Department reports that the guerrillas have already killed 6,000

In response to a WEST WATCH question about the economic warfare the guerrillas are now waging, the Bishop said at the breakfast that the guerrillas are engaged in "protracted war" that includes "sabotage, the interruption of electric power and water service, and stopping trains" in order to "destabilize the country." He observed that the guerrillas are doing this "to weaken the government."

The fact is that the acting Archbishop is fed up with the extremist elements in his own Church. Columnist Cord Meyer writes in the March 21 *Washington Star*: "According to a recent report from the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador, Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas has reluctantly concluded that he has to remove from his Catholic organization radical priests and laymen who are actively supporting the communist guerrillas.

"In his first move, the archbishop has fired the Salvadoran staff of the Catholic relief organization, Caritas, for complicity in hiding arms caches for the guerrillas in church refugee camps."

Meyer reported that Rivera y Damas "is determined to weed out communist sympathizers in the Catholic radio station and newspapers who have astutely tilted their reporting to favor the guerrilla cause."

Rivera y Damas has also threatened to suspend the activities of the Church's legal aid office, which he accuses of denouncing atrocities attributed to government troops, while ignoring killings committed by the leftists. This was reported by UPI correspondent John Newhagen on the wire March 14. ☆

Jimmy Carter's Blunders in El Salvador and Nicaragua

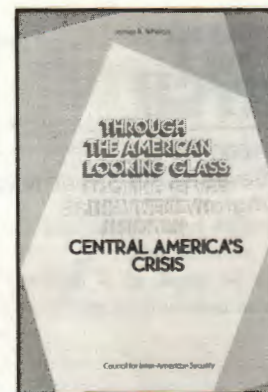
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We Need News, Not Ideology

Award-winning columnist and reporter Virginia Prewett argues convincingly that news coverage of events in El Salvador is but the latest case of newsmen distorting reality to suit ideology. Miss Prewett, along with three other veteran journalists who participated in a recent CIS conference on that troubled country, told Congressional foreign policy specialists that events and incidents which reveal the leftist revolutionaries for the brutes they are go unreported by major media reporters, who prefer to depict these Castroite Communists as guitar-strumming reincarnations of St. Francis.

Gunning Down Businessmen

"Why is it," they asked, "that we seldom read about the gunning down of businessmen or bankers, even when these are men who worked their way out of poverty?" Such was the case with Luis Escalante, who spent months recovering from attackers' bullets that left him permanently crippled.

Policymakers reading the *Washington Post*, *New York Times*, and *Boston Globe* usually find these papers defining as "realistic options" policies that range all the way left to violent revolution, but no farther right than the at-the-moment mood prevailing

among State Department careerists. One has to question what reporters, doubling as political scientists, mean when they designate Napoleon Durate a centrist or moderate and call his private sector business opponents extreme rightists.

What Is "Extreme Right"?

If the Chamber of Commerce of El Salvador is extreme right, what does that make the U.S. Chamber? Such slogans and labels are too frequently caricatures and substitutes for in-depth investigation.

Regrettably, since only the giant newspapers have Latin American bureaus, their writers (i.e., Karen De Young, Alan Riding, and Stephen Kinzner) are picked up and republished by heartland newspapers from Dallas to Seattle to Mobile. Thus, in the case of El Salvador, everyone ends up parroting the myth that until eighteen months ago some fourteen families controlled the land and wealth of El Salvador, even though the legend of a fourteen-family oligarchy has no basis in fact.

U.S. readers want and need straight, factual news reports from Latin America instead of interpretative analysis by their own fellow countrymen who spend most of their time in hotel bars talking to other

journalists or being spoon fed propaganda by the revolutionaries who they tend to romanticize. Opinion is fine, but first establish the facts of the matter.

An interesting possibility now under discussion is to make available for republication in English here in the United States news articles and commentaries from abroad. Let's hear from Salvadoreans themselves about El Salvador.

El Mercurio, Chile's long respected flagship daily newspaper, has just initiated an abridged weekly international edition. This is a welcome additional source of news for those who read Spanish, but given most Americans' low level of linguistic competence, *El Mercurio International* will have limited impact here until it is available in English.

Foreign News from Foreigners

What the United States desperately needs is a first-rate weekly newspaper that will offer original stories and translations of the cream of both hemispheric commentary and in-depth investigation. Such a publication would have appeal for an international market of businessmen, planners, and policymakers inside the United States, Great Britain, and among the world's English speaking community.

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THE NEW CONQUISTADORES

Soviets Aim To Conquer Americas

The Soviet Union is posing a new and different threat in Latin America.

In the past, the Soviets limited their support for Latin American revolutionaries to established Communist parties or, more recently, Communist or Communist-controlled terrorist groups. Now, however, the Soviets have extended their support to nominally non-Communist, broad-based left-wing guerrilla organizations.

This change is significant. For no terrorist group has ever succeeded in overthrowing an existing government, whereas guerrilla armies have a proven capability to do so. As in Nicaragua in 1979, and as may happen in El Salvador.

Intelligence reports leave little doubt that the Soviet Union and Cuba are providing the Salvadorean rebels with both massive material assistance and training. This inevitably raises serious questions concerning the composition of Soviet-

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COMMUNIST GUERRILLAS ADVANCE ON EL SALVADOR. *These men have been trained and armed by Cubans and their Soviet mentors to take power at any cost. Soviet war lords seek to conquer the Western Hemisphere by deploying armies throughout the Americas and commanding them to kill and destroy whatever stands between them and total domination.*

Instant Socialism in El Salvador

by Virginia Prewett

Editor's Note: Prize-winning author Virginia Prewett has just completed a new monograph for the Council for Inter-American Security entitled Washington's Instant Socialism in El Salvador. It is available in English and Spanish and may be ordered from CIS for \$3.00 a copy.

The Carter administration in its last year imposed on tiny, overpopulated El Salvador a "New Diplomacy"—its own made-in-Washington ultra-socialism put

in place ostensibly to get there first before Castro.

Following a plan made in Washington, Carter envoys pressured their five-man dictatorship ("the junta") to send armed troops on March 5-6, 1980 to seize lock-stock-and-barrel the country's largest and most productive 376 farms and agri-businesses, the heart of El Salvador's self-reliant export economy.

The blow fell on the Salvadorean free-market system like an earthquake. Even the agricultural institute officials who ac-

(continued on page 5)

ANDREW YOUNG

The man who praised Cuban troops in Africa and called the Ayatollah Khomeini "a saint" was awarded the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor, by Jimmy Carter a week before he left the White House.

Is it too late to decorate Watergate villains Haldeman and Erlichman? Like Andrew Young, they were forced to resign for lying to the President.

Fighting Back

Consider these headlines, all randomly selected from recent editions of *The Washington Post*: "Rebels Roam Unmolested in Salvadoran Town," "Fighting Terrorism, The Enduring Task," "Nicaragua Helping Arm El Salvador Leftists, Muskie Says."

One could spend unhappy days doing nothing but clipping equally ominous sounding articles from news dailies in every major U.S. city. Since early last month, a growing number of American news organizations including editors, writers and journalists have come to realize that the wave of international terrorism sweeping key countries and political spots within our Hemisphere is real, that it can no longer be discounted as a reaction to authoritarian regimes, real or imagined.

Bloodbath

The Honorable Edmund Muskie, who as Secretary of State only months ago supported and in fact promoted U.S. aid to Nicaragua in the hope of winning friendship from Sandinistas he perceived to be salvageable, now agrees that Cuban and Nicaraguan supported terrorists are responsible for what the former Secretary of State calls "a bloodbath."

The whole point of terrorism, as thoughtfully described by Brian Michael

Jenkins of the Rand Corporation, is its intended effect. It is meant by its perpetrators to create an atmosphere of fear and alarm in which a frightened populace will clamor for draconian measures and totalitarian solutions. By over-reacting, a government of the moderate left or right falls prey to the terrorists' design.

Anarchy

The Cuban and other Communist supported terrorists attempting to create the social anarchy which is for them a favorable atmosphere are banking on what Peter Berger of Rutgers University calls "the Greening of American Foreign Policy." That is, they work to exploit the post-Vietnam tendency of U.S. foreign policy-makers to blame any conflict or wrongdoing on ourselves and pro-Western allies.

Last month, on a business trip to the island of Jamaica, I witnessed what later was confirmed to be the work of arsonists. Two large fuel storage refining tanks were exploded, destroying dock loading and other facilities on the morning Jamaica's new pro-Western President, Edward Seaga, was to address a large assembly. He was to talk to his countrymen about the new stability which has otherwise been demonstrated since his electoral ouster of Castro-backed Michael Manley.

When I related this story to several American friends working in the new State Department on my return home, they noted that this was part of a more concerted campaign, and that Jamaica is only the first of many targets.

In the final analysis, it will all depend on what the Reagan administration intends to do, and to what extent both houses of Congress will support necessary U.S. measures to stem this growing tide of terrorism within our own Hemisphere. Secretary Haig as well as the President are on record as non-pacifists on the question, and the cut-off of aid to Nicaragua as well as the increase of support for El Salvador demonstrate that they are not kidding.

No More "Benign Neglect"

The new administration is already sold on the notion that America cannot afford to treat our allies with the benign neglect to which they have become accustomed by administrations past. The real selling job is on Capitol Hill, where too many senators and congressmen need to be educated or at least reminded that part of the message voters expressed last November is disapproval of the Carter administration's policy on Latin America. In a word, there is building a national consensus for fighting back. ☆

Sandinistas Seek to Crush Free Labor Unions in Nicaragua

by Thomas A. Farr

Tensions are mounting in Managua following the recent imprisonment of labor leader Carlos Chamorro Pilarte, spokesman for the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers (CTN). The free trade union advocate was jailed after publication of a CTN communique protesting efforts by the junta to bring all labor organization under direct government control.

The Sandinista campaign to forcibly consolidate all unions into one Federation controlled by the junta was launched in early November 1980. Over Managua radio on November 5, Ivan Garcia, Secretary General for the Sandinista Workers Federation (CST) demanded that all Nicaraguan unions submit to the supreme authority of the CST.

The leader of the labor arm of the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) justified his call for consolidation

due to the "urgent" need of all Nicaraguan workers to struggle for economic and social improvement in ways deemed "legitimate" by the CST.

The CST's major independent rival, the CNT, responded to the Garcia demands by issuing a communique on November 16. Rejecting the Sandinista directive, the CNT refused to attend a special assembly of labor organizations orchestrated by the CST.

The independent Christian-based union also pledged to fulfill its continuing commitment to the principles of free trade unionism. In the communique, the CNT accused the FSLN of attempting to insulate the CST as the sole representative of workers by granting monopoly privileges to the Sandinista-controlled union.

Tempers erupted on November 19, when over 2,000 CTN-lead employees walked off their jobs at the San Antonio sugar mill. Prominent among worker

WEST WATCH

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President: Ronald F. Docksai
Publisher: L. Francis Bouchey
Editor: Roger A. Reed

complaints was the failure of the government to fulfill pre-revolution promises to distribute annual profits among employees. The strike was immediately condemned by CST boss Jorge Rojas Mendoza, who claimed that the work stoppage

(continued on page 9)



Guerrillas Kill American

Terrorists in Colombia murdered in cold blood an American Bible translator seized by six hooded commandos at a home in Bogota.

Chester Bitterman, a father of two daughters aged 1 and 3, was already suffering from a gall bladder ailment and was in the city for surgery when he was kidnapped.

He was held almost two months by the leftists, who shot him and left his body wrapped in a red and black guerrilla flag in a hijacked minibus.

The terrorists were "M19" guerrillas and demanded as a price for Bitterman's life that his employer, the Summer Institute of Linguistics, cease its operations in Colombia.

The Institute is a religious group and has worked with Colombia's Indians for 20 years, teaching and translating the Bible into native languages.

The terrorists make the absurd claim that the Institute is a front for the U.S. Army and the CIA and is preparing military bases.

The fact is that the guerrillas want a free hand to radicalize the Indians and use them as cannon fodder.

Two days after Bitterman's abduction, M-19 attacked a bus and killed a policeman, a woman and a child.

M-19 later issued a "declaration of war" against the Colombian government and offered "complete support" to the revolutionaries fighting to take power in El Salvador.

A Colombia peasant group has asked the government for greater protection following the murder of 16 farm workers by another terrorist group, the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC). ☆

Castro's Shock Troops in El Salvador

KILLING AND BEING KILLED—200 Cuban "advisors" are aiding the terrorists in El Salvador and are engaged in the fighting, according to analyst Robert Moss in the London *Daily Telegraph*. Moss says that 6 Cubans have already been killed. Their bodies were flown to Nicaragua.

★

REVOLUTIONARY DUTY TO PICK COTTON—Communist leaders in Nicaragua declared a "national emergency" and ordered thousands of students, public employees, professionals and other "volunteers" into the field to save the cotton crop. "*Cotton picking is the duty of all those who consider themselves Nicaraguans,*" declared Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock.

The Sandinistas' desperation reflects the failure of their communist system, which absolutely ruined Nicaragua's economy. Wheelock admitted that the shortage of cotton pickers is due to "political, social and natural" causes like "reconditioning of the work force" and no migration of laborers from Central American countries as in the past.

History repeats itself. Castro ordered Cubans into the fields to cut cane. Now the Sandinistas are forcing Nicaraguans to pick cotton. Such is life in a "workers' paradise."

★

"REIGN OF TERROR"—The guerrillas' "democracy" imposed by Jimmy Carter and his ilk in Rhodesia is turning out just like we expected. The terrorists who run the country still command private armies, who have been waging full scale war, not against the whites, but against each other. Could it be that raw power was all they ever wanted, notwithstanding their rhetoric about majority rule and human rights?

5,000 people were forced to flee their homes by a "reign of terror" including kidnapping, looting and rape conducted by guerrillas loyal to Home Affairs Minister Joshua Nkomo, according to Zimbabwe's *Sunday Mail* newspaper.

Two blacks beat a British missionary couple to death in Zimbabwe, apparently in revenge for South Africa's raid into Mozambique, a church spokesman said.

WEST WATCH is still waiting for church groups who claim who champion human rights to take to the streets in protest and demand an end to U.S. aid to Zimbabwe. After all, such groups demanded an end to aid to El Salvador when missionaries were killed there. Of course, Zimbabwe is ruled by Marxists, and WEST WATCH doesn't seriously expect the "human rights" crowd to criticize them under *any* circumstances.

★

RUSSIANS INVADE U.S. TERRITORY—Soviet police penetrated U.S. Embassy grounds in Moscow and savagely beat and dragged away a man trying to get inside, presumably to seek political asylum, according to the February 14 *Washington Post*.

★

PROOF: CUBANS IN ANGOLA ARE MERCENARIES—Cuban intervention in Africa is a source of revenue for Havana, reports Paris' socialist daily newspaper *Le Matin*: "Each Cuban soldier costs Angola \$50 a day . . . A part of this money is delivered directly to the Cuban government."

★

THE EMPIRE STRIKES BACK—One of Castro's army assault teams stormed the Embassy of Ecuador in Havana last month and seized men, women and children who had taken over the mission seeking safe conduct out of Cuba. Some were seen being taken away in ambulances.

Ecuador, which had promised to let the would-be immigrants stay in the Embassy under Ecuador's "care and protection," protested Castro's "taking by force, as prisoners, those inside" and withdrew its Ambassador from Cuba.

★

SANDINISTAS CAUGHT SMUGGLING COPTERS—Two high officials of the Nicaraguan air force were convicted of trying to sneak two helicopters out of the United States. The *Washington Post* reports that as many as 12 helicopters were taken to Nicaragua illegally over the past year.

These choppers may have ended up in the hands of guerrillas fighting to take power in El Salvador.

GIANT SOVIET SUBS THREATEN TO DOMINATE THE HIGH SEAS

The Soviets have launched three new kinds of super submarines that give the communists an unprecedented advantage in naval warfare.

Their new TYPHOON submarine is the largest underwater vessel in the world, three times bigger than any U.S. submarine in service. The deadly TYPHOON fires ballistic missiles, and is one and a half times bigger than its American counterpart the TRIDENT, which has not even been deployed yet.

The TYPHOON has already been launched, and three more are being built.

A second new submarine, the Soviet's nuclear-powered ALPHA, can dive three times deeper than any American sub and can travel underwater at 50 miles an hour, an amazing feat that no other submarine anywhere can match.

What's worse, the ALPHA can just about outrun the Navy's top anti-submarine weapon, the Mark 48 torpedo.

The ALPHA is already prowling the seas in service of the Soviet empire.

What is ALPHA's secret? The use of titanium in the construction of its hull permits it to submerge faster and deeper than any other submarine.

The U.S. knows how to construct a submarine out of titanium, but unlike the Soviet Union, America has no domestic supplies of titanium, and the metal is prohibitively expensive.

That's not all. The Soviets have also launched a huge undersea monster called OSCAR, a nuclear-powered attack submarine almost twice as big as its U.S. counterpart, the LOS ANGELES.

OSCAR is armed with cruise missiles that can hit targets over 200 miles away. This new submarine will make American aircraft carriers 10 times more vulnerable than they are now, Navy officials disclosed in January.

Our intelligence community is stunned. The Soviets have scored spectacular breakthroughs and have even devised a new strategy of undersea warfare that threatens the very backbone of our naval forces.

Traditionally, American attack submarines are designed to stalk and destroy enemy subs. But the Soviet ALPHA is apparently designed to sink aircraft carriers.

U.S. officials are confident that they can develop a defense against ALPHA, since it is remarkably noisy and therefore can be detected and located.

But destroying the thing is another matter. ALPHA is so speedy that it can even

outrun torpedoes. Also, it can dive deep to evade surveillance.

As for OSCAR, the Navy is working on three ways to defend its convoys: (1) find the enemy OSCAR and destroy it before it can launch its deadly payload, (2) destroy OSCAR's cruise missiles when they are launched, and (3) develop a close-in defense that will prevent the missiles from striking targets in the convoy.

It will take billions of dollars to protect our fleet from the Soviet jumbo subs. Navy leaders say we will need more "Tagos" ships, which tow a string of microphones through the water to detect Soviet subs.

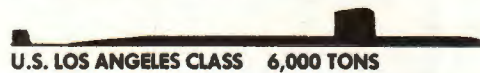
We will need cruisers armed with Aegis radar and missiles for tracking and firing at incoming Soviet cruise missiles, and we will need the "Phalanx" system for close-in defense.

The "Phalanx" would fill the air around the ship with bullets in hope of stopping any cruise missiles which get through the convoy's outer barrier.

The U.S. must move now to counter this new threat to our national security. If the communists succeed in mastering the seas and cutting our supply lines, America will wither and die of thirst for oil and the natural resources we need. ☆

SOVIETS BUILDING GIANT SUBMARINES

ATTACK SUBS FOR SINKING OTHER SUBS AND SHIPS



MISSILE SUBS FOR FIRING AT LAND TARGETS



"Now, in the '80s, a Russian fleet of ships, planes and submarines promises to dominate almost any environment it chooses, including the North Atlantic . . . Russian ballistic missile submarines constitute a virtually untouchable second strike force directed at the American heartland. Protected by a web of sophisticated surface ships, planes and nuclear submarines, they are invulnerable to all foreseeable western technology." Former Naval officer David J. Kenney writing in the February 9 Washington Star.

S. AFRICA SMASHES "WHITE COMMANDOS"

Police in South Africa crushed a right-wing white supremacist terror group called the "White Commandos" that had been responsible for a wave of bombings.

The terrorists had struck several times, always leaving behind as their "calling card" reams of neo-Nazi literature decorated with swastikas.

Security forces arrested leaders and captured large quantities of explosives in a countrywide swoop.

Socialism (continued from page 1)

accompanied the squads of soldiers were kept incommunicado for three days in a San Salvador hotel while being trained in the plan sent down from Washington. Details of the military operation were secrets of the high command until the last minute.

Soon after, continuing the made-in-Washington plan, troops in battle-dress (some in armored cars) swiftly occupied the country's private banks.

Neither the U.S. in any previous intervention, nor Castro nor any Western Hemisphere leftists before or since have so sweepingly, so swiftly and with such naked force invaded and seized the major assets of private citizens.

The new CIS monograph, *Washington's Instant Socialism in El Salvador*, details how this blitzkrieg programmed by U.S. liberals under Carter wrecked a free market system rated as one of Latin America's most productive by such impartial and authoritative sources as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Organization of American States and United Nations Commissions.

The little country is in the path of a Moscow-Havana-backed drive for power in Central America. The psychological spearhead is a myth accepted by many Americans: that El Salvador, before the "New Diplomacy" hit it with the new made-in-Washington socialism, profited only "14 families."

Not 14 families, but 35,000 of the country's most competent conductors of its free market system left El Salvador in 1980 alone, says the Costa Rica Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Although heavily handicapped by an enormous overpopulation, the Salvadorean free market system, before its destruction, rated well in performance among Latin American systems. According to testimony in 1980 Senate hearings, the lower 20% of Salvadoreans on the economic scale received 5.7% of the national income, while the average for Latin

(continued on page 9)

How Jimmy Carter Provoked Brazil To Build Military-Industrial Complex

Brazil has emerged as one of the world's top supplier of arms to third world countries. Arms sales topped \$1 billion in 1980 alone.

Jimmy Carter deserves much of the credit for this. It was Carter and his McGovernite team of "New Diplomats" who sharply criticized Brazil over human rights. Brazil was so offended that it terminated defense treaties with the U.S. and decided to fend for itself and develop its own arms industry.

Now Iraq, Angola, the People's Republic of China and the United States are just a few of Brazil's clients. Brazilian arms are competitively priced, of high quality and available to just about any country that has the money to spend.

Although the majority of Brazil's sales are to third world countries, many of the larger countries are becoming clients. The French government recently purchased 41 Xingu EMB-121 maritime aircraft for use in its navy and air force. The \$55 million deal is the largest of its kind for a developing country.

Chrysler, the manufacturer of America's main battle tank (the XM-1), is reported to be seeking a joint venture with Engesa, Brazil's leading manufacturer of military hardware. Engesa is the largest producer of armored vehicles in the western world. If the deal is closed, Engesa would produce light tanks for use in the U.S.'s Rapid Deployment Force.

The first real test for Brazil's war material is in the Persian Gulf war. Iraq, one of Brazil's largest customers, is using Brazilian ammunition and armored vehicles against Iran.

Why is Brazil sending so much hardware to the Arabs? The Brazilians need oil, which is the main commodity preventing Brazil from becoming a major in-



ternational power. Brazil hopes to enhance its position by supplying Middle Eastern nations with arms in return for oil concessions.

Both Morocco and Portugal have made public their desire to attain Brazilian licenses.

Perhaps the most noteworthy of Brazil's suitors is the Arab Industrialization Organization. The AIO is seeking contracts which would enable the member countries to set up factories under Brazilian licenses. The AIO is particularly interested in the production of missiles and naval craft.

Even though the Brazilian arms industry is young in comparison to other developed arms-producing nations, Brazil already offers a full line of military hardware. The Brazilians produce tanks, war planes, helicopters, small arms, missiles, coastal patrol and gun boats, armored cars, and all the necessary ammunition.

Future plans include several high technology and capital intensive projects. The Brazilian Naval Ministry is studying the possibility of creating a state-owned business to be called Armabras. Armabras would manufacture, market and export naval material. Officials hope to produce nuclear submarines in the future.

After a 45% increase in profits during 1980, Engesa plans to build a \$100 million munitions plant in the city of Juiz de Fora.

What does Brazil's emergence as a military power and producer mean to the U.S.? For one thing, we will no longer be able to punish our allies for not toeing the social democrat line by withholding military sales.

What is even more important is the fact that Brazil may soon have a nuclear arsenal. We have lost our grip on this awakening giant.

Our country should move at once to renew close relations with Brazil and cultivate this emerging superpower as an ally in the defense of the Western Hemisphere. ☆

CASTRO SELLS DRUGS TO PAY HIS GOONS

The Cuban secret police finances its Latin American operations by trafficking in illegal drugs destined for the United States, the *London Daily Telegraph* reports.

For years the DGI—Castro's version of the KGB—paid its agents outside Cuba with money "earned" in the drug racket, according to the newspaper, which cited U.S. government drug experts.

Colombia and Panama were commonly the sources for the drugs, which were sent in all cases to the United States.

Guatemala on Castro's "Hit List"

The pattern could have been an all too familiar one. A small, third world nation struggles to lift off from the runway of economic development. As its economy picks up the take-off speed, the engines that drive it forward begin to sputter.

The socio-economic upheavals that are associated with development begin to exact their costs, creating trade-offs that only overpowering forward momentum can overcome. If outside forces are added in the form of insurgency, turbulence buffets the country, and a crash into chaos or communism becomes an inevitability.

This pattern of hope, turbulence, and then despair has been the story of the third world. In 1979 Nicaragua succumbed, now El Salvador is facing severe challenges.

Among the developing nations of Central America, Guatemala now stands on the runway of progress. This complex nation has struggled for years, and even had to suffer the agony of a Marxist regime in the 1950s. Past adversity has strengthened Guatemala to endure the rigors of economic development.

In 1980 the long preparation to join Brazil and Argentine as a regional economic power with ties to the western marketplace was all but complete, but other factors were at work.

Cuban fueled insurgency and the misdirected efforts of reform under President Carter fostered problems not totally of Guatemala's own making and major misconceptions about those problems. This economic "take-off" of Guatemala fell into doubt.

If it were not for the verdict of the American voters on November 4, 1980 the Carter Administration may have squired through the fall of Guatemala as one more domino in Central America.

To overcome the years of liberal and leftist propaganda against Guatemala, an objective and factual approach to this complex nation was needed.

In a new book, *GUATEMALA: A PROMISE IN PERIL*, authors L. Francis Bouchey and Alberto Piedra provide a major contribution to the literature on this nation. Their book, with its heavily footnoted text, fills a major void in the scholarship on Guatemala and Central America.

Guatemala is a nation that is a regional giant, outpacing its neighbors in both

growth and in combating the plague of the third world—inflation. The promise held in the industry of the Guatemalan people and the valuable oil resources now being developed is staggering to the imagination and heartening to those who do believe that free enterprise can still drive nations on to greatness.

The authors maintain their objectivity by providing equal time for the perils that still threaten Guatemala's promise.

In a blistering critique of Amnesty International's anti-Guatemala crusade, the authors deliver a devastating assessment of the distortions used to build the human rights argument against Guatemala. An analysis of the cases cited by Amnesty International, including a complete discussion of the Panzos "massacre," provides a clear picture of misinformation being used to steer world opinion against the government of Guatemala. The authors conclude: "To deplore violence is commendable, to deplore it only selectively and ideologically is quite something else. In the eyes of Guatemala's severest critics, only the human left seems to have human rights."

For those who have felt all along that only one side of the story of Guatemala has been told or who felt scholarship has given way to propaganda in the writings on Central America, *GUATEMALA: A PROMISE IN PERIL* will be a welcome and timely addition to the literature on the region. ☆

Mr. Faulkner is a member of the White House staff.



Communist Threat Denounced by Salvadoran Church, Peasants

A favorite Big Lie of the extremists pushing for a communist victory in El Salvador has exploded in their faces.

The Jane Fonda high society groupies who ooh and aah over the fashionably leftist terrorists want you to believe that the Salvadoran church and peasants support the guerrillas.

Not so. The Archbishop of El Salvador, Arturo Rivera y Damas, says that the Church does not support the insurrection, that the leftists have never been honest with the people, and that the groups that sponsored the so-called final offensive "have communist ideas."

"What good does it do to spill blood in order to liberate yourself from an imperialism, if you are going to fall under the domination of another imperialism, the

communist one?" asked the Archbishop.

The people of El Salvador accept the government "as the lesser of two evils," the Archbishop later said.

Even the pro-Castro newspaper *The Guardian* admits that the Archbishop has spoken out against the guerrillas, declaring it would do no good to "liberate" El Salvador if it were only to fall "under the influence of the Soviet Union."

The Archbishop praised the people of El Salvador for not joining the "final offensive" against the government, according to *The Guardian*.

Peasant leader Leonel Gomez, an official of the Salvadoran Communal Union, is critical of both the junta and the leftist guerrillas, who he says are even more radical than the Sandinistas in Nicaragua. ☆



Salvadoran peasant leader Leonel Gomez predicts that the left, if it wins, would "finish off private enterprise, close off relations with the U.S., export revolution to Mexico, and get rid of all the opposition by shooting them. These guys are so radical even the Cubans are afraid of them."

CIS WINS INTERNATIONAL ACCLAIM, MAKES NEWS ON 3 CONTINENTS

What an impact! The Council for Inter-American Security has recently made news in Paris, Buenos Aires, New York, Miami and Washington, D.C. CIS continues to speak out—all over the world—for freedom and security from terrorists and dictators who wage wars of conquest.

DIARIO LAS AMERICAS

Por la Libertad, la Cultura y la Solidaridad Hemisférica.

Denuncia Grupo Conservador de EE.UU. la Infiltración de Cuba Roja en el País

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP).— Un grupo conservador norteamericano que intenta revertir un censo de seguridad en la Cámara de Representantes, "para ayudar al presidente Reagan a cerrar la puerta al terrorismo", envió 200 mil cartas en los últimos días para recolectar fondos, en las que afirma que hubo muchos "terroristas extranjeros" entre los 125 mil cubanos que emigraron el año pasado.

Las cartas, firmadas por el representante republicano Daniel Crane y enviadas por un grupo privado de voluntarios

Consejo para la Seguridad Interamericana (CSI), sostienen que los terroristas "están preparando sus ataques subversivos bajo nombres patrióticos", y agregan que "así se puede evitar cuántos lanzadores de bombas, espías y revolucionarios han sido infiltrados en nuestros países por Cuba, Irán y otros países inestables".

El documento dice que "los agentes de Castro ya están actuando, provocando motines en los campos de refugiados, incendiando edificaciones, destruyendo propiedades de norteamericanos".

Un vocero de la Oficina Federal de Investigaciones (FBI), Wiley Thompson, dijo que es verdad que hubo "un cierto número de agentes del gobierno cubano" entre los emigrantes recibidos el año pasado, pero añadió que el número no se negó a comentar las afirmaciones del CSI de que fueron ellos los responsables de los motines.

La carta de Crane y el CSI también diversas referencias a "la seguridad del Presidente" de establecer un censo de seguridad en la Cámara de Representantes, aunque el Presidente mismo nunca ha hablado de esa supuesta necesidad.

Fuentes de la Casa Blanca se querían comentar los argumentos de la carta respecto a la amenaza que el terrorismo representa para Estados Unidos, y el subsecretario de prensa, Larry Speakes, dijo que el presidente Reagan "no se ha formado una opinión en torno a si es necesario o no un nuevo organismo de seguridad interna".

La Cámara de Representantes tuvo un comité de "de Actividades Antiterroristas", que investigó las actividades comunistas en los años 50, y fue blanco de (Para la Pág. 2A Col. 7)

QUE VA A HACER REAGAN CON...

Francis Bouchey es uno de los cinco integrantes del Consejo para la Seguridad Interamericana del flamante equipo de Ronald Reagan. Bouchey es uno de los responsables del informe titulado Una política interamericana para la década del '80 que Reagan usará como base para una nueva política continental. Interrogado por GENTE sobre cuáles van a ser los pasos a dar por la nueva administración con respecto a la política exterior y, en

especial, a la política latinoamericana, Francis Bouchey definió claramente los postulados de Ronald Reagan en el cuatragésimo presidente de los Estados Unidos. —Como restaurarán los Estados Unidos el atorado espíritu de Occidente y a qué países buscará como aliados? —Por lo pronto, los aliados de la OTAN recibirán más atención. El primer paso del presidente Reagan



Francis Bouchey, integrante del Consejo para la Seguridad Interamericana del flamante gobierno. Reagan y una nueva política exterior para los Estados Unidos.

don't start the Social Democratic or vicious and insane

GENTE Y LA ACTUALIDAD

Group Says Cuba Revolutionaries Have Infiltrated With Refugees

A conservative group, hoping to re-establish a House internal security committee to investigate terrorism in the United States, is claiming that "trained Communist revolutionaries" were among the 125,000 refugees who emigrated from Cuba last year.

A fundraising letter signed by Rep. Daniel Crane, R-Ill., says House Democrats need help "to close America's open door to bomb throwers, spies and revolutionaries" in addition "to all the other terrorists are plotting subversive activities throughout our land."

Throughout the letter is sprinkled with references to "terrorists," though the name is never mentioned.

The committee would be set up in the House of Representatives, the subject of protests that activities such as SHAC's Hollywood blacklist hearings were "which" "harm" that denied Americans their right to free expression.

As a result of mounting criticism, SHAC was reinstated the House Internal Security Committee, and eight years ago it was dismantled although efforts to revive it have failed. But Crane and other conservative activists hope the conservative group in Congress will open the door to reformation.

AMÉRIQUES

Le Monde
Nati
SELON UN DOCUMENT DU CONSEIL INTERAMÉRICAIN DE SÉCURITÉ
Certains milieux de Washington souhaiteraient la chute du régime Duvalier

De notre correspondant
L'alternative française
L'Amérique sous attaque

Le Monde article discusses the Council for Inter-American Security's report on Cuba and the desire for Duvalier's fall. It mentions the report's warning of a 'Latin American under attack' and the role of the Council in providing a platform for conservative voices.

The New York Times

The New York Times article discusses the report's warning of a 'Latin American under attack' and the role of the Council in providing a platform for conservative voices. It mentions the report's warning of a 'Latin American under attack' and the role of the Council in providing a platform for conservative voices.

Business in America

- *Regional*—Most Latin American countries showed economic growth rates which were higher than those achieved by industrialized nations in 1980. But most Latin American countries suffered rampant inflation.
- *Argentina*—The Soviet Union purchased more than half the country's grain exports. The USSR took 52% of Argentina's total grain and oilseed export crop. Argentina is the only major grain exporting country which did not honor President Carter's grain embargo.
- *Brazil*—Continues to face grave economic problems caused by rising oil prices and tightening foreign credit. Officials hope that Brazil's large gold reserves will help. Current reserves have been estimated at 33,000 tons, twice those of South Africa, the world's the largest producer. It is believed that the Brazilian figures are exaggerated and that the extraction will require more capital than internal Brazilian sources can provide.
- *Canada*—Prime Minister Trudeau recently returned from a four country tour. Stops included Nigeria, Sengal, Brazil and Mexico. Trudeau and Mexican President Lopez-Portillo hope to improve relations between industrialized nations . . . Canada's energy minister announced plans to raise LNG export prices by 10% . . . Japanese and Canadians signed contracts for the first joint Japanese-Canadian coal venture. Japanese plan to buy 2.1 million tons a year beginning 1983.
- *Chile*—Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. of Japan signed a contract to build a \$60 million coal burning power plant for Corporacion Nacional del Corde de Chile . . . In the past seven years nearly a billion dollars has been invested in Chile by foreign concerns. The majority of the investments have been in the copper sectors . . . Foreign trade rose a striking 33% in 1980.
- *Mexico*—Pemex, Mexico's national oil company, acquired an additional 19.2% of Pestronar, a Spanish oil refiner, bringing Pemex's share of Pestronar to 34%. This gives Mexico an excellent entry point into the lucrative European petroleum market . . . Nissan Motor Co. of Japan announced plans to triple the number of automobiles it currently produces in Mexico. . . . After meeting with Japanese International Trade Minister Tanaka, President Lopez-Portillo announced plans to increase oil exports to Japan. In return the Japanese will provide 120-150 billion yen in low interest loans to expand steelworks, electrify railways and improve industrial port facilities in Mexico.
- *Venezuela*—A group of Yugoslavian companies received a contract to build a large agro-industrial complex in the Turen region . . . Italy and Venezuela announced plans to exchange oil for cooperation in different development centers.
- *Peru*—Petroleum has recently replaced copper as Peru's top export . . . Officials believe that the flow of black market dollars caused by the cocaine trade has grossly distorted the exchange rate of the Sol . . . Peru and Colombia announced plans to enhance trade along their common boarder.

Conquistadores (continued from page 1) backed guerrilla movements and the extent of Soviet control over them.

If the Soviets or Soviet-surrogates can exert significant control over guerrilla armies, the Soviets may be able to employ them in the pursuit of their own regional or global objectives. In that case, the whole of Latin America would be cast into jeopardy.

As yet, these questions cannot be answered conclusively. But neither the example of Nicaragua or El Salvador is encouraging. In both cases a large number of foreigners were reported among the guerrillas, principally Cubans, and the na-

ture and the extent of Soviet and Soviet-surrogate support for the insurgents undoubtedly enables them to exercise a great deal of influence upon them.

In this respect, the Soviet-backed guerrillas are strikingly reminiscent of the Spanish Conquistadores of the 15th Century who at their own initiative but with the guidance, support, and encouragement of the Crown conquered the whole of South and Central America.

To carry the analogy a step farther, it is sufficient to note that the New Conquistadores face approximately the same difficulties and possess approximately the same advantages as the Conquistadores of

old. They face long-established governments that are capable of mobilizing significant military force against them. These governments have, if not the support of their peoples, at least their acceptance.

But the New Conquistadores have the advantages of initiative, a secure though distant base, firepower and morale. The last two advantages are particularly important and may prove decisive. For few of the threatened states alone can provide their forces with the full range of modern weapons required for effective counter-insurgency warfare, and none of them are capable of counteracting the demoralization brought about by the Carter Administration's gratuitous assault upon their very legitimacy.

This suggests the course of action that the Reagan Administration must follow. If the threatened states of Central and South America are to escape the fate of the native American Indian empires that preceded them, the United States must adopt a policy of active support.

The military assistance programs for that region that were terminated over the past decade must be restored, and those still in existence must be expanded. New weapons capable of matching the firepower of the Soviet-equipped guerrillas must be made available to nations under attack, as well as increased economic and diplomatic support.

Above all, the United States must adopt a more patient and compassionate attitude toward the many failings of the threatened countries in Latin America. For while it is true that these nations are often deeply troubled with grave social and political problems, it must also be remembered that without exception they are a part of the Western cultural tradition and as such are committed in principle, if not always in practice, to the most fundamental values of freedom and individual dignity. They represent not merely the best chance for progress and social justice, but the only chance. ☆

WORKERS IMPRISONED

Nicaraguan labor leader Mariano Mendoza, who fought Somoza, has sought refuge in the US, claiming that "the labor situation is so desperate that there are workers in prison for claiming a '13th month,' which is customarily paid in December to all workers. The pretext is that, since the government is now of the workers, the state does not have to pay anything." Mendoza said that locals of the Federation of Union Unification (CUS) and the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers (CTN) have been occupied by the Sandinista military.



CIS Director Appointed National Security Council Advisor

Dr. Roger Fontaine, a member of the Council for Inter-American Security's Board of Directors since its inception, has been appointed to the National Security Council as its Latin American Specialist.

Dr. Fontaine authored CIS's first monograph, *U.S.-Cuban Relations: A New, New Look*.

He recently co-authored *A New Inter-American Policy for the Eighties*, a CIS publication which the *Miami Herald* calls the

most detailed and perhaps most important document available anticipating the basic outlines of the Reagan Administration's policy toward the Western Hemisphere.

Dr. Fontaine, who replaces McGovernite Robert Pastor, will be on leave of absence from CIS while in government service. ☆

Socialism (continued from page 5)

America was 3.7%. Notably, in the U.S., the bottom 20% gets 5.4%.

A 1977 Inter-American Development Bank report shows that El Salvador spent more of its central government income for social purposes than the "liberal democracies," Costa Rica excluded. El Salvador spent 32% on health and education, Costa Rica 38.3%, Mexico 18.5%, Colombia 19.8% and Venezuela 18.8%.

Look at the Facts

An International Monetary Fund shows that of ten representative Latin American countries, El Salvador stood second only to oil-rich Venezuela in the percentage of the Gross National Product paid in taxes. Salvador's percentage was 15.1%, Mexico's 10.2%, Colombia's 10.9%, mighty Brazil's 10.6%, Costa Rica's 12.2%.

Instant Socialism's defenders say they are "creating proprietors" in distributing land. But the proposed "deeds" strictly limit ownership. More importantly, the State controls bank credit, the economy's lifeblood, and the major exports. These are some of the very restrictions that are causing upheavals among Polish small farmers today. ☆

Free Labor (continued from page 2)

was "prompted" by "rightest elements" not yet identified by state "security" forces.

The following day, a governmental edict declaring the strike illegal was issued by FSLN Political Secretary Carlos Zamora. The Sandinista chieftain threatened all strikers with permanent discharge for failure to abandon the strike and immediately report to work.

Claiming that the CTN was motivated solely by "divisionist opportunism," Zamora accused the independent union of "counterrevolutionary conduct." Foamed Zamora, "Let us . . . crush counterrevolution . . . Free fatherland or death."

On November 21, FSLN Labor Minister Virgilio Godoy announced that a "resolution" of the San Antonio strike had been achieved through negotiations with the CST. The independent CNT was not included in the "negotiations" despite its original instrumental role as representative of the protestors. Whether any of the over 2,000 strikers were consulted on the strike settlement and the number of those employees still employed by the sugar mill is presently unknown.

Stepped-up governmental interest in isolating "rightest elements" not yet iden-

tified by "security" forces was hinted at by junta member Arturo Cruz during the Democratic Conservative Youth meeting on December 20. Cruz proclaimed that an "end to trade union anarchy" was essential to stabilize the Nicaraguan political climate and insure economic recovery.

The subsequent arrest of Pilarte thereafter surfaced on January 10 in an address by Carlos Huembes, CTN Secretary General. At ceremonies marking the anniversary of the assassination of Nicaraguan freedom fighter Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, Huembes asserted that Pilarte's imprisonment violated the most elementary principle of labor freedom: the need for independent unions free from government control.

Huembes accused the ruling junta of implementing communistic policies designed to further Sandinista totalitarian control. Citing the successful results of the "Walesa labor movement in Poland," Huembes argued that the adoption of the communistic approach by the government would be disastrous.

The failure of communists, emphasized Huembes, "is due to the fact that they do not represent the interests of the working class." Instead, claimed the free trade union leader, communists represent the interests of a new privileged class. Huembes said that this new elite attempts to justify totalitarianism by anointing itself as the "eternal vanguard of the people and the working class."

Meanwhile, the "constant persecution" of free trade union leaders has been denounced by a group of Nicaraguan businessmen, labor leaders and professionals, many of whom left the Sandinista Front upon discovering that it is an anti-democratic, Marxist-Leninist movement.

The Democratic Nicaraguan Union (UDN) claimed in February that "there exists constant persecution against the leaders of the CUS and the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers (CTN), both eminently democratic, that do not accept the Sandinista Front's attempt to create a central union to be managed exclusively by the government." ☆

SEND A FREE COPY OF WEST WATCH TO A FRIEND!

Just fill in the name of someone who might like to receive a complimentary copy of WEST WATCH and mail to the Council for Inter-American Security, 305 4th Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20002.

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Pro-Castro Extremists Stage Propaganda Offensive

An extremist group supporting a takeover by anti-American guerrillas in El Salvador is executing a plan to manipulate public opinion in this country through a massive "disinformation" campaign.

The pro-guerrilla organization "CISPES" met in Washington on January 28 to map strategy and discussed plans to send medical supplies to their partisans in El Salvador fighting to take power.

The group published a full-page ad in the *New York Times* a week later demanding a cut-off of aid to the government of El Salvador.

Jane Fonda, Bella Abzug, Andrew Young, and others including the old anti-Vietnam War crowd, the religious left, hard-core Castroites, and misguided citizens deceived by the rhetoric of the Marxists signed the ad.

The far-left "CISPES" held a protest march on February 17 in Washington that was attracted a pathetic crowd of about 30 radicals who carried on interminably, blaming all the violence in El Salvador on (who else?) the United States and its allies.

The propaganda campaign does, however, seem to be working. Several Congressmen have already fallen into the trap and are sponsoring a bill to stop aid to El Salvador, thus leaving it wide open for the Marxists legions to swoop down and install a totalitarian nightmare.

Left-leaning Morales Erlich, El Salvador's junta member who wants to confiscate all private farms larger than 250 acres, complains that news stories about the guerrilla's so-called final offensive seem to have been "orchestrated" before the attack even began.

Radio Sandino, Radio Havana and Radio Moscow are operating "a program of complete misinformation so that a Marxist government can be set up," according to Morales Erlich.

One of the top "revolutionary" propaganda operations in this country is "CISPES" (Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador), which claims a network of 50 to 75 cells nationwide.

"CISPES" is *not* anti-war. It is *not* against the killing in El Salvador.

It concern is that the war be won by pro-Castro guerrillas at whatever the price in human suffering.

If thousands of people must be killed in order to conquer El Salvador, the Soviets and their sympathizers will hardly go into mourning. Communists killed millions of people to take power in China. They cannot be expected to lose sleep over a few thousand who get in their way in El Salvador.

The killing in El Salvador is a tragedy to most Americans but it is simply a means to an end for the guerrillas and their supporters.

The Marxists would, of course, impose a bloody police state of the Castro or Sandinista variety in which all dissent would be crushed.

Their ad in the *New York Times* was a masterpiece of political propaganda.

Couched in terms of letting the people of El Salvador settle their own problems, the ad pointedly did *not* call for an end to the massive Cuban aid to the guerrillas. Neither did the ad mention that the people of El Salvador would have no voice whatsoever in their own affairs if the Cubans and their puppets succeed in imposing a "revolutionary" dictatorship.

The ad contained three glaring, but obviously intentional, factual errors. The fight against the government was said to involve "the overwhelming majority of the population." Ridiculous. Even the liberal press recognizes that the left's "final offensive" failed miserably for lack of popular support.

The ad also suggested that the Catholic Church and just about everyone else was united against the government. Wrong



again. See the article on page 6 of this issue.

Finally, the ad claimed that 10,000 people had been killed in 1980 "by the ruling junta's security forces." This trick of blaming all the violence on the government was made popular by radicals in the 60's who clamored for a Vietcong victory. 10,000 is the number of people reported to have been killed in El Salvador by *all* the factions, including left-wing terrorists and common criminals. ☆

Communists in El Salvador Kill Villagers, Destroy Homes

Communist guerrillas fighting to take power in El Salvador have already killed at least 4,000 people and are leaving in their wake a trail of terror, bloody atrocities and destruction.

The body of a dead youth, for example, was found outside the capital propped up on a railway embankment with a cigarette in his mouth, bearing a sign that reads TRAITOR. It was signed by the Faribundo Marti National Liberation Front, according to the January 26 *Newsweek*.

Some two thousand persons, among them 15 wounded, were forced to flee rampaging guerrillas that attacked villages east of the capital and burnt 25 peasant homes, the Spanish news agency EFE reported on February 14.

Guerrillas, who are called "terrorists" by the country people who are their victims, shot up houses and looted stores in village of San Agustin, according to Edward Schumacher in the February 19 *New York*

Times.

He said that the rebels killed an 11-year-old boy and wounded eight villagers.

Schumacher told about a mob of villagers "shouting for weapons with which to fight the guerrillas. A grizzled old man tugged at the sleeve of the visitor. 'Without arms we can only fight with our teeth,' he said, 'and I do not have teeth.'"

"The eastern half of the country shows the scars of recent guerrilla activity: stacks of bailed cotton valued at \$2 million are now ashes, a 50-yard bridge span lies crumpled in a gorge, damage to power transmitters has blacked out large areas," wrote Schumacher in February 18 *The New York Times*.

"Much of the guerrilla activity has been directed at this impoverished nation's faltering economy. The guerrillas have been blockading highways, shooting up buses and chasing peasants from their fields," Schumacher observed. ☆

EXCLUSIVE!

INSIDE COVERAGE OF THE HUNGER STRIKE IN CASTRO'S INFAMOUS BONIATO PRISON

WEST WATCH has obtained a letter smuggled out of Cuba's dreaded Boniato prison that details the humiliations and unspeakable brutality that more than 100 political prisoners suffered during a recent month-long hunger strike.

Researchers from *WEST WATCH* were the first persons outside Boniato to read this account of heroic resistance to an inhumane police state.

The letter has been translated into English.

This is a story of free men who refuse to submit to tyranny, in spite of enduring years of captivity in the disease-infested dungeons of primitive strongman Fidel Castro.

In October 1980, the Cuban authorities made it even more difficult for families to

visit the prisoners. A few visits had been allowed each year, but the rules were changed so that the families could not see the prisoners at all, except maybe after long hours of waiting.

These new restrictions provoked an extremely tense situation between the prisoners and the guards. In November, an attempt to escape was made by five or six prisoners, which made the guards act brutally toward all the prisoners.

All prisoners were stripped of their clothes except their underwear and locked in the prison dining room for more than 10 hours.

During that time, the guards took all

personal belongings from the prisoners cells: medicines, personal letters, sheets, clothes, books, food—everything. The guards also broke all the light bulbs and destroyed the small stoves where the prisoners warmed up their food.

Then they shaved the heads of the prisoners. Those who objected were beaten.

After being denied food for a long period, the prisoners were given something to eat, some of which was spoiled. It was at this moment that the prisoners refused to eat their food and demanded to speak to the warden. The guards did not permit this, and the prisoners went on a hunger strike for 3 days.

Once the authorities learned of this incident, they placed the prisoners in cells without windows so they would have to remain in total darkness. The guards believed that the prisoners would succumb to their authority. But this turned out to be the beginning of what was to become a hunger strike for more than 30 days.

The prisoners asked to speak to the authorities and asked to return to the old system so to be able to see their relatives at least once a month. They also asked for medical assistance and better food.

The dark cells where they had been placed were full of roaches and infected with disease, since they had been used before by sick prisoners.

Of almost 100 persons who began the strike, only 4 or 5 gave up for reasons of illness or dehydration.

On the 33rd day, the authorities seemed to accept most of the prisoners' demands. That day the strike was lifted.

Only hours after the strike was over, the authorities denied that they had accepted the conditions. Nevertheless, it was a victory for the prisoners who felt they had morally and politically triumphed over the authorities who thought they could break the prisoners' resistance.

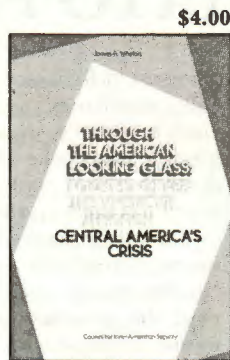
Those who participated in the strike did not receive medical assistance, and the serum so many needed was never given. It took a very long time for some to recover, and others never recovered at all.

Hundreds of free Cubans have demonstrated in front of the United Nations, demanding that Castro stop his atrocities at Boniato prison. The UN Commission on Human Rights and other international organizations have been asked to intervene.

Crimes against humanity occur daily under Castro's tyranny. *WEST WATCH* challenges Teddy Kennedy and his groupies who purport to care about human rights to drop their double standard and denounce the torture in Cuba. ☆



KEEP ON TOP OF THE "HOT" ISSUES WITH NEW HARD-HITTING BOOKS FROM CIS

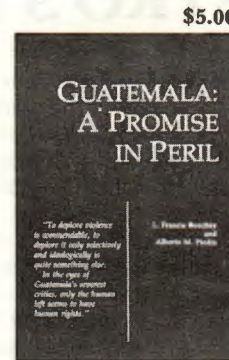


"First rate."
United Nations Ambassador
Jeane Kirkpatrick



**"Has gained the attention of
certain circles close to the
new administration."**

Le Monde
Paris, France

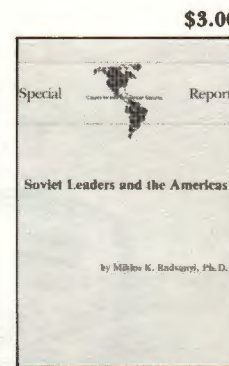
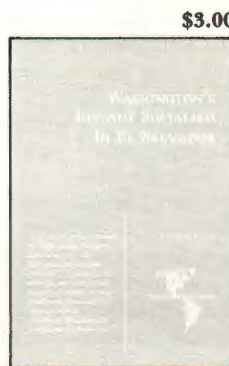


"Magnifico!"
El Diario de Hoy
San Salvador, El Salvador



**"Sounds a new kind of warning on the peril Washington faces
before the Soviet-Cuban political offensive."**

Admiral E. R. Zumwalt, Jr.
Former Chief of Naval Operations



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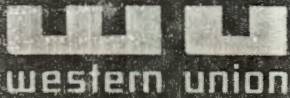
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TELEGRAM

May 13, 1983

The President
 The White House
 Washington, D.C. 20500

With respect to the UPI report in today's Washington Post concerning your making the connection between ERA and abortion on demand.

BRAVO BRAVO BRAVO

For years Pro abortionists have been arguing in the courts that state ERA's require public financed abortion on demand. It is high time this "Hidden Agenda" in ERA became known.

The Congress has voted on ERA twice (original passage and time extension for ratification) and the Pro-ERA people now want a third chance for their Constitutional Amendment but in 10 years neither the House nor the Senate has voted on a Constitutional Amendment to ban abortion.

Simple fairness requires that Pro Lifers should get one chance as part of Pro-ERAers getting a third chance.

We urge you to express to Congress this fairness concept and urge Congress to send the "Paramount" or "Unity" (S.J. RES. 8 and 9) Pro Life Constitutional Amendments to the states for ratification as a package with ERA.

(Mrs.) Judie Brown
 President

Ameican Life Lobby Inc.
 6 Library Court S.E.
 Washington, D.C. 20003
 (202) 546-5550

WASH POST 5/13/83

GOP Women Said to Reject 'Horsetrading' by President

United Press International

President Reagan recently tried, but failed, to make a trade with a group of Republican women: his silence on the Equal Rights Amendment for their support on anti-abortion legislation, Capitol Hill sources said yesterday.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said that the "horsetrading" offer took place at the White House March 24, when Reagan and his top aides met with a group of GOP congresswomen at the request.

The president, a strong opponent of the ERA, first chided the women lawmakers for "wanting to revive a dead horse." The amendment's first effort failed to become law when it was ratified by only 35 of the 38 states needed.

The subject of the ERA came up when the congresswomen told

Reagan, "We know you oppose ERA, but when it comes up again we hope you will stay out of the debate and let Congress work its will."

"How would you like to trade?" Reagan suggested in response, the sources said. "I've got some amendments I'm very interested in, too. What about trading for making abortion illegal?"

The sources said, "You could hear people gasping all over the room." Several members of the group support freedom of choice on abortion.

The meeting also was attended by Vice President Bush, Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Hanford Dole, Health and Human Services Secretary Margaret M. Heckler, Sen. Paula Hawkins (R-Fla.) and several White House aides, including chief of staff James A. Baker III.

Dear Friend,

The present situation in Central America and the Caribbean should cause tremendous concern among all Americans.

Frankly, the situation is worse than you may think. The spread of communism in the last few years has been tremendous, from Cuba to Nicaragua and Grenada, and to the guerrillas waging a bloody campaign of terror in El Salvador.

By looking at a map, you can see that all of this is taking place not in some remote corner of the world, but right in our own front yard. That is why our response to this spreading communist influence is so important.

The multi-media project on communist expansion that is being planned by the Council for Inter-American Security is important, because it will show the true story about Cuban and Soviet involvement in Central America and the Caribbean, the story you don't always get from the national news media.

But even more crucial is the support of people like you. For without that support, I fear we will be unable to halt the spread of communism throughout the region.

Together, we can halt the communist advances and work toward the restoration of peace and freedom for our friends and neighbors to the south. I hope you'll join me in this effort.

Sincerely,

RR

Option 1

CUBA WATCH

a project of
COUNCIL FOR INTER-AMERICAN SECURITY
729 Eighth Street, S.E. * Washington, D.C. 20003

Monday morning...

Dear Friend,

I've enclosed a red pencil and a map for you, along with a personal message I'd like you to send to our U.N. Ambassador, Jeane Kirkpatrick.

I'll tell you more about the message to Ambassador Kirkpatrick in a moment. But first, please use your red pencil right now to color in Cuba on your map.

Because I'd like you to see for yourself exactly how communist Cuba is threatening America's security right in our own back yard -- Central America and the Caribbean.

Mind you, don't just take my word for it. You can prove it to yourself.

I'm going to ask you to shade in a total of four areas on the enclosed map so you'll get a clear picture of the threat to us here in the United States.

But first color in Cuba, because that's where the trouble starts.

Fidel Castro brought Communism to Cuba in 1959. And today Cuba is receiving close to \$8,000,000 a day from the Soviet Union!

Cuba spends at least 10 times more per capita on its military forces than any other nation in the Western Hemisphere. And that makes the small island nation of Cuba second in military strength only to the United States in our entire hemisphere.

- ** Imagine - an island nation about the size of Pennsylvania with more troops than our entire United States Army!
- ** In addition to Soviet surface ships, submarines and spying facilities, Cuba has more than 200 of its own Soviet-built war planes. This is far more military aircraft than all other Caribbean Basin countries combined.

I think you'll agree the Soviet Union has made Cuba into a modern military power right under our very noses!

And Cuba, just 90 miles from the coast of Florida, has the

(Over, please...)

ability to project its military might throughout the Caribbean.

Unfortunately, many Americans don't realize how vital the Caribbean shipping lanes are to the United States.

--Almost $\frac{1}{2}$ of our trade, $\frac{2}{3}$'s of our imported oil and over $\frac{1}{2}$ of our imported strategic minerals are shipped through the Panama Canal or the Gulf of Mexico.

--Ships bound for Houston, Mobile and New Orleans, three of our largest ports, depend upon unrestricted passage through these critical Caribbean sea lanes.

With the emerging picture on the map, I think you can begin to see that any threat to our Caribbean shipping lanes is threat to the United States.

Second, now use your pencil to color in Nicaragua.

In 1977, after 20 years of war, the Nicaraguan government fell to Cuban-backed leftist guerrillas. Once in power, these leftists postponed the promised national elections. And they have become increasingly anti-American:

--One stanza of the new Nicaraguan national hymn is "We struggle against the Yankee -- enemy of humanity."

--Nearly 2,000 Cuban military advisors are aiding a Nicaraguan military build-up unrivaled in Central America.

--Equipped with a battalion of Soviet tanks, as well as Soviet artillery and anti-aircraft weapons, the Nicaraguan armed forces have a size and quality that far exceeds the country's defense needs.

The result: a total military imbalance in Central America.

You can see on the map that Nicaragua is the first Soviet foothold on the continent of the Americas. With Cuba, it could be used as a base to attack other Latin American nations.

Third, color in the island nation of Grenada.

Here off the coast of oil-rich Venezuela, Cuba provides weapons and military advisors to what's called the "Peoples Revolutionary Army." Cuban technicians are working on a new air field much larger than the small island's tourist economy will ever need.

Then who will use it? You guessed it -- the Soviets!

Cuba...Nicaragua...Grenada...From these widely spaced bases, I think you can see for yourself that enemy war planes could easily stop shipping vital to the United States.

But even this triangular base of power isn't enough for

(Next page, please...)

Page three

Castro and his Soviet backers. They're still working to conquer more of our neighbors in Central America and the Caribbean.

Now let's take a look at just one more country.

Please use your pencil to shade in El Salvador.

You've seen the news stories on TV. El Salvador has been a battleground. Armed communist guerrillas attack boldly, yet they refused a place on the ballot in the national elections last year.

These Cuban-supported guerrillas know they can only win by force of violence.

Despite guerrilla hit-and-run raids on election day, 84% of El Salvador's electorate went to the polls and voted. But the violence goes on.

OK, you get the picture. So why am I writing?

Because I think millions more of our fellow Americans need to hear the story I've just told you. And they need to hear it as soon as possible.

Even as you read my letter, Cuban armed and trained guerrillas are waging war on our neighbors to the south.

Financed by the Soviet Union, their ultimate goal is communist control of the Caribbean Basin.

El Salvador... Nicaragua... Grenada... Cuba... Communist revolution is on the march -- right in our won back yard!

HERE'S WHAT YOU AND I CAN DO RIGHT NOW TO STOP THE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM IN THE AMERICAS.

The success or failure of this communist drive for power in the Americas in the next few weeks and months will depend to a large extent on how the United States government responds. And on how we Americans want our government to respond.

You may recall that after the U.S. withdrew support for the Nicaraguan government in 1977, Nicaragua fell to the Castro-backed guerrillas.

Believe me, the guerrilla leaders know full well the impact of American public opinion. In a New York Times newspaper interview, rebel leaders said:

"We have to win the war inside the United States."

So American newspaper reporters and TV crews are regularly invited to rebel camps.

Clearly, American public opinion has a powerful influence

(Next page please...)

Page four

on the future of Central America and the Caribbean. That's why I need your help to show the TV documentary ATTACK ON THE AMERICAS throughout our country.

ATTACK ON THE AMERICAS is a startling, professionally-made documentary. It's sponsored by the Council for Inter-American Security (CIS), through a special project, CUBA WATCH.

CIS is a non-profit, non-partisan research and education organization dedicated to the freedom and security of the West. Located in Washington, D.C., CIS has over 80,000 supporters nationwide.

Founded in 1975 to fight our give-away of the Panama Canal, CIS has spent the past seven years trying to stop the spread of Communism throughout Latin America and the Caribbean.

Thankfully, the disastrous Latin American policies of Jimmy Carter are now behind us. But with the new liberal majority elected to Congress this past November, our work remains unfinished.

That's what our special project, CUBA WATCH is all about.

Right now, liberals and moderates in Congress are threatening to cut off aid to our Central American friends. They are being helped by the liberal news media, who refuse to show you the whole truth about the Cuban-backed communist guerrillas waging war throughout Central America.

By showing ATTACK ON THE AMERICAS on TV right now, we can expose Cuba for what it really is: A Soviet puppet-state bent on overthrowing pro-U.S. government throughout Latin America.

The film features eyewitness testimony of Cuban involvement in Nicaragua from a former guerrilla leader, Alfonso Robelo. It also features appearances by U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick and even President Reagan.

Our special CUBA WATCH project also includes a series of brief TV and radio spots. These highlight the struggle against Communist aggression south of our border.

But none of this - the documentary, the TV ads, or the radio spots - are possible without the help of concerned friends like you.

In fact, our entire CUBA WATCH program may have to be scrapped unless we can raise \$179,700 right away.

ATTACK ON THE AMERICAS is ready to go on the air. With the situation in Central America growing worse every day, our timing couldn't have been any better.

But we need at least \$136,500 to start showing the documentary. And the TV and radio spots will cost an additional \$43,200 to

(over please...)

Page five

produce and air.

That's a total of \$179,700 we must raise to keep CUBA WATCH going.

Can you send \$15, \$25 or even \$50 now to help us keep CUBA WATCH alive?

Your contribution in any amount will help us to air the truth about Fidel Castro's Cuba. The truth the liberal news media don't want you to hear.

Perhaps you're wondering if this issue is really all that important.

I think Alfonso Robelo, the former Nicaraguan guerrilla leader sums it up well in ATTACK ON THE AMERICAS:

"We already have one Cuba. If there is another one...eventually we are going to have communism right there at the Rio Grande."

Read that again: "eventually...communism right there at the Rio Grande."

The Rio Grande river is our southern border, separating Texas from Mexico. Do we really want communism spreading to our very border?

I don't, and I hope you agree. Please join me in this fight by sending your contribution of at least \$15 today.

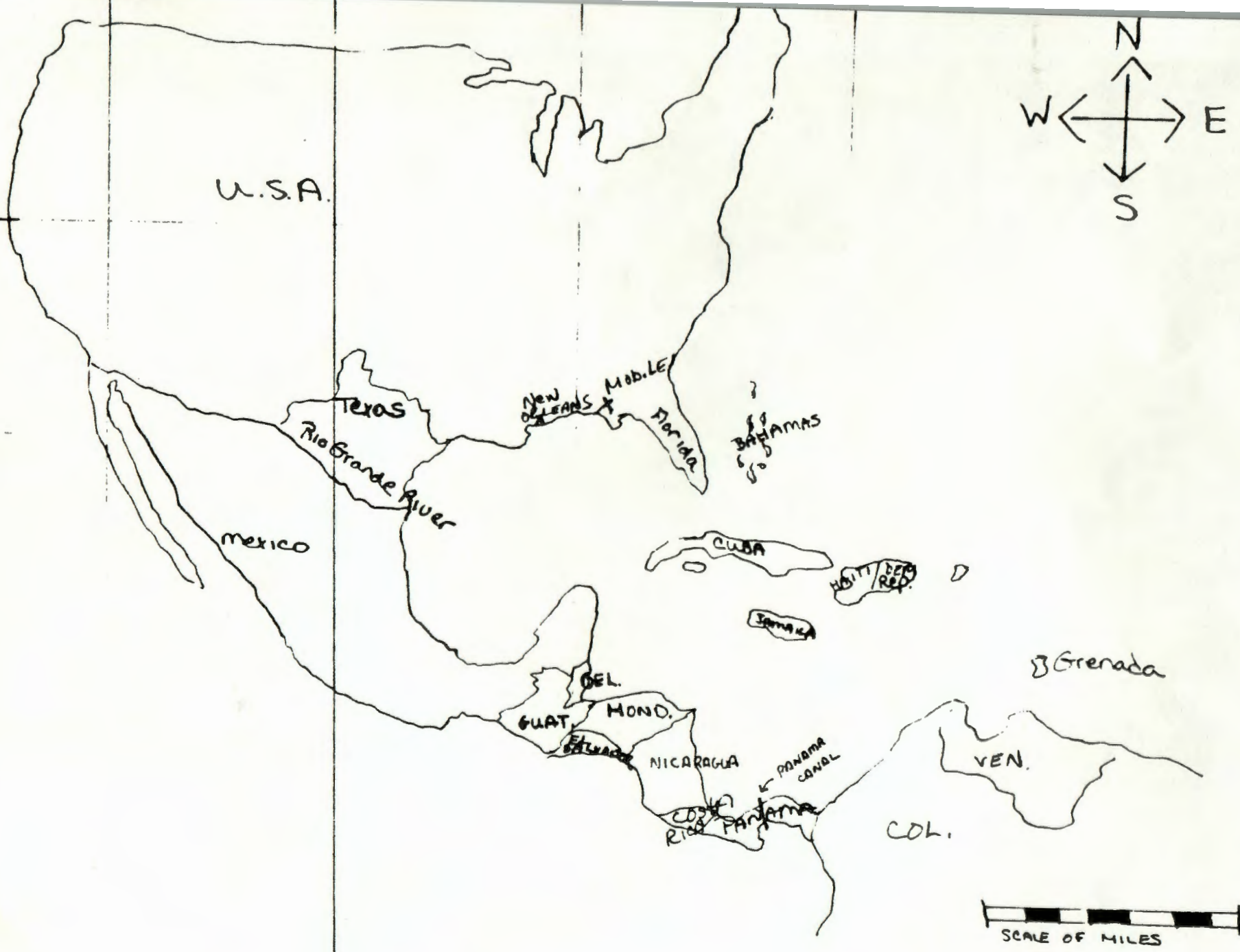
It's desperately needed.

Sincerely,

L. Francis Bouchey
President

P.S. I've also enclosed a personal message from you to our U.N. Ambassador, Jeane Kirkpatrick. I hope you'll sign this message and return it to me today along with your donation of at least \$15.

to see the shocking truth about Communism
right in our own back-yard!



MAP OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

HELP KEEP CUBA WATCH ALIVE!

CUBA WATCH
a special project of
Council for Inter-American Security
729 Eighth Street, S.E. * Washington, D.C. 20003

TO: L. Francis Bouchey, President
Council for Inter-American Security

FROM: Lisa A. Kincaid
1901 Monroe Place
Waldorf, MD 20601

Dear Mr. Bouchey,

YES, you're right! Cuba's military adventurism is a real threat not only to our Latin American neighbors but to our country as well. The Caribbean sea lanes are vital to U.S. security and it would be disastrous if we lost this region to Castro and the Communists.

Thanks for giving me the details on how CUBA WATCH plans to alert other Americans to this growing danger - something the liberal news media in this country haven't done. Here's what I'm doing to help:

- I have signed my message of support and encouragement to our U.N. Ambassador, Jeane Kirkpatrick. Please send it on to her.
- Please show the documentary ATTACK ON THE AMERICAS, and your TV and radio spots in xxWALDORFxx, and throughout the country.
- Of course I want to help Keep CUBA WATCH alive! If we don't stop Communist aggression in Central America, it may well spread to our southern border.

To help you raise the \$179,700 you need right away to show ATTACK ON THE AMERICAS and to produce and air your TV and radio spots, here's my special "STOP CASTRO" contribution of:

- \$15 - will help us by thirty seconds of radio time in many areas of Maryland,
- \$25 - will pay for a full one minute spot in most radio markets in Maryland,
- \$50 - will help us air ATTACK ON THE AMERICAS in Waldorfxx, and other parts of the country,
- \$100 - will buy a one minute radio spot in many big cities in Maryland,
- \$250 - will cover the cost of a regional one minute TV ad during the Today Show on NBC.

Please make your check payable to: COUNCIL FOR INTER-AMERICAN SECURITY, or CIS. Thank you. Please sign the message of support below for our U.N. Ambassador, Jeane Kirkpatrick. Then return it to CIS along with your contribution. I will forward your message directly to Ambassador Kirkpatrick.

Dear Ambassador Kirkpatrick,

I believe Cuban/Soviet military adventurism poses a real threat to our security and to our neighbors in Latin America.

I support the work you're doing to expose Fidel Castro and his leftist comrades throughout Latin America. I'm doing my part by supporting the Council for Inter-American Security's efforts to show the American people the whole truth. This is something we don't always get from the TV networks and newspaper correspondents.

Please continue to speak out against Fidel Castro and the Communist guerrillas waging war in Latin America.

Sincerely,

Lisa A. Kincaid
Waldorf, MD 20601

Sign here



Council for Inter-American Security

MEMORANDUM

Chairman

Lt Gen. Gordon Sumner, Jr.*
(USA-Ret)
Santa Fe, New Mexico

President

Ronald F. Docksa
Georgetown University
Graduate School of
Government

Executive Vice President

L. Francis Bouchey
Public Affairs Consultant

Secretary

Hon. Larry D. Pratt
Virginia State Delegate

Treasurer

Dr. Robert Emmet Moffit
Severna Park, Maryland

General Counsel

Michael Connelly
Attorney at Law
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Directors

Dr. Robert W. Searby
New York State Committee for
Jobs and Energy Independence

Patrick J. Buchanan
Author, Syndicated Columnist,
Commentator

Michael Carricarte
Carricarte Corporation
Miami, Florida

Col. Samuel T. Dickens
U.S.A.F.-Ret
Falls Church, Virginia

Dr. Roger W. Fontaine*
National Security Council

Hon. Daniel A. Manion
Indiana State Senator

Dr. Lewis A. Tamba
Professor of History
Arizona State University

To: Senator Richard Stone
U.S. Department of State

Date: April 8, 1983

From: L. Francis Bouchey
Council for Inter-American Security

Subject: Grassroots Lobby for Reagan Central
America Policy

Pursuant to our meeting this morning, the following
is a summary of the items discussed:

1. The Council for Inter-American Security (CIS) is
undertaking the production and broadcast of a
series of radio and television spots (30, 60 and
90 seconds) concerning Central America. We also
want to buy broadcast time for the documentary
"Attack on the Americas."

With appropriate White House backing, we can begin
airing Central American radio spots within one
week, television spots within two weeks. Central
American radio/television spots will aim to
stimulate mail and phone calls to Congress.

(By the way, yesterday, CIS bought \$3,000.00
worth of radio time for anti-Nuclear Freeze radio
spots which will be broadcast here in Washington
next Monday through Wednesday.)

Action Item

Funds for CIS radio/television campaign are being
raised by direct mail solicitation. Enclosure of
Reagan endorsement note which was left with you will
greatly enhance dollar returns.

2. The Coalition for Free Elections in El Salvador,

*on leave while in
government service

the bi-partisan, broad based group that I put together in support of the March 82 election can and should be re-activated.

It will be the vehicle for a speakers bureau that will solicit both public forum and media opportunities for knowledgeable spokesmen supportive of Administration policy.

There are many opportunities, especially outside the New York - Washington Axis. However, one has to pay for speakers' travel and expenses.

The Coalition would also collaborate with the CIS-Educational Institute on Congressional trips to El Salvador set for next month. It might also sponsor a trip by some open-minded Bishops.

We have some funding for Congressional trips to Guatemala, but so far no funding for trips to El Salvador, even though we have members of Congress who want to go to El Salvador.

It could also place full page ads in heartland newspapers urging people to write their Congressmen and Senators ... and could sponsor a "Truth Squad" tour of the country.

Action Item

Generate \$100,000.00 (tax deductible) for the CIS-Educational Institute to underwrite Congressional trips to Central America, and to provide for the basic staff support and operations of the re-constituted Coalition for Free Elections in El Salvador.

Please, help us help the President. The situation on Capitol Hill can be turned around, but only if we move swiftly.



Council for Inter American Security

July 28, 1983

file

Chairman

Lt. Gen. Gordon Sumner, Jr.*
(USA-Ret.)
Santa Fe, New Mexico

President

L. Francis Bouchey
Author, International Affairs
Consultant

Secretary

Hon. Larry D. Pratt
President, American Society
of Local Officials

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U.S.A.F.-Ret.
Falls Church, Virginia

Hon. Daniel A. Manion
Indiana State Senator

Dr. Lewis A. Tambs*
U.S. Ambassador to Colombia
Professor of History
Arizona State University

F. Andy Messing
Treasurer, National Defense Council

Dr. Robert Emmet Moffit
Severna Park, Maryland

Roger Reed
Editor, West Watch

Morton Blackwell
Room 191
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Morton:

CIS has initiated production of a one half hour television documentary on the Crisis in Central America which we plan to begin broadcasting in September. Every effort is being made to ensure that we achieve a high quality product from both a technical and a substantive standpoint.

To that end, we are soliciting the help of the President or one of his top aids in securing Charlton Heston or Efram Zimbalist, Jr. to serve as host of the program. We need to move swiftly on this.

Thanks for your help.

Sincerely,


L. Francis Bouchey
President

LFB:lk

cc: William Middendorf
Otto Reich

Mrs. Carol Lanning →

2859 Coldwater canyon

Bev Hills 90210

Express Res



Council for Inter American Security

July 28, 1983

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