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RESIST

April 1981 — 38 Union Square, Somerville, Mass. 02143 — Newsletter #139

a call to resist illegitimate authority

OFFICIAL TERROR IN EL SALVADOR

AMANDA CLAIBORNE

The death toll in El Salvador stands at 13,600 for 1980. One out of every 345 Salvadorans was killed in 1980. Who is responsible? Despite US government and press assertions to the contrary, those mainly responsible were the Army, National Guard and police of the Salvadoran junta, a junta which is supported with massive military and economic aid.

Reprinted below are three charts from the February 1981 issue of *Overview Latin America* which give a breakdown of political murder by month, occupation of the victim, and responsibility. The charts are based on figures provided by Socorro Juridico, the official legal aid office of the Catholic Church in El Salvador. They speak clearly. June of 1980, for example, was a fairly busy month: the Army, Military Security Corps, and paramilitary groups engaged in 286 attacks on peasant areas, urban slums, union offices and the like. 701 people were killed that month, 686 of them by government and paramilitary groups. On one not atypical day, July 9, 1980, the Church reports that, "National Army and National Guard members took over the town [of Mogotes of San Pablo Tacachico], taking peasants from their homes. ORDEN, protected by the Army members, shot the entire 34 members of the Mojica Santos family. 15 children under the ages of 10 were killed in their mothers' arms."

Like all who speak out against government repression, Socorro Juridico itself has become a target. They were forced to close their main office in December after the National Police raided it 17 times in one week searching for staff members. Another organization, the El Salvador Human Rights Commission, an independent human rights monitoring group, has also been forced to close down, according to Amnesty International, after a year of constant government persecution. In the last year two of its members have been murdered, another has been abducted by the National Police and

continued on page 4

BEYOND THE SUPERPOWERS

EDWARD THOMPSON

For the past year Edward Thompson has been active in the European Nuclear Disarmament movement. The goal of END is to create a European nuclear free zone, and to encourage similar zones elsewhere (see newsletter #136). The following article is excerpted from the March 6, 1981 issue of the British publication, New Statesman.

Events in the past six months have effected an odd reversal of roles. Unilateralists, and also proponents of various schemes for the direct inauguration of nuclear-weapons-free zones in Europe (and elsewhere), now appear as the realists and pragmatists. This is now the only way in which anything might, just possibly, be done.

The high-minded multilateralists — or those who operate within the mind-set of "deterrence" — appear as self-deceived ideologists and as impractical utopians. Who are they going to be multilateral with? Where? When?

Genuine multilateralism — that is, reciprocal initiatives to phase down or phase out armaments — can only happen if the lesser European powers take the action back into their own hands. And it now appears that this actually might happen, although only under unrelenting, continent-wide popular pressure.

The United States' refusal to ratify SALT II was an astonishing act of irresponsibility. True, the SALT treaties have nothing to do with disarmament: they offer only to control the escalation of nuclear weaponry. But SALT II was negotiated over seven years, by three US administrations. A great power which then tears such a treaty up has lost credibility: as Averell Harriman, the veteran US diplomat, has said, "the conclusion will not be superiority; the end will be an arms race without end."

No-one is looking sillier, in the aftermath, than the "defence" establishment of the client NATO powers. For NATO's decision to 'modernise' its nuclear armament (of December 1979) was taken together with a rider that trade-off negotiation on NATO and Warsaw Pact "theatre" weapons should take place in the interim. There are now no such negotiations (although

continued on page 6

The purpose of the NEWSLETTER is to support and report on Resist's grants and fund raising activities. It also publishes short articles of general interest to the left. Subscriptions to the newsletter are \$5 per year.

THE CARD CONFERENCE

KATHY GILBERD

In mid-February, over 1,000 activists attended a national anti-draft conference in Detroit, sponsored by the Committee Against Registration and the Draft (CARD). This was the first national conference of the current anti-draft movement, which till now has operated with a minimum of national structure, direction, and planning. For the first time, local activists, regional coalitions and national organizations met together to discuss their activities and create a common program and plan of action. As a movement, we have been without such a program and plan for well over a year; the conference marked a first and very important national effort to develop unity of direction and purpose for the anti-draft movement.

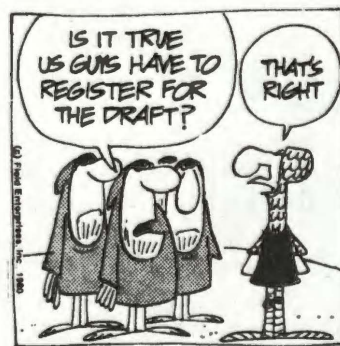
Attendance at the conference was indicative of the strengths and weaknesses of the draft movement. Despite a lull in public discussion of the draft, despite Reagan's efforts to minimize the issue while he "considers" it (and despite a blizzard that hit the mid-west the week before the conference), it attracted many more participants than conference organizers had expected. Participants came from a variety of organizations and political tendencies — from local community groups and campus organizations, from statewide draft coalitions, from party groups and pre-party formations, from religious groups, and from national organizations which include draft work in their program. The size and breadth of the conference was an encouraging sign that the movement continues to grow even in a period of relatively little public attention to the draft.

At the same time, there were significant weaknesses in the composition of the conference; participants were largely white, and the majority were not of draft age. These problems were recognized by the conference, and particular attention was given to reports from the meetings of draft-age activists and to the resolution of a Third World Caucus. The latter, which was adopted by an overwhelming vote, called on CARD to devote time, energy, and resources to anti-draft work in minority communities; to actively seek participation of Third World organizations in the coalition; to include minority activists in CARD's national leadership; and to hold a Third World conference to draw Blacks, Latinos, and other minorities into anti-draft work.

The main work of the conference was the development of a national statement of principles, plan of action, and organizational structure. CARD (and the draft movement as a whole) has been weak in these three areas. For the last year, local groups have operated with little national direction, doing primarily independent and local work, with little way to influence CARD's national decision-making. It is likely that we had expanded as far as possible with such a lack of national direction and structure. In order to move forward effectively as an organization or a movement, to expand our

work and our base, greater organizational coherence and unity of purpose were necessary. A number of plenary sessions were devoted to these issues, and they effectively dominated the conference. The discussion was difficult and often frustrating, in large part because it was our first effort. A number of diverse political views and organizational structures have co-existed in CARD for the last year; the effort to combine them into a single working whole could not have been painless.

After much discussion, the conference adopted a detailed statement of unity. Conceived with lots of struggle and a degree of compromise, it indicates a significant move away from the narrow, single-issue focus which was prevalent a year ago. The statement is too lengthy to reprint (copies are available from CARD), but a brief summary can indicate its tenor. The principles clearly link the issue of the draft with the question of US intervention. They charge CARD with "building a large, powerful anti-draft movement which can stimulate debate among people about the present dangerous US military policy. Such debate can mobilize the people in public protest against that policy and the draft and further the cause of world peace. . . . We are, therefore, certain that we can organize a mass movement against the reinstatement of the draft and any new Vietnams." The principles include specific wording on El Salvador, and the conference's concern about that issue was reflected in an overwhelming response to the statements made by a representative of the Salvadoran liberation movement.



The process of developing principles of unity was exhausting, and the final wording has some weaknesses. In some areas, the conference shied away from strong statements — calling, for instance, for "support" rather than "encouragement" of all forms of resistance. Participants had to deal with the extremely disruptive proposals and tactics of several left sectarian groups, including, for instance, a proposal that would bar participation in CARD by Republicans or Democrats. While such debates took much time and energy, the more significant work of the plenaries required participants to weigh the demands of organizations and constituencies that have been actively involved in CARD: the single-issue focus of libertarians, who strongly and unsuccessfully opposed a call to "fund human needs, not war"; or the needs of pacifist groups, who were concerned about a resolution mentioning armed struggle in Southern Africa (following their strong objection, the resolution was withdrawn and reworded); and the concerns of a number of local draft coalitions moving in an anti-imperialist direction. The

conference steered its way between those who proposed ultra-“left” language and those who suggested a single-issue condemnation of the draft alone. Instead, it adopted wording which demonstrates the importance of linking the draft with the issue of military policy and with the needs of working and minority people. This approach clearly won the conference, and resulted in a statement of unity which, despite its weaknesses, has the potential for guiding a mass anti-draft movement. In our principles, we have made a significant step forward.



From the statement of principles, we turned to a plan of action and resolutions for on-going work. The plan itself covers only the next few months — a weakness, but perhaps an inevitable one for a first conference. The plan calls for participation in the Harrisburg, PA demonstration on March 28; for a week of local educational activities and forums from April 4-11; for national demonstrations in early May in Washington and San Francisco; and for the formation of a task force to monitor US activity in El Salvador, to allow the coalition to respond immediately to protest any move towards intervention.

Finally, the conference adopted a leadership structure, in response to long-standing concerns that the organization had no mechanism for representative and democratic decision-making. In its final plenary session, after a number of participants had headed home, the conference voted for an “open steering committee” structure. This includes a national steering committee composed of representatives from national organizations in CARD and from each local group that affiliates with the coalition. The steering committee would in turn elect an executive board, and that body would choose CARD’s national chairpersons.

Following the conference, there was some significant concern about the structure — some national groups were concerned that it would diminish their role in the organization, some groups doubted its ability to withstand “packing” by unprincipled groups, and others were concerned that it was unwieldy and downplayed regional structure as a middle step in leadership. Since then, an interim executive committee (made up of some representatives chosen for the open steering committee and some from the old CARD executive board) has been established to guide CARD while the details of an open steering committee (such as the “chartering” of local groups) can be worked out. The steering committee is to begin functioning no later than June 6. The disagreements on this issue were sharp, threatening the

unity achieved at the conference, and undoubtedly represented underlying disagreements about the political direction established by the conference as well as purely structural considerations.

The steering committee proposal, the plan of action, and the statement of unity all have problems, and much remains to be worked out. Their tenor is an increased awareness of the political context in which the draft arises, and the breadth (the class and racial basis) necessary for any movement which challenges the draft. Whether or not the plan and program can meet the expectations and needs of CARD’s diverse membership remains to be seen. Despite the problems, though, they offer an acceptable framework for further development — a basis for moving forward politically and organizationally.

The key question, then, is whether we can use these statements and plans to move forward, whether they can be used to develop a national organization which, over time, develops and refines the existing program. The move from a semi-autonomous anti-draft movement to a strong national coalition is inevitably difficult — and it is essential if we are to effectively challenge the draft. CARD must balance the demands and needs of its membership without either giving up important constituencies and organizations or compromising on essential political direction. This is a difficult balance for an inexperienced movement, but not an impossible one — and the victory, if we succeed, is an extremely important one.

So the tasks ahead are formidable: CARD must put into effect the plan of action and the working resolutions adopted at the conference, in an energetic and firm manner, to demonstrate that the organization will hold and grow. The coalition must put forward, in its work, the political essence of the conference’s decisions; anti-draft activists must be able to see that their efforts to strike a direction for CARD are taken up at a national level. Local CARD affiliates, at the same time, must take up that direction in their local work. The organization must give significant attention to the problems of racism pointed out at the conference, and follow the mandate to expand the class and racial base of the movement. CARD must fight its way through the differences around structure, so that the final effort will be a democratic body capable of offering strong leadership. And it must replace the sometimes bitter and sectarian debate of the conference with healthy forms of debate and disagreement. These are serious and complex tasks, hard ones for a young movement. But they are also exciting tasks, providing the basis for growth and the possibility of creating a truly broad and militant movement capable of challenging the draft and the system it represents.

Kathy Gilbert lives in San Diego, and is a member of the National Lawyer’s Guild’s Military Law Task Force.

El Salvador

his fate is uncertain, and the office has been destroyed by bombs three times, each time in the presence of the permanent Police guard on the premises. According to Amnesty International, there is no doubt who is responsible: "By attributing detentions, torture and killings to groups beyond government control, the government of El Salvador seems to have sought a means for evading accountability for the extra-legal measures carried out by its own security forces," reads an Amnesty press release of February 2, 1981.

US aid plays a crucial role in repression in El Salvador. Since October 15, 1979 the US government has approved over \$36 million in military aid to the junta. To get an idea of what we are paying for, let's look at one grant of \$5.7 million in "nonlethal" aid approved by Congress in April of 1980. According to a June 15, 1980 piece in the *New York Times* by Thomas Conrad and Cynthia Arnson, this aid "would consist of \$3.7 million for trucks and transport vehicles, \$316,000 for riot-control gear, \$1.2 million for communications equipment, and \$400,000 for 'various other equipment to include trailers.' The rest of the outlay was for transporting the materiel."

Upon closer examination (and an AFSC Freedom of Information Act request) more specifics of this "non-lethal aid" were revealed. Again according to the *Times* piece, "To be delivered [were] 7,500 tear-gas grenades, 250 'Manpack' field combat radios, thousands of batteries, and an unspecified number of tear-gas-grenade launchers, 50 portable PVS-2B night-vision devices... used for observation and nighttime weapons targeting. Night-vision-weapons technology and related equipment like the 12 'Image Intensifiers,' also included, were perfected for use in Vietnam. To help security

forces preserve... law and order, the Administration is sending three communications-monitoring sets at more than \$38,000 each. An Army aide says that security forces will use them to monitor the airwaves and track the exact locations of clandestine-radio transmitters: 'It's perfect for use against guerrillas and insurgents.'"

The \$87.724 million in AID funds for fiscal 1980 are also far from unsullied. At least \$30 million of this went for the agrarian reform program about which Amnesty International has this to say: "Troop movement by Army and National Guard units that were announced... for the implementation of the land reform, have in fact involved the disappearance and killing of hundreds of campesinos."

Additional support for this contention came from US Reps. Barbara A. Mikulski and Gerry E. Studds who made a 10-day investigative trip to Central America at the beginning of January of this year. Although they were prevented by the State Department from visiting El Salvador itself, Rep. Mikulski did have the opportunity to interview many of the estimated 25,000 Salvadoran refugees who have fled to Honduras. The women with whom Mikulski spoke told her stories of rape and murder. According to a UPI story, "One woman spoke of the army bombarding her village and seeing the body of a pregnant friend whose body had been cut open to remove the unborn child." To continue quoting the UPI story: "Without exception, Mikulski said, all the refugees interviewed said the atrocities were carried out by troops of the Salvadoran army, national guard or a paramilitary group *equipped with US arms.* (Italics mine.) 'The only reason the junta is alive today is because we are providing the material for repression,' she said."

Amanda Claiborne is on the staff of Resist.

Table 1: Responsibility for Political Killings by Military and Paramilitary Sectors and by Month: June through August 1980

RESPONSIBLE SECTORS	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	TOTALS
National Army & Security Corps	354	377	261	992
National Police	25	10	36	71
National Guard	42	55	78	175
Army Operations	100	44	69	213
ORDEN	53	56	31	140
Death Squads	105	76	32	213
Secret Anti-Communist Army	52	54	1	107
Totals	760	686	515	1961

SOURCE: Legal Aid Office, Archdiocese of San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America
October 1, 1980

Table 2: Number † of Political Assassinations ‡ by Occupation and Month, January Through December, 1980 El Salvador

OCUPATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Peasants	129	126	203	198	800*	365	423	297	378	338	279	336	3872
Workers	8	9	31	30	31	24	16	19	44	42	42	96	392
Students	4	22	47	61	34	111	57	54	59	106	77	112	744
Teachers	8	6	3	12	21	15	21	5	16	9	13	7	136
Human Rights Workers	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5
Mayors	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Professionals	—	4	7	—	4	4	3	1	3	5	4	7	42
Shanty Dwellers	5	5	1	—	—	13	—	—	13	—	—	—	37
Public Employees	2	—	1	—	32	30	23	27	37	62	62	88	364
Priests	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	6
Religious/Seminarians	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	5
Bus Drivers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	7
Small Businessmen	—	—	—	—	13	22	11	10	15	33	25	38	167
Occup. Unknown	110	64	194	179	306	184	145	142	275	164	277	300	2340
Totals	270	236	488	480	1241	769	701	560	840	762	781	991	8119

†Data presented is limited to only that which the Legal Aid Office has compiled. Due to the silencing of news sources and to repression in the conflict zones in the country, information gathering is restricted. The Legal Aid Office emphasizes that this data reflects information processed by objective collection methods and is subject to revision with additional information.

‡Those held responsible are the National Army, the Military Security Corps and the Paramilitary Organizations.

*On May 14 & 15, at least 600 peasants were killed in a massacre at Rio Sumpul, near the Honduran border by the National Army, the National Guard and the Paramilitary group, ORDEN.

SOURCE: Legal Aid Office, Archdiocese of San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America
Orientacion, January 11, 1981

Table 3: Repressive Actions † & Targets ‡ by National Army, Military Security Corps, & Paramilitary Groups by Month: January through July 1980

ACTIONS/TARGETS	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL/MAY	JUNE	JULY	TOTALS
Army/Military Corps invasions of peasant areas	81	59	74	60	85	78	437
Army/Military Corps operations in urban shanty towns	17	13	25	31	23	11	120
Army searches/raids of union or student sites, democratic institutions, Church/Archdiocesan offices	5	6	29	15	21	14	90
Machine-gun/dynamite attacks on union/student sites, democratic institutions, Church/Archdiocesan offices	23	34	19	29	17	11	133
Army raids which destroy/burn peasant houses	35	21	17	45	140	148	406
Totals	161	133	164	180	286	262	1186

†Repressive actions constitute invasions, operations, searches, raids, dynamiting, machine-gunning, acts of sabotage, destruction and burning of houses or other property.

‡Targets are peasant communities; union buildings; educational institutions; Church and Archdiocesan buildings; democratic, private or official institutions.

SOURCE: Legal Aid Office, Archdiocese of San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America
October 1, 1980

Nuclear Disarmament

some preliminaries to preliminaries took place under President Carter, with no European seat at the table), and — with SALT II torn up — there is not even a framework within which such negotiations can be placed.

This is why scarcely a week passes without that consummate contortionist, Chancellor Schmidt, being seen with his foot in his mouth — or removing it for just long enough to eat his last year's speeches. His own party is coming apart around him, and the strong anti-militarist traditions of the SPD are asserting themselves. Influential voices are arguing that, since there are no negotiations, the NATO decision about "modernisation" is now void. Schmidt is desperate for some US concession, however cosmetic. But will this come?

What has come, instead, is Mr Brezhnev's dovish speech, containing a series of welcome proposals — the freezing of European "theatre" weapons, and also of submarines, the monitoring of military exercises as far as the Urals, a European disarmament conference, and much else — proposals which call for an urgent Western response, and which place the United States squarely in the dock as the non-negotiator.

I think the Russian leadership is alarmed, and does want progress, on their own terms. (These terms include, as the least dovish portion of the speech — on Poland — made clear, the right to intervene militarily in "fraternal, socialist" client states on Russia's borders.) Certain of Brezhnev's proposals ought to be supported by the Western peace movement.

What the peace movement ought NOT to do is throw up its hands in delight, campaign behind the Brezhnev (and World Peace Council) line, and drop its own independent proposals. For there are three serious flaws in the Russian position.

The first is that, for reasons too complex to argue through here, peace and democracy *have* to go together: Poland has dramatised this: yet here, exactly, Brezhnev and his Politbureau *are* the problem.

Second, these are words (some of them good words) and not actions. They offer a possible perspective of protracted great power negotiations. But meanwhile the weaponry, on both sides, continues to escalate.

Third, and despite friendly glances at France and West Germany, the Brezhnev proposals are, as is to be expected, within the terms of superpower negotiations: a Summit meeting, while the rest of the world waits deferentially in the wings. Brezhnev is as much locked into "deterrence" as any NATO expert.

The military and strategic equilibrium prevailing between the USSR and USA, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, is objectively a safeguard of world peace. We have not sought, and do not seek, military superiority to the other side. But neither will we allow the build up of such superiority to us.

But this is, precisely, what is *not* true. The superpower "equilibrium", with its continual upwards drift, "objectively" safeguards nothing. And this superpower thinking presupposes also a political "equilibrium" which allows no autonomy to lesser nations. Poland is ours and, maybe, El Salvador is yours.

It is exactly at the superpower summit that any progress towards disarmament is most impossible, that vested interests and inertia are strongest. Hence, Brezhnev's proposals — and I repeat that some of them are welcome — ought to be the signal, not for the peace movement to sit on the side-lines and watch the great superpower diplomatic rally, but to activate more intensively its own proposals.

The proposals of European Nuclear Disarmament are for direct disarmament by the lesser powers: if need be, unilaterally, and, wherever possible, by reciprocal agreement, in building a nuclear-weapons-free zone in Europe. Less than a year ago this was only an idea: as a continent-wide alliance of popular movements and persons, working to construct a tranquil space between both blocs.

Now the idea is already moving into the field of practical possibility. Already pragmatic politicians, in Norway and Yugoslavia, Holland and Belgium, are trying to break down the general idea into manageable steps.

A Norwegian friend passed through last week and told me that the debate in Norway today is not about whether to work for a Nordic or Baltic nuclear-weapons-free zone, but about *which* kind of zone to work for.

One tendency is arguing for the proclamation forthwith of a zone comprising Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark. None of these are nuclear-armed states, but they would rid themselves of bases and stockpiles; and it is hoped that by their example they might stimulate an extension into other parts of Europe, perhaps reviving a Rapacki-like plan which would take in Poland and the Germanys. The other tendency argues that this zone should be proclaimed only if the Soviet Union matches it by removing its missiles from the frosty Kola peninsula. But they meet with a practical objection here, for the Soviet military have many ICBM sites on the peninsula (just across the ice-cap from North America.) So that Russia would then be asked to dismantle strategic missile bases in return for a pledge from four non-weapons powers. Well, then, if that is an unfair trade, would the Russians agree, as part of a Baltic zone pact, to remove from Kola and Karelia any short-range or "theatre" missiles targeted on Scandinavia? It is rumored that informal discussions have encouraged a belief that, if it was put to them, the Russians *would*.

A more remarkable proposal — this time from an individual - came in my post last week from Warsaw. How about a deal between Poland and Britain, to remove all foreign troops and bases from both countries' soil? The Russian forces to leave Poland (but Poland to remain in the Warsaw Pact), and the USAF (and much else) to leave this country (which could, however, remain in NATO)? Would any Labour MPs be interested in attending a "workshop" to explore the idea a little further, my correspondent asked? Would they?

European Nuclear Disarmament can be contacted at 6 Endsleigh St., London WC1H 0DX, Britain. For a copy of END's "Appeal for European Nuclear Disarmament," send a self-addressed envelope to Resist.



Moshe Sharett's *Personal Diary*

Livia Rokach, *Israel's Sacred Terrorism: A Study Based on Moshe Sharett's Personal Diary* and other documents, with an introduction by Noam Chomsky (\$4.90 from the Association of Arab-American University Graduates, 556 Trapelo Road, Belmont, MA 02178).

Moshe Sharett was the Foreign Minister of Israel from 1948 to 1956, and the Prime Minister from 1954 to 1955. During this time Sharett was considered a moderate, or "dove," on the issues of Israel's relations with the Palestinian Arabs and the neighboring Arab states.

Between 1953 and 1957 Sharett kept a diary, recording personal items and affairs of state in what eventually reached eight manuscript volumes. The publication of the *Personal Diary* in Hebrew in 1979 raised a storm of controversy in Israel, particularly concerning the revelations Sharett made on the attitude of the Israeli military and security apparatus during the years before the Suez War of 1956.

Livia Rokach's short book is a study of these revelations, and a large part of the book consists of excerpts from the diary. Rokach traces Sharett's growing realization that the hard liners in the cabinet were pursuing a deliberate policy of destabilization in relation to Israel's neighbors: Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Egypt. According to Sharett the faction in the Cabinet led by Moshe Dayan and David Ben-Gurion worked against strategies that would bring stability to Israel's border areas, responding to (or initiating) "incidents" with a bloody "reprisal" policy intended to force Israel's neighbors to disperse the Palestinian refugees camped on Israel's borders, or run the risk of engagement with the superior Israeli military forces. The military/security faction also worked to undermine Anglo-Egyptian cooperation in 1954, and attempted to secure client governments in Syria and Southern Lebanon. Finally, the military/security faction strove to maintain a high level of tension within Israel by rejecting attempts by outside powers, including the U.S., to guarantee Israel's security within fixed borders. As Sharett quotes Dayan, "Reprisal actions which we couldn't carry out if we were tied to a security pact... make it possible for us to maintain a

high level of tension among our population and in the army. Without these actions we would have ceased to be a combative people and without the discipline of a combative people we are lost."

Many of the goals of the Dayan/Ben Gurion faction were achieved in the Six-Day war on June, 1967. The consequences of the great expansion of Israel's borders and the further displacement of Arab Palestinians have precipitated a major crisis within Israel. Rokach's study of Sharett's *Personal Diary* shows that the origins of this crisis lie in the early years of Israel's existence.

Reading on El Salvador

1. Two NACLA Issues: Mar.-Apr. 1980, *El Salvador — Why Revolution?*; and Jul.-Aug. 1980, *El Salvador — A Revolution Brews*. Available from NACLA, 151 W. 19th St., 9th Fl., New York, NY 10011 for \$2.50 each.
2. *Agrarian Reform in El Salvador: A Program for Rural Pacification* by Philip Wheaton. Available from EPICA task force, 1470 Irving St., NW, Washington, DC 20010. (\$2.50)
3. *Dissent Paper on El Salvador and Central America* (excerpted in Newsletter #138). Available from Overview Latin America, 9 Sacramento St., Cambridge MA 02138. (\$1.60)
4. *Documents of Repression in El Salvador*, the February, 1981 issue of Overview available from the above address for \$1, \$5 per year.
5. *Background Information on the Security Forces in El Salvador and US Military Assistance* by Cynthia Arnson. Available from IPS, 1901 Que St., NW, Washington, DC 20009.
6. *US Military Involvement in El Salvador, 1947-1980*. Available from Casa El Salvador-Farabundo Marti, Box 40874, San Francisco, CA 94140. (\$2.50)
7. *Amnesty International 1980 Annual Report*. Available from their national office: 304 W. 58th St., New York, NY 10019. (\$5.95)
8. *Central America 1981*, a report by Rep. Gerry E. Studds to the House committee on Foreign Affairs. Available from Studds' Washington office: 1501 Longworth House Office Bldg., Washington, DC 20515.
9. *El Salvador Land Reform—1980-1981 — Impact Audit* by Simon and Stephens. Available from Oxfam America, 302 Columbus Ave., Boston, MA 02116. (\$3.50)
10. *Report on the Situation of Human Rights in El Salvador* by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the OAS. Available from the OAS at 17th & Constitution Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20006.
11. *Cry of the People* by Penny Lernoux (Doubleday, 1980, \$12.95).

GRANTS

CENTER FOR DISARMAMENT EDUCATION (1659 Glenmore Ave., Baton Rouge, LA 70808)

Formed in 1978, CDE is the only active peace organization in Louisiana. For the past year it has been evolving into a peace center that stimulates activity throughout southern Louisiana, especially in the New Orleans and Lafayette areas. The CDE newsletter goes out to about 350 people around the state. In Baton Rouge, programming has broadened to include resistance to registration and the draft and resistance to support of right-wing dictatorships in Third World countries such as El Salvador. CDE works with church groups and unions to sponsor educational programs about arms control and international peace issues. Recently, the Center joined forces with the Louisianians for Safe Energy. Together they have planned a year-long project of home showings of Helen Caldicott's talk on the medical hazards of radiation. Resist contributed to the cost of a video-cassette player for the project.

COALITION IN SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF EL SALVADOR (897 Main St., Cambridge, MA 02139)

CISPES (pronounced C-Space) is a broad-based coalition with national headquarters in Washington, DC. Its bi-weekly publication, *El Salvador Alert*, includes information from FDR officials in Cuernavaca and Mexico City. Boston CISPES serves as the sub-regional headquarters for New England, and consists of many Latin American solidarity groups, as well as religious organizations such as the Catholic Connection, the AFSC, the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, and individuals from anti-draft and anti-nuclear movements. About half the members are Latin American, about half are women, and various class sectors are represented.

CISPES has been actively organizing in a number of ways. It has waged national petition and legislative lobbying campaigns to protest US military aid to the junta in El Salvador. It has been showing films and doing educationals. On March 21, CISPES sponsored a March and rally in Boston which was attended by over 5000 people. Resist's grant was for general support.

SOUTHERN AFRICA MAGAZINE (17 W. 17th St., New York, NY 10011)

Southern Africa, published by the Southern Africa Committee, has been providing consistent, reliable, and often exclusive coverage of political and economic developments in southern Africa each month since 1965. Last year the magazine produced a special supplement on women in southern Africa, sent a reporter to cover the elections in Zimbabwe, and in January, finished up an issue on militarism in southern Africa.

With the edition on militarism the publishers provide a working resource for activists trying to connect the peace movement in the US with southern Africa support work and the growing military threat that South Africa poses to that region. An expanded version of the militarism report with information on nuclear issues will appear as a special supplement in late spring of this year. After struggling through a financially bleak year, the Southern Africa Committee asked Resist to help with a promotional mailing to restore the publication's self-sufficiency.

WOMEN'S HISTORY RESEARCH CENTER (2325 Oak St., Berkeley, CA 94708)

"But if you can't rape your wife, who can you rape?" These words were spoken by California State Senator Bob Wilson in the spring of 1979 to a group of women lobbying for the bill to make marital rape a crime.

Rape is legally defined as forcing sexual relations on a woman who is not one's wife. Throughout this country, it is still a strongly held belief that sex on demand is the right of every husband. The barbaric notion that a husband cannot be guilty of rape even if he forces his wife into sexual intercourse against her will has been traditionally accepted in the courts of forty five states. However, on January 1, 1980, a California statute went into effect outlawing marital rape in that state. This important legislative victory for women can be directly traced to the Women's History Research Center, which led a nine-month campaign to get the bill passed. The Research Center is now assembling information to aid others who are working to change the laws in the 44 remaining states where a wife rape is legal. Along with establishing the only functioning clearing house on marital rape, the Research Center has produced a Guide to the Files of the National Clearing House on Marital Rape, which Resist is helping to fund.

THE RESIST PLEDGE SYSTEM

The most important source of our income is monthly pledges. Pledges help us to plan ahead by stabilizing our monthly income. In addition to receiving the newsletter, pledges get a monthly reminder letter, containing some news of recent grants.

Yes, I would like to be a Resist pledge for

\$5/month

\$50/month

\$10/month

_____ (other)

\$25/month

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____