



HAWAII DISARMAMENT



NEWSLETTER

American Friends Service Committee

February, 1984

Vol. 3 no 1

THE KISSINGER COMMISSION REPORT

The Kissinger Commission has presented Reagan with its report on U.S. policy in Central America. The key recommendation is for a massive infusion of economic and military aid to the region, eligibility for which would be linked to progress in human rights. The report recommends \$24 billion dollars in economic aid over the next few years, about 1/3 of which would come from the U.S. government. The report makes no recommendations on the amount of military aid that would be necessary but notes the Pentagon's assessment that El Salvador alone immediately requires \$400 million in military aid during the current year--six times the amount appropriated by Congress.

The report is seriously flawed because the commission did not ask the right questions or talk to the right people. Many of those consulted by the Commission, e.g. Richard Nixon, have no knowledge of

Central America, while many scholars, church workers, and others with long years of actual experience in the region were ignored. Moreover the Commission concentrated too much on U.S. interests in the region and on the presumed involvement of the Soviet Union. It did not adequately study the region's history or analyze the struggles that have already taken place there.



CREDITS

Articles and editing by Karen Peacock, Barbara Polk, Judy Ramseyer, and Michael Sullivan. Our thanks to those who help with the printing, collation, and mailing of this newsletter.

NEW AFSC RESOURCES

The U.S. Pacification Program In El Salvador. This 8-page pamphlet by NARMIC, AFSC's national research group, gives a factual description of the evolving U.S. military strategy for that country, which includes "clearing" guerrilla areas, linking AID programs to military objectives, training

troops, and supplying weapons and other equipment. The pamphlet includes a list of U.S. personnel in El Salvador and a catalog of U.S. arms transfers since 1980. Available from AFSC-Hawaii for \$1.00, or \$.50 plus SASE.

Sea-Launched Cruise Missiles: Threat to Security. This 2-page pamphlet, written by AFSC-Hawaii's

Nelson Foster, details the characteristics, mission, and unique danger of the Tomahawk missile. It explains that the Tomahawk can be used to fight both nuclear wars and to allow naval vessels to project unprecedented power in Third World conflicts. The missile is described as particularly dangerous because of the severe problems it poses for verification.

The U.S. has entered El Salvador initially with a few "military" advisors, as it did in Vietnam.

One key difference: U.S. involvement in Vietnam began with anti-

I want to contribute ideas and energy to the movement for nuclear disarmament and for a nuclear-free Pacific. Please call me to discuss how I can become active.

I enclose a contribution to support your work. (Please make checks payable to AFSC-Hawaii)

Attached are my comments about your newsletter.

Name _____ Phone _____
Address _____ ZIP _____

Return to American Friends Service Committee
2426 Oahu Avenue
Honolulu, HI 96822
Phone: 988-6266

Credits
Articles and editing by Karen
Hosokawa, Barbara Tyle, Lucy
Gawron, and Michael Sullivan.
Our thanks to those who help with
the printer, collection, and mail-
ing of this newsletter.

NEW PAC RESOURCES
The U.S. Occupation Program in El
Salvador. This 9-page pamphlet by
WALTER ABEY, a national research
group, gives a factual description
of the evolving U.S. military strategy
for that country, which
includes "clearing" guerrillas
from the interior. The article is
available in Spanish and English
because of the severe problems in
Latin America.

I want to contribute 1000 and weekly to the movement for nuclear dis-
armament and for a nuclear-free Pacific. Please call me to discuss
how I can become active.
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"essential to our national security", and our continued involvement as necessary to "maintain our credibility worldwide."



The U.S. has entered El Salvador initially with a few "military" advisors, as it did in Vietnam. The Salvadoran army resists U.S. advice, as did the S. Vietnamese army, thus providing an excuse for the President to call for more U.S. involvement.

In both countries, U.S. dollars have propped up an authoritarian regime, with seriously flawed "national elections" used to provide the trappings of democracy, in hopes of garnering U.S. public support and undermining the rebel movement. The U.S. rejects negotiation with guerrilla groups in El Salvador as it did for so long in Vietnam. In both countries the U.S. tolerated extreme human right violations.

The U.S has backed similar rural strategies in both countries. The same University of Washington professor designed agrarian reform plans for both countries, both used to control peasants, gather intelligence and provide a cover for counter-insurgency in the countryside. El Salvador has forced hundreds of thousands of peasants from their homes and into government--controlled refugee centers in an attempt to dry up support for the guerrillas, an operation known in Vietnam as "strategic hamlets".

Although we may never know how many Vietnamese died, the loss of life was overwhelming. In El Salvador, the country has already lost nearly one percent of its population, most killed by right-wing death squads with close ties to the U.S.-backed government.

One key difference: U.S. involvement in Vietnam began with confidence and a "we can't lose" attitude. Washington is much more cautious about commitment these days, despite heavy rhetoric. If we want to make certain that El Salvador does not become another Vietnam, it behooves us to express our concern.
BP

GRENADA POSTSCRIPT

The U.S. invasion of Grenada, a major event for Grenadians, was only a minor undertaking for a major world power. Nevertheless, its significance may be enormous for the future of third world countries and the U.S. foreign policy.

The invasion demonstrated clearly the dangerous, even deadly mentality of the Reagan administration: its willingness to resort to military rather than diplomatic action to get its way. President Reagan's actions violated international law, and the U.S. constitutional requirement that Congress, not the President, wage war.

Certainly Reagan has tested a public relations plan for invasion, much needed if he is to gather the public support necessary to attempt direct military intervention in Nicaragua.

The components of this plan are:

1. Get the neighbors to complain.

This should be as easy in the case of Nicaragua as it was in Grenada, since the U.S. controls the economy of much of Central America and the Caribbean.

2. Claim danger to U.S. citizens

If American students in Grenada, who only two days before had voted to inform the U.S. government that they were not in danger, could be led to kiss the ground upon completion of their "rescue", no doubt a similar show could be arranged among some of the 5,000 Americans living in Nicaragua.

3. Ban the press and provide retroactive rationalizations.

Not only was the press ban an effective way of preventing Americans from seeing the messy part of "restoring democracy", but it permitted offi-

cial rationalizations to dominate the front pages of newspapers with managed news. Few people learned, a week or so after the front page headlines, about discovery of Cuban arms caches, or that the finds were apparently used machinery parts, unrelated to warfare. Nor did they learn that the "huge military airfield" under construction by Cuba/Soviet Union, was in fact a British-designed airport for tourist jets. These latter articles were buried deep inside the newspapers after reporters finally were admitted to Grenada.

It is clear that protest against Reagan's sanctions must be voiced strongly. Reagan has learned that he can ignore international law, the Constitution, and freedom of the press--and be supported by the vast majority of Americans.

BP



LEBANON: WHAT POLICY?

The situation in Lebanon has become more serious and dangerous than ever-- for the first time in decades the U.S. is directly involved in an armed conflict in the Middle East. Even more ominous is the fact that the Reagan administration treat the conflict as part of its an ongoing conflict with the Soviet Union. A recent AFSC pamphlet outlines five recommendations for U.S. Policy in Lebanon:

** The U.S. Marines must be withdrawn.

** The U.S. should seek through the UN Security Council to establish an effective UN observer or peacekeeper force to replace the present multinational force.

** The U.S. should urge President Gemeyal of Lebanon to reform Lebanon's governmental system to provide for full participation by all communities.



** The U.S. should use its influence to effect an immediate withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces from Lebanon.

*: The U.S. should support the convening of all interested parties, including the Soviet Union, to seek a negotiated settlement to the fundamental conflicts in the Middle East. This would create the context for a peaceful solution to Lebanon's internal problems.

Congress will reconvene soon and likely will consider taking action to remove the marines from Lebanon. Write to urge them on.

MS

MARSHALL COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION: HOW FREE?

Plebescite

On Sept. 7, 1983 the Marshallese plebescite vote resulted in 60% approval of the Compact of Free Association with the U.S. In Hawaii the press call this an agreement to give the Republic of the Marshalls "complete autonomy" or even "complete independence" except in defense matters.

But questions have been raised as to just how complete self-government is. True, the Marshalls will operate under its own constitution, with \$715 million from the US over a 15-year period. However the Compact could be termed tighter control by the US, as the following issues illustrate.

Problem Areas

The compact provides that the environment will be protected by US controls (Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, etc) but that these may be suspended in whole or in part by agreement of the US and Marshallese governments. Furthermore the President of the US may exempt government activities under the Compact from any environmental standard if it is in the paramount interest of the US. In such a case the views of the Marshalls government shall be sought.

The US provides program assistance to the Marshalls through the US Weather Bureau, Federal Emergency Management Agency, postal service, FAA, and CAB, along with many grants. This gives the Marshalls free services but can be a means of control, just as federal grants can control state behavior in the US. Further control is exercised over the Marshalls through US audits.

The issue of defining security is in US control. And with regard to security the Compact gives the US the obligation to "defend" the Marshalls, the "option to foreclose access" to foreign military, and the "option to establish and use

military areas and facilities". This includes freedom of movement for aircraft, vessels, and vehicles of the Armed Forces, which could carry nuclear weapons (though it does prohibit testing of nuclear weapons). To summarize the US has the rights of strategic denial, bases and access.



For the Marshalls a critical clause is Section 177 and an attendant agreement which provide US compensation for persons affected by nuclear testing 1946 - 1958 through a \$150 million trust fund. The catch is that no claims could go to a US court. The victims of nuclear testing say that they would do better in the US courts than they will through the compact's awards.

Kwajalein, a US-missile test range, will remain in US hands for 30 years, although the Compact's life is 15 years. Many of the Ebeye residents, who own the land on Kwajalein, object to the financial arrangements and/or US military use of the land.

The US sees the Marshalls as a strategic location and the Compact basically is a pro-US document.

INOUYE ON GRENADA

Senator Daniel Inouye expressed "dismay, concern and opposition" over the October, 1983 invasion of Grenada. The Senator stated that the US should "get out of Grenada as soon as possible" and reminded Americans that we may be perpetrating "a violation of the UN's charter and the charter of the Organization of American States." Inouye told news reporters, "It's not a pretty picture of a nation of 200 million invading an island nation of about 100,000."

Inouye received a great deal of local criticism for his stand. We feel that many in Hawaii do appreciate the Senator's remarks. As Sister Anna McAnany said in her 11/17/83 letter to the Advertiser, Inouye displayed "heroic moral

courage". Why not call his local office and tell him that you agree with his opposition to this military action?

KP

ACTION ON CENTRAL AMERICA

** Urge Representatives Heftel and Akaka to become cosponsors of legislation introduced by Studds of Massachusetts which would stop funding for Big Pine Three, the next phase of U.S.-Hondura joint military training exercise, which is scheduled for April in Honduras. This legislation addresses a neglected Central American issue: the militarization



of Honduras.

** Urge our delegation to vote no to Reagan's forthcoming request for supplementary military aid to Central American countries.

** Attend the Vigils for Peace and Justice in Central America. These are held on the mauka side of the Federal Building (near Halekauwila St.) each Wednesday noon - 1:00 pm.

PEACE ACADEMY

Senator Spark Matsunaga's 20-year commitment to the establishment of a US Academy of Peace has brought criticism from some quarters. In the 11/18/83 Honolulu Advertiser a letter to the editor protested the idea on the grounds that the concerns of a peace academy are "alredy covered by the UN, Depart-

ment of State, government agencies, and colleges and universities." The letter scolded Sen. Matsunaga for an idea which would be "wasting millions of tax-payer dollars to create an establishment which.... would purposely ignore US interests." The letter concluded by asking Matsunaga to "cease day-dreaming."

Fortunately on November 30, the paper carried a letter on the need for persons trained in the skills of mediation and conflict resolution" (i.e. the Iran hostage affair). Another person wrote to note ironically that perhaps we should "abolish Christmas with its impossible dream of peace."



Swords into Ploughshares

Matsunaga's efforts to create a US Academy of Peace to do research, provide graduate programs and continuing education and gather and disseminate information on peace learning deserve our support. The \$31 million needed for the first two years of the Peace Academy equals one-tenth of the cost of one B-1 bomber. As Sen. Hatfield has said, the Peace Academy would be a "living symbol and a practical instrument for advancing world peace."

When you see criticism of this project please respond. Write your own letter to the editor and call Senator Matsunaga's office to voice your support.

KP

CONGRESSIONAL UPDATE

Nuclear Arms In the wake of the KAL 001 tragedy the Reagan administration was able to get much of what it wanted. Congress voted funds for 21 M-X missiles, voted against a delay in deployment of Euromissiles, refused to cut back funding for the B-1 bomber, and approved a four percent real increase in military spending (compared to a ten percent real increase proposed by Reagan). Funding for nerve gas was narrowly averted. Hawaii's Congressional delegation generally voted satisfactorily on these issues, though it must be noted that Akaka voted to proceed with deployment of Euro-missiles and Heftel missed many votes altogether because of his serious automobile accident.

Central America Congress voted less military and other aid to Central America than requested by Reagan. A ceiling of \$24 million was put on covert aid to guerrillas attempting to overthrow the Nicaraguan government. All four members of our congressional delegation voted against the covert aid.

Grenada Senator Inouye spoke out strongly against the U.S. invasion of Grenada. Rep. Heftel, on the other hand, praised it.

Lebanon All four members of our delegation voted against the congressional resolutions that authorized the president to keep the marines in Lebanon for 18 months more.

session of chemical or biological weapons by the U.S.

** A local chapter of the National Association of Atomic Vets is in formation. Call Carl Schumacher at 737-4348 for more information.

AH, 1984!

Its obligatory, we understand, for serious journals such as this one to assess the year 1984 for evidence of the totalitarian world described in the novel of the same name, in which doublespeak is the official tongue (War is Peace, Freedom is Slavery, and Ignorance is Strength) and in which Big Brother holds sway.

Garrison Keillor of the Prairie Home Companion suggests that many people will avoid heavy thinking and the attendant bad vibes by the simple expedient of referring to this year as 1983-B. As for us, we'll let the matter rest after noting the winners of the recent doublespeak awards and after calling your attention to the article below in the N.Y. Times which came to us courtesy of Peacemoves on Maui.



Suspended Fine for MX Foe

TORRINGTON, Wyo., Aug. 27 (AP) — A man who honked on a duck call every time Air Force officials referred to MX missiles as "Peacekeepers" at a hearing here received a suspended \$100 fine Friday for disturbing the peace. The man, Al Hamburg, was protesting plans to put 100 MX missiles in this area and adjacent parts of Nebraska.

**THE NEW YORK TIMES, —
SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1983**

DOUBLESPEAK AWARDS

Ronald Reagan took first place in the recent doublespeak awards made by the Committee on Public Double-speak of the National Association of Teachers of English. The group describes the awards as "ironic tribute to American public figures who have perpetrated language that is grossly deceptive, evasive, euphemistic, confusing or self-congratulatory. Reagan won his award by, among other offenses, naming the MX missile the Peacemaker and claiming that a vote against the MX was a vote against arms control.

Col. Frank Horton, commander of an Air Force base in North Dakota grabbed second prize by referring to the Titan II Missile, which has the largest megtonnage of any U.S. missile, as "a very large, potentially disruptive reentry system."

MS



COMING UP...

VIGILS FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Each Wednesday, noon - 1 pm

Mauka side of Federal Building each week. On February 1, and March 7, the vigils also will be held on the corner of King and Bishop streets. Call AFSC at 988-6266 for more information.

"THE EASTERN EYE"

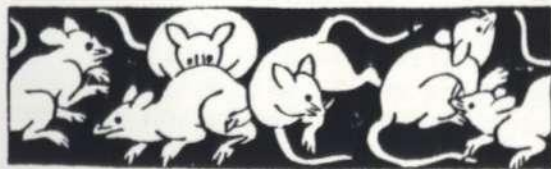
Now to Feb. 10; Mon - Fri 10 am - 4 pm, Sun 12-4

An impressive exhibit by members of the Japan Graphic Designers Association. About 2/3 of the posters have a peace/anti-nuclear theme. Highly recommended. University Art Building. For more information call 948-7979.

NUCLEAR FREE AND INDEPENDENT PACIFIC CONFERENCE: VIDEOTAPE

Sunday January 28, 1 p.m.

The first showing of this video report on an important conference. Tenney Theatre at St. Andrews Cathedral.



NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Thursday February 2, 3 pm

Colloquium of UH-Manoa Physics Department. Presentation by Michael Jones about strategic implications of new weapon systems. Watanabe Hall 112. Call 948-7391 for more information.

VIGILS FOR A NUCLEAR FREEZE

Friday, February 3, 4-5 pm

On makai side of Federal Building. Signs provided. Sponsored by Hawaii Coalition for a Nuclear Freeze. Call 531-1917 for more information.

MEETING OF HAWAII COALITION FOR A NUCLEAR FREEZE

Saturday, February 4, 10 am - noon
Arts and Crafts Building at Makiki Park. Call 531-1917 or 259-9312 for more information

BEYOND WAR

Saturday, Feb 4, 9 am - noon

Video presentation and speech by Roger Wolff, lawyer and assistant director of Western schools and College. Wist Hall 114 at UH--Manoa. Sponsored by College of Education. Free admission, information packet, \$5. For more information call Robert Potter at 948-7817.

One could certainly argue that in return for the use of Marshallese areas the US should pay with no strings attached.

What to Do

The compact will go to the US Congress this year. If you feel that any of the provisions discussed above are objectionable, write to our congressional delegation.

KP

THE MOVEMENT FOR A NUCLEAR FREE MAUI

An energetic campaign, spearheaded by the Nuclear-Free Maui Project, is underway to make Maui a nuclear-free zone. Ordinances introduced by Council member Velma Santos, who is strongly committed to the concept, would go so far as to ban within the islands, waters, and airspace of Maui County any systems which are even capable of transporting, storing, or delivering nuclear materials, including nuclear weapons (Nuclear medicines are exempted). The ordinances are now under consideration by the Maui County Council. The proposals have won a strong endorsement from Maui County's Business Planning Commission, which is made up of Maui business leaders.

The NFMP has been conducting an educational campaign in Maui County and along the way has staged some imaginative events. For example the group sponsored the Race to End the Arms Race, a 5 and 10 K fun run. As runners navigated the sandy



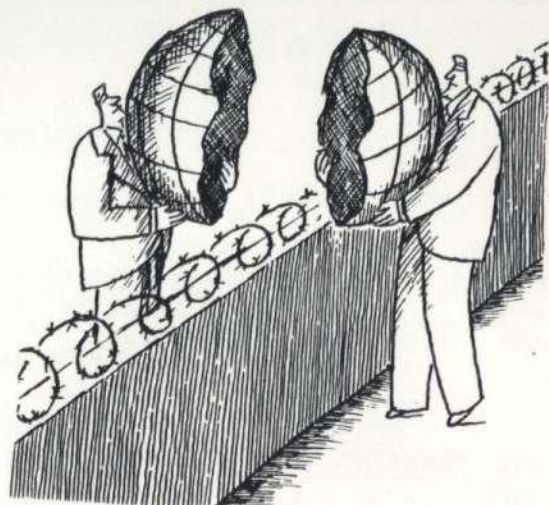
course they were greeted by cautionary signs about the terrain and the accelerated arms race; e.g., "Who Will Foot the Trillion \$\$\$ Defense Bill?" and "Narrow Passage: Difficult Negotiations". In accordance with their belief that "We will all be winners when we end the arms race", Each person who finished the race received \$500 in Presidential "Trust Me" tax dollars (see illustration), representing the likely percentage of their annual income funneled into the arms race."

MS

BIG ISLAND NUCLEAR FREE ZONE DISPUTED

An ordinance passed by the Hawaii County Council 2 and 1/2 years ago prohibits nuclear materials, including nuclear weapons, from the island, yet nuclear-powered and nuclear weapon-capable ships of the U.S. Navy continue to call at Big

Island ports. For example a nuclear submarine on r&r anchored 1/4 mile offshore for several days on at least one occasion. A county resolution that would ask the Navy to observe the ordinance received so much flack from the business community that the council tabled consideration of it. The business community fears that making the Navy unwelcome would result in decreased military spending on the Big Island.



of Hiroshima. Its produced by Jeff Gere and others of Dream Theatre. Call Jeff at 737-9028 for more information or to arrange for a performance.

** The Nuclear Free & Independent Pacific Conference/1983 Report is now available. It includes information on all aspects of the Pacific movement, and on the agenda for action agreed to at the conference. Call the PCRC at 538-3522 to order a copy.

** The League of Women Voters in Hawaii recently completed the first phase in development of League consensus on arms control issues. The League reports that participation in the process has been high. Among the many stands on which the League reached consensus were a) support for a mutual and verifiable nuclear freeze, b) support for limiting and reducing the U.S. arsenal of nuclear weapons, and c) opposition to first use of or pos-

To help maintain the Big Island nuclear-free zone, write to the Hawaii County Council, (attn: Chairman Steven Yamashiro, 75 Aupuni, Hilo, HI, 96720) to commend them for their stand in favor of a nuclear-free Hawaii.

MS

HAWAII: BRIEFLY NOTED

** The Ground Zero group at UH--Manoa plans to show several disarmament films this spring and will hold a "Run for Survival" to raise funds. Their recent newsletter contained a definitive list of groups in Hawaii that work for nuclear disarmament. Phone Karen Takemoto at 737-5706 for more information.

** We have heard good reviews of "Hiroshima--No more, My children" a 40-minute solo mime event accompanied by two musicians playing percussion and other instruments. The presentation has been described as wordlessly evoking the inexpressible grief of the atomic bombing

STRATEGIC ANALYST TO SPEAK

March 14 -16

Wolfgang Panofsky, physicist and strategic analyst, will speak on arms control issues. Panofsky questions the missile defense system proposed by Reagan. Call 948--7391 for more information.

CONFERENCE ON POLITICAL ACTION FOR PEACE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Saturday, March 31, 8:30 am - 5 pm

Focus on effects of Reaganism. Harris United Methodist Church. \$5 registration fee. Call 531-1917 for more information.



NOTED

** The Greater London Council has pasted up 30 large bill boards showing a park filled with graves marked by crosses. The caption on the billboards reads "Don't litter London's parks" and is a reference to the fact that London's parks are earmarked as mass burial grounds in the event of nuclear war.

** From the Oneonta (N.Y.) Daily Star, courtesy of The New Yorker:

" UTICA, N.Y. (AP) In the event of a nuclear attack, Civil Defense officials here hope to order enough food from take-out restaurants and grocery stores to feed residents while they wait in the safety of shelters.

"Utica Civil Defense Director Joseph Pugliese Monday described this plan as ordering '1000 hamburgers and 1000 cups of coffee' for the people in the shelters."

AFTER

After (perhaps long after)
the next war
I will sit (sit beside a brook,
if there is a brook)
and hammer (hammer out of copper)
a horse, (if
I can remember)

--Adapted from the poster "After" by Donald Petesch and Arnold Bank, which was seen on The Bus.

The point of course was to demonstrate the absurdity of the government's plans to survive the unsurvivable. We don't know who won.

MS



NUCLEAR WINTER

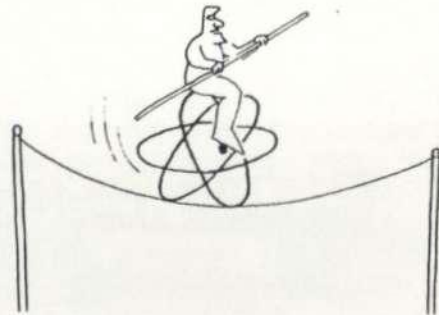
Speaking of the unsurvivable, scientists now are calling attention to the fact that in a nuclear holocaust wherein 5000 megatons were exploded, dust from the explosions and soot from the world's burning cities and forests would create a blanket over the whole earth. That blanket would block as much as ninety-five percent of the sunlight from the earth's surface and would result in summer temperatures thirteen degrees below zero or lower. Anyone for Civil Defense Winter Olympics?

MS

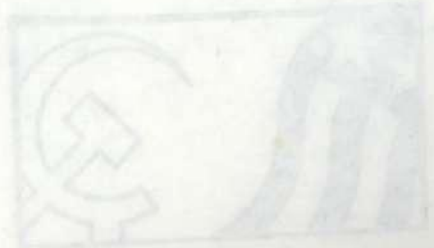
CIVIL DEFENSE OLYMPICS

The Saratoga Peace Alliance in New York announced plans for an all day Civil Defense Olympics to be held at a local fairgrounds last fall. Each team was to consist of an "average" American family--"Mom, Dad, Buddy, and Sis". The events were to include:

- ** Duck and Cover Drills
- ** Spare Door and Shovel Carrying,
- ** Automobile Packing Contest
- ** Digging a trench, driving your car over it, and making a home underneath
- ** Best portable shelter
- ** Nuclear fashion show



[Faint, mostly illegible text from the reverse side of the page, appearing as bleed-through or ghosting.]



Consequently the Commission came up with a set of recommendations to continue current policies at greater levels of funding. The increase in economic aid for which it calls disguises a policy that seeks essentially military solutions to the region's problems and that overemphasizes Marxist and Soviet involvement in its struggles.

What is really needed is a new policy which would seek diplomatic and political solutions instead of military ones. Such solutions would include an end to support for anti-Nicaraguan guerrillas and movement toward a negotiated settlement in El Salvador that would result in truly free elections there.

The Kissinger Commission's report likely will figure prominently in the next stages of debate over U.S. involvement in Central America. One danger is that the report's recommendations for economic aid will be used to sugarcoat the bitter pill of military escalation.

MS



EL SALVADOR: ANOTHER VIETNAM?

"El Salvador is Spanish for Vietnam", reads a popular political slogan. Is it? Certainly the few million dollars and hundred or so U.S. troops in El Salvador today bear no resemblance to the image Vietnam recalls of billions of dollars spent, thousands of troops and American casualties, and massive U.S. attempts to destroy the land and people of Vietnam through saturation bombing. In El Salvador, there is no charismatic revolutionary figure equivalent to Ho Chi Minh; no highly trained regular army such as the North Vietnamese army prepared to assist the guerrillas of El Salvador.

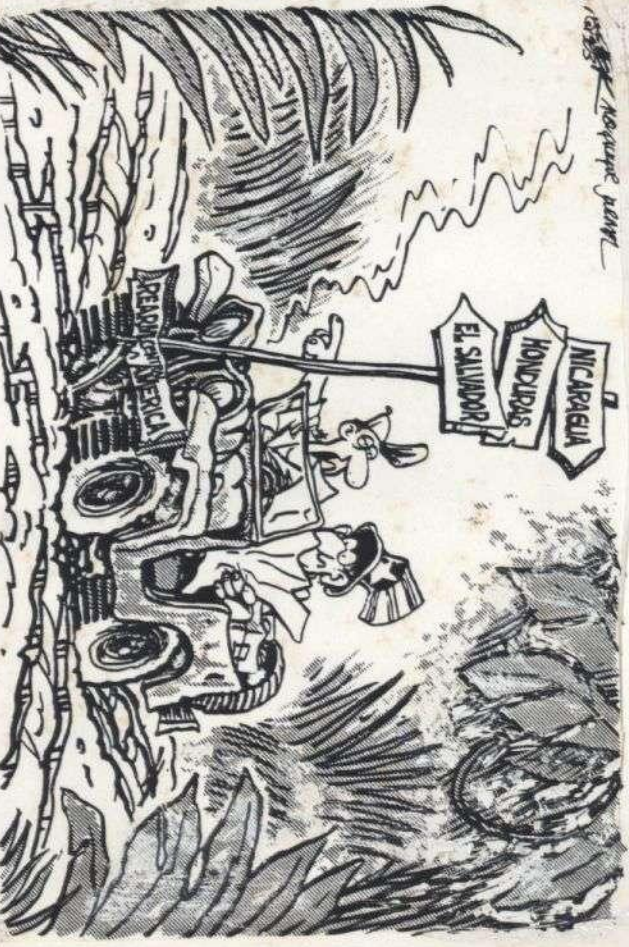
Nevertheless, the similarities between the three-year old U.S. involvement in El Salvador and the early years of U.S. involvement in Vietnam are deeply disturbing.

In both countries, the root of the wars lies in the attempt of a people to free itself from economic and political domination by western countries. This fact is ignored by U.S. political leaders who persist in viewing the struggles exclusively in terms of East-West conflict. Like an echo of the sixties, Reagan says of El Salvador that the "Soviet Union underlies all the unrest that is going on.... in this game of dominoes."

The United States, in both cases, seeks to gain its own ends through military, rather than diplomatic, means, referring to both regions as



"NO, NO, NO, LET'S GO OVER IT AGAIN -- THESE ARE THE GUERRILLAS WE'RE SUPPLYING AND THOSE ARE THE GUERRILLAS WE'RE TRYING TO STAMP OUT..."



Kopyke Junt

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The United States, in both cases, seeks to get its own ends through allyship, rather than diplomatic means, preferring to work through an