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Resist Newsletter, Aug-Sept 1983

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RESIST

August/September 1983 — 38 Union Square, Somerville, Mass. 02143 — Newsletter #159

a call to resist illegitimate authority

PLOTTING THE DESTRUCTION OF NICARAGUA

JEANNE GALLO

Recently, Jeanne Gallo, a Sister of Notre Dame and a human rights activist in Boston, returned from a five-week trip to Nicaragua. While traveling through the war zone she spoke with hundreds of Nicaraguans, including Sandinista leaders. In this article she describes the effects of the U.S.-sponsored war on the people and she reveals the Reagan administration's objectives in the region.

War is a horrible thing. And at this moment, the United States government is waging war against the Nicaraguan people. The effects of U.S. aggression are tremendous on this small Central American country of two and a half million people. For close to half a century, Nicaragua was kept in a state of extreme underdevelopment by the hereditary dictatorship of the Somoza family which was installed, armed, and protected by the United States. The Somoza dynasty came to embody the essence of imperial power, scheming, corrupting, buying, selling, terrorizing, plundering.

By the time of the most recent Somoza, Anastasio Somoza Debayle, the family controlled a large part of the Nicaraguan economy: nearly 30% of the arable land, the national airline, the only shipping company, and extensive interests in banking, hotels, real estate, fishing, construction, radio, television, and newspapers.

During the last years of the regime, the corruption rampant throughout the Somoza administration pushed the Nicaraguan people to the limit. As opposition to Somoza developed and the influence of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) grew, Somoza became even more repressive and his National Guard unleashed a reign of terror.

This was aimed at the peasant population particularly, who at the time were the FSLN's base of support. Whole areas were burned out, driving thousands of peasants off their land in order to create "free fire" zones in which the FSLN guerillas would be unable to survive. There is no exact data as to how many people were tortured, imprisoned, or murdered at this time.

Then it ended. It ended with a massive and total

insurrection by the Nicaraguan people which began in the last days of May and culminated on July 19, 1979, when the FSLN marched triumphantly into Managua and installed a new government.

Today, as it struggles to heal its war wounds, to build a revolution, to rebuild a country that's been ravaged not only by a war but also by an earthquake, by provoked shortages, by economic destabilization, and now by a blockade, Nicaragua is forced to use precious resources for self-defense against a U.S.-backed "not-so-secret" covert war.

The feeling in Nicaragua today as it fights counter-revolutionaries or "contras" on both its northern and southern borders, as it is surrounded by U.S. warships loaded with planes, bombs, tanks and troops on both its Atlantic and Pacific coasts, is one of tension, one of fear, of waiting, of wondering *when*, not *if*, the U.S. bombs will be unleashed, blasting them "back to the stone age."

But, as one religious worker told me this past month in Managua: "It doesn't make any difference how many bombs or how many people are killed. This struggle of the poor will keep on going. It cannot be stopped. I know that's the way thousands of Nicaraguans look at it. Their mission is to plant the seed and for others to continue."

When I asked another person whether the fact that Nicaragua enjoys such international solidarity and has



A young Sandinista soldier is greeted by his mother after returning from the Honduran border.
© Jeanne Gallo

its place in the U.N. Security Council would make any difference, she answered, "It makes no difference. The U.S. is so powerful. It makes no difference. You can make any claims you want to. If they want to hear you, they do. They don't."

She went on to explain: "The truth is that the U.S. plans to destroy the revolution here in the manner that it sees fit—at the loss of thousands of lives. And all the time keeping the secret from the U.S. people of what this revolution is doing—that it isn't communist. It is a revolution that the people, in spite of the aggressions, have benefitted from. It is a revolution that could be a model for all the poor and oppressed in Latin America. If we are a success, and we would be if the U.S. would stay out, then all the poor in Latin America would claim that they too want benefits." She pleaded with me: "Get your people out. Do everything you can. Because that's the only way."

The attitude in Washington today is no different than in 1927 when the then Under-Secretary of State Robert Olds said: "... We do control the destinies of Central America and we do so for the simple reason that the national interest absolutely dictates such a course... Until now Central America has always understood that governments which we recognize and support stay in power, while those we do not recognize and support fall."

But today is not 1927. It is 1983 and the world has changed. Just as the undignified exodus of the marines from the rooftop of the American embassy in Saigon, while crowds of Vietnamese looted the building below, signified the end of what *Time* magazine had called in the early 40's the "American Century," the popular victory in Nicaragua was a sign that the old order was coming to an end in Central America also. Not only did mounting social upheaval in the region threaten the interests of the region's economic elites, but, even more important, it threatened the continued dominance of the United States in Central America. The victory of the Nicaraguan people and the subsequent coming to power of the FSLN was seen as a failure by U.S. policy makers.

As Noam Chomsky has pointed out: "When some country succeeds in extricating itself from the U.S.-dominated global system, the immediate and invariable response is to impose harsh conditions (not excluding terror and sabotage) to prevent what are sometime called 'ideological successes'... the fear of planners has always been that the success of social reform or revolution might influence others elsewhere to pursue the same course. Then the 'rot will spread,' as the planners say, causing further deterioration in the U.S.-dominated system."

Seeing the guerilla wars intensifying in Guatemala and El Salvador, the U.S. State Department in 1981 reported that Central America was the area of the world that presented "the main challenge to U.S. interests." As Robert W. Tucker wrote in *Foreign Affairs* (1980): "The remedy for a foreign policy that has come close to insolvency—because the means to secure vital interests

are inadequate—is plainly to restore the necessary means. In the two most critical areas of concern [the Middle East and Central America] to the United States, the necessary means... are military."

Interestingly enough, Tucker states that, "In Central America there are no vital raw materials or minerals whose loss might provide the basis for legitimate security concerns." Why then feel the need to use military power in Central America? Tucker's answer: "In Central America our pride is engaged... If we do not apply a policy of resurgent America to prevent the coming to power of radical regimes in Central America, we have even less reason to do so in other areas where conventional security interests are not apparent... Radical movements or radical regimes must be defeated... Right wing governments will have to be given steady outside support, even, if necessary, by sending in American forces."

The principles and policies that Tucker proposes fit very well into Ronald Reagan's worldview and the worldview of those who have come to power with him. If one were to look back over the history of the last ten years, and especially the Carter years, it becomes apparent why a Ronald Reagan was needed to justify the massive build-up in arms which we are presently witnessing as well as the foreign policy now being implemented in Central America. A resurgent America has to be an interventionist America—if the U.S. is to be taken seriously as a power worth being reckoned with.

The worldview of the Reagan administration is stated clearly in the opening paragraphs of the Santa Fe report which was published by the Council for Inter-American Security in 1980: "Nations exist only in relation to each other. Foreign policy is the instrument by which peoples seek to assure their survival in a hostile world. *War, not peace, is the norm in international affairs.*" [emphasis added]

With such a perception of the world, it is evident why Reagan and those who came to power with him further so well a policy of a "resurgent America." And it is clear why the present government of the United States chooses actions designed to destabilize and eventually eliminate the present government of Nicaragua.

That going to war with Nicaragua is seen as inevitable is clear from a Heritage Foundation report published in October 1980. That report states: "It will not be possible to dislodge the current government of Nicaragua... except through military action."

In the Reagan administration, Roger W. Fontaine, one of the authors of the Santa Fe report, has become an advisor to the National Security Council for Latin American affairs. Lewis Tambs, the editor of the report, has become an advisor to the State Department, along with C. DiGiovanni, Jr., the author of the Heritage Foundation report.

Events over the last two years show that the U.S. does see itself *at war* with the Nicaraguan people and is extending its options for battle. Fighting the "Marxist threat" and securing our "national interests" in Central America certainly make it easier to justify the rearming

of America that is now taking place. If there is no longer a threat militarily to the U.S., what excuse would the administration have for continuing to pour money down a "rathole," as Senator Chris Dodd has called present U.S. policy toward Central America.

In response to the U.S.-backed "no-longer-secret" war, the Nicaraguan people, whose desire for peace is so profound, is forced to arm itself, not because they are in an arms race, but because they want to survive!

Almost everyone in Nicaragua is involved in defense. Enormous numbers of people are in the militia, do guard duty in their neighborhoods and workplaces, and



Survivors of a "contra" attack.

© Jeanne Gallo

go to reserve battalions in different parts of the country. If these people are so willing to rise up and throw the Sandinistas out, as the U.S. government claims, why don't they do it? Why aren't they doing it? They all have the wherewithal with which to do it. Instead, they go to the border, not to join the U.S.-backed "contras," but to fight against them in defense of their revolution.

That revolution has eliminated polio, educated a once largely illiterate population and given land to peasants who never had land before. It supports a pluralistic economy and it has guaranteed and is working toward elections in 1985. What do the U.S.-backed "contras" offer the Nicaraguan people? Freedom? What does that mean? Freedom to starve? Freedom to be sick? Freedom to be illiterate? Freedom to be poor? They have already had that kind of freedom and they rejected it in 1979 and they reject it now.

Yes, war is horrible. And the human cost of war is horrible. When I asked Margaret Randall, writer and poet, to describe that cost, she said: "I don't know whether the way to talk about that is to talk about the eight-year-old kid I visited in a hospital in Matagalpa who had just lost his leg at Rancho Grande. His father was standing by his bed and he had been discharged from the hospital that day. There was nothing else they could do for him. And his father just refused to take him home. He kept saying over and over again, 'I want his leg back. I want his leg back. And I'm not going to leave without the leg.' It was clear to us that the father was in a state of shock. He had lost his wife and his son's leg in that attack on Rancho Grande."

She continued: "One of the things I remember being very struck with when I first came to Nicaragua in 1979 was the fact that none of the kids looked like kids. None of the young people looked like young people. Their faces were absolutely marked by a premature adulthood that came from a war. . . I remember thinking that one of the most indelible, damaging, and permanent aggressions committed against the Nicaraguan people by Somoza was that prevention of kids actually being able to live their childhood. In the years since then. . . one of the gradual changes has been the restoration of youthful faces to the youth of this country.

"...One of the things that I'm extremely aware of today and absolutely angry about is that the kids are becoming adults again. You see the faces of these kids going off to war. They're not young faces anymore. They're beginning to be old faces again. After this brief period of the return of their youth, the kids of Nicaragua are having to become adults again before their time.

"We could speak of all the dozens of aggressive acts with regard to this war which is being waged against the Nicaraguan people. We could speak about torture. We could speak about rape. We could speak about peasants being cut up and their testicles wrapped in their mouths. We could speak about family members kidnapped and taken across the border and never heard from again. We could speak about Miskitos being kidnapped and forced into counterrevolutionary camps and armed to come back and fight against their brothers and sisters. We could speak about the cannon-fodder that these people represent, that most of them don't even know what it's about. We could speak of economic destabilization, of the provocation of shortages. We could speak of a great number of things," Margaret said. But, "I think one of the most eloquent examples of what the enemy is doing here is just the expression of the kids' faces."

Returning to the United States after five-and-a-half weeks in Nicaragua, during which I had travelled to the border, I am convinced that the main battlefield of this war is in Washington, not in Nicaragua. Regardless of how imperfect the Nicaraguan revolution is after just four short years, there is no justification for the war that the U.S. is currently waging against Nicaragua.

It is wrong. It is illegal. It is immoral. It is dangerous. It must be denounced and it must be ended. Only we here in the U.S. can stop the Reagan administration

“NEGOTIATIONS” IN THE MIDDLE EAST

JOE LEVINE AND BOB LANGE

Last year, on June 6, Israeli troops and tanks crossed the border into Lebanon: thus began a summer of violence and bloodshed that culminated in the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Sabra and Shatila last September. This year, the danger signals of another summer of war in Lebanon abound. Thousands of Israeli troops face thousands of Syrian and Palestinian troops along a cease-fire line in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. Recently, Syrian jets fired at an Israeli reconnaissance plane, and both sides voiced ominous warnings. Guerilla actions behind Israeli lines are taking a heavy toll in Israeli casualties: this may prompt Israel to strike at guerilla bases behind Syrian lines. Under conditions like these, full scale war between Israel and Syria could begin at any time.

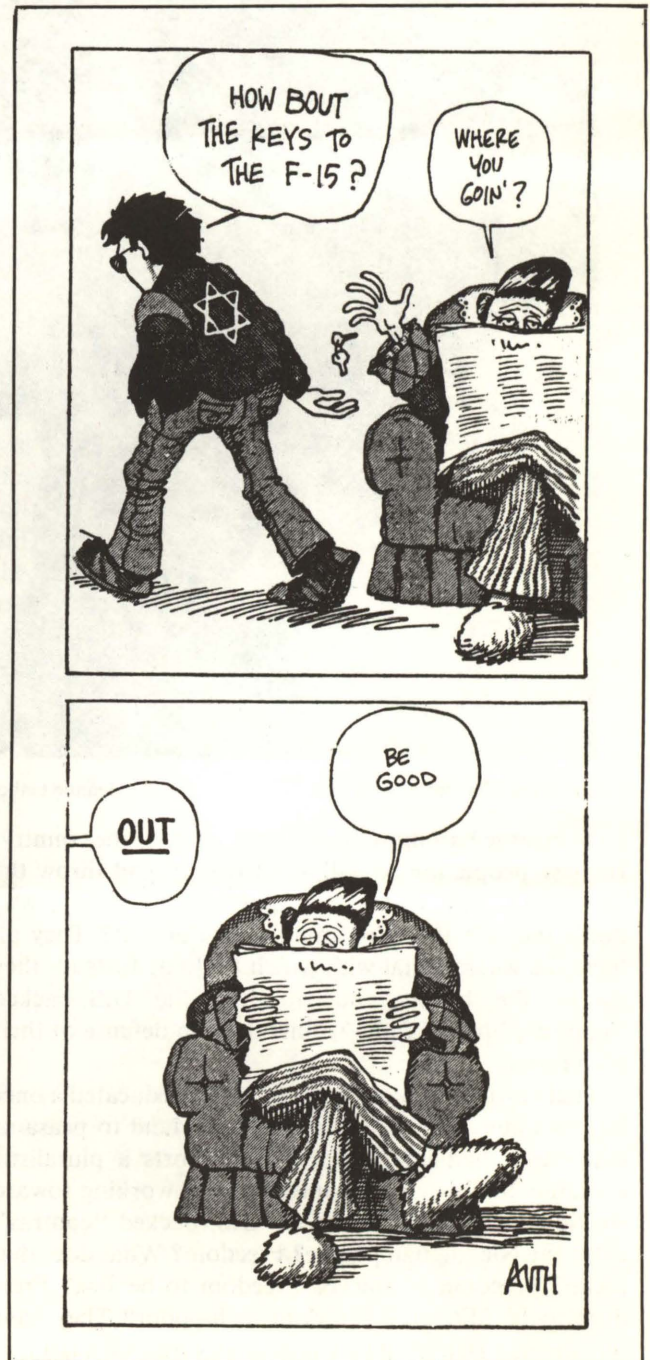
A Mid-East war brings with it the threat of a super-power confrontation. The threat is especially acute now, with American soldiers in Lebanon and Soviet advisors and technicians in Syria (and possibly in Lebanon as well). While neither the U.S. nor the U.S.S.R. want a head-on confrontation, the situation could develop beyond their control.

Given the present situation, with its risk of nuclear confrontation, we believe it urgent that the peace movement in the United States devote some of its considerable energy to preventing an outbreak of hostilities. As with work against the arms race and U.S. intervention in Central America, a crucial part of this task is combatting treatment of news and information that create a climate in which war is increasingly likely. In particular, we are being told that what are essentially aggressive and interventionist policies on the part of the U.S. are justified by a reasonable fear of the “Soviet menace.” The newspapers have been reporting a “massive Soviet build-up” in Syria; and the State Department explained its recent decision to release new F-16s to Israel by saying that it was necessary to counter Soviet military aid to Syria. This is certainly a familiar story.

The general picture being presented by both the State Department and the media is this: Thanks to U.S. good offices, Israel and Lebanon have concluded an agreement that provides for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanese soil. This will allow Lebanon, for the first time, to assert its sovereignty, while at the same time providing for Israel's security interests along its northern border with Lebanon. The only problem is that the PLO and Syria, egged on by Soviet military and diplomatic support, refuse both to loosen their grips on parts of Lebanon, and to abandon the struggle against Israel. In the face of such intransigence, and the military threat posed by Soviet aid to Syria, Israel will be forced

to leave its troops in Lebanon. Thus, if war breaks out, and Lebanon is once again ravaged, or, even worse, the conflict spreads, the fault will rest squarely on the Syrians and their Soviet “protectors.”

Clearly, the pivotal point here is that Israeli-Lebanese withdrawal agreement. Why do the Syrians and Palestinians object to it? The Syrian objections revolve around two major points: First, the accord, far from guaranteeing Lebanese sovereignty, actually tramples over it. Second, as Syria's Foreign Minister put it, “Syria's essential condition for the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon is the creation of national equilibrium in Lebanon” (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, 5/83). Certainly, Syria's influence in Lebanon is not totally benign. However, the Syrian position deserves consideration and analysis.



Is the Schultz agreement a boon for Lebanese sovereignty? The terms of the agreement reveal that it is not. First, the agreement calls for joint Israeli-Lebanese patrols in southern Lebanon. To allow a foreign power's troops to patrol within one's national boundary clearly compromises sovereignty. Second, the Israelis insisted that Major Saad Hadaad be made Deputy Commander in Lebanon's southern zone. Major Hadaad led a militia that governed the southernmost strip of Lebanon from 1978, the last time Israel invaded Lebanon, until 1982. This militia has been totally dependent on Israel for supplies and salaries. From the standpoint of national sovereignty, Hadaad would be literally a traitor, hiring himself out to a foreign power. Yet Lebanon, according to the terms of the agreement, must assign him a high post in its military.

Third, the agreement requires that Lebanon not make any treaties hostile to Israel's interests, or allow the stationing of troops on its territory from any nation which does not have diplomatic relations with Israel. Thus, Israel can determine aspects of Lebanon's foreign policy, and limit its relations with other Arab countries. Finally, there are reports of "secret" agreements that go along with the accord. One such, between Israel and the U.S., allows Israel to invade Lebanon again if it again becomes a "terrorist base" (*The Guardian*, 5/19/83). Another report claims that a secret appendix, banning any Palestinian political, cultural, or civilian activity, is also attached to the agreement (*Al Fajr Jerusalem*, 5/13/83). All in all, the accord limits Lebanon's sovereignty significantly.

Of course, Syria is not merely a disinterested supporter of the principle of national sovereignty, which brings us to their second objection. Syria fears that if it withdraws and the accord is implemented, Lebanon would essentially fall in its entirety under Israeli domination. This would, as Syria's foreign minister put it, upset the "equilibrium" that has prevailed in Lebanon until now, facing Syria with the prospect of a hostile neighbor a stone's throw from Damascus.

An interest in "equilibrium" originally motivated Syria's leaders to intervene in Lebanon in the first place (not on the side of the left but against it) to save the Phalange from defeat at the hands of the coalition of progressive Lebanese parties and the PLO. It is thus obvious that Syria's actions are primarily defensive, attempting to keep its neighbor from constituting either a military or a political threat. Whether or not a justification for their behavior, this must be considered by the U.S. and Israel if they really want peace. Just imagine how the U.S. would react if the U.S.S.R. signed a simi-

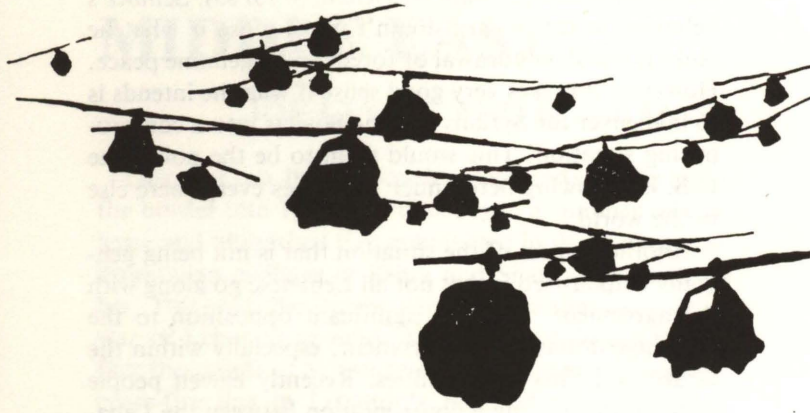
lar accord with Mexico! Even one of the U.S.'s staunchest European supporters, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, criticized Schultz for leaving Syria out of the negotiations (*Al Fajr Jerusalem*, 5/13/83). Schultz's behavior in this regard doesn't make sense if what he seeks is a real withdrawal of forces and a genuine peace. However, it makes very good sense if what he intends is to maneuver the Syrians and the Soviets into a compromising situation. This would seem to be the policy the U.S. is following here, much as it does everywhere else in the world.

Another aspect of the situation that is not being generally emphasized is that not all Lebanese go along with the agreement. There is significant opposition to the Phalange-dominated government, especially within the Druze and Shia communities. Recently eleven people were injured during a confrontation between the Lebanese army and Shi'ite Moslems demonstrating in a Beirut suburb against the accord (*The Guardian*, 5/18/83). Also, the Druze Progressive Socialist Party, whose militia has been fighting the Phalange militia in the Shuf mountains (which, interestingly, the U.S. media is dubbing a "blood feud"), recently sent a letter to President Amin Gemayel demanding constitutional reform, making the government of Lebanon more representative of its entire population (*Al Fajr Jerusalem*, 5/13/83). In an interview with *Newsweek* (5/30/83), Walid Jumblatt, the party leader, made his opposition to a Syrian withdrawal under present circumstances clear. He feels that the Syrians are the only protection the opposition to the Phalange-dominated government has at this time.

Finally, what is missing from the discussion in the media, and yet is in some ways the crux of the matter, is the Palestinian dimension. Palestinians have good reason, besides all of the above, to object to the Israeli-Lebanese accord. Ever since the Israeli occupation began, Palestinians have suffered from a campaign of intimidation and terror. Members of the various right-wing militias, especially Hadaad's, have vandalized Palestinian property and brutally attacked Palestinian civilians in southern Lebanon with impunity. Since January, according to Loef Rydbeck, commissioner-general of UNRWA (the United Nations Relief Works Agency), at least 30 Palestinian civilians have been murdered. Hundreds of others have fled their homes outside the refugee camps after threats and acts of vandalism. The accord provides for the UN force in southern Lebanon to "observe" the Palestinian refugee camps, but they will have neither the power nor the authority to stop acts of violence by the right-wing militias (*Chris-*

Continued on page 6





tian Science Monitor, 5/26/83).

With an accord that leaves Palestinian civilians at the mercy of Saad Hadaad, which denies Palestinians the cultural and political presence they had in Lebanon before the invasion, it is no wonder the PLO rejects the accord completely. The aim of the Israeli invasion last year was to destroy Palestinian nationalism. The Israeli-Lebanese withdrawal accord, at least on Israel's part, is clearly an attempt to further that aim.

The U.S. is playing a very dangerous and self-serving role in the process now unfolding. The claim of our government that high principles are in operation is as false for the Mid-East as it is for other areas better understood by most people in the peace movement. The Reagan administration agreed to release new shipments of F-16's to Israel despite the fact that the original reason for their suspension—their offensive use in the invasion—still stands. It has also pledged 150 million dollars in military and economic aid to the government of Amin Gemayel, despite the fact that round-ups of Palestinians and suspected Lebanese opponents of the regime by the Lebanese army continues. This policy of alternating bribery and punishment, in order to secure cooperation on the part of Israel and the Arab states with the U.S.'s immediate foreign policy goals, may work in the short run, but it could lead to disaster in the long run.

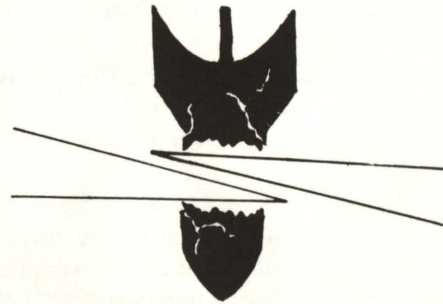
The peace movement has a lot of expanding to do, both in size and in breadth of issues around which it organizes and educates. The triggering of nuclear war in the Middle East is a very real possibility. The issues are intensely difficult, and possibilities of a peaceful compromise slight. But there is no region of the world about which it is more important that we challenge our ideas and assumptions. We must discover the ways to work toward peace for the people of the Middle East based on new understanding and analysis. And we must oppose those U.S. policies which stand in the way of peace, in the Middle East as elsewhere.

Joe Levine is a professor of philosophy at Boston University, and Bob Lange is a professor of physics at Brandeis University. Both are members of the Lebanon Emergency Committee, recipient of a RESIST grant.

from fighting this war. We must be very clear about what is going on and we must not be confused by the rhetoric against the Sandinistas spewing out of Washington. And we must be aware of what this administration is actually capable of doing and willing to do to overthrow the Sandinista revolution.

As Miguel D'Escoto, Nicaragua's Minister of Foreign Relations, said recently: "We cannot rule anything out as being within the range of the United States to do. Obviously, they would like to use others to do their work. If they think that they can withstand the political consequences of direct intervention, they will go that route." He concluded, "If the U.S. chooses to use its power, whatever may remain of their national honor will be drowned in our blood."

We must not allow that to happen. We must organize everywhere so that the political climate does not exist for direct U.S. intervention in Nicaragua. We must organize everywhere to stop U.S.-sponsored violence in Central America. We must act *now* and we must act *together* to put an end to the U.S.-"undeclared" war in Nicaragua. We must. We can.



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. If you would like to learn more, drop us a note. Or — take the plunge! — and fill out the handy form below.

Yes, I would like to be a Resist pledge for

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LETTERS

Dear Friends:

I want to register my sincere disappointment at the tone and the implications of your editorial "What's Left?" in Newsletter #158.

It seems to me that you confound the issues by making insufficient distinctions between civil liberties, ACLU and NOW, the Left, "we" and the gay and lesbian community. You don't make it clear which of these groups do have a legitimate right and interest in going to bat for gays and lesbians in the military, and those who might better direct their time and energies elsewhere. How could you possibly ask the autonomous gay and lesbian movement—neither explicitly right, left nor middle of the road—to cease defending the men and women involved in such cases? The "Left" may not be disposed toward spending its time in this defense, but as civil rights groups, lesbian and gay movements must press for the fullest possible acceptance of gays and lesbians in all areas of American life, including in the military, just as do all such movements and groups.

We shall leave unaddressed in particular the whole question of what possible effects upon the military, especially upon morale at the base level, the presence of lesbians and gay men might bring. Might there be a humanizing effect? Might this presence lead toward greater tolerance for difference, more acceptance of other ways of life? Without claiming any kind of definitive answers to these questions, which I think may be entirely speculative in any case, your editorial leaves the whole subject out, revealing a weak understanding of the role a nation's military can play at certain critical moments: sometimes the military, or units within it, are in a position to change the political direction, not to forget the military direction, of a nation's policy. Examples are numerous, including within our own history as recently as the Vietnam War.

It may be clear to you at what point the military is "overzealous" in its attack on lesbians and gay men, and also on non-gays who are accused of being gay, but this point will not be so universally evident: some are likely to see this point a lot sooner than you, and I for one am thankful that such vigilance as ACLU and NOW represent can be counted on.

ERIC GORDON
New York, New York

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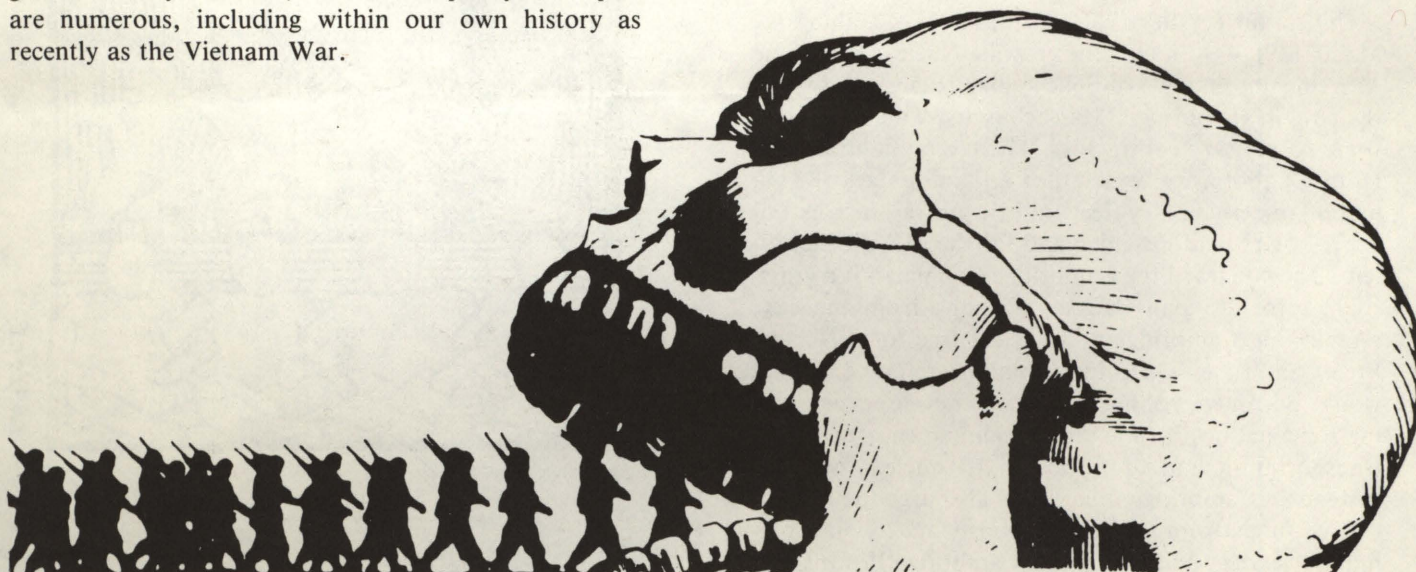
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GRANTS

SOUTH SHORE CONVERSION COMMITTEE (22 Pond St. Hingham MA 02043) — The SSCC was organized in October 1982 for the purpose of building a political coalition to influence and redirect government and corporate policies affecting the Quincy (MA) Shipyard. The committee is composed of community activists, peace activists and members of the Shipbuilders Union who share a common commitment to economic conversion from military to civilian based production. The RESIST grant will go toward publishing a pamphlet which will present the goals and strategies of the SSCC and toward organizing a conference on shipbuilding conversion in conjunction with unions from other shipyards and SANE.

CENTRAL FLORIDA NUCLEAR FREEZE CAMPAIGN (P.O. Box 2242 Winter Park FL 32790) — This organization, which focuses on disarmament issues, has a broad base of support throughout Central Florida. RESIST's grant will go toward organizing a demonstration to be held during the weekend of October 22-23 in Orlando. The demonstration will call for a halt to the Pershing II missiles and will consist of a march, rally and civil disobedience.

NATIONAL NETWORK IN SOLIDARITY WITH THE NICARAGUAN PEOPLE (930 F St. NW Suite 720 Washington DC 20004) — This solidarity group is committed to informing the American public about the realities of the situation in Nicaragua by working through and with the religious sector, the peace movement, Congress and the media. The RESIST grant will go toward a speaking tour of Patricia Hynds, a Maryknoll lay missionary, and Sister Lisa Fitzgerald of the Sacred Heart, who have been working and living in the war zone near the Honduran border.

NUCLEAR FREE CAMBRIDGE CAMPAIGN (c/o Mobilization for Survival 727 Mass. Ave. Cambridge MA 02139) — Although the growing Nuclear Free Zone Movement is mainly symbolic in many places, this is not the case in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where there are some 65 military contractors. The largest contractor is Draper Laboratory, which uses a fiscal budget of \$140 million to design Navy fleet ballistic missiles such as Trident, Polaris and Poseiden and for the MX missile system. The Nuclear Free Cambridge Campaign is a grassroots effort to ban nuclear weapons from the city, establishing Cambridge as a nuclear free zone. Nuclear Free Cambridge is seeking a binding referendum that would not only prohibit "research, development, testing, evaluation, production, maintenance, storage, transportation and/or disposal" of nuclear weapons systems in Cambridge, but would also urge the redirection of funds from nuclear weapons work to vital community services and directs the Cambridge Peace Com-

mission to assist in the process of peace conversion. RESIST's grant was used as seed money needed for public education and fundraising activities.

ADDITIONAL GRANTS

LEONARD PELTIER SUPPORT GROUP (c/o Faye Brown, 15 Brickyard Rd., Mashpee, MA 02436)

CRUISE CONVERSION ALERT (5516 E. Rosewood, Tucson, AZ 85711)

ERITREAN RELIEF COMMITTEE (P.O. Box 1180, Grand Central Station, NY, NY 10163)

PEACE EDUCATION NETWORK (P.O. Box 356, Harbor Springs, MI 49740)

COALITION FOR SAFE POWER (410 Governor Building, 408 S.W. 2nd, Portland, OR 97204)

U.S.-EL SALVADOR RESEARCH AND INFORMATION CENTER (P.O. Box 4797, Berkeley, CA 94704)



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