

Group Material, Photography, and the Cold War
Building Global Solidarity with Central America at P.S.1

by
Erina Duganne







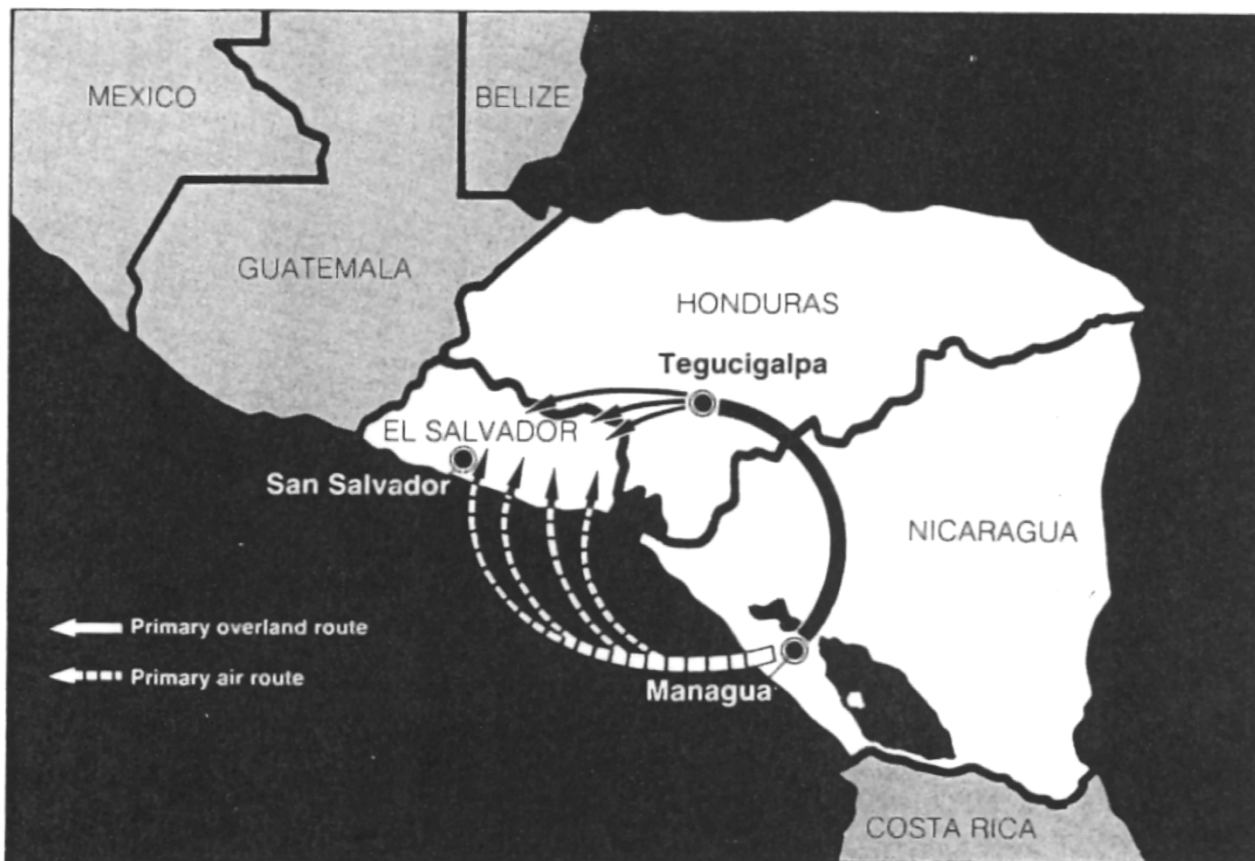
Communist Interference in El Salvador

DOCUMENTS DEMONSTRATING COMMUNIST SUPPORT
OF THE SALVADORAN INSURGENCY

February 23, 1981

United States Department of State

Arms flow into El Salvador.



-7-

IX - ~~Secretaría del Secretario General del PCC~~

~~Ofrecimiento de Viet Nam~~ (5 de septiembre estarán en Esmeralda)

192 pistolas 9 mm.

~~20~~ AR 15

~~52~~ ametralladoras M 30

~~5~~ "

~~12~~ "

pesadas M60

M50. calibre 12.7

~~6~~ morteros de 62 mm.

~~12~~ morteros de 81 mm.

~~12~~ lanzacohetes an ti-tnaque DKZ-57

~~1000~~ cartuchos de 9 mm.

~~100000~~ " de AR 15

~~100000~~ " para ametralladora M 30

~~100000~~ " " " M 60 (7.62)

~~100000~~ ametralladora M 50 (12.7)

~~10000~~ Obuses para morteros de 61mm.

~~1000~~ " " " " 81 mm.

~~1000~~ " " anti-tanques DKZ-57

Guinea

60 Toneladas

~~50~~ subametralladoras Tompson con 300 cargadores.

~~1000~~ fusiles M₁

~~1000~~ " M¹⁴

~~200000~~ tiros calibre .45 para las Tompson

~~300000~~ M₁

~~200000~~ M¹⁴ con 200 cargadores.

Piezas de repuesto

El 15 de agosto salía este cargamento para Habana.

Bulgaria

~~300~~ subametralladoras de fabricación alemana con 200.000

~~100000~~ tiros.

~~10~~ comet. calibre 30 con 50.000 tiros

~~100000~~ uniformes

~~20000~~ botiquines individuales para combatientes

Estos dos últimos rubros serán enviados cuando se le proporcione modelos.

Checoeslovaquia

Enviarán armas checas. No pueden cambiar en occidentales.

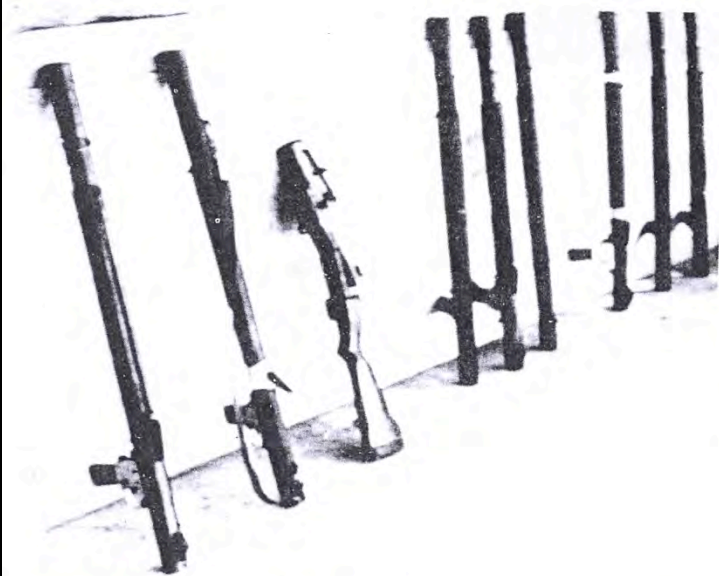
No precisaron cantidad en armas.

Hungría

Radio-comunicadores de ondas cortas y ultra corta.

~~40~~ cortas y 12 ultracortas

~~100000~~ uniformes. conforme modelos y talla que se envíen

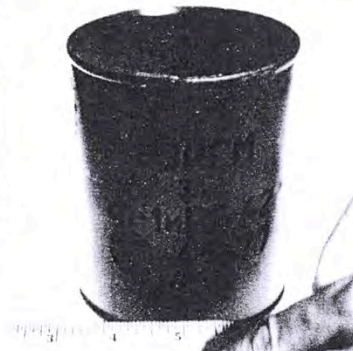


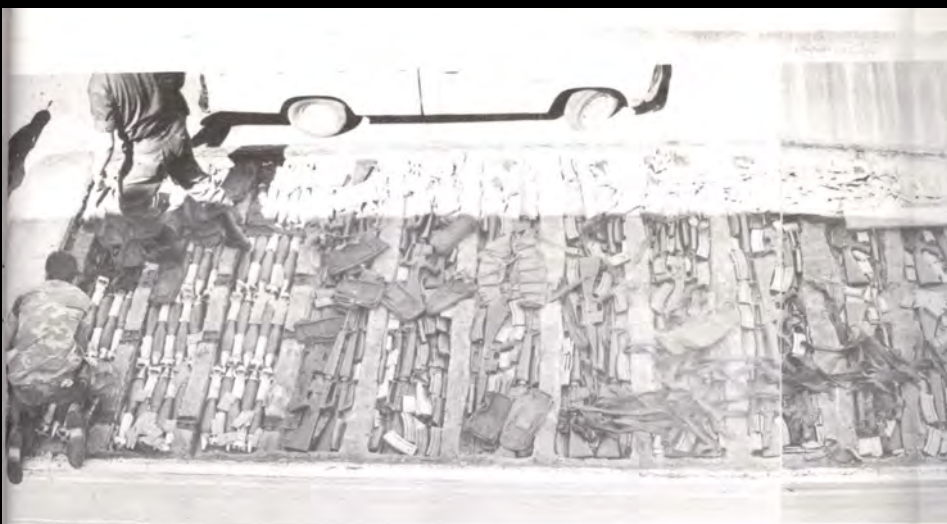
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GUERRILLA INVENTORY**

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 - German G-3 rifle
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semiautomatic and automatic rifles
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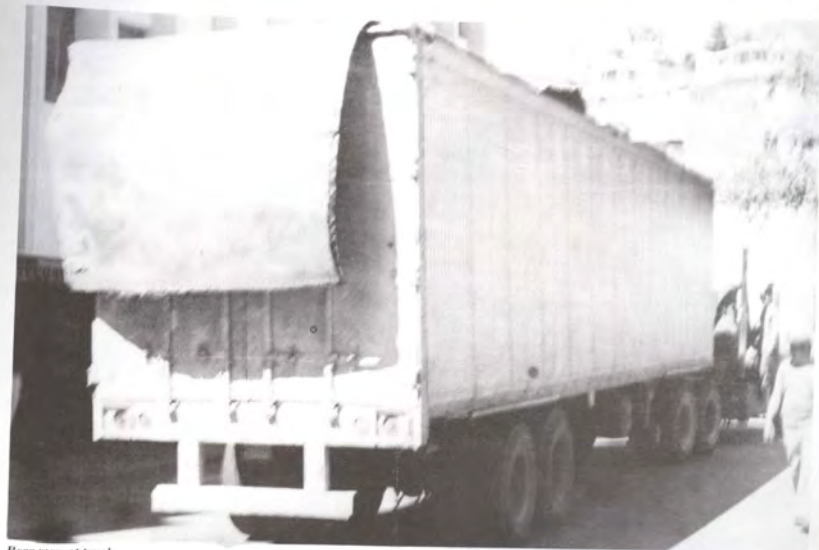
Photos display captured weapons and
munitions.





Top view of truck

In late January, Honduran authorities seized a refrigerated trailer truck which was being used to smuggle arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas. Approximately 100 M-16 rifles, some of which were traceable to Vietnam, along with a large cache of ammunition and mortar rounds, were discovered in the hollowed-out insulation on the top of the truck. The truck also contained extra sets of license plates from the Central American area as well as quantities of Communist propaganda materials.



Rear view of truck



Bruce Hoertel

Hughes points out a military installation: Longer and louder alarms about communist meddling in America's backyard

Newsweek

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As a result, the Administration has found itself with few alternatives other than sounding ever longer and louder alarms.

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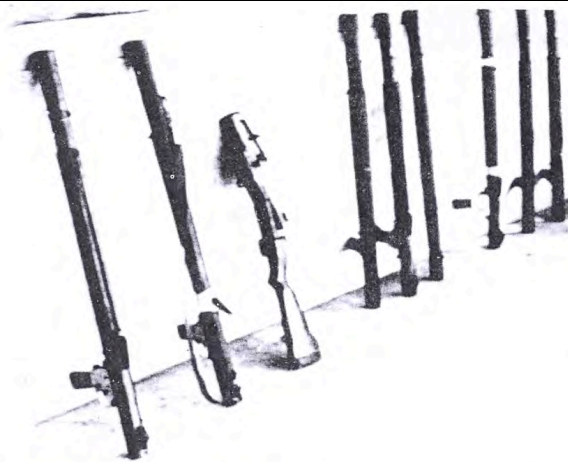
dence to enlist other Latin American nations to help cut the flow of arms to Salvadoran leftists. Looming behind it all was the prospect of a darker plan: a CIA proposal to help paramilitary groups cut the flow of arms from Nicaragua to El Salvador.

There was no doubt about the earnestness of the Administration's concern, but its media campaign raised as many questions as it answered. While the photo evidence demonstrated that the Sandinistas had been far

from candid about the size of their military buildup, nothing in the declassified material showed a direct conduit of arms into El Salvador. "I think most people were ready to believe that the Nicaraguans are building up their army," said one U.S. official, "but that was never the problem."

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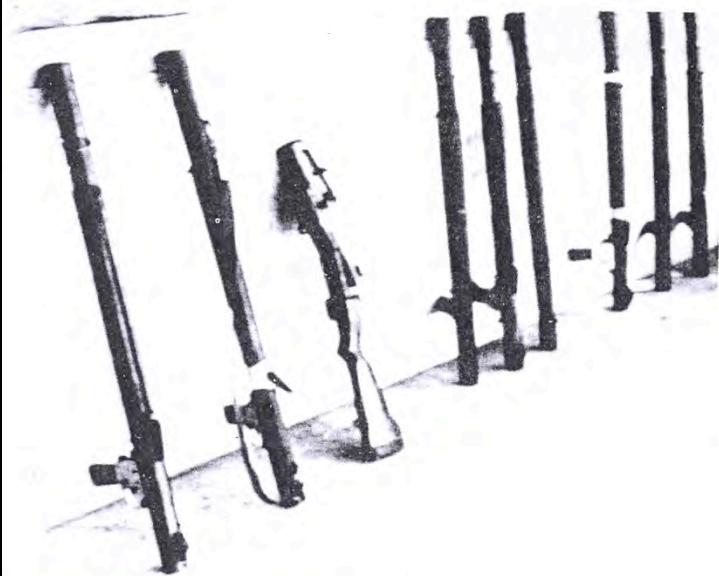
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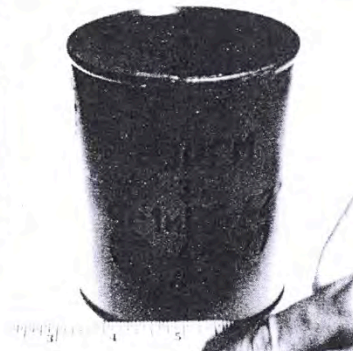


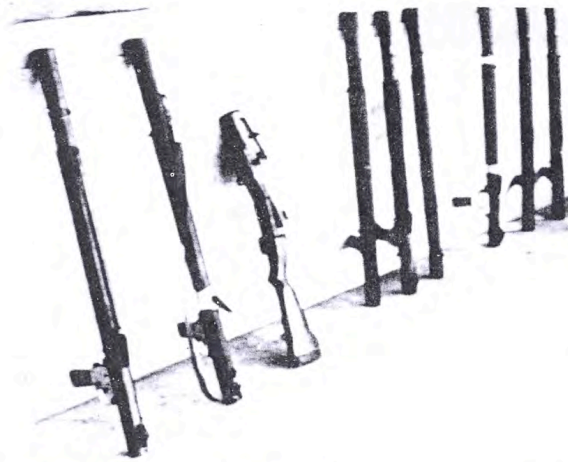
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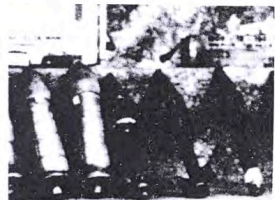
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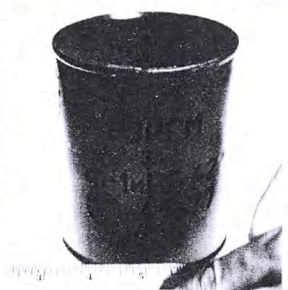


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INTERNATIONAL

EL SALVADOR

The Missionary Murders

There was more violence in El Salvador last week, and this time the dead included four American women. From San Salvador, NEWSWEEK'S Beth Nissen filed this report:

Leftist groups had promised a gathering that would "show the world our great revolutionary force." But only a few thousand Salvadorans—most of them curious, rather than committed—gathered in front of San Salvador's cathedral last week for the funeral of six assassinated leftist leaders. The ceremony went off quietly, and leftist gunmen—most of them teen-agers—were

transparently disappointed by the small turnout and the lack of confrontation with the right. "This funeral was not meant to put the dead to rest, it was meant to shock the living to action," said one restless 15-year-old carrying a well-oiled but idle M-16. "But in this country, funerals aren't too shocking anymore."

About 25 miles southeast of the cathedral, in the dusty farm town of Santiago Nonualco, a more shocking funeral was taking place. As a local justice of the peace and a half dozen armed National Guardsmen stood by, local campesinos were

pressed into service to secretly bury four American women—three nuns and a lay volunteer—whose bodies had been found along a country road. The Catholic women had disappeared two nights before on their way home from the country's isolated new International Airport. Government officials found their fire-gutted van the next day on a deserted road 3 miles from the airport. News photographers discovered the common grave the following morning, dug deep into the side of a cow pasture.

The dead women were Ita

Ford, 40, and Maura Clarke, 46, both Maryknoll sisters from New York City; Dorothy Kazel, 40, a nun from the Ursuline Order, in Cleveland, Ohio, and Jean Donovan, a 27-year-old accountant, also from Cleveland, who volunteered for missionary work in El Salvador a year ago. All four women had been shot in the head, and there was evidence that at least two had been raped. The four women were the first known American victims of the political violence that has claimed nearly 8,500 lives since the overthrow of President Carlos Humberto Romero fourteen months ago. "Jean used to joke that blue-eyed blondes were the safest people in Salvador, because they were so American-looking and no one would kill Americans," recalled Sister Christine Rody, as she stood a tearful watch over the dirt-caked bodies at the grave site. "I guess she was wrong."

Complicity: No political group claimed to have committed the murders. Several government officials argued that agents provocateurs of the extreme left had committed the crime, hoping to bolster sagging public support of the left by pinning the murders on the army. Many people did hold the army accountable, if not for the actual murders, then at least for complicity in the clandestine burial. El Salvador's Archbishop Arturo Rivera Damas blamed "circles close to the government" for the death of the Americans. And Robert White, the American ambassador, said angrily, "We are convinced the government could do a great deal to control the violence and instill some discipline in its security forces."

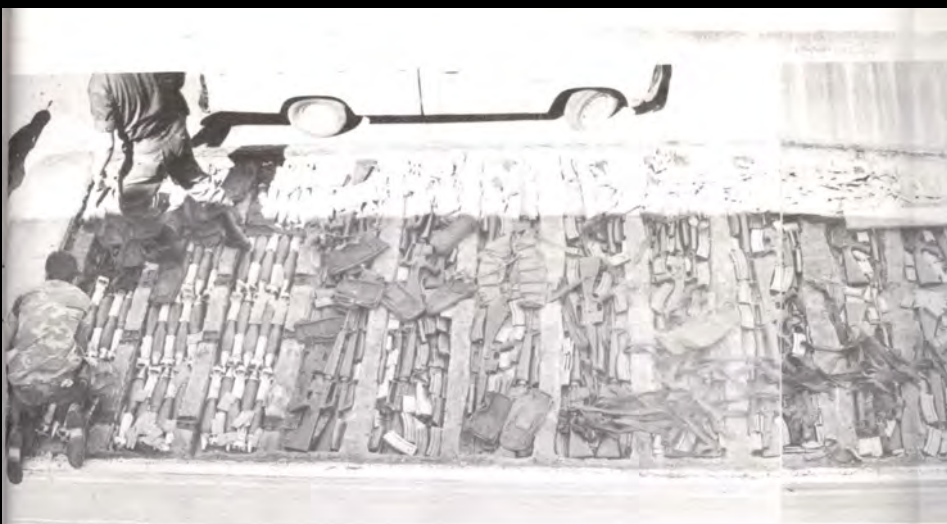
But many others blamed the extreme



Atrocity: Bodies are removed from grave, and other nuns pray over them

Chris LaFollette—Tom Stock Star





Top view of truck

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EVIDENCE JUST RELEASED BY SECRETARY OF STATE ALEXANDER HAIG INCLUDES THIS ACTUAL, UNRETOUCHED PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY SPY SATELLITE SHOWING GROUP OF NICARAGUANS DIRECTING GUERRILLA WAR IN EL SALVADOR.

W. H. H. H.



John H. Lynch, P. Charles Reipachlagar, C. J. E. O'Neil, P. Edward Kennedy, I. F. J. C. Clapp, C. J. A. Doyle, P. Frank Hankinson, 31 B. Stephen Brady, R. F.
Thomas E. Mansell, C. F. Frank Larkin, M. B. John Nelson, S. S. John Reilly, 1st B.

THE METROPOLITAN BASE-BALL NINE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY SARONY.



THE HON. GEORGE F. RAINE.
Photograph by V. A. Arrows.—(See Page 491.)

1870, when he did so remarkably well that he has ever since played in that position.

James O'Neil is a Canadian, and began playing as pitcher of the Athletics of Woodstock, Canada, in 1875. The peculiarity of his pitching is the wonderful swiftness with which he delivers a ball.

John A. Davis, the third pitcher of the team, is a Nova Scotian by birth, but has lived for years and played ball in Providence, Rhode Island. Last summer he began life as a professional team ball player, making his first engagement with the Metropolitan.

John Smith, who replaces Robertson as first base man, is a quiet but popular fellow, and a capital base in his place. He was born in Connecticut, and has been playing baseball since 1875.

Francis Leary, popularly known as "Terry," is a New Yorker, began to play in 1875, and played on several teams for the Athletics of Brooklyn, but last summer that the Metropolitan engaged him to fill the same position on their team this year.

Frank Harrison, the third base man, is also a native of this city, and made his first appearance on the "diamond" in 1875, when he played with the Atlantic Braves.

John Nelson, of Brooklyn, is known as one of the very best short stops in the country, and has played in that position with many of the great clubs, including the Red Stock, when he joined in 1880, the Metros, Terry, Athletics of Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Baltimore, Albany, Worcester, and Athletics of Brooklyn.

Howard Kanyon, the left fielder, is an extremely popular player, and known as well as a wonderful hit ball chaser of anywhere being a game. He is from Connecticut, Providence, and has been playing since 1873.

Thomas E. Madden, of Astoria, New York, always played catch as an amateur; but when in 1871 he accepted a professional

engagement with the Astoria Club, it was as left fielder, and a better he has been ever since. As center fielder he gives perfect satisfaction to the "fans."

Fredrick Baxter, from Hartford, Connecticut, has played right field in the Metropolitan ever since their organization, but is probably noted for his skill at the bat, having scored at the head of the list as a batsman in nearly every club with which he has been associated.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Parvula Christiana.—You find him.—The following is a list of the names of the children of the Parvula Christiana.

Years ago I remember a great preacher and teacher making some remarks from the pulpit about persons who come into the tabernacle not "to seek," "to hear," but to "show themselves from a passing desire." He alluded upon these occasions to their character as "ambula Christiani," a term which for a long time was applied to those who used religion as a convenience. Now, however, we are changing all that. The Baptists, who I suppose you never have too much of waste, have started a society in open-air missions called "ambula societies," which is noted as being attended by young people. These may, however, be some reason for this which do not enter into the pastor's valuation; in the first place, until we have arrived at maturity, we are not afraid of showiness, and would you as some stand in the rain as you, and honestly, "ambula societies" are an older institution than "ambula societies," and have always been greatly appreciated by the parties concerned.

The two great tables of late going on in London lately presented a remarkable contrast, the one of the office of the Duke of Rutland, and the other of the materials of Kensington House, the latter pile, "the great pile," and "the great house" (the Protestant) but for himself, has never occupied. In the former case everything has been sold for a fancy price. Buildings things have realized more than good things do elsewhere, and good things have fetched enormous prices. Such a figure as 100,000, for example, for a Marble Archway table has probably been never realized before. Think of sticking 2000 a year into a table! How can it exist upon the premises? What of profit can be got out of it, in proportion to the money he has paid? One would not have wondered at much had one of our business millionaires told me that once he, too, had bought a table, and had his own eyes, and looked with his own eyes at the scene of the by-stander. He would have made a reputation for himself—which would have lasted perhaps a week. But as it happens, the table has been bought by a dealer, on commission, for some capitalist in familiar relation to the Duke. Not at Kensington House, but on the terrace of all this. Fashion never its lack on it, and everything is disposed of at what seems to some to justify the phrase "a hidden market." The "great marble tables" which only a few years ago cost £15,000, and are easily to be seen for years, since the Duke had bought it, went for £1000. The "great Christiania columns" of Italian marble, that cost £1000 the pair were sold for just one-third of that money. The "couch" of the Duke in the dining room of the Duke has which cost the same and raised the hopes of our ship-owners. Mr. Newwood told before the House of Commons the other day some most remarkable statistics to show that not only were the advantages of the Sea Canal as a highway in India exaggerated, but immensely exaggerated. By the introduction of steel instead of iron, which certain discoveries have now rendered feasible, ships can be built lighter and therefore longer, than the case two years ago—ships that can carry more goods (of course, the fact should be quickly (i. e., within three days) as those which go through the canal. These kind of economy smaller and of lighter draught, have to sell so often for sale that what they gain in shortness of distance they almost lose in length of time. Mr. Newwood pointed



COLONEL JOHN C. HAMILTON.
Photograph by W. K. Stone.—(See Page 491.)

that in a little while good ships will be built in our country at the rate of twenty knots an hour, when for the convenience of troops the advantages of the Sea Canal will cease altogether. In case of our being at war with France and Italy, when of course an English vessel could run the gulf of the Mediterranean, India would for political purposes be then as near as to us ever, and by establishing a blockade at Gibraltar and at the mouth of the Red Sea, we could "close up" our enemies pretty completely. That Cyprus which was once thought to be an appropriate site for the navy in crown port Lord Beaconsfield's wish has long been acknowledged to be mistaken, and now the value of his belief is nullified, the Sea Canal, in beginning to be questioned.

There are distinctions in the case of Mr. Bell, the sculptor, which are entitled to make a novelist's mouth water. Without for a moment impairing to him that he got any satisfaction out of commission with persons of his profession, it seems that a good deal of help is customary with sculptors; for all I know, painters get their pictures done on similar cooperative principles, and I wish it was possible to apply them to literature. If one had a vision, for instance, as a writer of fiction, how pleasant it would be to suggest the plot of a story to some "living rough" writer, with instructions to "work it up" into the three-volume form! I think I could write—oh, by just my name to show—a good many novels per annum on this system. I would just suggest the name that from here was to take in the fish, and then, not some young lady to carry out the description of the hero, and for the final sentence, I would engage some brilliant baronet to "drop" his name. It seems to be a very good system.

There must, of course, be some limit to professional assistance. A student young medical student who had his doctor of being able



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W. H. H. 1981



1980



1982



1984



TIMELINE:
THE CHRONICLE OF U.S.
INTERVENTION IN LATIN
AND CENTRAL AMERICA

**GROUP
MATERIAL**



ARTISTS CALL AGAINST U.S. INTERVENTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

IF WE CAN SIMPLY WITNESS THE DESTRUCTION OF ANOTHER CULTURE, WE ARE SACRIFICING OUR OWN RIGHT TO HAVE CULTURE. ANYONE WHO HAS EVER EXPERIENCED REPRESSION ANYWHERE SHOULD CONSIDER THE RESPONSIBILITY TO DEFEND THE CULTURE AND RIGHTS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN PEOPLE.

THE ARTS ARE USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT AS EVIDENCE OF CREATIVE FREEDOM, AND THE LACK OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN A DEMOCRACY. AT THE SAME TIME, THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION DENIES THE PEOPLE OF CENTRAL AMERICA THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND TO INDEPENDENCE.

IT IS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE THAT THE PEOPLE OF NORTH AMERICA EXPRESS NOW OUR DEEP CONCERN FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM IN CENTRAL AMERICA, WHERE THE SITUATION BECOMES MORE CRITICAL EACH DAY.

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT CONTINUES TO AMPLIFY ITS MILITARY PRESENCE IN THE REGION, AND IN THE CASE OF NICARAGUA, TO IMPOSE UNJUST ECONOMIC SANCTIONS THAT MAKE LIFE EVEN HARDER FOR ITS INHABITANTS. HONDURAS HAS BEEN TRANSFORMED INTO A GIANT MILITARY BASE, THE ONGOING GENOCIDE OF GUATEMALAN INDIANS IS IGNORED, AND AN UNDECLARED BREVI WAR IS BEING WAGED AGAINST NICARAGUA. LETICIAVE MILITARY ASSISTANCE IS GIVEN TO A GOVERNMENT IN EL SALVADOR THAT VIOLATES INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED HUMAN RIGHTS BY CONDUCTING PROSECUTIONS TO INHUMAN PUNISHMENT, BY CLOSING THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY AND BY TOLERATING POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS BY RIGHT WING DEATH SQUADS.

ACCORDING TO A REPORT SUBMITTED BY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE U.S. GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES HUMAN RIGHTS LAWS AS BINDING ON THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND AT THE SAME TIME OWES MILITARY AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT TO A GOVERNMENT IN EL SALVADOR THAT OPENLY VIOLATES THESE LAWS. THE U.S. GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES THE RIGHT TO NATIONAL SELF-DETERMINATION, AND BY THE SAME TIME, SUPPORTS DAILY INVASIONS INTO NICARAGUA.

WE CALL UPON THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION TO HALT MILITARY AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF EL SALVADOR AND GUATEMALA, TO STOP THE MILITARY BULLETPROOF IN HONDURAS AND TO CEASE SUPPORT OF THE CONTRAS IN NICARAGUA.

INTERVENTION BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT INEVITABLY REINFORCES COLONIALISM AND BURGLESSEAN IDEOLOGIES IMPOSED TO THE PEOPLE, AS THE ORIGIN OF GEORGIA DEMONSTRATES. THEREFORE, WE CALL UPON THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION AND THE U.S. CONGRESS TO RESPECT THE RIGHT OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND TO STOP INTERFERING IN THEIR INTERNAL AFFAIRS. WE MUST SPEAK OUT AGAINST THESE BURNING INJUSTICES NOW AND WE WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO AS LONG AS IT IS NECESSARY.

ARTISTS CALL AGAINST U.S. INTERVENTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA IS A NATIONWIDE MOBILIZATION OF ARTISTS ORIGINATING OUT OF NEW YORK CITY. A WIDE SERIES OF EXHIBITIONS AND EVENTS WILL BE CONVENED AROUND JANUARY 23rd—THE 20th ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1962 MASSACRE IN EL SALVADOR WHICH MARKS THE BEGINNING OF THE SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION OF THE SALVADOREAN CULTURE, IN COOPERATION WITH THE MASSIVE (THE MOVEMENT FOR THE ARTS AND LETTERS OF EL SALVADOR IN EXILE) AND IN COOPERATION WITH THE ACIC (THE SANDINISTA ASSOCIATION OF CULTURAL WORKERS)—ARTISTS CALL WILL URBANLY EXHIBIT ART FROM CENTRAL AMERICA, ART ABOUT CENTRAL AMERICA AND ART IN SUPPORT OF CENTRAL AMERICA, AS A POLITICAL AND ESTHETIC STRATEGY TO CALL ATTENTION TO CENTRAL AMERICAN ISSUES. ARTISTS CALL REPRESENTS ONE OF SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF ARTISTS AND INTELLECTUALS CONCERNED WITH THE REPRESSION OF THE CRUCIAL CULTURAL VALUES OF ALL PEOPLE.

ARTISTS CALL GENERAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1984

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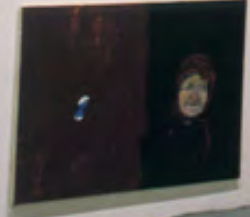


1980



NICARAGUA
1979-1990

1982



1984



TIMELINE :
THE CHRONICLE OF U.S.
INTERVENTION IN LATIN
AND CENTRAL AMERICA

**GROUP
MATERIAL**



1932



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The author gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the following individuals in the collection of the material and the preparation of this book: ...

The author of the book may not be able to recall every name of the individuals of the collection of the material and the preparation of this book, but the individuals of the collection of the book are the individuals of the book.

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HAITI
1807



BRAZIL
1808



MEXICO
1845



BRAZIL
1802



URUGUAY
1850



1823



1833

1854



WISDOM

ECONOMY

SILENCE



1896

1898

1899

1903

1910

1920

1928

1932

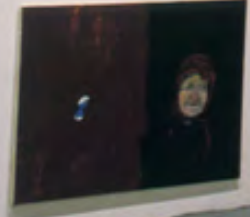


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**GROUP
MATERIAL**

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- 1868:** U.S. troops intervene in Colombia.
- 1873:** U.S. troops intervene in Colombia.
- 1885:** U.S. troops intervene in Panama.
- 1888:** U.S. troops intervene in Haiti.
- 1891:** U.S. troops intervene in Chile.
- 1894:** U.S. troops intervene in Nicaragua.
- 1895:** U.S. troops intervene in Colombia.
- 1896:** U.S. Marines invade Honduras.
- 1896:** U.S. troops intervene in Nicaragua.
- 1898:** U.S. troops intervene in Nicaragua.
- 1898:** Battleship *Maine* sunk. U.S. initiates Spanish-American War.
- 1898:** U.S. troops invade Puerto Rico to 'liberate' it from Spain.
- 1899:** U.S. troops intervene in Nicaragua.
- 1901:** U.S. troops intervene in Colombia.
- 1902:** U.S. troops intervene in Colombia.
- 1903:** U.S. troops intervene in Honduras
- 1903:** U.S. troops intervene in Dominican Republic.
- 1903:** U.S. troops intervene in Panama.
- 1904:** U.S. troops intervene in Dominican Republic.
- 1904:** U.S. troops intervene in Panama.
- 1907:** U.S. troops intervene in Honduras.
- 1910:** U.S. troops intervene in Nicaragua.
- 1911:** U.S. troops intervene in Honduras.
- 1912:** U.S. troops intervene in Cuba.
- 1913:** U.S. troops intervene in Mexico.
- 1914:** U.S. troops intervene in Haiti.
- 1915:** Marines land in Haiti and occupy it until 1934.
- 1919:** U.S. troops intervene in Honduras.
- 1920:** U.S. troops intervene in Guatemala
- 1924:** U.S. troops intervene in Honduras
- 1925:** U.S. troops intervene in Honduras.
- 1925:** U.S. troops intervene in Panama.
- 1926:** U.S. troops intervene in Nicaragua.
- 1928:** Banana workers strike in Colombia against United Fruit Co., 1000 killed.
- 1932:** 3 U.S. and 2 Canadian warships arrive in El Salvador.
- 1932:** Salvadoran peasants begin mass insurrection; military retaliates massacring 30,000.
- 1954:** CIA overthrows Arbenz government in Guatemala.
- 1958:** Panama declares state of seige after 6 are killed in anti-U.S. riots.
- 1959:** John Foster Dulles approves "*thorough consideration be given to the elimination of Fidel Castro.*"
- 1961:** CIA defeated in Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba.
- 1962:** U.S. naval blockade of Cuba initiated.
- 1964:** U.S. troops kill student protesters in Panama Canal Zone.
- 1965:** U.S. invades Dominican Republic.
- 1973:** U.S.-sponsored coup in Chile overthrows Popular Unity government; Allende murdered.
- 1975:** 40 students killed at University of El Salvador demonstrating against U.S. intervention.
- 1983:** U.S. Marines invade Grenada.

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BRAZIL
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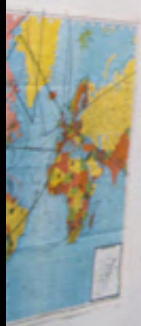


1833

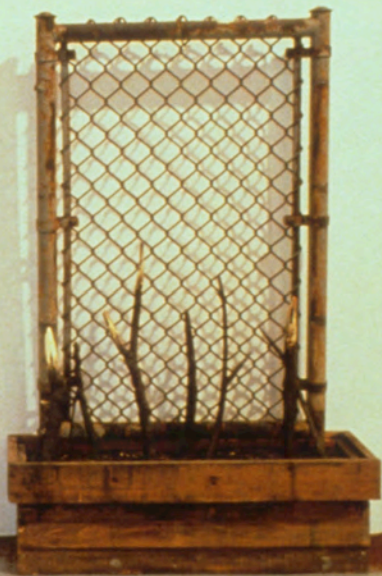
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WISDOM
ECONOMY
SILENCE

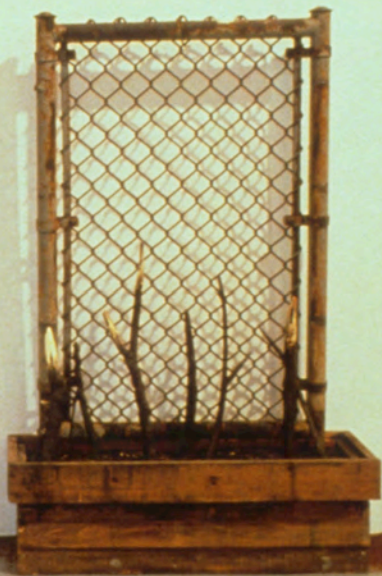


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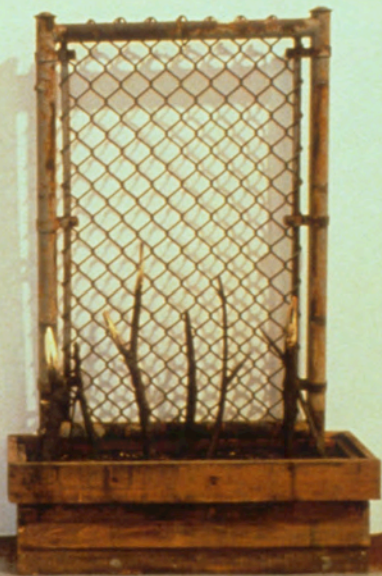
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*The author acknowledges all the individuals who
contributed their names or images to this
book in the spirit of solidarity for peace...*

*The struggle of the people may not be over yet but
it is a step of the victory of the people who
is struggling and for the moment the struggle
has not been won, but the struggle continues
of the people to reach the objective.*

*Proclaim their right to defend the peace and
they will surely succeed in their objective.*

David Williams

Caribbean Day - November 22, November 22, 1984

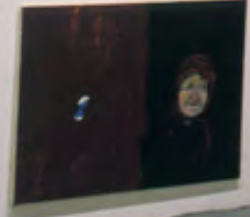


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