In This Issue:
U.S. Involvement in Chile * Colombian Strike Turns Violent
Cuban Medical Advances Not For U.S. Consumption
The Committee on U.S./Latin American Relations (CUSLAR) is a Cornell University-based group, founded in 1985, which seeks to promote a greater understanding of Latin America and the Caribbean. The members of CUSLAR are a diverse group of people united in our concern about the role of the U.S. in the social, political, and economic affairs of the region. Within this context we support the right of the people of Latin America and the Caribbean to self-determination, and support their efforts to free themselves from a legacy of colonialism, exploitation, and oppression. CUSLAR works for peace, justice, and greater mutual understanding in U.S./Latin American relations through education, solidarity and support of human rights.

If you are interested in writing or editing for the Newsletter, please call the CUSLAR office at (607) 255-7233. Articles and letters to the editor should be sent to: CUSLAR, 316 Anabel Taylor Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853. You can also email us at: caslar@cornell.edu

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CUSLAR NEWSLETTER

The Aftermath of Hurricane Mitch...

Last year I spent an unforgettable five months studying abroad in Central America's poorest country, Nicaragua. In October, I watched in disbelief as Nicaragua made headline news for the first time since my return. Although 74 percent of the Nicaraguan people lived in severe poverty before Hurricane Mitch struck, their suffering wasn't news in the United States until this natural disaster forced their plight into the public eye.

One of the root causes of poverty in Nicaragua, the nation's crushing external debt, has come to the forefront in the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch. Nicaragua has the highest per capita debt in the world, owing a total of six billion dollars, over $1,350 per person. Every day children, the elderly and the chronically ill pay the human cost of this debt. International Monetary Fund (IMF) "reforms" require Nicaragua to divert funds from social spending toward debt service. Since 1994, public agencies including education and health care programs have had to cut expenditures from 30 to 90 percent to compensate for high debt payments. With the added demands Hurricane Mitch has placed on the social system, how will Nicaragua rebuild while keeping up their debt payments?

Cuba, itself still rebuilding after Hurricane Georges, announced in November that it was cancelling Nicaragua's debt of 50 million dollars. France followed suit, writing off Central American debt and offering to temporarily cover repayments to the IMF for Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras. The Netherlands cancelled 1988 interest and debt repayments owed by Honduras, and Spain is considering a similar measure.

Nicaragua owes $166 million directly to the United States government and Honduras owes nearly $150 million. The U.S. government has thus far not forgiven any of this debt. It is shameful that Nicaragua and Honduras are still obliged to make more than two million dollars a day in debt payments. Debt relief is the least we can do to help already impoverished nations down what will be a long road to recovery.

Please join CUSLAR as we work within a national coalition group called Jubilee 2000 to secure debt cancellation for Latin America by the year 2000. For more information about this vital campaign contact CUSLAR at (607) 255-7233 or email us at cuslar@cornell.edu.

-Carly Fox
The U.S. Hand in Chile

Spain's call for the arrest of former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet under charges of genocide, murder and torture have led to a re-examination of the United States' role in Chile's history. Of course, the mainstream U.S. press has not participated in this inquiry, although it has been widely reported on throughout the rest of the world, as well as in independent publications like this one!

BY PETER KORNBLUH

Twenty-five years ago, tanks roamed through the streets of Chile, terrified civilians were lined up before firing squads at the National Stadium and the elected president was dead. Yet, at Richard Nixon's White House, the events were a cause for celebration, a culmination of three years of covert operations, propaganda and economic sabotage.

The Chilean coup leader, General Augusto Pinochet, held power for the next 17 years, relinquishing control in 1990 only after arranging immunity for himself and his top generals. Until October 16, 1998, Pinochet had escaped all punishment for his actions which left thousands dead and Chile a divided nation.

Newly declassified U.S. government records put Washington's role in the Chilean coup in sharper focus than ever before. During the 1970 Chilean election campaign, as it became apparent that Salvador Allende's Popular Unity coalition could win, the Nixon administration stepped up United States covert involvement. On March 25, June 27 and August 7, 1970, national security advisor Henry Kissinger chaired meetings of the "40 Committee," a high-level inter-agency group which coordinated U.S.-Chile policy. The committee ordered covert operations to "denigrate Allende and his Popular Unity coalition," according to one historical CIA summary.

Allende's victory in 1970 enraged Nixon and started the president's men plotting how to stop Allende's inauguration. CIA Cables focused on a scheme to derail formal ratification of Allende's victory by Chile's Congress on October 24, 1970. According to one idea, the Congress would defy the electorate and pick the runner-up, Jorge Alessandri, "who would renounce the presidency and thus provoke new elections in which [outgoing president Eduardo] Frei would run."

On September 12, Korry and Assistant Secretary of State John Richardson met secretly with Frei at the presidential palace. While much of the conversation remains classified,

Continued on page 11
Regional Briefs

ARGENTINA: The daily paper Clarín reports that the United States had knowledge, and even tacitly approved, of Argentine arms sales to the former Yugoslav republics, in violation of an international arms embargo. U.S. State Department official Daniel Nelson told Clarín that Argentina sold 6,500 tons of munitions to the warring states of Croatia and Bosnia between 1992 and 1994. Nelson also told Clarín the U.S. government “winked [at the arms sales]. The embargo wasn’t lifted, but we undoubtedly looked the other way.” [Clarín 10/9/98]

BRAZIL: Threatening to commit suicide if they were evicted again, 100 Guaraní-Kaiowa people reclaimed their homeland of Lima Campo from which they were evicted in 1989. The Kaiowa have been living in crowded, squalid conditions in the community of Dourados, even though the National Indigenous Foundation has recommended demarcating the 464-acre Lima Campo as indigenous land. Title to the estate that includes Lima Campo is held by Governor Mario Covas, the re-election campaign coordinator of São Paulo. Negotiations are under way to allow the Guaraní-Kaiowa to occupy five acres of the land. [Weekly News Update on the Americas]

HONDURAS: On October 7, striking Honduran telephone workers signed an agreement suspending their strike in return for the pledge of management to talk with the president of the Honduran Congress and allow the workers to present their demands at this meeting. The strike, participated in by as many as 5,000 workers, shut down administrative and technical services in the main Tegucigalpa office and disrupted telephone service. The strike was in response to the proposed privatization of the national telephone company, a move that would result in the loss of an estimated 4,500 jobs. The goals of the strike were to achieve job security for the workers and to purchase four percent of the shares earmarked for privatization. [Reuters]

HONDURAS: On October 22, the government and indigenous leaders signed a 19-point agreement ending a ten day protest by over 5,000 indigenous Hondurans. The protest, sparked by disputes over land rights, included demands that two dam projects be stopped, that political prisoners be freed, that government ministers insensitive to the plight of the indigenous be fired, and that money be set aside for farming and housing projects. The agreement provides for the establishment of a special development fund, the replacement of a statue of Columbus with one of the indigenous hero Lempira, and the granting of the title for indigenous lands to the people. [Weekly News Update on the Americas]

NICARAGUA: The CIA declassified a report on October 22 which establishes firm links between the CIA and Contra drug smuggling activity during the 1980s. The most damaging paragraph in the report, but one omitted from the New York Times, states:
"In September 1981, as a small group of rebels was being formed from soldiers in the National Guard of deposed dictator, Anastasio Somoza Debayle, a CIA informant reported that the leadership of the... group had decided to smuggle drugs to the United States to support its operation." This marks the first time the CIA has made public mention of its knowledge of these activities. [CounterPunch]

**PANAMA:** On October 21 Representative Benjamin Gilman (R-NY), chair of the House Foreign Relations Committee, introduced a proposal that would offer Panama entry into NAFTA in exchange for keeping US troops in Panamanian territory after 1999. A 1977 treaty requires US troops to be out of Panama by December 31, 1999. Gilman’s proposal would revive plans for a U.S. troop presence to continue under the auspices of a U.S.-dominated “Multilateral Anti-Drug Center.” Gilman said his proposal offers Panama “the opportunity to join Canada and Mexico in forging a new, more mature and mutually beneficial relationship with the United States. In exchange, our proposal asks Panama to continue being our partner in the war against drugs and other matters of regional security by continuing to host a US military presence beyond 1999.” [Agencia Informative Pulsar]

**Teachers Strike Across Latin America**

**EL SALVADOR:** On October 13 and 14, over 24,000 teachers from all over the country walked off the job for 48 hours to demand increased salaries and budgets for education. This was the second such strike in six months. According to the National Association of Salvadoran Educators, nearly 80 percent of the nation’s teachers participated.

**ARGENTINA:** On October 15, 14,000 secondary school teachers in Argentina also walked out on a 72 hour strike to demand better salaries and increased funding for education.

**CHILE:** On October 15, over 20,000 teachers from all over Chile arrived in the capital, Santiago, for a protest march. The educators had been on strike since October 1, demanding increased salaries. Involvement in the strike reportedly ranged from 40-80 percent of the 130,000 members of the teachers union. The union has rejected the government’s earlier proposal of salary increases totalling $97.8 million, in favor of their own plan which calls for increases of $260.8 million, back wages, and more discussion of educational reform.

**PARAGUAY:** Teachers here staged a one day strike on October 16 in many of the country’s cities to pressure legislators to raise salaries and family subsidies, to lower housing costs for teachers, and to dedicate 7 percent of the country’s budget to education. The proposed 1999 budget contained no wage increase for teachers.

**HONDURAS:** Striking secondary school teachers blocked a highway on October 19 to bring attention to their demands and their 72 hour strike. The strike began after the Education Ministry proposed freezing teacher salaries. [Agencia Informative Pulsar, El Nuevo Herald, Notimex]

Briefs compiled by Sam Costello, a junior at Ithaca College and a CUSLAR member.
End the Cuban Embargo? Who Says?

The United Nations and U.S. business interests!

BY CRIS MCCONKEY

On October 14, the thirty-six year old U.S. blockade sustained a strong blow as the United Nations General Assembly voted for the seventh time to condemn the policy by a vote of 157-2, with 12 abstentions, the most overwhelming margin yet. Dissenting votes were cast by the United States; El Salvador and Nicaragua were among the abstentions.

Cuban Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina González introduced the resolution, saying, "Blind and deaf, the United States of America continues to ignore the demands placed on this Assembly during six successive years to put an end to its long, harsh and merciless economic, commercial and financial war against Cuba." Representatives of dozens of nations speaking in support of the resolution emphasized the illegality of the embargo, citing breaches of sovereignty and the freedom of international trade and navigation.

Recently, pharmaceutical companies have entered the fray, seeking to cash in on Cuba's advances in the medical field. In May, SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals asked the U.S. government for a license to test a vaccine developed in Cuba to fight meningitis B, a potentially fatal disease that disproportionately affects young children. Cuba currently produces and markets the world's only vaccine effective against meningitis B. The vaccine, used successfully in Latin America, is up to 83 percent effective, according to the Pan American Health Organization. Each year in the United States, roughly 120 people die from meningitis B infections, while in Cuba, use of the vaccine has reduced the incidence of meningitis B has thirtyfold. Because SmithKline Beecham's testing laboratories are owned by its U.S. subsidiary, prior Treasury Department approval of such testing is required under embargo laws.

Perhaps the strongest voice for ending the embargo emanates from business lobby groups such as the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council. The Council serves as a clearinghouse for information on Cuban joint venture law and identifies areas for potential investments. Under the Council's auspices, several delegations of U.S. industry representatives have already travelled to Cuba, after obtaining the necessary license from the U.S. Treasury. Business representatives have returned with signed letters of intent for future joint ventures contingent upon the lifting of the embargo.

Earlier this year another group, Alamar Associates, organized two U.S.-Cuba business summits which brought more than 50 U.S. business executives together with Cuban Ministers to discuss potential business opportunities. Corporations such as Caterpillar,
Texaco, Mobil, Upjohn and others were represented. The second meeting, scheduled for September, was cancelled in June by the U.S. Treasury Department.

Despite broad corporate support for easing restrictions on the embargo, the U.S. Departments of State and Treasury show no signs of softening current U.S.-Cuba policy. A State Department official, speaking anonymously, told an Associated Press reporter that the Alamar trip was rejected because it "seemed to be more support for the Cuban government than anything else." Kirby Jones, the director of Alamar, told a somewhat different story. Jones claims that when he met with Michael Ranneberger, Cuban desk officer at the State Department, Ranneberger asked if the executives would make critical comments about Cuba to the media and hold a news conference to that effect. Jones said he refused these conditions and was subsequently denied the necessary licenses for travel.

Despite official U.S. government resistance, the movement to ease restrictions on the U.S. embargo continues to grow, garnering increasing international support as well as domestic corporate support.

Cris McConkey is an Ithaca area activist and CUSLAR member

"You are living in the free world, in the free world you must stay…"

CUSLAR receives many inquiries about travel to Cuba. Most people who call do not realize that it is illegal to travel to Cuba for United States citizens unless you obtain a license from the U.S. Treasury Department. The Treasury Department simply has to advise a traveller that the Treasury has reason to believe that the traveller violated the embargo. If the traveller can't show causes as to why they shouldn't be fined, they can be slapped with a fine up to $50,000 for each violation! Over the past three years, the Treasury has collected $1.7 million in such fines. Licensed travel is permitted as a journalist, a professional researcher, a fully hosted participant in an educational or cultural exchange, while attending an international conference, or when visiting an immediate family member (restricted to emergencies only).

Since 1993 a network of 50 organizations called the Freedom to Travel Campaign has organized eight trips to Cuba, involving over 1,000 U.S. citizens. The Campaign holds that restrictions on travel to Cuba are a direct violation of the constitutional right of U.S. citizens to travel freely. To find out more call Global Exchange at (800) 497-1994.

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WINTER 1998-99
Forgotten

Fear dries the mouth, moistens the hands and mutilates. Fear of knowing condemns us to ignorance, fear of doing reduces us to impotence. Military dictatorship, fear of listening, fear of speaking, made us deaf and dumb. Now democracy, with its fear of remembering, infects us with amnesia, but you don’t have to be Sigmund Freud to know that no carpet can hide the garbage of memory.

The Culture of Terror

Blatant colonialism mutilates you without pretense: it forbids you to talk, it forbids you to act, it forbids you to exist. Invisible colonialism, however, convinces you that servitude is your destiny and impotence is your nature: it convinces you that it’s not possible to speak, not possible to act, not possible to exist.

Colombian Strike Ends in Tragedy

BY ERIN SHEEHAN

On October 7 nearly 800,000 public sector workers went out on strike in Colombia, including teachers, hospital workers, state oil company workers and bank employees. The strike, the most serious in Colombia in more than twenty years, paralyzed state hospitals, closed schools and government offices, and shut down the state oil company. The action was aimed at forcing the government into revoking a fiscal adjustment program due to take effect this winter.

The program is designed to close gaping budget deficits inherited by President Andres Pastrana when he took office in August. Labor leaders say the program calls for too many sacrifices from Colombia’s working class, which is already burdened with double-digit inflation, soaring unemployment and interest rates, and steadily eroding wages.

The government insists the divestiture of state-owned companies is needed to strengthen Colombia’s economy to confront the global economic crisis.

Among the most controversial proposals is a plan to lower the value-added tax to 15 percent from 16 percent, while expanding the range of taxable items to include processed food such as canned goods. The government also plans to continue selling off banks and other enterprises. Union leaders also decried a proposal for a 14 percent pay raise, which would be less than the 15 percent inflation projected for this year.

During the strike thousands of workers hit the streets of Bogotá, marching and clashing with police repeatedly. President Pastrana ordered security forces to dislodge pickets from public buildings “with force if necessary,” sparking scores of clashes but few reports of serious injuries. Strikers threw stones, and police replied with water cannons and nightsticks.

President Pastrana condemned the strike as “unjustified and politically motivated,” and declared the strike illegal. He was backed up by a Labor Ministry ruling that telephone company workers and employees of government-owned banks could not legally participate in the strike. The ruling, combined with threats to fire all workers who stayed off the job, sent some employees back to work before union officials formally ended the strike.

Continued on next page
Union leader Jairo Cruz was shot to death on October 26 on the Panamerican Highway as he was on his way to a union meeting. Cruz was president of the Inculapla union at a palm oil extracting company. Three other local union leaders were killed in the first week of the strike, according to union sources.

More than a third of all unionists assassinated in the world over the last decade were Colombian citizens. The CUT has buried over 2,300 assassinated activists since it was founded in 1986. Only one suspect has ever been charged by the Colombian state for any assassinations of unionists.

Although the murders of union activists threatened to derail negotiations between government ministers and union leaders, an agreement was reached to end the strike after three weeks. Both sides attempted to present the final agreement as a win-win solution. Finance Minister Juan Camilo Restrepo said the agreement would only cost $79.8 million in extra wages for an estimated 700,000 state employees, and would effectively leave the government’s entire economic austerity package intact.

In what appeared to be a face-saving gesture, union chiefs said that they had won a series of vague “social pledges” from the administration. The government did pledge not to privatize the state telecommunications company Telecom, the postal service Adpostal, and the Social Security Institute.

Several labor leaders conceded that they had reached a stalemate in the face of the government’s refusal to negotiate on workers’ in-depth demands and had lifted the strike in order to plan fresh strategies for the future. The government, however, agreed to a weighted 15 percent wage hike for public sector workers - against the original offer of 14 percent. The government also promised that there would be no reprisals against strikers.

The relationship between unions and the state is still tenuous. “The government has not been able to show that the [economic] measures it is taking are going to benefit the Colombian people,” said Wilson Borja, head of the public sector union FENALTRA. “There’s a long way to go and if we can’t [succeed], then other sectors will... The government still does not understand that the model will have to change,” he added.

Erin Sheehan has been the CUSLAR Coordinator since 1996.
From page 3...

Korry reported that Frei saw only a "one in 20 chance" to stop Allende, but added that he could not "afford to be anything but the president of all Chileans at this time." Despite the odds, Nixon ordered the CIA to try. The covert action to reverse the results of the Chilean election -- by political or military means -- took the code name, "Project FUBELT."

On September 16, CIA director Richard Helms informed his senior covert action staff that "President Nixon had decided that an Allende regime in Chile was not acceptable to the United States," according to one declassified CIA memo. "The President asked the Agency to prevent Allende from coming to power or to unseat him," Helms added. The CIA had 48 hours to present an action plan to Kissinger.

Soon the CIA was "President Nixon had decided that an Allende regime in Chile was not acceptable to the United States," according to one declassified CIA memo...

...pressuring Frei. "CIA mobilized an interlocking political action and propaganda campaign designed both to goad and entice Frei" into the "so-called Frei re-election gambit," according to a declassified "Report on CIA Chilean Task Force Activities." The scheme had "only one purpose," Helms told the NSC: "to induce President Frei to prevent Allende's [formal] election by the Congress on 24 October, and, failing that, to support -- by benevolent neutrality at the least and conspiratorial beneficence at the most -- a military coup which would prevent Allende from taking office."

Kissinger claimed that CIA coup plotting was "turned off at a meeting on October 15. But a declassified "top secret" memorandum of that October 15 meeting undercut Kissinger's account. At the meeting with General Alexander Haig, Kissinger was quoted as demanding "that the Agency should continue keeping the pressure on every Allende weak spot in sight, now ... and into the future until such time as new marching orders are given."

The next day, a secret "eyes only" cable from CIA headquarters to Henry Heckscher, CIA station chief in Santiago, revealed that Kissinger's marching orders were relayed to the field. "It is firm and continuing policy that Allende be overthrown by a coup ... prior to October 24," the cable read. "But efforts in this regard will continue vigorously beyond this date. We are to continue to generate maximum pressure toward this end utilizing every appropriate resource. ... It is imperative that these actions be implemented clandestinely and securely so that the USG [U.S. government] and American hand will be well hidden," the cable continued. "Please review all your present and possibly new activities to include propaganda, black operations, surfacing of intelligence or disinformation, personal contacts, or anything else your imagination can conjure which will permit you to continue to press forward toward our [deleted] objective."

After Allende's inauguration on Nov. 3, the CIA continued working toward a military coup. The highlights of "Project FUBELT" were cited in both the newly released CIA documents and in papers uncovered by the 1975 Congressional inquiry. Covert funds were funnelled into Chilean Congressional campaigns; CIA agents stayed close to disgruntled Chilean military officers; to keep the military on edge, the CIA planted false propaganda suggesting that the Chilean left planned to take control of the armed forces; and the CIA secretly poured $1.5 million into one of Chile's leading newspapers, El Mercurio.

The CIA covert operation was only one leg of what U.S. officials called "a triad of actions" toward Chile, according to National Security Decision Memorandum 93. A second leg

Continued on page 12
From page 11...

was "correct but cool" diplomatic pressure and a third leg was the "invisible blockade" of loans and credits to Chile. New NSC records show conclusively that the Nixon administration moved quickly and quietly to shut down multilateral and bilateral foreign aid to Chile.

At the Inter-American Development Bank, the NSC simply informed the U.S. representative that he did not have authority to vote for loans to Chile. A secret report -- prepared for Kissinger several weeks after Allende's inauguration -- said, "the U.S. Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank understands that he will remain

uninstructed until further notice on pending loans to Chile. As ... an affirmative vote by the U.S. is required for loan approval, this

will effectively bar approval of the loans."

At the World Bank, U.S. officials worked behind the scenes to ensure that Chile would be disqualified for a pending $21 million livestock improvement credit as well as future loans. In addition, the president of the Export-Import Bank agreed to "cooperate fully" with Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Charles Meyer on the discontinuation of new credits and guarantees to Chile.

The mix of economic sabotage, political propaganda and army prodding worked. Allende found himself confronted by growing disorder and soaring inflation. On Sept. 11, 1973, amid the mounting chaos, Chile's military struck. The army seized control of strategic sites throughout the country and cornered Allende in his presidential offices. He died in a fire-fight, apparently shooting himself in the head to avoid capture.

Nixon officials were ecstatic over the coup. "Chile's coup d'etat was close to perfect," stated a situation report from the U.S. military group in Valparaiso. The report characterized Sept. 11, 1973, as Chile's "day of destiny" and "Our D-Day."

CIA records detailing clandestine operations after the coup remain highly classified. But the '40 Committee," chaired by Kissinger, immediately authorized the CIA to "assist the junta in gaining a more positive

The CIA paid for military spokesmen to travel around the world to promote the new regime.

image, both at home and abroad," according to documents previously revealed to the Senate Intelligence Committee. The CIA financed advisors who helped the military prepare a new economic plan for the country. The CIA paid for military spokesmen to travel around the world to promote the new regime.

The reality in Chile was far different, as the U.S. government knew. Only 19 days after the coup, a secret briefing paper prepared for Kissinger -- entitled "Chilean Executions" -- put the "total dead" from the coup at 1,500. The paper reported that the junta had summarily executed 320 individuals, three times more than publicly acknowledged. Despite the carnage, U.S. officials described
the scene with soaring rhetoric. "Now that they are in fact again a 'country in liberty,' no obstacle is too high, no problem too difficult to solve," stated the Navy section of the U.S. military group in a situation report on October 1, 1973. "Their progress may be slow, but it will be as free men aspiring to goals which are for the benefit of Chile."

To help, Nixon opened the spigot of economic aid. Three weeks after the coup, the Nixon administration authorized $24 million in commodity credits to buy wheat -- credits that had been denied to Allende's government. The United States provided a second $24 million in commodity credits to Chile for feed corn, and planned to transfer two destroyers to the Chilean navy. The aid, although Assistant Secretary of State Jack Kubisch reported to Kissinger that junta leader Pinochet had ruled out "any time table for turning Chile back to the civilians." Chile's record as South America's pre-eminent democracy was over.

Human rights violations kept complicating U.S.-Chilean relations. By the summer of 1975, human rights abuses forced the Ford administration to edge back from the Chilean junta. Pinochet requested a visit with President Ford in August, but White House officials feared the meeting "would stimulate criticism domestically in the United States and from Latin America." The NSC instructed then Ambassador David Popper to "discourage it by saying that the President's schedule was already full."

In 1976, U.S.-Chilean relations received another jolt when DINA [Chile's intelligence service] agents traveled to Washington and exploded a bomb under a car carrying former Chilean diplomat Orlando Letelier and two Americans. Letelier and one of the U.S. secretaries died. That operation had attacked Pinochet critics in Spain, Italy and Argentina as well as the United States.

Pinochet and his coup makers avoided prosecution, at least in Chile. Before gradually returning the reins of government to civilians in 1990, Pinochet engineered an amnesty for himself and his senior officers. Only DINA chief Contreras was sentenced to seven years in prison for his role in the Letelier bombing. In his defense, Contreras insisted that he was just following Pinochet's orders.

While the newly released documents answer some mysteries about the covert U.S. policy toward Chile, other questions await additional declassifications. Still-secret records could clarify Pinochet's responsibility for Operation Condor as well as the CIA's knowledge about the state-sponsored terrorism and the CIA relationship with the DINA.

Many of the secrets are - or soon will be - more than 25 years old. At that age, they fall under President Clinton's 1995 Executive Order mandating full declassification of national security secrets with few exceptions. The secrets also could clarify who's to blame for deaths of foreign nationals, the case now under way in Spain.

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