THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1981

THE TECH

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Join the 1981 Summer Staff at CAMP RAMAH
outstanding camping in a traditional Jewish environment and residential camps
Meet the Directors
Thursday January 29
Boston University
700 m Hillside House Lounge

MIT DRAMASHOP
presents
Anton Chekhov's
UNCLE VANYA

directed by
ROBERT N. SCANLAN

sets by
William Fregosi
costumes by
Roland Guidry

lighting by
Edward Darna

LITTLE THEATRE, KRESGE AUDITORIUM, MIT
bldg 25, 13, 14 at 8pm

TICKETS $3.50, $3 for ID
RESERVATIONS: 253-4720

LILY TOMLIN IN AN EPIC COMEDY
(GIVE OR TAKE AN INCH)

Produced by
JANE WAGNER and HARRY MOONJEE

CUED BEAGLES

Policy supports military regime

(Continued from page 1)

However, the distinction between the junta and the extreme right is
faint, if a difference can be seen at
all. The participation or collusion of the governmental security forces
in the acts of "right-wing terrorism" mentioned above, the
total failure of the junta to act
against the paramilitary "death squad" or to break the existence of
its own troops, and the means
with which the "progressive" land reforms was pursued, all con-
tradict the claim of a "centrist
regime". Instead of admitting the
responsibility for the murder of the
General Maximiliani. Indeed, the political center, Administration. An end to the
politicization of the power of the
hard-line factions.

The recognition and legitimiza-
tion of those factions by the
Carter Administration indicated the
abandonment of Carter's human rights policy which had
been to deny arms to regimes suspected of gross violations of
human rights. It seems that the
local and regional geopolitical con-
ers took priority over human
rights considerations. Perhaps,
Carter did not want to go on
-
LITTLE THRESHOLD OF

45 million in lethal aid remained in suspension.

Meanwhile, the political strife escalated. As the march-and-
destroy offensive of the security
forces continued in the towns and
and the countryside, accompanied by the continued disappearance caused
by the paramilitary squads, the
fraction of opposition regained.
By the end of December the leftist forces declared a "final offensive"
against the government. The un-
calculating cycle of repression and
counter-repression erupted into civil
war.

El Salvador reached national attention a second time in early
January following the assassina-
tion of two American land reform
specialists and a Salvadoran reformer executive in a hotel in San
Salvador. Circumstances again indicated the participation or complicity of
the security forces. Duarte and the other junta leaders expressed their commit-
tment to the land reform, however,
and attributed the murder to the
"extreme right." No investigation
into the killings has been reported.

In the first weeks of January both sides reported military ad-
vances, and although the death
toll surprised, it remained unclear
whether either side was gaining
ground. Because of reports and allegations of an infusion of Soviet
arms to the opposition forces from Cuba and Nicaragua, the
Carter Administration resumed delivery of the $5 million of "non-lethal" military aid on
January 14 ($2.3 million for trans-
sportation and communications equipment and $2.7 million for
helicopter servicing). Then, on
January 18, President Carter invo-
ed emergency powers to authorize delivery of $5 million in
combat equipment (including fire
guns, M-16 rifles, grenade launchers, and am-
nunition) in addition to the
original $5 million of "non-
lethal" supplies. One report of
outside involvement, given as
evidence by the State Department
when the combat equipment authorization was announced,
turned out to have been fabricated,
and the claim was rescinded a week later.

The Carter administration
claimed to be supporting a centrist regime caught between
extremists of left and right.