

Riding with Duarte to another Viet-Nam

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SEMANARIO DE ANALISIS POLITICO

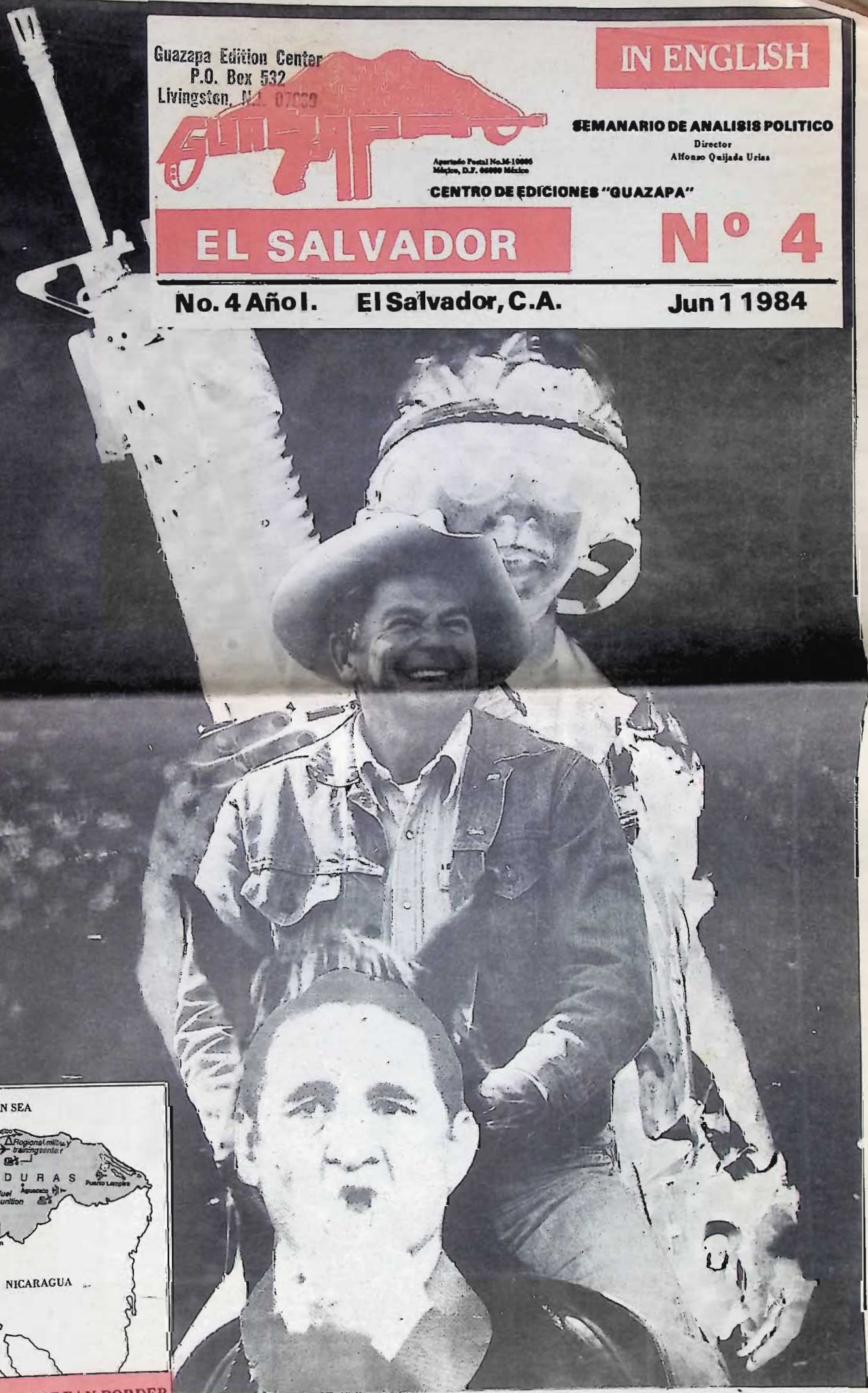
Director
Alfonso Quijada Urias

EL SALVADOR

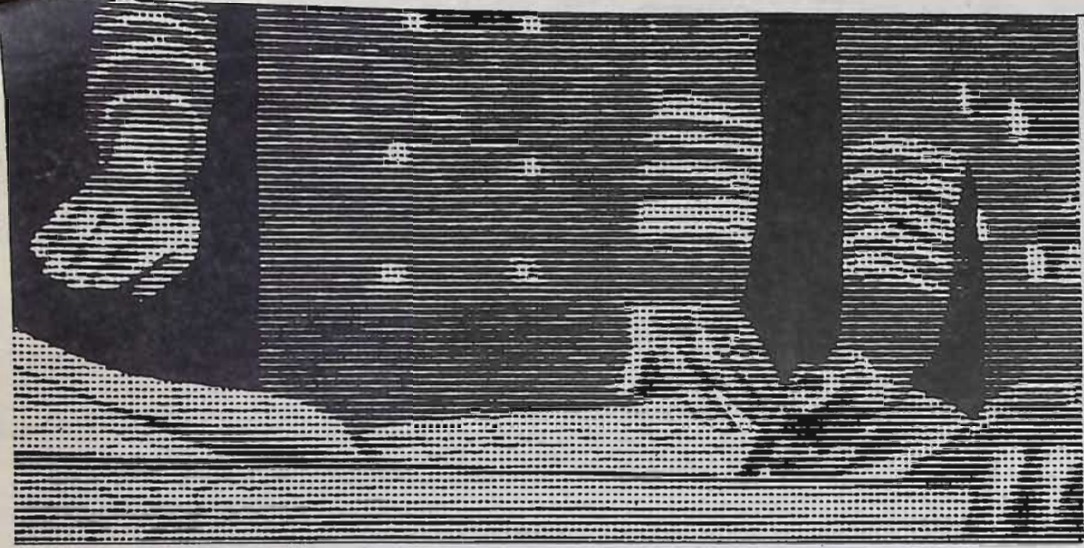
Nº 4

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GRANADERO I IN THE SALVADOREAN BORDER



REAGAN IS FIGHTING THE "WAR AT HOME" ON C.A.

For those of us who are the direct victims of escalating US intervention in Central America, it is no longer any secret that Washington is preparing the ground for an eventual massive and direct invasion. One hardly need go any further than Honduras where the ongoing expansion of a massive military machine and training of interventionary forces under the guise of "military maneuvers" speaks for itself.

But Imperialist wars are not only fought in the exterior: the "war at home", as Vietnam so painfully taught the US ruling class, is at least equally as important. Today, conscious that a US invasion in Central America is not too far down the road, diverse forces both inside and grouped around the Reagan Administration have launched an offensive to prepare the home front for the war ahead.

Perhaps the most ominous and clear manifestation of this offensive surfaced in late April in an article published in the ultra-right "Liberty Lobby's" periodical Spotlight. According to the story, on April 5 President Reagan signed a Top Secret National Security Council directive which calls for the construction of ten huge concentration camps, with the capacity to intern up to 200,000 people, on military bases around the country. Code named "REX-84", the camps would be used as part of a broader project to carry out massive arrests of "suspicious foreigners" and domestic "political opponents, resisters, or any critic which the Administration considers dangerous", according to two career military men quoted by the article. What else does this offensive consist of, and who is it aimed against?

A constraining factor against any Imperialist adventure abroad is public and congressional opposition. In fact, many assert that the strength of this very opposition has been one of the factors which has prevented Reagan from sending troops to Central America up until now. Therefore, the targets of the current offensive are three: public opinion among the general population, political and solidarity activists who stimulate and channel opposition to Reagan's Central American policy, and Congressional members who do not support that policy.

The neo-fascist legal framework necessary to put a plan such as "REX-84" into action is already being constructed. For example, in mid-April, the White House introduced a bill into the Congress, based on National Security Council directive number 138, which includes a new package of "anti-terrorist laws", together with a second bill giving expanded power to the FBI and CIA to carry such laws out. The laws defines terrorism as "any act in concert with a foreign government or group that has been designated by the Secretary of State as terrorist", and stipulates up to ten years in prison for offenders including possible prosecution for treason in some cases.

Under this criterion, anyone who participates in a street protest against Washington's Central America policy could potentially be picked up and tried.

Although the bills have not yet been signed into law by Congress, the Senate's Sub-Committee on Security and Terrorism has already begun closed-door investigations into CISPES, and nine CISPES activists were arrested by FBI agents in March and interrogated for alleged "ties with a terrorist organization".

Meanwhile, the repressive apparatus at both the local and national level is being beefed up. City police forces throughout the country are either creating or expanding their already existing tactical squads and anti-riot units, while the FBI has reportedly doubled its technical surveillance of citizens who are considered "agents of a foreign power" and also created a new para-military "hostage rescue team", said to be the first major civilian "anti-terrorist" unit ever assembled in the country. The Pentagon itself has chipped in strengthening its "anti-terrorist" squads "Blue Light" and "Delta Team".

Accompanying these preparations is a massive publicity campaign to support Reagan's Central American policy by the hundreds of "New Right" organizations which helped bring him to power. Controlling a vast network of newspapers, magazines, and radio and TV stations across the country, these organizations agreed at a National Conference held earlier this year that consolidating public support for the neutralization of the FMLN and the overthrow of the Sandinista Government would be the top priority for their public relations work during 1984. Within this context, they also decided that a central focus of such work would be attacking anti-interventionist forces within the US.

In sum, all these measures are aimed at putting to rest for once and for all the "Vietnam Syndrome". Those in the Pentagon who maintain that the Vietnam war was not lost on the battlefield, but in the halls of the US Congress and in the streets of the major US cities, want to be sure that such a mistake is not repeated in Central America. In this sense, what is happening today is an attempt to head-off beforehand the mass protests and Congressional opposition which could only be reacted to during the Vietnam war.

A brief but instructive glimpse of what lies in store for those in the US who oppose intervention in Central America came on April 16 in San Francisco California. On that day, 1500 demonstrators turned out to protest the visit of Henry Kissinger, who was in town to deliver a speech in defense of the CIA's mining of Nicaragua's ports to a group of local businessmen. Without warning, police on foot and horseback violently attacked the peaceful demonstrators, seriously injuring four and arresting nearly 200.

Neither direct Imperialist intervention in Central America, nor the rise of fascism in the US itself are inevitable, but the two are closely linked. Whether or not they can be avoided will depend as much on the relative strength of the anti-war and democratic forces inside the US, as on the ability of revolutionary forces in Central America to resist Imperialism.

MESSAGE TO THE

THE NEGOTIATED POLITICAL SOLUTION IS A PREVAILING NEED FOR EL SALVADOR.

The FMLN General Command, united to the higher purposes of all national and democratic forces, expresses:

That the war unleashed in our country by those aggressive circles of the United States, unsuccessful in its attempt to harass the Salvadoran people's struggle for national and democratic rights, try to escalate new and widen levels of intervention, sweeping away all Central America to a conflict of unforeseeable consequences.

Hence, the FMLN and the FDR repeatedly have expressed and developed in a practical and constructive manner our democratic and revolutionary commitment to find the way of real, just and lasting political solution.

However, all our effort favoring dialogue has invariably stumbled in the past 4 years with an essentially militaristic and stubborn policy of the President Reagan Administration.

Mr. Reagan has answered to our people with the language of war:

... to the cries for peace he answered back with the din of arms.

To the requests of understanding came rifles, planes and American-made bombs.

Seldom appeared the "opening for dialogue"; but it always was used as a game of appearance.

Paying attention to this fact, governments that have existed in our country never went beyond a reflected behavior, entirely subordinated to the Reagan government's policy.

MR. DUART'S NEW TURN

Recently, as the result of a decision and plan well organized in Washington, Mr. Duarte was promoted as the favorite candidate to the presidency.

The Central Intelligence Agency furnished one million dollars to Mr. Duarte's campaign.

It was Ambassador Pickering who advanced the results of the first electoral round.

And then, in the second act, president Reagan did not wait for the official computation to hurriedly greet Mr. Duarte.

Meanwhile, elements close to the White House see in Napoleón Duarte "the best lawyer" to sell the bellicist policy of the Administration to Congress. They also see him as another resource in their reelection plans.

Despite everything, Duarte's election was troubled and obscure; that could not be hidden.

In view of these realities, Mr. Duarte will be the first president who will not be the president of all El Salvador, because he was not elected in all the country, no will have control over the whole territory. From partial elections arise a partial government, given that its mandate will cover only two thirds of the country.

On the other hand, in those areas still not controlled by the FMLN, the president-elect will have to carry out a big effort of appearances, since real power is still in the hands of the Oligarchy, the Armed Forces and the Reagan Administration.

Realities forces the following:

That government will get entangled assuming false positions of "autonomy", while showing the foreign trusteeship of the Reagan administration.

It will show off about reformism, without reforming anything in depth.

SALVADOREAN PEOPLE

However, Mr. Duarte still faces two clear options, one of which will have to take:

1. Or as part of his present policy, Duarte ends up losing his pale blush, due to his increasing subordination to the Pentagon plans, offering himself as a carpet for the occupation forces.
2. Or accepts the national way out of a real negotiated solution.

In spite of the narrow margins of Duarte's dependent government and the negative attitudes he has always had against the efforts the FMLN-FDR has made to attain a political solution, the FMLN General Command has never put aside the possibility that Mr. Duarte, at some point, will choose the national way of legitimate democratic solution, through real dialogue without conditions we have submit him.

Our fronts' proposals aim to become a dynamic and flexible contribution to build up an alternative of solution.

Any way, the FMLN states all its disposition to receive and seriously consider an eventual counter - proposal from the government headed by Mr. Duarte.

At the same time, we lift up the national and vindicative flags of our people, contained in the platform of the Provisional Government of broad Participation.

We do believe that a favorable and necessary environment for a real dialogue and negotiations towards peace could be that in which visible steps are taken to fulfil the deeper aspirations of our people, contained in the list of popular demands, such as:

- a. No more direct northamerican involvement in the war.
- b. Immediate cease of bombings targeted to the civilian population.
- c. No more political prisoners, killings and disappeared.

FMLN CALL TO THE PEOPLE

The General Command reasserts the struggle continues and we move forward in it. We make a call to the workers, employees, professionals and all social sectors of our country, as well as to the militias, guerrilla and army to:

- Get ready intensively to face the intervention and reach victory.
- Spread out the people's struggle for economic, social and political vindications.
- Actively support the revolutionary and democratic efforts to open up dialogue and the negotiated solution.

It is now Duarte's government responsibility to clearly define itself before the efforts done by all democratic and revolutionary sectors of El Salvador, as well as other democratic forces of the world to find true solutions.

;; FOR A POLITICAL SOLUTION, PEACE
INDEPENDENCE AND DEMOCRACY!!

;; NOT TO INTERVENTION ;;
BY THE FMLN GENERAL COMMAND

Cte. Fermán Cienfuegos
Cte. Shafik Handal

Cte. Joaquín Villalobos
Cte. Roberto Roca

Cte. Leonel González

The Armed Forces High Command gave the order to dismiss two important military chiefs in order to enhance the image of the new Government, which will be headed by José Napoleón Duarte. One of the removed military was Colonel Nicolás Carranza, who acted as Director of the Treasury Police and who apparently had a controversy with the future President, who in turn publicly accused Carranza of involvement with death squads' activities.

Apparently, Carranza's dismissal would become Duarte's first action against the death squads. However, this is just outward appearance. In fact, Carranza's substitute until recently acted as one of the men in charge of the National Center of Intelligence, agency closely linked to the death squads. Carranza will be substituted by colonel Reinaldo Golcher, who worked with CIA agents to modernize the Armed Forces intelligence apparatus.

Carranza and Lt. Colonel Mario Denis Moran's dismissals respond to the process, directed by northamerican military, by which those discredited members of the army are replaced by less - known officers but more "skilled" due to U.S. Army training.

Golcher, for example, kept control over the National Center of Intelligence and strong links with northamerican advisers and CIA agents, since he held the post of Director of the Army's Academy. Last year, northamerican officers showed they trust Golcher when they patronized his appointment as the Commander in chief of the "Peace-keeping Forces", which began the operation "welfare for San Vicente", a bringing up to date of the strategic hamlet projects practiced during Vietnam war. Golcher's links and

path are so well-known that United Press International, quoting the Christian Science Monitor, pointed out that CIA is behind military unites in charge of torturing and killing in El Salvador. According to the before mentioned news release, "the closest military group to the CIA is the National Agency of Intelligence (ANI), a group founded and financed by the CIA". It added that "Colonels Reinaldo Golcher and Gabriel Contreras head ANI with direct links with the head of the CIA mission in the United States Embassy in El Salvador".

The other substitution which took place last May 24 had the same characteristics. Lt. Colonel Mario Denis Morán, who acted as Head of the Armed Forces Engineering Academy, with headquarters in Zacatecoluca, was substituted by Lt. Colonel Inocente Orlando Montano. He was the first Commander of the Rapid Deployment Infantry Battalion "Manuel José Arce", directly trained by northamerican military in Puerto Castilla, Honduras.

Those changes within the army show Duarte's real incapacity to fulfil his promises to prosecute those responsible of the death squads. Carranza, for example, will departure to Bonn as the military attache at the Salvadoran Embassy; in the meantime, Morán will become a scholarship holder of the High Command.

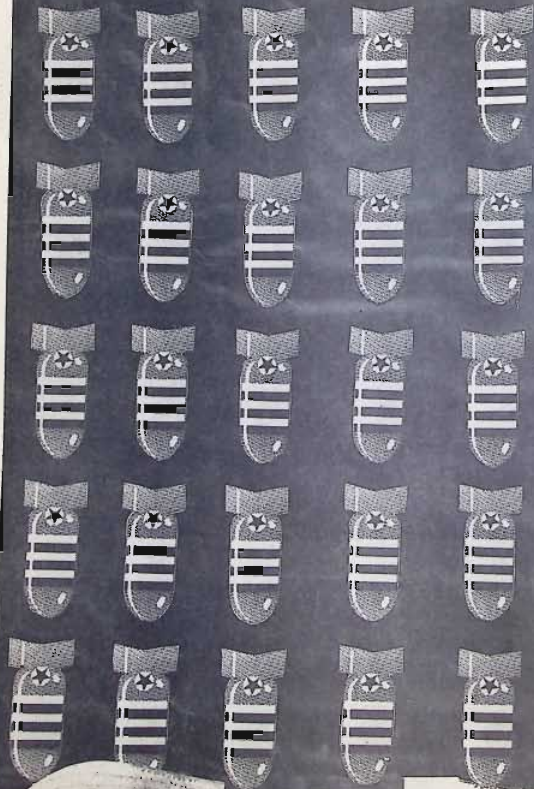
The removals reiterate that the U.S. Government is not promoting a depuration within the army, but only a simple substitution of discredited officers by others less - known and more skilled, in order to enhance the future government's image, as well as neutralize oppositon in Congress or the american people to military assistance to El Salvador.

MILITARY REMONDS

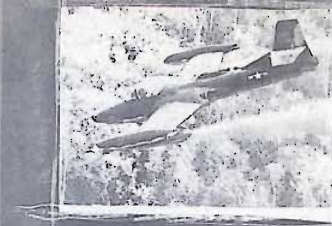
The Neccessary Appearances



The Salvadoran Army salutes with a fascist style.

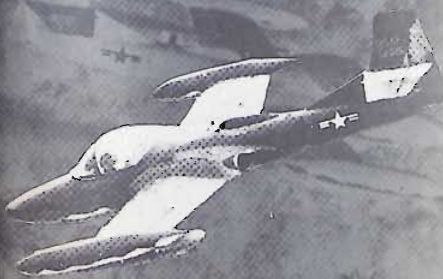


BY AIR MAIL



1984

USA



EL SALVADOR
ANOTHER
UN AUTRE **VIET NAM**
OTRO

THE IMPERIALIST MACHINERY



Fears of a massive and direct U.S. intervention in Central America were confirmed once again with the May 9th declarations of President Ronald Reagan. Using the language of a war-monger which excludes all possibilities of a peaceful solution, Reagan demanded a deeper U.S. intervention in order to destroy what he termed "a reign of communist terror in the area".

The United States Government, within the context of its Central America war plans, has constructed a multi-million dollar military infrastructure in Honduras capable of supporting a huge quantity of troops and equipment in order to carry out a prolonged armed intervention in the region. Under the guise of "routine" military exercises, the Imperialists have held a series of practice runs for future large-scale military actions in the area.

The so-called "joint military maneuvers" "GRANADERO", whose second and most dangerous phase began on May 23, are typical offensive exercises. These activities will include the participation of 3,500 U.S. Marines, as well as 3,000 Honduran and Salvadorean troops. Lieutenant-Colonel Grant Fredricks, head of the military unit which will lead the exercises, pointed out recently that the dispatching of troops will be practice for "entering into a country with which we are not familiar, and learning how to operate there".

Evidently, the U.S. official was referring to El Salvador and Nicaragua: just a few miles from the borders of these two countries, U.S. military engineers constructed huge landing strips as part of the first phase of Granadero. One strip was built in Cucuyagua in western Honduras near the Salvadorean border, and another in Jamastran, 125 kilometers east of the Honduran capital of Tegucigalpa and just 20 kilometers north of the Nicaraguan border.

The militarization of Costa Rica is now being added to the well known process which has been going on in Honduras for some time now. On May 4, thirteen patrol boats and 30 military transport vehicles were unloaded in the Costa Rica port of Limon as the first delivery of a package which includes a total of 80 vehicles and 25 patrol boats. In addition, Costa Rica will receive four thousand M-16 machine guns, grenade-launchers, mortars, two helicopters, and anti-air weaponry as part of a new military program totalling 7.6 million dollars worth of equipment to be delivered by 1985.

The militarization of Costa Rica falls within Washington's efforts to accelerate the consolidation of its military apparatus in Central America. The expansive network is under the overall direction of General Paul Gorman, head of the Panama-based Southern Command, who was in San José on May 7 to meet with the coordinator of the Costa Rican Security Council.

Meanwhile, on May 18, a ship carrying new military supplies docked at a Honduran port at the same time as General Charles Gabriel, head of the US Air Force Chief of Staff and a veteran of the Korean and Vietnam wars, was arriving in the capital of Tegucigalpa.

Within the broader plans for the U.S. construction of military infrastructure in Central America, Honduras continues to play the principal role. The U.S. Defense Department, for example, has solicited 8.7 million dollars for a series of military construction projects in Honduras which would begin in October. It's not just by chance that among these plans the Pentagon is contemplating the construction of a munitions depot in Palmerola to "reduce the initial requirements for air lifting heavy munitions in case the U.S. is forced to send tactical aircraft to Honduras in support of a decision to provide military assistance in accordance with the Rio Treaty", in the words of a recently leaked Pentagon document. As part of the same plans, Washington currently has military maneuvers programmed to run through 1988, which would allow the U.S. to maintain its troop contingents in Honduras, as well as the ongoing flow of logistical equipment under cover of supposed shipments of used or experimental equipment.

With this acceleration of its war plans, the U.S. Government is exceeding the limitations imposed by Congress and by the law. The Honduran and Salvadorean governments, as well as the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries, have received such huge quantities of illegal assistance that it is no longer even a secret in Washington. No one knows the exact magnitude of such shipments, but there are enough facts which have surfaced so that we can begin to see the picture. Some Congressmen discovered a White House plan, for example, which called for the shipping of fourteen helicopters to El Salvador through the CIA. Using similar methods, the Reagan Administration has delivered "piraña" speedboats to the Salvadorean Navy, and airplanes to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

But in fact, the U.S. Government has already passed the phase of simple preparation of its military apparatus, entering into one of provocations. In recent days military incidents have been registered on the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border, while simultaneously diplomatic problems developed between Nicaragua and Honduras following the downing of a Honduran Air Force helicopter which had penetrated Nicaraguan territory. The Imperialist presence in both cases is impossible to hide: the first occurred just one day after a massive protest march in San José demanding that the government respect its own neutrality statute, and in the second, Honduras was forced to assume an aggressive and provocative diplomatic position with the aim of aggravating tensions between the two countries.

Imperialism's military actions and movements in the region suggest that an increase in the levels of direct U.S. participation in Central America is just around the corner. Reagan's latest speech ratifies that the decision has already been taken: the apparatus and infrastructure for the aggression are in place and ready, and the tactical operations plans prepared - all that's missing is the order to attack.

THIS ENTIRE SHOW OF LIES WHICH REAGAN PRESENTED WILL COME TO ITS LOGICAL CONCLUSION: THE SOLICITING OF MORE DOLLARS TO CONTINUE SUSTAINING A GOVERNMENT WHICH, SINCE A LONG WAY BACK, HAS BEEN REPUTATED BY ITS OWN PEOPLE.

Once again, the President of the United States spoke to the Congress and the public of his country to try and justify the continuation of his counterrevolutionary program in Central America, and to drum up more support for a deeper intervention by his government in the internal affairs of El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Without a doubt, the victories of the FMLN and the defeats of the Somocista mercenary bands have constituted hard blows to the Imperialist's political plans for the region, thereby increasing their irrationality. Under the illusion that upstepped involvement could turn back the revolutionary process, Ronald Reagan seeks - by way of ideological and moral blackmail - to diminish or eliminate altogether the internal opposition in order to deepen his presence in El Salvador and the region with more dollars, more weapons, and more men. The end result will be to drag the U.S. into another Vietnam in Central America.

THE LIES

As a means towards achieving his objectives, during his speech of May 9, Reagan returned once again to his primitive anticommunism falsifying historical facts in order to accommodate reality to his narrow scheme of the East-West confrontation, by virtue of which the insurgencies of the Central American peoples grow out of "an audacious attempt by the Soviet Union, Cuba and Nicaragua to install communism by force", in the region.

The clearest refutation of this ridiculous argument lies in the fact that, after for years of intensified war in El Salvador, there are hardly any governments, international organizations, or renowned politicians who are willing to risk their credibility subscribing such a thesis. Only imperialists and fascists can deny that the historical conditions of socioeconomic injustice, and the political domination by oligarchs and corrupt military officers constitute the real base of social unrest which is today being played out in the form of open armed struggle pitting the majority of the salvadorean people against an anti-popular army whose defeat has only been avoided by means of the massive amounts of aid that is given by the United States.

In anticipation of possible critics and to back up his petition for more aid, Reagan insisted in dragging out another lie: the flow of arms from Cuba and Nicaragua continues to bolster the salvadorean rebels making it difficult for the government's army to bring the insurgency under control.

Such a statement must be questioned on two points: first, throughout all the time that the administration has been throwing this argument around, it has been unable to provide even a single shred of proof to back up its claims. Second, how is it possible that this flow, which the president asserts is continuing to this day, has not been detected yet by the sophisticated system of espionage which the U.S. has installed in Central America (radars, constant patrols along the borders, naval surveillance, etc.)?

The present northamerican policy towards El Salvador and Central America, fundamentally a policy of aggression, was justified by president Reagan by brandishing the hegemonic conceptions and traditional geopolitics of imperialism, according to which the U.S. Government "has the legitimate right to combat subversion" in any country which arbitrarily falls within the sphere of its "vital interests". For Reagan, the genocide committed by the Salvadorean Army - under the watchful eyes and guidance of U.S. advisors - against the defenseless civilian population in Cabañas, Chalatenango, Morazán, etc., "is not only in line with the strategic interests of the U.S., " but it is also "morally correct".

With the intention of pressuring Congress and striking fear into his fellow citizens, Reagan described an

apocalyptic panorama as what would supposedly happen in Central America in the case of a victory by the popular forces.

Referring once again to the fact that "San Salvador is closer to Houston than Houston is to Washington," he asserted that there would be "hundreds of thousands of refugees trying to enter the United States fleeing from communist oppression" with which, according to him, "there would be chaos and anarchy on our borders".

The falsity and absolute lack of logic to such "reasoning" is evident: it has been precisely because of the scorched earth policy, employed first by the U.S. in Vietnam and used by them today in El Salvador, that hundreds of thousands of Salvadoreans have fled their country, unable to farm in the countryside or to work in the cities, permanently under the watchful eyes of the genocidal army which, under the slightest suspicion, assassinates them for looking "subversive". On the other hand, it is only in the zones under FMLN control where the campesinos have found peaceful conditions under which to work and produce, a process which is only interrupted when the "made in USA" airplanes arrive to indiscriminately bomb the area, including defenseless elderly, women, and children.

OF REAGAN



In another part of his speech, Reagan cynically asserted that in El Salvador, the U.S. is supporting a "democratic center" and that the "violent extreme-right doesn't form part of the government".

Just a few facts, taken from the U.S. press itself, are enough to reveal the moral quality of the man who is today President of the United States: For nearly two years, the President of El Salvador, Constituent Assembly was head of the "death squads", the Ministries of Agriculture and Economy are in the hands of members of the fascist ARENA party, and the Director of the National Police is simultaneously chief of the "Secret Anti-communist Army", one of the principal "death squads". Who could believe in the centrist character of a government which is responsible for over 50,000 deaths and which has not been able to dismantle the "death squads", despite the fact that they know perfectly well who is in charge? Even several U.S. Congressmen know who they are.

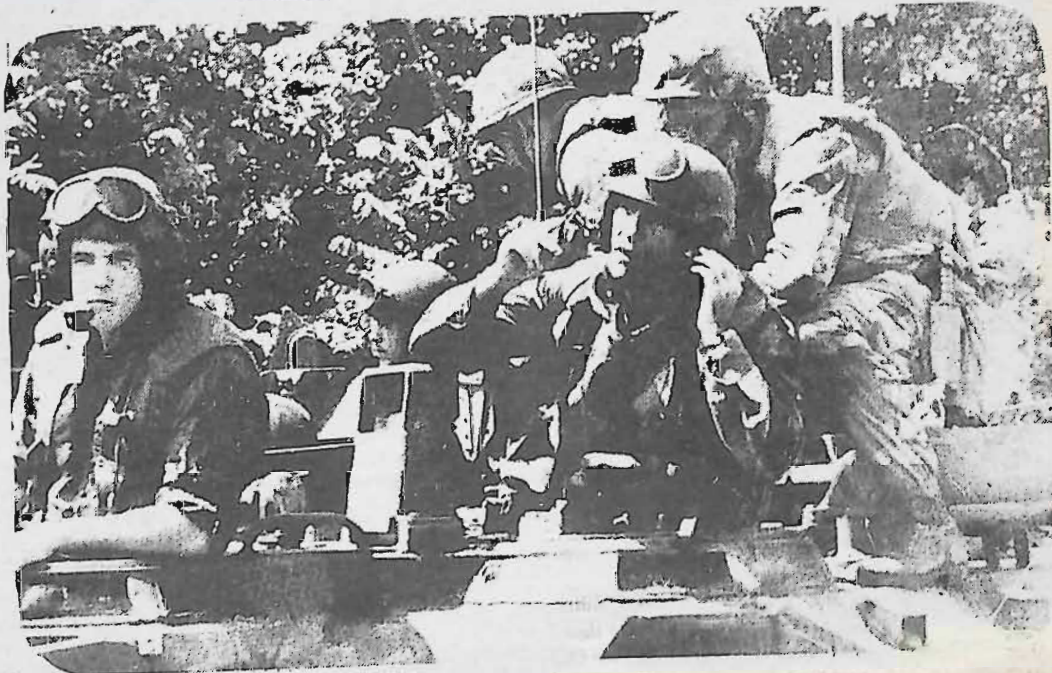
This entire show of lies which Reagan presented will come to its logical conclusion: the soliciting of more dollars to continue sustaining a government which, since a long way back, has been repudiated by its own people. Reagan asked, almost imploring, that he be given all the aid which has been solicited for fiscal year 1984, as well as all the funds recommended by the Kissinger Commission, which in reality will not bring "peace and economic progress" as the Commission brazenly asserts, but rather more destruction and death to the Salvadorean people.

Nonetheless, one fact is irrefutable. Not with more economic aid, nor with more arms, nor with more men will they be able to change the situation in our country, a situation which is rapidly changing in favor of the revolutionary and democratic forces. The final destination of this aid will be the same as always: the pockets of the oligarchs and the military. The end result will also be the same: more failures, more defeats, and an army that is politically and morally bankrupt.

GRANADIER I:

—MANEUVERS OR PRACTICE FOR INVASION—

- Duration:** First phase: April 10. through May 23
Second phase: May 23 through June 30
- Number of soldiers:** United States: 2,700 soldiers including the seventh group of special forces from Fort Howard. Plus 3,500 currently based in Honduras.
El Salvador: 1,340 from the counterinsurgency battalion ATONAL and paratroopers.
Honduras: 1,800 infantry, artillery and airborne soldiers.
- Infrastructure:** Airstrips in Jamastran and Cucuyagua, near the Nicaragua and Salvadoran borders.
Installation of modern equipment for communication and detection.
Military bases in San Lorenzo and Palmerola.
- Theater of operation:** In the outskirts of the airports in Cucuyagua, located in western Honduras, and Jamastran in the east.
- Equipment:** Combat planes O-2 and O-A37; wide-body transport planes Galaxy C-5, Hercules C-130 and C-141; 40 CH-47 helicopters, 27 Huey helicopters, and 200 military trucks.
- Development:** On May 28 the three armies will be deployed toward the Cucuyagua airport, bordering El Salvador, in a counterinsurgency action. Beginning June 4, operational exercises for airborne tactical units, with artillery and air support, will start. The second week in June: combined training exercises, airborne and air assault, in the area surrounding the Jamastran airport, bordering Nicaragua.
- Type of forces:** Troops specialized in counterinsurgency fighting and airtransport deployment, advised by U.S. officers.
- Commanders:** General Walter López, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, and U.S. General John C. Scheidt.
General Charles Gabriel, chief of the U.S. Armed Forces, will coordinate the maneuvers in the theater of operations, in accordance with arrangements made by the Pentagon.
- Objectives:** "Enter in order to operate in a unfamiliar country," says Lt. Colonel Grant Fredicks of the U.S. Army.
Increase the knowledge of the three armies' officers in order to conduct and coordinate multinational operations against FMLN-controlled zones in El Salvador and against the Nicaraguan people.
Construction of infrastructure for later phases of intervention.
Covert delivery of supplies to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries and Salvadoran Army.



JUBILANT POEM

ROQUE DALTON

Homage to a poem by André Breton

In my country, made for testing catapults and snares,
lives that chance of the woman I love.

Ah how my woman springs forth from the timid morning,
wounded in her infancy by the thoughtless sea
by the loquacious and arrogant sea that does not depose hope
in the face of certain chaotic virginities.

Ah how my woman surges, preserving in a small bag
the heart and one vertebra of her dying parents
ah how my woman serves, warrior and spy,
covered with moist snakes
which soothe huge dusty beasts
ah how my woman compromises, she who lives without advising me
that bread is earned with the shyness of people
directress of great flames, slave
of feeble masters who flee desperate at
knowing the pregnancy of my mother.

My woman is the most glorious rhetoric of this country
where Balzac or Copernicus will never die
*nor will the strangled communists show their disorder
in display windows during the burning of the Reichstag*
my love is the conversation of fish beneath the moon
the fervor of one who painted spots on the leopard
the flavors of bread armed with proclamations
the prohibition of a new law against twilight.

Her eyes flooded with power
stimulate the weeping of the twelve best candelabras in the world
for between stony waves between orchestrations
of winding stairs painfully constructed
she has put to rest the foam of her pain.

Her beautiful and brutal blood is bound only by falcons
by certain cracks in the sound of red dice
and by the pistils of white lily piercing the musical score of the blind.

Her infirmities are canvases of young French painters
positioned in the decadence of myrtle
in the alleluias of the cabala
or in the final tenderness of the assassinated near a river of chalk.
The strands of her hair are firm golden dancers burning themselves
fundamental threads of midday abducted by the hurricane
suprised conflagrations
cut short by modesty in memory's depths.

Her body is everything.

My woman is named Ximena or celestial sensuality
or simply muchacha
and I met her five minutes, ago.



MAY

1975-1984