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16 December 1982

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2623

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BRIEFS

BRASPETRO DRILLING IN NICARAGUA--Brasilia--Emilio Rappaccioli, director of the Nicaraguan Energy Institute, announced yesterday following a meeting with Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals that a risk contract should be signed in January 1983 permitting BRASPETRO [PETROBRAS International, Inc], a subsidiary of PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation], to prospect for oil in his country. He said other agreements should be signed with the Brazilian Government at that time for the transfer of Brazilian technology in automotive alcohol production, biomass and small hydro-electric plants. Rappaccioli explained that the signing of the risk contract depends only on the Brazilian company's obtaining one or two partners. According to the official, they should be the state oil companies of Venezuela (PETROVEM) and Mexico (PEMEX). All the petroleum consumed in Nicaragua (an average 5 million barrels a year) is imported from these two countries. Rappaccioli reported that the accords to be signed with the Brazilian Government were approved by OLADE (Latin American Energy Organization) at its most recent meeting, held last week in Montevideo. At that time Minister Cals concluded negotiations with the Mexican and Venezuelan ministers of energy. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Nov 82 p 26] 6362

CSO: 3342/37

TANA. REPUDIATES REAGAN'S VISIT TO AREA

PA011417 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] The anti-imperialist tribunal of our America [TANA] has once again repudiated Reagan's presence in Latin America, while the 24 chapters of this organization are stepping up their campaigns in solidarity with the Sandinist revolution to defend our national sovereignty. In this regard, TANA Executive Secretary Companero Freddy Balzan said the following in an exclusive interview for this newscast:

[Begin Balzan recording] As of today, TANA will launch an international campaign involving all 24 chapters of this organization--here in Central America, in the Caribbean and in South America--to intensify the campaign of solidarity with the Sandinist people's revolution, to defend its national sovereignty and to demand respect for the Salvadoran and Guatemalan peoples' self-determination and right to choose the kind of government they want.

At this point, the U.S. Government is trying to convince the peoples of the countries that he is visiting--Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Honduras--that the struggle that is currently being waged by all of the peoples of our America is not the result of social injustice, starvation, poverty, oppression and exploitation by imperialism itself, but rather is derived from foreign causes. More specifically, the U.S. Government attributes this struggle to international communism. With this lie, the various U.S. Governments have been manipulating and deceiving all of our countries, which are now becoming aware of the truth, especially following the treason committed during the Malvinas War, when the U.S. Government allied itself with the English invader in order to hinder the Argentine people's struggle for their sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

U.S. imperialism is also responsible for the crimes and genocide committed in Lebanon, where it was the accomplice of the Zionists in Israel. Now the U.S. imperialists want to attack and invade Nicaragua, a nation that has repeatedly shown that it loves peace. [End recording]

CSO: 3248/328

PARAGUAYAN TV CHANNEL INTERVIEWS ARGENTINE PRESIDENT

PY270248 Asuncion Television Cerro Cora in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Exclusive interview granted by Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone to an unidentified journalist of television channel 8 of President Stroessner City conducted in Puerto Esperanza, Argentine Province of Misiones; time not given--recorded]

[Text] [Journalist] Thanks to the kindness of his excellency, Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone, we are riding together with the presidential delegation which today officially dedicated a modern industrial plant in Puerto Esperanza, Argentina. This Paraguayan television channel has approached President Bignone to find out his opinion of Paraguayan-Argentine relations. Good afternoon, Mr President.

[Bignone] Good afternoon to you sir. First of all I would like to thank you for your kindness in providing me with the means, that is the Paraguayan television, to convey my thoughts and my greetings to both government and people of Paraguay.

You had asked me about my opinion of the relations with the fraternal Paraguayan nation. On the present occasion we are in Misiones Province, with only a river separating us from Paraguay, and it is obvious that the relations with Paraguay can be very easily described: They are what they ought to be, excellent. The truth is that between Paraguay and Argentina, between the objectives, be they political, economic or social, there are no problems whatsoever capable of casting a shadow on the relations in the future.

I feel this way, I see it this way, and since we are talking about bilateral relations, you must know that we are intensely involved in a common challenge with Paraguay, that is, the Yacyreta Dam. Both Paraguayans and Argentines hope to meet this challenge and come out victorious for the good of the progress of both nations.

Once again I would like to thank you and convey my greetings to the government and people of Paraguay.

[Question] Your excellency, excuse me, but I would like to put one more question on the binational project: Yacyreta. What are the next steps your nation plans to take to carry out this project in which the Paraguayan Government is also greatly interested?

[Answer] Being a joint enterprise, all steps must be taken jointly. Therefore, the next steps that we must take are the ones that will bring us closer to the awarding of tenders, because as you know, all negotiations related to this awarding are at a highly advanced and satisfactory stage. Thus, I have the hope--like the place we are right now, Puerto Esperanza [Port Hope]--that the next important, very important step will be the awarding of tenders.

[Question] As to the Pilcomayo River, could you tell us something about it, Mr President?

[Answer] As to the Pilcomayo River, Argentina has done, is doing and will do everything necessary to prevent the issue from being an obstacle, but rather we will turn it into another bond between us and the Paraguayan people.

[Journalist] Thank you very much Mr President for your kindness and the humble [as heard] manner in which you have agreed to speak for the first time to Paraguayan television. We wish you success in the performance of your duties.

[Bignone] Thank you.

CSO: 3348/119

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO INAUGURATES RIVER PLATE MEETING

PY080233 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Dec 82 p 7

["Text" of speech made by President Joao Figueiredo at opening of the 13th meeting of foreign ministers of the river plate basin in Brasilia on 6 December]

[Text] Before anything I would like to convey to all of you Brazil's satisfaction in receiving such illustrious representatives of nations to which it devotes a fraternal and deep friendship. I welcome all members of the delegations attending this meeting and wish you a happy stay in our country.

Once again Brasilia has the honor of hosting the meeting of foreign ministers of the river plate basin. Brasilia was built with a daring architecture as a sign of confidence in the future and Brazil has the same confidence in the future of the river plate region and in the cooperation between countries which comprise it.

It was with this same spirit that during the extraordinary meeting in April 1969 our foreign ministers signed, right here in Itamaraty Palace, the River Plate Basin Treaty, the most important document containing the guidelines of this regional organization.

The meeting we inaugurate today is also enhanced by the fact that it is held 15 years after the foreign ministers of the five member countries met for the first time in Buenos Aires, thus initiating an advantageous process of cooperation.

That historical initiative was based on the ever-increasing conviction throughout the years that the region's ample resources should be fully exploited. Our countries belong to the great family of Latin American nations.

We are not only united by territorial contiguity, but by other important factors such as human experience and the traditions of which we are proud, by very similar cultural features and many mutual interests and common aspirations. Fully integrated in Latin American fraternity, we all wish to contribute to Latin America's progress and strengthening with the development of the river plate region's resources.

Large and modern cities are situated in the river plate area and although the problem of growth and economic imbalance must be solved in sole of these cities, at the same time the cities represent a wealth of experiences, which allow us a better evaluation of our reality and our future actions.

The positive factors for our countries are not only focused in urban development. Natural resources in the agriculture, livestock, mining and energy fields are also important. We are quite aware that the immediate implementation of measures aimed at speeding up the region's development, more than an option represent a commitment to the future generations.

However, these prospects will continue to be limited if transport and communications systems are not implemented in compliance with an adequate scale of priorities. Although important undertakings already exist or are about to become effective in this regard, there is still a lot to be done before we achieve effective integration.

However, the real scope of our potential, in addition to the material aspects, is conditioned by the development of the human potential in our countries. Each life, which can be continually perfected, up to a certain point is a continuous process of learning and education. Therefore, it is our duty to continue improving our human resources.

It is within this objective that the high purposes established in the River Plate Basin Treaty--whose Article 1 refers to the parties joining efforts "with the purpose of preserving the harmonious development and physical integration of the river plate basin and its areas of direct and significant influence"--maintain their validity.

This multinational commitment was wisely undertaken with a large margin of flexibility. In addition to referring to the reciprocal rights and duties it is based on the concept of the main responsibilities which each country has regarding its own development, respecting the particular characteristics and desires of the nations.

The wide scope of the treaty, which can be applied to a great variety of initiatives and projects meets the desires for development and integration of the peoples of the area. Conforming to the desire of our countries, this agreement has greatly contributed to general progress.

The efficiency of the river plate basin system is conditioned by the establishment of priority goals and the centralization of efforts to achieve these goals. Our governments' concern in this regard guarantees that this process will be carried out within realistic guidelines capable of yielding lasting results.

There is a large variety of projects which we have carried out with no regard for high public visibility but rather with doing solid and competent work through joint efforts using the technical resources at our disposal.

The River Plate Basin Development Fund is an important tool of this development. Although for the time being it has modest capital, it has achieved an increasing importance in the international sphere and has increased its range of action. The fund's activities represent an indispensable financial backing for the drawing up and implementation of several projects in this area.

Undertakings such as the Salto Grande and the Itaipu Binational Project represent important progress for the region. Despite the difficulties we meet in the international sphere the fulfillment of such undertakings convince us of the right path we have taken to pursue the objective for the economic and social development of our countries.

I am certain that the work all the delegations will start here today will be successful. Brazil will participate with a constructive spirit and with the spirit of cooperation that prevails in the relations with the countries to which it is linked by outstanding points of affinity and common aspirations.

In thanking everyone for your presence here in Brasília I declare the 13th meeting of foreign ministers of the river plate basin open.

CSO: 3342/43

CARIBBEAN PAPERS IN HUMAN RIGHTS APPEAL TO CARICOM LEADERS

Letter on Guyana

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 15 Nov 82 p 18

[Advertisement: "An Open Letter to the Caricom Heads of Government. Our Rights Are Threatened"]

[Text] GUYANA: Monday, November 15, 1982

We, the five undersigned newspaper publishers of the Caribbean, reaffirm our commitment to the basic, internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms particularly in the Caribbean region. These include the right of our people freely to elect their governments and for press freedom to exist in all our fellow states.

We recall that on July 14, 1982, Prime Minister "Tom" Adams of Barbados announced his intention to introduce an amendment to the preamble of the Caricom Treaty with regard to human rights and democratic principles. Mr. Adams reminded us that unless those of us in the Caribbean who are committed to democracy and human rights, speak up now, there may come a time when it is too late.

We also recall Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga's statement that a people's right to select its own government through democratic means underpinned and made possible all other fundamental rights and freedoms.

We wish to share with the Caricom Heads of Government our grave concern

over the alarming abuses of human rights which are taking place particularly in two Caricom member states, GUYANA and GRENADA.

The Governments of these countries have singled themselves out for international attention because of the systematic and sometimes brutal harassment, detention and imprisonment of citizens expressing views which run counter to official government policy. Both have made a mockery of democratic principles by which they profess to abide. Finally, both governments have launched blatant attacks on independent media houses.

There can be no real freedom without a free press.

We urge the Caricom Heads of Government Conference to consider the problems in these two countries and to take appropriate action which will help to ease the heavy burden now borne by the Guyanese and Grenadian people and so by our region as a whole.

As the economic, social and political environment of Guyana has worsened, the government of President Forbes Burnham has increasingly responded with mea-

asures to limit the rights and freedoms of the Guyanese people.

The death of leading citizens under suspicious circumstances are not adequately investigated despite domestic and international calls to do so. Individuals associated with opposition political groups have frequently been detained without charges for short periods of time. The independence of the judiciary has been eroded. Searches of homes are conducted in violation of constitutional guarantees. Freedom of assembly for groups not aligned to the Government is severely limited. The activities of opposition political parties are restricted. Certain Guyanese who oppose Government policies have been forbidden to travel and others able to travel have been subjected to unexplained searches. Participation in opposition political groups has led on occasion to government reprisal including dismissal from employment, interruption of supplies to businessmen, attacks in the official press, police harassment, transfers and denial of earned promotions or benefits. Labour unions not under direct government control have often found their activities restricted.

The 1980 elections were widely viewed as fraudulent. An international team led by Lord Avebury which observed those elections reported "Considerable evidence that voters in many instances had been intimidated and physically prevented from voting for opposition parties" and that "large numbers of eligible voters were denied their right to vote."

The Guyanese Government has completely stifled what was once a vibrant, independent free press. At the same time, it has strengthened editorial control over government-owned media. Import licences for newsprint have repeatedly been denied in the name of saving foreign exchange, but the size of the government's own paper, the "Sunday Chronicle" does not reflect the same shortage.

The opposition party the "Mirror" and the independent "Catholic Standard" have been forced to rely exclusively on the government for scarce supplies of newsprint and pay high prices for newspaper "ends". The "Catholic Standard" (a publication of the Roman Catholic Church), has been prohibited from receiving four separate gifts of newsprint from abroad. Officials in the government have harassed these papers, filing amongst others, six separate libel suits against the "Catholic Standard" or members of its staff. Officials in the government have levelled personal attacks on the editor of the "Catholic Standard," Father Andrew Morrison, S.J. In a particularly gruesome incident, a photographer from the newspaper was attacked and killed at a public rally in 1979 by a man subsequently sentenced to eight years imprisonment.

Calls from the Caribbean Publishing and Broadcasting Association for the re-establishment of a free press have gone unheeded.

The absence of any effective institutional means for protecting basic human rights, freedom of expression and the freedom to determine government in Guyana is unconscionable.

The human rights situation in Guyana, along with that in Grenada, is a burden to the people in those countries which the rest of the English-speaking Caribbean must help share.

We call on the Caricom Heads of State to demand from President Burnham an accounting for the alarming and deteriorating state of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guyana.

The Trinidad Express Newspaper Ltd.

The Trinidad Publishing Co., Ltd.

The Advocate Co., Ltd.

The Nation Publishing Co., Ltd.

The Gleaner Co., Ltd.

Letter on Grenada

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 16 Nov 82 p 16

[Advertisement: "An Open Letter to the Caricom Heads of Government. Our Rights Are Threatened"]

[Text] GRENADA: Tuesday, November 16, 1982

We, the five undersigned newspaper publishers of the Caribbean, reaffirm our commitment to the basic, internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms particularly in the Caribbean region. These include the right of our people freely to elect their governments and for press freedom to exist in all our fellow states.

We recall that on July 14, 1982, Prime Minister "Tom" Adams of Barbados announced his intention to introduce an amendment to the preamble of the Caricom Treaty with regard to human rights and democratic principles. Mr. Adams reminded us that unless those of us in the Caribbean who are committed to democracy and human rights, speak up now, there may come a time when it is too late.

We also recall Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga's statement that a people's right to select its own government through democratic means underpinned and made possible all other fundamental rights and freedoms.

We wish to share with the Caricom Heads of Government our grave concern over the alarming abuses of human rights which are taking place particularly in two Caricom member states, GUYANA and GRENADA.

The Governments of these countries have singled themselves out for international attention because of the systematic and sometimes brutal harassment, detention and imprisonment of citizens expressing views which run counter to official government policy. Both have made a mockery of democratic principles

by which they profess to abide. Finally, both governments have launched blatant attacks on independent media houses.

There can be no real freedom without a free press.

We urge the Caricom Heads of Government Conference to consider the problems in these two countries and to take appropriate action which will help to ease the heavy burden now borne by the Guyanese and Grenadian people and so by our region as a whole.

Since seizing power in a coup in 1979, the Revolutionary Government of Grenada has failed to honour its promise to hold free elections, it has forcibly closed independent media, and has detained, largely without charge, a number of its political opponents and citizens.

All forms of political and media expression in Grenada which are not aligned to the government have been effectively stifled.

Individuals opposing the government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop have routinely been harassed, subjected to search without warrant, and on occasion prevented from travelling. Union leaders not aligned to the government have been harassed and strikes have been effectively prohibited. Over 100 opponents of the regime have been detained for periods of up to three years without charge. Some of these prisoners have allegedly been abused physically and have not been granted routine privileges available to convicted criminals in other nations.

Over one hundred of our fellow Caribbean citizens today remain behind bars including MR. LESLIE PIERRE,

Editor of the "Grenadian Voice" newspaper and Island Scout Commissioner of the Boys Scouts; MR. LLOYD NOEL, Barrister and until June, 1980 Acting Attorney-General and Minister of Legal Affairs in Prime Minister's Government who was associated with the publication of the "Grenadian Voice" newspaper; MR. TILLMAN THOMAS, Barrister who was associated with the publication of the "Grenadian Voice" newspaper; and MR. JEROME ROMAIN, Manager of Radio Grenada prior to the Revolution.

The Government has completely eliminated any free independent Grenadian media. Three separate newspapers which were not directly aligned to Prime Minister Bishop's government were forcibly closed; furthermore, the government banned any future newspaper publications.

The absence of any effective institutional means for protecting basic human rights, freedom of expression, and the freedom to determine government in Grenada is unconscionable.

The human rights situation in Grenada, along with that in Guyana is a tragic embarrassment and a burden to the citizens of those countries which the rest of the English-speaking Caribbean must help share.

We call on the Caricom Heads of State to demand from the self-proclaimed Prime Minister Bishop an accounting for the alarming state of human rights in Grenada.

The Nation Publishing Co., Ltd.

The Advocate Co., Ltd.

The Trinidad Publishing Co., Ltd.

The Trinidad Express Newspaper Ltd.

The Gleaner Co., Ltd.

[Note: The above full-page, boxed advertisement carries this line at the end: "These are the names of some of the detainees". The ad is ringed on all sides by the names of the following individuals, in bold-face type, reading clockwise from the upper lefthand corner:

Raymond DeSousa, Noble Phillip, Roland Joseph, Herbert John, Evan Bhola, Leon Caliste, Francis Williams, Godfrey Williams, Lawrence Simon, Ronald Lewis, Ken Bain, Benedict George, Kiplyn Francis, Peter Boyke, Leroy Maxulin, Crafton Chilton, Billen Mitchell, Raymond Steele, Fitzroy Parayag, Selwyn Fleming, Donville Neckles, Barry Joseph, Mickey James, Harold Lewis, Dave Greenidge, Adrian Alexis, Samuel Bonapart, Kenny Chilton, Charles Fleming, Joseph Peter, Kelly Rod, Alroy Bellengie, C. Logie, Matthew Fleming, Stephen Lewis, Worrel Nedd, Raymond Alexis, Peter Royce, Isaiah Henry, Bernard Patrick, Michael Andrew, Raphael Gilbert, Edwin Roberts, Fabian Telesford, Clarence Bernard, Irie Calliste, Ethelbert John, Claude Simon, Neville Stanislaus, Eddie Pancho, Aouttie Charles, Leroy Joseph, Cletos Alexis, Edwin Jeldiu, Ronald McSween, Glenn Biggs, Raphael Boyce, Martin Berrot, Emral Gittens, Adrian Roberts, Winston Simon, Ernest Pascall, Winston Prowl, Terrance Bernard, Helen Pascall, Stanley Roberts, Tillman Thomas, Leslie Pierre, Lloyd Noel, Benedict Henry, Heslyn (or Sydney) Bartholomew, Emmanuel Toussaint, Raphael Roberts, Vaughn Noel, Maurice Patterson, Ronald Nyack, Rodney Nelson, Vincent (or Wilson) Reuben, Dennis Charles, Rodney Garraway, Kade Layne, Antony Buckmire, Reginald Phillip, Jerome Romain, Matthew Antoine, Wayne Lett,

James Bowen, Twistleton Paterson, James Modeste, Stephen Cuffie, John Thomas, Winston Whyte, James Antoine, Hayes James, Antonio (or Clement) Langdon, Lester DeSousa, Steadman Patrick, Dalton Pope, Donnally Patrick, Terrence Jones, Dennis Rush, Clinty Samuel, Osbert James, Oliver Raeburn, Tannil Clarke, Kingston Baptiste, Francis Jones, Norman DeSousa

CSO: 3298/144

CONGRESS LEADER RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TOUR

PA292032 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The vice president of congress, Carlos Orbin Montoya, returned from Europe after participating in two important forums on Honduras and its geopolitical position. The government has repeatedly complained about the international campaign against Honduras conducted abroad by international organizations and governments which try to depict us as invaders, aggressors and make other charges typical of such organizations and governments.

The two forums were held in Spain and in the FRG; the Spanish forum was televised. Both served to improve our image abroad.

Deputy Montoya gave the following interview to our reporter (Abel Fernandez):

[Begin recording] [Question] Congress Vice President Carlos Orbin Montoya returned a few hours ago from an important trip to Europe, a particularly important trip at a time when Honduras is waging a titanic battle abroad to combat the campaign of misinformation against this country.

For the first time in Spain, some 17 million viewers learned the official Honduran viewpoint concerning the repeated harmful charges against our country. Deputy Montoya, could you give some details of your mission abroad in order to better inform our viewers?

[Answer] Spanish television prepared a special program on Central America and invited the information ministers of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, deputy foreign minister of El Salvador, a representative of the U.S. State Department and several Spanish reporters of various orientations, such as socialist, communist and independent. The program discussed the Central American conflict for 6 hours. We expressed our firm determination to maintain our neutrality and to respect the principles of nonintervention and self-determination as well as pluralistic democracy.

Despite the fact that there is a misinformation campaign against Honduras, as illustrated by the comments in the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK and in other international publications, we proceeded with a point-by-point discussion until we made it quite clear that the guerrilla movements of the area have a plan to destabilize Honduras while Honduras is the victim of acts of kidnapping and violence. We again stressed that Honduras will not consent to be instrument

of an aggression against any neighboring country, much less offer our territory for such purposes.

[Question] Your experience must have been bitter upon learning the degree to which Honduras is discredited in Europe by campaigns on the part of international individuals or political groups interested in harming our image, and also due to Honduras' incapacity to counter this misinformation campaign. Do you have any recommendations to the government of President Suazo in this respect?

[Answer] I have prepared a memo for President Suazo and for the president of congress concerning Honduras' position of disadvantage in Europe, because there is a campaign on behalf of the Nicaraguan revolution that distorts the Honduran reality and intends to confuse European public opinion in order to explain their actions in Nicaragua or justify the state of siege in that country.

It is not surprising, for example, that Europeans don't know that Honduras has a democratic government elected by the people. They don't know that four political parties participated in the election in addition to an independent candidate and that Honduras enjoys freedom of information. It is therefore our responsibility to properly equip our embassies so that they may correctly inform the Europeans on our situation, thus promoting our image abroad.

[End recording]

CSO: 3248/330

ECUADOR SEEKS AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA ON COMMERCE

Quito EL COMMERCIO in Spanish 4 Nov 82 p A-2

/Text/ Ecuador has resumed negotiations to resolve its trade dispute with Venezuela regarding certain products, said Orlando Alcivar, minister of industries, commerce and integration.

According to this official, there have been "countless" negotiations with the government of that country, by diplomatic or direct channels, aimed at studying and finding solutions to the problems of trade relating to particle board and plywood, canned fish and marine products and processed cocoa.

On the subject of woods, he pointed out, we have reached the beginning of an agreement which should materialize any day now if the Venezuelan authorities stick to their offer. Based on this agreement, Ecuador will observe self-limiting sales quotas of 10,000 cubic meters of particle board and 10,000 cubic meters of plywood.

While this volume of sales is not ideal for our country, it satisfies the export goals of our businessmen, Alcivar said. The quotas will apply to the first half of 1983.

With regard to the fishing sector, Venezuela has not imposed any restrictions on exports since the price of the goods is the only problem. Our national sales have been hindered by that problem.

In view of this situation, the Ecuadorean Government has asked the Venezuelan minister of development to fix the prices of exported and imported processed marine products. Our products will be allowed entry in that country with a 12-percent surcharge over the prices of Venezuelan products, Alcivar noted, and that proposal is now under study.

There are no problems in the case of processed cocoa, he added, because even before restrictions were introduced there was a cutback on imports for reasons involving the money reserve. That problem can be overcome and an advantageous solution for the country is expected soon.

In the view of the minister of industries, commerce and integration, this is something which deserves special attention given the current trade difficulties. The minister mentioned that our trade operations are taking place under extremely unfavorable and crucial circumstances, all the more so if one takes into account the fact that Ecuador on its own has no power to control the international market of any commodity.

Last year, for instance, our foreign trade continued to decline, dropping from \$4,454 million in 1980 to \$4,436 million in 1981, the minister of commerce added.

The situation has not improved this year since, according to the undersecretary for foreign trade, export earnings were limited mainly as a result of the downtrend in international prices. Cocoa and coffee in particular are facing serious difficulties.

8796

CSO: 3348/87

ECUADOR REJECTS PERUVIAN BOUNDARY PROPOSAL

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 3 Nov 82 p A-2

/Text/ Foreign Minister Valencia Rodriguez has said that the Peruvian proposal to set boundary markers on a 78-kilometer stretch, which is subject to demarcation according to Peru, is unacceptable to Ecuador. These boundary markers are supposed to be placed in the Cordillera del Condor, a mountain range not even mentioned in the Protocol of Rio de Janeiro.

Back in the capital after visiting several towns on the southern border, Foreign Minister Valencia Rodriguez spoke about the latest statements made by President Fernando Belaunde of Peru--who claims that it is possible to fix the location of missing boundary markers over a 78-kilometer stretch of the border--and about other aspects of the border dispute.

The foreign minister said that when the president of Peru claims that with or without boundary markers there are no doubts in his mind as to his country's border, he probably means that he has no doubts as to the portion of Ecuadorean territory currently occupied by Peruvian troops.

Asked about the import of the ruling made by the Brazilian arbitrator Dias de Aguiar who, according to the Peruvian chief of state, eliminate that uncertainty, Valencia replied that it is not true that the ruling made by the Brazilian expert Dias de Aguiar had settled the issue.

Peru, he said, knows perfectly well that the ruling was made in July 1945 and dealt with a problem other than the one which came up 2 years later in 1947 due to the lack of a water divide between the Zamora and Santiago /rivers/. To support that legal fallacy, he added, amounts to crediting the Brazilian expert Dias de Aguiar with divining powers which he certainly did not have.

Valencia reaffirmed that Ecuador, a country deeply committed to peace, has repeatedly appealed to Peru--the most recent appeal took place during the 20th UN General Assembly on 6 October this year--to engage in serious and constructive negotiations with Ecuador, without any kind of wrangling, to reach a just and honorable solution to the territorial dispute between the two parties.

BRAZILIAN FINANCE MINISTER STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF FONPLATA

PY080130 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Finance Minister Ernane Galveas presided over the fifth regular meeting of governors of the Financial Fund for the Development of the River Plate Basin [FONPLATA] held in Brasilia today. According to Galveas, each FONPLATA meeting represents another step forward to achieve the objectives of this organization and to promote the development and integration of the river plate basin.

[Begin Galveas recording] Approximately \$26 million have already been invested in projects in the region and all member countries express great interest in the project, and I feel that through these meetings, such as this one being held in Brasilia, we are taking a step forward to achieve this project. [end recording]

Galveas added that Brazil is participating in this meeting with the spirit of cooperation, and stressed the main characteristics of the organization:

[Begin Galveas recording] One of the important characteristics of this fund is that we intend to carry out this project with resources from the region, with the technology available in FONPLATA member countries. [end recording]

Carlos Langoni, the Brazilian FONPLATA governor and president of the Central Bank, also stressed the current international economic situation, which makes cooperation among Latin American nations even more necessary. Carlos Langoni feels that FONPLATA is the future development bank of the region, which will benefit Brazilian industry.

[Begin Langoni recording] This integration of the river plate basin countries opens for Brazilian industry a great market in the area of exports of services, of capital goods and of technology. Thus, FONPLATA is a budding bank for future regional development. [end recording]

Langoni added that notwithstanding the current difficulties, FONPLATA has succeeded in playing an important role of deepening the integration of its member countries.

CSO: 3342/46

CARIBBEAN TRANSPORT MINISTERS URGE SUPPORT FOR WISCO

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 16 Nov 82 pp 1,5

[Text]

REGIONAL SUPPORT of the West Indies Shipping Corporation (WISCO) has been urged by the Standing Committee of CARICOM Transport Ministers, following their November 1-3 meeting in Plymouth, Montserrat.

Taking account of the world recession, and the consequent shipping crisis which has affected the regional shipping line, the Ministers agreed to the establishment of a small Working Group to draft legal measures which could protect the region's maritime industry in the long term.

The Standing Committee, to which WISCO is ultimately responsible, urged member Governments to support the Corporation in efforts to negotiate trans-shipment arrangements with extra-regional shipping lines operating in the region, and to begin the process of developing legislation which would control the activities of the extra-regional shipping lines and ensure the existence and viability of WISCO.

The Committee also agreed that a percentage of intra-regional cargo be reserved for carriage by WISCO and the inter-island small-vessel fleet; that Governments re-state and adhere to the principles of WISCO as the official carrier and priority berthing for WISCO vessels where this does not conflict with national interests; and that there should be support for WISCO's efforts at consultations with national shipping lines on the development of mutually beneficial arrangements.

The Standing Committee position came in the context of a call by WISCO for re-affirmation of regional support for the Corporation.

Speaking in Trinidad at the end of October, WISCO General Manager Sherman Thomas had expressed the hope that the Governments would see the need to offer some concrete protection in regard to ex-regional lines which seek shelter in the regional during a period of recession but which have no regional commitment.

WISCO, a CARICOM Associate Institution which is owned by regional Governments, also wanted those Governments to give tangible recognition of the Corporation's official status through directing cargo to it where possible, Mr. Thomas said.

The Corporation also wanted a mandate to allow the development of meaningful co-operation with national lines, he added.

Jamaica, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago all have national shipping services in operation, in addition to their participation in WISCO.

CSO: 3298/144

ANDEAN PACT SUPPORTS PERU ON TEXTILE ISSUE

PY012145 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 19 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Andean Pact member countries are in solidarity with Peru and will therefore give it their support on the textile issue that arose with the United States as a result of the U.S. decision to increase its surcharge on textiles from 20 percent to 40 percent.

This statement was made yesterday by Venezuela's Pedro Carmona, coordinator of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement, who noted, however, that the Andean Pact cannot take any direct action when one of its members is affected, as in the case of the Peruvian textiles.

"But," he said, "if Peru files a complaint in this respect, it would be considered, even though the Andean Pact is already in solidarity with Peru and will give it every possible support."

Carmona made this statement at the airport where he welcomed Julio Sosa Rodriguez, a Venezuelan diplomat and negotiator who is well-known in Lima. Sosa, while on an official mission in Lima decided that Venezuela was to join the Andean Pact.

Sosa Rodriguez is now an adviser to the private sector and will be in Lima to examine the status of the Andean Pact, of which he is a leading supporter.

CSO: 3348/116

COUNTRY SECTION

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PERUVIAN CREDIT LINE FOR BOLIVIA--The Peruvian Government has opened a \$30 million credit line for the recovery of the Bolivian mining sector. A Bolivian delegation headed by Deputy Adalberto Kuajara arrived in Peru yesterday to discuss how to use the credit best. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 15 Nov 82 p A8 PY]

CSO: 3348/116

FRONDIZI CITES MASSACRE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

PY191709 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1315 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Nov (NA)--Former Argentine President Arturo Frondizi has reported that a few years ago 40 political prisoners "were taken out of the prison, machinegunned near Pilar and blown up with a bomb to erase the traces," by way of retaliation for an attack carried out by a subversive group.

Speaking about missing and imprisoned persons, the former president said that he has submitted a project to the church and the government to hold a day of national repentance capable of leading to the establishment "of an atmosphere of true reconciliation."

Frondizi talked to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS and warned that "first we must clarify things that happened during the war against subversion; truth must be told."

He added that "if excesses were committed during this war, we will have to ask God for forgiveness, who else?"

He went on to say that first "We must find out who were to blame for these excesses" and voiced his opinion that "this would not cause problems for the men who carried out orders, but for those who issued these orders."

He stressed that "if they had the moral strength to perpetrate acts of this nature, they should have the moral strength to kneel down and ask God to forgive them for these sins."

Asked about the meaning of the "Day of National Repentance" which he is sponsoring, Frondizi explained that it should be a day of prayers in all churches of the nation to stimulate a spirit "of true reconciliation."

He confirmed the disclosure he made yesterday during a conference at the Catholic University of La Plata City concerning an event which took place in 1976 near Pilar, Buenos Aires Province, 70 km north of the capital city.

Frondizi said that "when a terrorist group detonated a bomb which tore off the arm of a high-ranking police chief, an order was issued to take 40 political prisoners out of the prison. They were taken to a place near Pilar where they were machinegunned to death and blown up with explosives to erase every trace of them."

He made it clear that this was not the only event of the kind since "a military officer (whose name he did not reveal) has specified that no traces of the bodies of this kind of person should be left."

Frondizi added that "this was done and thousands of boys died. Some were terrorists, but I am sure that others were not." He reaffirmed that he was convinced "that all those who were kidnapped are undoubtedly dead."

He stated that in view of the prevailing situation, the government has two options: "A dictatorship, if it can handle it, or respect for popular will."

He emphasized that in Argentina "there are few people with the vassal mentality" and added that "anyone who feels that the military should go on ruling--thus overstepping their specific duties--has the soul of a vassal."

The event in Pilar which Frondizi reported took place on 20 August 1976 and was repudiated at the time by the then interior minister, Gen Albano Harguindeguy. His communique stated that the "vandalistic episode" could only be attributed to "the madness of irrational groups which seek to disturb the internal peace and tranquillity of the Argentine people with actions of this kind."

CSO: 3348/127

FRONDIZI ON POLITICAL STABILITY, DEMANDS

PY060017 Buenos Aires SIETE DIAS in Spanish 2-7 Dec 82 pp 3-11

[Interview granted by former Argentine President Arturo Frondizi to SIETE DIAS journalist Roque Escobar--time and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Dr Frondizi, do you agree with the saying that "the people get the governments that they deserve"?

[Answer] It is a very childish saying which forgets to take into account the mechanics of power and politics. We are the way we are because Argentina is experiencing a structural crisis stemming from underdevelopment. This underdevelopment is, in turn, an overall crisis which encompasses not only economic but also social, political, cultural and moral aspects. One of the signs of this crisis is the schism between the leading sectors of society--within the political parties and social organizations and institutions--and the rest of the social body. There is a gulf between ideologies and the concrete interests and aspirations of the people. This leads to delays in providing definite solutions and thus, the crisis gets worse.

[Question] In your opinion, will hate prevail in our future?

[Answer] I think coincidence will prevail.

[Question] Coincidence between those who hate and who else?

[Answer] Coincidence involving everybody, obviously. The problem stems from the missing persons issue. If we can come to terms on that issue...we will find a solution involving everybody. I have already suggested a solution to the government, to the church.

[Question] And what is that solution?

[Answer] The solution is that the president of the republic, on behalf of the military junta, should tell the whole truth, so that a..., say spiritual atmosphere, could then be organized with the help of the church. I mean the feeling of resignation one has when confronted with the death of beloved ones...what else can we do? If we do not do this, a new seed of hatred will grow, adding up to the hate inherent in repression. Worst of all, it is not known where the bodies are...and they will not be found....

[Question] So...?

[Answer] Well, that is the problem. I talked with the mothers [of the Plaza de Mayo] yesterday and they would not yield. "I want my son back alive," they claim, "or at least I want his body...."

[Question] Some people maintain that there is political maneuvering behind the missing persons' issue... What is your opinion?

[Answer] I don't think so. It is a legitimate right. Would you call it political maneuvering if somebody asks for his 20-year old son who has been taken away and shot dead with four bullets in the head? I know what I am talking about because my brother Silvio was shot in the head 10 times. He was a sociology professor. And his son-in-law also got 10 bullets the same day. The only thing I could do--because I moved quickly and reporters had done a good job of learning where the bodies were left--was to place a guard next to the bodies until I could take them with me.

[Question] Were they killed because they were subversives?

[Answer] No, no. As I told you, my brother was a teacher and he used to teach a wide variety of subjects, ranging from Berkeley, Hume and Locke's liberalism or Descartes' rationalism to Kant's and Hegel's theories. But he also taught the theories of Marx and Engels...he was not a subversive. He was a university professor. Lopez Rega had him killed. I am absolutely sure that Lopez Rega had both my brother and his son-in-law killed by the Triple A [Argentine Anticommunist Alliance].

[Question] Tell us about your personal goals. Why did you leave Balbin? Was it not because of personal ambitions rather than political conviction?

[Answer] Dr Balbin was heading a group sponsored by the leadership of the Revolution for Freedom. For our part, we supported Peronism. It wasn't a matter of persons but of principles.

[Question] You supported Peronism or you asked for Peronist support?

[Answer] We lent our support to them by asking them to work out an agreement with us with a view toward creating a national front. Of course, all that meant votes. But the idea of a front involved a lot more than plain votes. It involved the need for an alliance between social sectors and classes in order to achieve development, and the labor sector--represented by Peronism--could not fail to participate in such an alliance. The front also involved admitting the fact that the country's problems could not and would not be solved by a single party.

[Question] Some say that you signed a pact with Peron and that there are witnesses to this. But whether you signed something or not is not important in itself, what matters is if you indeed made a pact with Peron....

[Answer] We are proud of that policy which was aimed to overcome the illogical Peronism-anti-Peronism policy. I have already told you that the Balbin Option favored us and that we would have won even without achieving an explicit agreement with Peron. The content of the pact, if you want to call it that, was included in the 20 speeches I delivered as a candidate and which were the political platform of my party. However, I did not sign anything. Moreover, if I had signed it...well...I have signed so many things. Someone who had the courage to bring "Che" Guevara to Buenos Aires--you will have to excuse my modesty--is not afraid of signing something like that. However, I do not deny that there was an explicit agreement with Peron regarding basic issues. Rogelio Figerio was in charge of the negotiations on our part while John William Cooke was representing General Peron.

[Question] What does Peronism mean to you?

[Answer] It is a very important popular movement that came into being in the forties promoting the participation of the labor class in the political process. It cannot be ignored like some have tried to do. It must have an active participation in the national decisionmaking process.

[Question] How would you describe Peron?

[Answer] Peron was a great popular leader. He made an unquestionable contribution to the improvement of the social and political situation of the labor class. However, his social policy lacked the support of a productive apparatus.

[Question] Do you believe that general elections will be held?

[Answer] Yes, elections will be held. They will be held either because we will continue to struggle for democracy like we have been doing or because like in the past, the regime will draft an "opening" process so that they may later thwart it.

[Question] Do you believe that there will be another coup?

[Answer] If our basic problems are not confronted, political instability will be a national reality. This will be the case before and after the elections. However, this does not mean that I am encouraging a coup, or that by ignoring our problems we are encouraging a coup. But if we do not overcome our problems, there will be more instability even if elections are held.

[Question] Now constitutionalist German Bidart Campos asks you the following question: "What do you think is the most important thing the next constitutional government should do to achieve political stability and avoid a coup d'etat?"

[Answer] I believe that the future of the constitutional government must be assured before the next constitutional government assumes power and not after. So that its path may be eased and so that political stability may be assured, political issues such as those concerning missing persons, the Malvinas and

the economic policy enforced since 2 April 1976 must be answered and there must be a 180-degree change in the socioeconomic policy. Measures should not be completed, they should be implemented since the elections should be held as soon as possible. In view of the inflexibility of the government to make these changes, political parties and social leaders should demand the implementation of these measures because if they limit themselves merely to demanding the holding of elections we shall have the elections but we will not be solving our real problems.

[Question] Could the guerrillas or terrorism resume activities once a constitutional government assumes power?

[Answer] I believe that armed subversion is not in a position to recover itself, unless this erroneous policy continues to be in force for a long time. I think that people are wrong to think that a civilian government presupposes guerrilla activity. The "atmosphere" [for guerrilla activity] is established by the basic policy that destroys society. This is what needs to be changed.

[Question] Will the MID [Integration and Development Movement] and Peronism make up an electoral front?

[Answer] We shall not give up supporting political fronts because this is the only policy through which we may overcome the crisis. However, there is no need for an electoral front. Under the present circumstances I do not see the proper conditions for establishing an electoral front of that nature.

[Question] How have the military officers of this process failed? Do you believe that they created this situation on purpose?

[Answer] The armed forces as an institution have not failed at all. There was an alliance of high-ranking military circles with groups supporting the Martinez de Hoz plan. The results of this policy are well-known.

[Question] How should the authors of this plan be judged?

[Answer] At the political level, it is necessary to establish political responsibilities. Unlike the suggestion by the national accord, responsibilities should not be eluded. At another level, it is the courts responsibility to act; there can be no national accord on the basis of "illegalities"....

[Question] Recently you talked about the education of military officers and even appealed to "young military officers to think about an overall solution for Argentina". Regarding senior military officers you mentioned the influence of international monopolies on them... Would you elaborate on this?

[Answer] Basically, this is included in my previous answer in which I distinguished the armed forces from the high-ranking military circles. It is obvious that there are many military officers that are committed to the present policy and that there are those who directly or indirectly are tied to its interests. But I reassert that the armed forces, not just young officers but those circles that are not committed, can jointly propose a national solution.

CSO: 3348/127

BRIEFS

U.S. 'HIT LIST'--Nassau, Bahamas, 2 Dec (CANA-REUTER)--Bahamian Prime Minister Lynden Pindling told businessmen here that his country was on a U.S. treasury department "hit list" because of its tax haven status. He said the United States was pursuing two conflicting Caribbean Basin Initiatives: one proposed by the State Department and the other by the Treasury Department. He said attempts were being made to "cajole a number of Caribbean countries that have traditionally been tax havens into liberalizing their bank secrecy laws and making information available to the securities exchange commission, the FBI and the IRS (Internal Revenue Service)." In addition to the Bahamas, the "hit list" included the Cayman Islands, British Virgin Islands and the Netherlands Antilles, Pindling told a Chamber of Commerce meeting last night. Pindling recently returned from a Caribbean summit conference in Jamaica, where President Reagan's Caribbean basin aid and trade package was discussed. [Text] [FL030140
Bridgetown CANA in English 0002 GMT 3 Dec 82]

CSO: 3298/1163

NATIONAL ARMED FORCES CAPABILITIES, ACQUISITIONS UPDATED

Bonn TECNOLOGIA MILITAR in Spanish Oct 82 pp 51-52, 54

[Article by Miguel Angel Moyano: "Bolivia: South American Geopolitical and Economic Factor"]

[Excerpts] Independent of considerations of internal security, the defensive strategic concept of Bolivia unquestionably reflects the serious developments of the past: the war with Chile which caused Bolivia to lose its coastal outlet and which consequently raises the prospect of an eventual return to the sea. On the other hand the eastern area of the country continues to be an object of particular attention in the sense of establishing national sovereignty in its frontier areas where its neighbors have moved in in order to settle there and exploit Bolivian natural resources in an uncontrolled way. Bolivia's army has as its primary goal cooperating with the construction of routes of communication over the backbone of the extensive territory of the country.

Air Force

The Military Aviation College is located in Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Its cadets are trained to a high professional level and within the framework of an austere standard of discipline. The complicated geography of the country and the shortage of routes of land communication have led to an extensive development of air communications which, in both civilian as well as military terms, constitute a noteworthy aspect of the country's potential.

The Lloyd Aereo Boliviano company has a modern fleet of aircraft composed of: one Boeing 707/320 cargo aircraft; one Boeing 707/320 passenger aircraft; three Boeing 727/100's; three Boeing 727/200's; and four Fairchild 227's. In addition 15 C-47 and 15 C-46 cargo aircraft are in service, as well as another 20 or so older aircraft. It is noteworthy that the meat consumed in La Paz is brought by air from Beni, with the Bolivian Air Force playing an outstanding role in the maintenance of the internal communications of the country. To accomplish its mission of defense of the national air space, the FAB [Bolivian Air Force] has about 5,000 men. The principal air bases are located in Robore (Santa Cruz), where about ten F-86F Sabers are stationed, as well as the "special operations" center. The Military Aviation College is located in Santa Cruz. It has approximately 36 Pilatus turbo trainers (Swiss built) and 16 Urapuru training aircraft. A mixed air defense and attack group is located in Cochabamba, which has nine

Lama helicopters; two UH-1H helicopters; 11 Cessna 185's; two Cessna 206C's; one Cessna 402; and one Cessna 421. It should be borne in mind that the difficult geography of the country places very harsh demands on the aircraft and demands skill from its pilots. Mountains which generate unexpected turbulence and the various altitudes found in the country are daily problems to be encountered. Cochabamba is 2,600 meters above sea level, which requires a helicopter of the Hughes M-500 class to use 80 percent of its takeoff power to lift 40 percent of its payload. Meanwhile, in La Paz, which is 4,100 meters above sea level, the same aircraft must use 100 percent of its power to lift a 40 percent payload. It has been learned from experience that the Lama helicopters adapt themselves favorably to these unusual service conditions, which in themselves constitute striking evidence for evaluating the capabilities of the equipment.

In La Paz (capital of the country) the Transport Group is stationed which has two Hercules C-130 aircraft (one of them with a "stretched" fuselage); six Fokker 27 twin-engine transport aircraft (two other units are on order); two Arava aircraft; two Learjet aircraft; one Super King Air; one DC-6B; one Electra; and four CV-440's. Also located in La Paz is a fighter group with 12 T-33A's and 10 AT-6G's.

The acquisition of a group of F-104 interceptor aircraft from Belgium fell through due to the economic situation of the country. In general terms it can be stated that the Bolivian air picture shows vigorous development, even if there is a striking coexistence of very old Douglas aircraft and/or of IIGM's with advanced Boeing 707/320's and veteran P-51 Mustang aircraft (of which only a few are in service) with T-33 jets. This shows that the tendency of the FAB in terms of defense equipment is evolving toward sophisticated types, which foreshadows its entry into the supersonic era, even though the general economic conditions in the country do not make it possible to take this step in terms of its air power.

Navy

By Government Decree of 1 January 1982 the old River and Lakes Force changed its name to that of the Bolivian Fleet. This decision reflects a permanent and increasingly more emphatic intention to return to the sea, for which reason the structure of this arm of the military service has been shaped in accordance with the professional standards of all navies in the world. The Military Naval School is the center of professional training for future officers, and the Naval War College awards general staff officer commissions to those who pass its courses. Argentina is contributing to the training of Bolivian naval personnel through a permanent Naval Mission. The principal naval stations are located on Mamore River, Lake Titicaca, and at Puerto Horquilla, Puerto Villaroel, and Puerto Suarez. To perform its mission the Navy has about 22 launches of 100 tons, with which it patrols the Bolivian section of Lake Titicaca and the navigable rivers of the country. A battalion of naval infantry with approximately 500 to 600 men is based in the Tiquina area. The battalion is trained according to the usual standards of this kind of force and has Unimog vehicles for its land transport equipment.

Army

During the presidential term of General Garcia Meza, the organic structure of the Army, which had been divided into two army corps, was changed. It was replaced by a new structure which provides for a deployment of 10 divisions. In accordance with the situation resulting from Bolivian history the Fifth, Eighth, Fourth, and Third Divisions are deployed in the eastern region of the country (Santa Cruz), on the frontier with Paraguay. In the central region, where Cochabamba is located, the Seventh Division is stationed. On the Peruvian-Bolivian border the Ninth Division is deployed. The division with the best armored equipment is located in La Paz. The Second Division is in Oruro, and the Tenth Division is in Tupiza--both of them along the frontier with Chile.

The armament of the Bolivian Army (a case similar to that of the Air Force) could be said to belong to three generations: the Chaco War generation, based on Mauser rifles; the North American Military Assistance Program generation, with its 60 M-113 personnel carriers, the Browning 1919 A-4 and A-16 light machineguns, the M-1 and M-2 carbines, and automatic rifles. The third generation could be called the European sequence since its purchases have been more recent, obtained from the Old World from Swiss, Belgian, and Austrian arms factories. In Switzerland SIG 510-542 rifles and Model 710 machineguns and about 30 Mowag armored vehicles of the Roland model were obtained. In Belgium FAL rifles and MAG machineguns were acquired, while in Austria 35 light tanks with 105 mm Kurassier guns and AUG cal. 5.56 mm rifles were purchased.

Argentina and Brazil also sold armaments to Bolivia, with Argentina providing 9 mm pistols, heavy automatic rifles, ammunition of various calibers, and a shipment of 105 mm Czekalski recoilless rifles. Brazil provided Bolivia with ENGESA EE15 and EE25 trucks in their various versions; Cascavel EE9 armored cars with French DEFA turrets containing F-1 90 mm guns (about 20 units); 10 E-11 Urutu wheeled personnel carriers, armed with French M-621 cal. 20 mm guns; and appreciable quantities of ammunition of various kinds.

The Tarapa armored battalion, stationed in La Paz, has the most recently acquired armored equipment. However, the Second and the Tenth (Tupiza) Divisions have equipment adequate for the principal concerns of the country in defense terms.

The Special Forces Center, which has operated since 1962 in Cochabamba, is the paratroop operational unit of the Army, with an excellent level of training for its established strength of 700 men. The Guabira regiment of Rangers of Santa Cruz has a high level of professional training. This was the unit which carried the weight of the operations against the adventure undertaken by the Cuban leader, Ernesto Guevara, which ended in the annihilation of his efforts in the dense jungles of Nahancazu. The other regiment of Rangers is the Manchego unit. The two units form a nucleus of specialists of about 1,000 men who have performed triumphantly on the missions which have been assigned to them.

Units of mounted cavalry (the last remaining such formations in South America) alternate in action with light armored units in the same way that in the Air Force the already mentioned veteran, piston-driven airplanes are stationed at air bases with modern jets. This indicates that Bolivia, as soon as it achieves

the necessary political order and is able to exploit the huge natural resources found in its soil, will have the resources needed to support a vigorous drive toward modern forms of national defense. It is appropriate to point out that cadres are trained with the assistance of foreign professional personnel, in accordance with intergovernmental diplomatic agreements. We have already mentioned that Argentina has a permanent Naval Mission in Bolivia. The Argentine Army also contributes an advisory mission composed of leaders and officers who work at the Special Forces Training Center. Brazil provides support in the form of an air mission which functions at the Military Aviation College, and the United States also has its military mission, with which the Armed Forces of Bolivia can work to develop a high level of training in the use of its principal arms.

Defense Industry

The national economic development of Bolivia is still at an early stage and is also clearly dependent on events. Recently, projects have been undertaken which are now under way, principally for the support of mining activity. It is hard to believe that the study of explosives should only recently have been undertaken, despite the fact that the principal economic activity of the country is associated with mining. At present the National Explosives Factory (FANESA) is in production at Santivanez (Cochabamba). It operates under the Ministry of National Defense through the National Defense Factories Corporation (COFADENA). FANESA, using Japanese technology, is producing detonating cord and explosive fuses, with the intention of starting the production of dynamite in 2 years.

The food industry is developing at a high level and produces high quality combat rations, which ensure the supply of the armed forces. In terms of fuel Bolivia is self-sufficient, with its refineries at Santa Cruz and Cochabamba, which are at a high technological level.

The uniforms of the armed forces are of high quality, with the leather goods (straps and shoes) of excellent leather, while the clothing is made of good cloth, although the textile industry depends on foreign imports.

The production of vehicles is limited to the Cochabamba assembly plant. From 5 to 10 percent of the parts are of genuinely domestic origin, with the rest imported directly from France by agreement with the Renault company. There is practically no production of munitions and armaments, with everything imported on the basis of a variety of agreements made by the government. In short, it can be said that the combat readiness of the Bolivian Armed Forces is dependent on external support. However, it should be considered that that is the reason for the diversification of purchasing. As a result the logistical support of the armed forces on large-scale operations may seem to be a complicated job.

Conclusion

Probably, an observer foreign to the Latin American scene will judge the capabilities of the Bolivian Armed Forces subjectively, basing his conclusions on the periodic political instability and the general conditions affecting the

country. Nevertheless, it is necessary to point out that Bolivian soldiers, when they had to fight serious battles on their frontier, always went into combat under conditions of inferiority. This did not prevent them from providing outstanding evidence of courage and revealing a high spirit of self-sacrifice. If the conditions under which the Bolivians had to operate in the War of the Pacific and principally in the Chaco War were appreciated, the sufferings which the Bolivians of the high plateau faced before and during the battle would occasion surprise. Similarly, when Ernesto Guevara began his subversive activity, the units of the Bolivian Army reacted with great flexibility, demonstrating rapid adaptation to the form of combat undertaken by an aggressor force with experience in this kind of struggle and which had carefully chosen the ground for the battle.

The battle against Guevara which the Bolivian Army fought perhaps made the communist leader understand if only tardily that although his geopolitical studies were basically correct, his appreciation of the moral potential and the professional level of the Bolivian Army were clearly mistaken. Perhaps at the moment his detachment was annihilated Guevara understood the extent of his error as well as the fact that his prejudices on the attitude of the peasants did not correspond to the reality of the country but rather to the dreams of a supporter of Mao Zedong.

Although these are concrete examples of the growing professionalism of the Bolivian Armed Forces and the capacities of its men under arms, the weakness of the Bolivian defensive system, compared to that of its neighbors, cannot be ignored. However, and above all, analysts should understand that, bordering as it does on Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru, and Chile, possessor of immense reserves of vital raw materials and with its small population spread out over a complex geographical pattern, the Republic of Bolivia is the "geopolitical heart" of the South American cone. If Bolivian capabilities and their "instinct for the sea" are underestimated, perhaps one will end up making errors similar to those made by Guevara. Beyond any doubt such errors would have repercussions on the whole delicate Latin American system, which is subject today to extreme tensions. It is to be hoped, therefore, that above all the spectacular accumulation of the natural resources of the country will serve in particular to improve the life of its people and that Pan American solidarity will make it possible to arrange for the peaceful return to the sea, without offense of any kind, of these sons of the soil who have long been vigorously seeking to reach out to the light.

5170

CSO: 3348/98

DEFENSE MINISTER: MILITARY DOCTRINE TO BE STUDIED

PY021529 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 19 Nov 82 p 1, 13

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado yesterday announced, in a speech he delivered on the occasion of the 147th anniversary of the Ingavi Regiment, that a study on the Bolivian military doctrine will be conducted. Minister Ortiz Mercado added that "the armed forces ought to play an active and participatory role when this study is made."

"In doing so, we will again live up to the best of our historical tradition, to the ideals of those officers who have had an outstanding performance not only in the struggle for our territorial sovereignty, but also for our economic sovereignty," Minister Ortiz Mercado stated.

The defense minister added that the concepts that have affected the image and even the armed forces objectives will be reviewed.

"One of the negative aspects that has weakened the armed forces has been considering the state as a garrison and the armed forces as an armed party. At the same time we do not believe in the political parties' intervention in the military institution either. The armed forces ought not get involved in political events," Ortiz Mercado stated.

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Minister Ortiz Mercado also conveyed the government's belief that "the armed forces ought to participate in and contribute to drawing up the national policy with their specific knowledge. Everybody knows that in a democratic process the armed forces outline the national defense plan in keeping with the economic and the foreign policies. Moreover, they maintain consistency in civilian and military interests, thus consolidating a modern, democratic, dynamic and stable political system."

The defense minister stated that making the study will be a good opportunity to clear up a misunderstanding that has been perceived in some levels regarding the armed forces real mission. Minister Ortiz referred in particular to the reduction of the military budget, while at the same time the setting up of garrisons on the border is being called for.

"If the garrisons were to be set up, this would cause the military expenditures to increase even more in view of the disbursements necessary for building the premises and the infrastructure. Moreover, and as a matter of fact, this problem is not of a strictly military nature but it involves many factors," he stated.

The defense minister stated that the Bolivian people recently experienced a historical lesson that they ought to bear in mind so as not to make the same mistakes over and over again.

"The armed forces were taken over by an ambitious minority allied to the most regressive sector of the group that dominates our society, which is linked to foreign and antinational interests."

"The contention that those who took over the government were only a minority group of the armed forces is best supported by the fact that, despite the terror imposed on the people, that group sooner rather than later had to surrender power on account of the opposition of the armed forces themselves and of the people. This opposition made the peaceful transition from a dictatorship to a democracy possible by preventing a fratricidal confrontation. The political maturity that the Bolivian people showed on those occasions amazed the international community," Ortiz Mercado added.

"Now that the sovereignty of the people has been regained, the armed forces will also regain their prestige and their image as an institution with the support of the executive branch and of congress."

Ortiz Mercado expressed his conviction that the armed forces will regain their prestige by implementing the military rules and regulations necessary to purge the institution.

"We can single out those officers who have used the armed forces to confront the people for destructive purposes from those moral and honorable officers who opposed this usurpation," the defense minister stated.

In conclusion, Minister Ortiz insisted on the revision of the Bolivian military doctrine because "our national security and integrity were never more threatened than when a doctrine that was foreign and contrary to our character separated the people from the armed forces, and in seeking the internal enemy made the country a battlefield."

CSO: 3348/126

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION

PY232148 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0018 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] La Paz, 22 Nov (LATIN-REUTER)--Hector Gross Spiel, envoy of the UN's Human Rights Commission, announced today that Bolivia's high-ranking military commanders have reaffirmed the armed forces' commitment to democracy and their support of the constitutional government.

Gross Spiel today concluded a second 1-week visit to Bolivia in which he completed his report on the human rights situation in this country, a report that was drafted in October 1981.

During a press conference, he announced that the additional report, which he will submit in February or March 1983, will include a recommendation for all member-countries of the United Nations to take note of the fact that Bolivia's social, economic and political development cannot be implemented without international help and cooperation.

He explained that contrary to what he had observed during his first visit, Bolivia, which is now governed by a constitutional and democratic government, now maintains full respect for freedom and human rights.

The report will also include his opinion that those who have been responsible for the human rights violations in Bolivia during the recent past must receive penal or administrative punishment, Gross Spiel said.

He explained that the problem cannot be cleared up with just a simple description of what has happened, nor can it be limited to a rhetorical explanation of principles.

He also explained that the punishment of those who have been responsible for torture, attacks, detentions and persecution due to political motives, is an internal affair of Bolivia's, but it must be the result of legal procedures and not of vengeance or revenge.

He recalled that he had met with the current highest-ranking military officers, who explained to him about the democratic conviction that is held by the majority of the armed forces and of the need to guarantee the constitutional process that the country has been experiencing since 10 October 1982. He asserted that the human rights situation in this country is linked to its future political stability.

CSO: 3348/126

MINISTER ANNOUNCES PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY

PY031803 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] The nation's constitutional government is planning to invest \$50 million in a program of industrial recovery. These resources will come from the IDB and the Andean Development Corporation and will be used to bring back into production idle capacity now existing both in the private and state sectors.

This information was officially announced at a press conference by Industry and Commerce Minister Jorge Crespo, who said that this infusion is now needed to keep the country from taking off on another inflationary escalation. Minister Crespo said that the government aims at establishing a balance between supply and demand on the basis of the economic measures adopted early in November, adding that this principle of economic policy calls for the immediate recovery of national production in all fields.

Minister Crespo noted that another principle to be observed is the need for maintaining job sources and raising the level of employment. The financial program was explained by Minister Crespo.

[Begin Crespo recording] We have negotiated foreign financing, with two institutions specifically, the IDB to which we applied for \$35 million, and the Andean Development Corporation to which we submitted an application for \$15 million. Both loans are practically approved at this time, pending completion of some formalities before the boards of these institutions, which will meet in the first week of December. We, however, have already received information that the funds will be coming into Bolivia in early January.
[end recording]

The loans are soft loans under international development specifications.

At the same time, the government will open a line of soft credit for working capital to the industry at 25 percent annual interest rate. Minister Crespo gave this explanation:

[Begin Crespo recording] This is a new way of issuing credit because usually soft credits are granted for the purchase of capital goods or for investments. Not much credit is offered for working capital because it implies more risk.

In this case, all the \$50 million can be offered as working capital for the various industries, which thus will be able to begin their recovery. No industry is at this time interested in expansion because they are in need of liquidity to stay in business and reactivate their own economies. [End recording]

In his meeting with the press, the minister also referred to ways in which credit-granting procedures will be streamlined. Crespo said that for the proper utilization of financial resources the government intends to create a special commission to study and evaluate the application for credit. This is what Minister Crespo said in this regard:

[Begin Crespo recording] This commission will take into account some selective guidelines, because obviously we will not approve just any application submitted. We will take into account the following guidelines: the industry must be labor-intensive, and generate foreign exchange through exports. If they meet these requirements, they will be given priority. Other guidelines will be the utilization of national inputs, and the production of foodstuff for popular consumption. [End recording]

Crespo also explained that there will be control over the utilization of such credits and that to this effect he asks the cooperation of labor organizations and members of the National Industry Chamber. The question is to save job sources and find solutions to the difficult problems involving those sources. This is a preliminary phase of the Bolivian national emergency policy. Support has been obtained from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which will send experts to our country. In the second phase, the government intends to establish a system for production agreements to be signed with the productive sectors.

[Begin Crespo recording] We are thinking about production agreements based on enterprise-by-enterprise planning; production agreements that will represent a commitment between the government and the individual enterprises for the latter to turn out a given quantity of goods that will be sold at regulated prices, and also to absorb a given amount of labor. The government in turn will commit itself to grant all necessary guarantees to productivity and future expansion. There will be, I repeat, some sort of production contracts with the different enterprises on the basis of well-drawn plans, which are already being prepared at the Planning Ministry. [End recording]

CSO: 3348/126

PAZ ZAMORA DISCUSSES NATIONAL SITUATION

PY031710 Paris AFP in Spanish 1921 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Excerpts] La Paz, 30 Nov (AFP)--In an exclusive interview with AFP, Bolivian Acting President Jaime Paz Zamora said today that the main objective of the new economic policy enforced by the constitutional government is to achieve the economic recovery of government enterprises so that workers may manage them.

However, the present economic model makes improbable the establishment of the minimum salary, which according to the acting constitutional president is typical evidence of the extremism of the labor movement.

According to Paz Zamora "in order to establish a minimum salary we first have to achieve a certain production level of goods since doing otherwise would be deceiving the people."

Paz Zamora noted: We believe that the unions have adopted a mature attitude. Since the measures that were recently implemented they have not called strikes, stoppages nor have they blocked roads like they did under the past dictatorships.

Regarding the 50 days of government of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), Paz Zamora said that the interrupted process of the national revolution of 1952 is being patched up with the democratic process.

Paz Zamora admitted that plots to destabilize the restored constitutional regime "are being promoted by a rightist sector hidden behind the private business sector and by a subjective ultraleftist sector that believes that everything can be solved with a magic wand.

According to the acting president, the success of this process basically depends on the will of the Bolivian people, since democracy must be achieved from within.

Paz Zamora said that the Bolivian process will eventually lead to the holding of municipal elections, the date of which must be established by the president.

He also admitted that the business sector is exerting pressure to expell communists from the government.

Paz Zamora said: "I accept them because they represent the opinion of Bolivians, but I believe they are wrong since different political trends must exist in a democracy."

He added that the political objective of the present process is to fulfill the national revolution and to build a Bolivian Government based on the will of the people and democracy.

CSO: 3348/126

BRIEFS

CAF GRANTS CREDIT--La Paz, 12 Nov (AFP)--Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora reported here today that the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) has granted Bolivia a \$60 million credit for priority agroindustry and mining projects. After a meeting with Paz Zamora, the CAF representatives, Jorge Balcazar and [first name indistinct] Barbero, said that the loan was granted due to the country's complete institutionalization, which has given back credibility to the country in the eyes of international organizations. Paz Zamora, Balcazar and Barbero agreed on the need to review the philosophical and political foundation of the Andean Pact. They said that this task is much easier now because all current members of this group have democratic regimes. [Text] [PY162100 Paris AFP in Spanish 0041 GMT 13 Nov 82]

ACCORD WITH FRANCE--La Paz, 19 Nov (AFP)--A French-Bolivian agreement was signed here today by French Ambassador Raymond Cesaire and Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado. The agreement provides for cooperation for Bolivia to carry out studies regarding the Amazon River basin. The agreement will be implemented by the Bolivian Meteorological and Hydrographic Service and by the French Overseas Department for Scientific and Technical Survey (ORFTOM). [Paris AFP in Spanish 0246 GMT 11 Nov 82 PY]

CSO: 3348/126

PRESS COVERAGE ON RESULTS OF REAGAN VISIT

U.S. Loans

PY081608 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Dec 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Reagan's Motives"]

[Excerpt] From the economic standpoint, President Ronald Reagan's visit to our country has had at least one significant result: To demonstrate U.S. interest in preventing the Brazilian economy from suffering a bankruptcy Mexican style.

This interest was reflected in the announcement of a \$1.23-billion loan by the Federal Reserve Bank for 3 months, until the IMF funds arrive. It should be noted also that the U.S. Government agreed to Brazil's continuing to give export incentives through tax refunds to Brazilian manufactured goods--contradicting its recent position--in addition to making it easier for Brazil to export sugar to the United States.

In adopting a more benevolent position toward the Brazilian economy, Washington seeks three objectives: in the first place, to allow Reagan to cause the Brazilian foreign policy to follow a less divergent course than that of the United States. Furthermore, it seeks to obtain--as already happened at the latest GATT meeting--greater Brazilian support for the U.S. position in the international economic system at the GATT meeting, the Brazilian delegation went as far as revising its until then steadfast opposition to the U.S. proposal of liberalizing, at the international level, the import of engineering services and of canceling subsidies for the export of these services.

Finally, the White House's aid is also aimed at safeguarding its own private financial institutions, which are today heavily committed to Brazil in view of the loans they have made to this country. To prevent the Brazilian economy from openly collapsing is today essential to preserve the precarious stability of these institutions and of the international financial system itself.

New U.S.-Brazilian Ties

PY072110 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Dec 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Possible Dreams"]

[Excerpts] President Ronald Reagan passed through Brazil with the same confidence and free-and-easy manner that is characteristic of the United States, a manner which is not always understood outside the United States. However, despite national or personal styles, this trip undoubtedly constitutes a new stage in continental relations and in U.S.-Brazilian relations.

President Reagan, who assumed the leadership of the most powerful nation on earth at the age most politicians are thinking about retirement, has personal and historical reasons to be hopeful. In his Sao Paulo speech, Reagan noted that he belonged to a generation that survived two world wars and an economic depression, and that therefore, he knows what man's will to struggle, to find new solution and new cures to old ills can do.

In the speeches he delivered during his stay in Brazil, President Reagan used more than once the language of the "American dream," which sometimes sounds too rosy. But the "American Dream" became a reality through much effort and work; this is so to such an extent that behind this dream there is now a powerful reality.

Now more than ever Brazil has responsibilities toward the United States and the United States toward Brazil. It is obvious that the U.S. Government does not believe that Brazil will experience the economic collapse that Mexico or other countries have experienced. However, this collapse must be avoided not only through the support that may arrive from abroad but also through the responsible actions of Brazilians.

Disregarding all formalism and rhetoric, simply by reading President Reagan's speeches one gets an idea of the hope that Brazil and its resources represent for the developed world. Therefore, a possible Brazilian economic collapse would weigh heavily on the Western world.

Measures aimed at preventing this economic crisis were discussed during this trip. For example, President Reagan said that IMF resources should be increased to cope with the general liquidity crisis. The United States proposed to Brazil "to examine together trade advantages and to perfect mechanisms so as to solve commercial disputes."

Of course this does not mean that these disputes will disappear. Disputes cannot disappear because they are part of the game, but will be blended into the context of strengthened relations.

The responsibilities are great on both sides. Both parties must make the best efforts in this regard. Since, in balance, President Reagan's dreams are not impossible, these efforts do have an attainable objective.

CSO: 3342/44

IMPACT OF HEAVY RAINS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Southern Wheat Crop Assessed

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Nov 82 p 35

[Text] This year's wheat harvest was forecast at from 2.9 to 3 million tons at the time of planting. Now, when very little remains to be harvested in Rio Grande do Sul and Parana, the figure is not expected to reach 1.8 million tons, at most, and the figure could be further reduced if the spoilage in the south is greater than has been assumed up to now. The information was provided yesterday by Nilo Ferstenseifer, director of the wheat marketing department of the Bank of Brazil, which coordinates domestic and foreign purchases and distribution of the wheat to mills throughout the country.

As of yesterday, CTRIN [National Wheat Marketing Enterprise] had required 1,323,376 tons in eight producer states and the Federal District, 890,698 tons of which was in Parana (which will be the largest producer), 176,833 in Rio Grande do Sul, 114,154 tons in Mato Grosso do Sul, 106,021 tons in Sao Paulo, 32,932 tons in Minas Gerais, 1,860 tons in Santa Catarina, 763 tons in the Federal District, 63 tons in Goias and 51 tons in Mato Grosso.

Parana, where some crops are still to be harvested in the south and southeast, could reach--at most--1 million of the 1.2 million tons that had been forecast. Rio Grande do Sul will not exceed 500,000 tons and may harvest even less, since, according to Nilo, less than 10 percent of the crops remain to be harvested, and the cooperatives do not have the large reserves they expected to have for sale. The remaining states and the Federal District will have only 300,000 tons. Except for the south, the other states have harvested all the crops, although part of the harvest has not yet been marketed.

Ferstenseifer said yesterday that he is "very apprehensive" about the fact that Rio Grande do Sul could harvest [only] 500,000 tons, because in that case it would be necessary to increase imports next year. In this state alone, if the forecast is confirmed, production will be 800,000 tons short--a greater deficit than in any other region, basically because of the excessive rains and heat in the critical growing period, which led to a major outbreak of fungus diseases. In Parana, where the crop is planted earlier, part of the wheat escaped this attack of diseases; otherwise the country's shortfall would have been greater.

In addition to diminished production, the wheat harvest this year is of very poor quality and low weight per hectoliter [PH], hence of less than normal utility. While the normal PH is an average 78, i.e. 780 grams of flour per kg of wheat, the wheat delivered to CTRIN to date in Rio Grande do Sul has a PH of only 70.31; for Parana it is 74.9 and for Minas Gerais it is 80.41. As of yesterday, the average PH for all the producing regions was 75.1, but will tend to decline as the Rio Grande do Sul delivery is added.

This year to date, a little over 3.3 million tons of wheat has been imported at an average price of \$165, plus freight charges averaging another \$23 to \$24 per ton. According to Ferstenseifer, another 300,000 tons has already been ordered for shipment in January and February 1983.

Rain Delays Rice Planting

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] The heavy rains which are falling in the south have delayed the spring planting of rice and soybeans, so that the harvest period, which normally lasts 70 days, will be limited to only 30 days. To compensate, Ary Marimon, president of FARSUL (Rio Grande do Sul Federation of Agriculture), yesterday asked the agriculture minister to make funds available to purchase equipment, particularly harvesters, to avoid a reduction in the area planted in the state. Rio Grande do Sul produces 26 percent of all the rice and 30 percent of the soybeans consumed in the country.

At this time, Marimon explained, only 60 percent of the soybean crop and 40 percent of the rice crop has been planted, which already threatens the timetable of the Rio Grande do Sul farmers. The area planted in rice will remain the same, at 635,000 hectares, and there is general concern about the performance of the varieties which have a long cycle. Added to this is the fact that the state already had a shortfall of 2 million tons in the last harvest.

Marimon reminded the minister that the interest on investments for the purchase of equipment is now about 73.8 percent, which means it is not feasible for the farmers to invest. In addition, there are no funds available in the state for investment. "What troubles us most," said the FARSUL president, "is the possibility that we will not have any reserves, because the government will be obliged to seize upon all the available surplus."

The southern farmers are also demanding funds for soil conservation, since the rains which have been devastating the producing regions are eroding the soil. In the rice crop, planted on flat terrain, the rain has caused a breakdown which is endangering the crops. Given this pessimistic picture, the FARSUL president expressed concern about the possibility of an increase in interest rates for agriculture, to 45 percent per year.

Rains Affect Parana

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Nov 82 p 28

[Text] Curitiba--Eugenio Stefanello, Parana secretary of agriculture, said yesterday in Curitiba that "the situation of the crops in the state is disastrous because of almost 2 months of heavy rains."

He added that more than 200,000 hectares of beans, soybeans and cotton have been replanted and that even in the terraced farms the erosion "is the worst ever in the state."

According to Agriculture Secretariat studies, since the beginning of October the rain has been falling at twice the normal rate for this season, which is delaying the planting of the soybean and corn crops and making it difficult to harvest the last 60,000 hectares of wheat, which is in danger of being totally lost. Moreover, there is an increase in pests and weeds, because it is impossible to cultivate during heavy rains or when the ground is soaked.

From the data available to date, Stefanello believes there will be a decline in production and it will be difficult for Parana to produce the 13 million tons predicted at the beginning of the harvest. Secretariat technicians are already conducting a broad study to ascertain which crops have been affected most by the rains and to estimate the losses.

One of Stefanello's greatest concerns is the delay in the planting of corn and, particularly, of soybeans. Only 60 percent of the total area to be planted in soybeans (2,050,000 hectares) has been planted to date, whereas normally 90 percent of the area would have been planted. The delay in planting could damage the quality of the product, since there is increased risk from pests and diseases.

According to the secretary, it will be impossible to combat erosion during this season, and the large loss of land and even of plants will affect productivity, as well as present a major problem for future crops. Stefanello has visited large farm areas in all regions of Parana and says that "the state has never experienced such severe erosion," which will require special measures for the next harvests.

6362

CSO: 3442/37

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH PAKISTAN--Brasilia--Yesterday in the office of Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, the governments of Brazil and Pakistan signed a 3-year trade agreement "to develop, strengthen and diversify" trade relations between the two countries. The second item in the agreement stipulates that this expansion will come about if "both governments pledge to encourage short- and long-range agreements between companies and organizations of their respective countries, and determine to grant most favored nation treatment reciprocally, in accordance with the provisions and decisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs." Greeting Pakistani Ambassador Syed Murad Ahmed Khairi, Minister Guerreiro said that in recent years Brazil has received important economic and trade delegations from that country. He announced that a delegation of Brazilian industrialists will soon visit the export processing zone in Karachi. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Nov 82 p 27] 6362

ARMED FORCES PROMOTIONS--Brasilia--In decrees announced yesterday, President Joao Figueiredo promoted 28 military officers. The president promoted Vice Admiral Arthur Ricart da Costa, now commander-in-chief of the fleet, to the rank of admiral. In the Army, Brig Gens Democrito Correia Cunha and Jose Eduardo Lopes Teixeira were promoted to the rank of major general, and Brig Gen Aristides Barreto to the rank of major general, military engineer. The president promoted Cols Carlos Arcoverde de Freitas Almeida, Clovid Jacy Burmann and Adriano Aulio Pinheiro Silva to the rank of combat brigadier general. Col Ney Rocha Machado was named to the rank of military engineer brigadier general. In the Navy, in addition to Admiral Ricart da Costa, Rear Admirals Armando Amorim Ferreira Videgal and Eduardo de Oliveira Rodrigues were promoted to the rank of vice admiral of the fleet, and Cpts Carlos Eduardo Cezar de Andrade and Fernando Luis Pinto Furtado de Mendonca were promoted to the rank of rear admiral; in the Medical Corps, Rear Admiral Ernani Vitorino Aboim Silva was promoted to the rank of vice admiral and Capt Elmar Dellyde Araujo to the rank of rear admiral; in the Marine Corps, Rear Admiral Olavo Freire de Rocha was promoted to the rank of vice admiral; and, finally, in the Corps of Naval Engineers and Technicians, Capt Elcio de Sa Freitas was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. In the Air Force, President Figueiredo promoted to the rank of rear admiral. In the Air Force, President Figueiredo promoted two brigadier generals to the rank of major general. They are Nelson Taveiro (chief of the office of Minister Delio) and Jose Brandao Lisboa Filho. Cols Luis Felipe Pinheiro, Elahir Amaral da Nobrega, Rosalvo Malaguti, Amilcar Ferrari Alves and Volnei Monclaro Mena Barreto were promoted to the rank of brigadier general [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Nov 82 p 8]

TRADE WITH NIGERIA--Trade between Nigeria and Brazil could increase from the present level of \$400 million (the estimate for this year) to \$4 billion, since Brazil is increasing its oil purchases from 20,000 barrels per day to 200,000 barrels, through a system of reciprocal credit. The information came from Muhamad Fufore, Nigerian consul in Rio de Janeiro, who denied that his country had announced that it would withdraw from OPEC, as international news agencies had reported. According to the consul, Nigeria has a very good relationship with OPEC. Fufore also reported that trade between Brazil and Nigeria had declined from \$1.5 billion in 1981 to \$400 million in 1982. The increase to \$4 billion in 1983, he said, depends solely on Brazil. The system of trade would not be one of exchange but of reciprocal credit. In other words, Brazil will buy petroleum and natural rubber from Nigeria for a total value of \$2 billion, and Nigeria will purchase Brazilian merchandise amounting to the same value, with trade arriving at a zero balance for the two countries. In Fufore's opinion, the negotiations between Nigeria and Brazil will increase next year, stimulated by the establishment of the Brazilian-Nigerian Chamber of Commerce. [Excerpts] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Nov 82 p 8] 6362

CSO: 3342/37

PRESIDENT BETANCUR DISCUSSES TERMS OF AMNESTY

PA021450 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Speech by Colombian President Belisario Betancur at peace banquet held in the red room of the Tequendama Hotel in Bogota--live]

[Excerpts] The amnesty law and the measures for economic and social development that we have adopted have tested the power of reflection, serenity and analysis of the Colombian people. All these things challenge our imagination and our sense of history. Lately, things have been happening all the time, some good, others bad. More bad than good things have been happening. Such sorrow! But such is life, when one looks at it by segments. The important thing is to look ahead rather than back, to be able to jump over the abyss of incomprehension and intolerance.

On our part, on the part of the government, we gave abundantly of what we had to give, even though there were protests about excesses. Nothing is too much when done on behalf of peace. But I repeat, what we had to give has already been given. Our hand is still outstretched, we maintain an open dialogue through the patriots who comprise the peace commission, the front created for the great national dialogue in accordance with the mandate given to us by the amnesty law. There is no room for further delays or for intolerable speculation about the nature of the state that rules us or about the prevalence of the institutions that govern us.

I have sworn that I will defend them and I will defend them. I am still searching for peace. I am the pilgrim of peace; but peace with respect for institutions, because the institutions represent peace. Peace is the constitution, peace is the law, peace is the armed forces, peace is the people. Society (?was) astonished, but I took the tricolor flag in my hands and I will not let go of it--not in the face of crime, nor in the face of terrorism or misunderstanding.

Agreed on by all the parties in the course of lengthy debates that were heard by and earned the commitment of all kinds of movements, approved by a large majority in parliament, sanctioned by the executive branch, the amnesty is not negotiable. It is not a matter of accepting or rejecting it, because it operates with complete approval. It is being enforced de jure, without acceptance or rejection being a prerequisite and without it being possible to

grant amnesty by portions or quotas. This is the law under the commandment of our fundamental charter. The law has produced a political declaration of annulment in the case of crimes of rebellion, disorders and related actions, except in the case of crimes of atrocity. The citizen whom that law protects is not empowered to accept or reject it, because the amnesty operates in its own right. [applause]

Everyone is benefitted by the amnesty, because law 35 has set no condition. But listen to this, listen carefully, all my countrymen, listen carefully and let there be no doubt: the law draws a dividing line, the law sets a dead-line and establishes a new public order without looking back so that everyone can feel integrated into the exercise of freedom--for instance, in order to organize into parties or political movements in accordance with the law. But that very law establishes duties and obligations that must be fulfilled, and the past crimes that this law forgives are not forgiven by this same law if committed now or in the future.

I would like to be serenely, firmly and democratically clear: Just as we have ordered pardon without arrogance, drawing a dividing line calling for the past to be forgotten, we will never bow to crime. Just as, despite our huge economic difficulties, we have created the necessary conditions so that those who abide by the amnesty can without problems rejoin normal life, we have also recalled that both the constitution and the penal code are still in effect, fully in effect; in effect now, in effect afterwards, for all Colombians, without any privileges, regardless of where they may be. We have recalled this precisely because, although broad in its reach into the past, the amnesty does not repeal either future sentences or crimes.

The amnesty established the armed forces--and within them the police--as instruments to protect the citizens' lives, honor and property. Under my direction as their commander in chief, the armed forces will continuously watch over the preservation of peace, without taking a single step back, in order to defend the new public order against anyone seeking to disrupt it. [applause]

We will invite neither breaches of the peace nor unjust persecution, but with the authority that this conduct bestows on us, neither will we allow any effort to spread anxiety under any alleged political or openly criminal pretext. I know I don't need to ask my people for solidarity in order to carry out this new task because I already have this solidarity. I also know that the basic thing in order not to be diverted from my course is to combat those circumstances that are the causes of insecurity, by trying to give poor Colombians the minimal guarantees for employment, just salaries, housing, education and health, which will open to them the path to a more honorable life. That is the key. The key is neither repression nor violence promoted by the state, which we are the first to repudiate with the total support of the armed forces. The key to carrying out our task is to have a state--more specifically a government--that commands respect and practices its role as protector of those citizens who fulfill their duties and demand their rights.

As an official in a multiparty movement, I pledged that upon arriving in the government I would rule with a single party ideology on behalf of Colombia, since all controls would be placed in the hands of the Liberal Party. I have kept my promise: a liberal government minister to avoid all political deviations, a liberal attorney general to prevent all moral excesses, a liberal comptroller to avoid fiscal losses and a liberal electoral registrar to avoid doubts regarding the expression of the people's will. I promised that both the state of siege and the security statute would fall, and they fell even before my arrival. A broad amnesty was decreed. I pledged that we would bring order to the crazy financial activity, which (?perhaps even jeopardized) savings accounts; and we are doing this, going beyond any vested interests. I pledged that we would reactivate the economy in order to create jobs for our needy people, and we are doing it. I promised that we would lower the confiscatory interest rates, which made production more costly and annihilated salaries, and we are doing it. I pledged that we would fight inflation in order to improve the workers' real wages, and we are doing it. I pledged that we would restore morality so that honest citizens rather than scoundrels would prevail, and we are doing it. We will continue with this cleanup campaign regardless of either cost or the interests that may be affected.

CSO: 3348/126

ARMY STRUCTURE CHANGE IN JANUARY

PA212328 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1526 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota, 21 Nov (EFE)--The commander of the Colombian Army, Gen Bernardo Lema Henao, announced today that as of next January the entire army system will be modified in an effort to make it more efficient.

Lema pointed out that instead of eleven separate brigades there will be two general divisions subdivided into brigades, but all under one system.

According to General Lema, the ranking army officers hope that with this reorganization they will be able to unify actions to defend our sovereignty and give greater coherence to all military activities.

On another subject, the officer said that no more generals will be retiring this year, and that [personnel] changes will not be made in December as has been customary.

He likewise said that the army is confident that those "up in arms" will accept the amnesty law approved by Congress and the government--and which has been in effect since yesterday--to try to achieve peace in the country.

CSO: 3348/114

BRIEFS

FARC GUERRILLAS KILL FIVE--Bogota, 21 Nov (EFE)--Five members of the same family were killed by Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas in southern Colombia, the police reported today. The official report indicated that some 15 men dressed in military garb arrived in San Antonio, Cauca Department, and opened fire with rifles and carbines on Benjamin Molano and his sons Ramon, Jaime, Mario and Aniceto. It is not known why the rebels killed these people, but it is believed that it may have been an act of vengeance for not rendering aid. [Text] [PA220011 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1815 GMT 21 Nov 82]

CSO: 3348/114

HAVANA REPORTAGE ON REAGAN TRIP

PA031933 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Peruvian political leaders have charged that the tour U.S. President Ronald Reagan is making through Latin American countries is aimed at promoting a military plan to liquidate the gains of the Sandinist revolution. Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party, said that Reagan will not visit peoples who are struggling for their national independence but rulers who serve imperialism and encourage war. He noted that the meeting Reagan will hold with his Salvadoran and Honduran counterparts is a step toward U.S. armed intervention in Central America to attack the Salvadoran people and Nicaragua and then Cuba and Grenada.

Aprist Deputy Carlos Roca Caceres voiced the opinion that the trip of the U.S. chief executive is an attempt to improve the very serious situation which (?arose) after the Malvinas conflict.

The Panamanian daily newspapers MATUTINO, LA REPUBLICA and CRITICA agree that the military preparations which are being made by the armed bands of former Somozist guardsmen in Honduras are directly related to the visit Reagan will make to that Central American country.

In like fashion, the Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA asserts that Reagan's tour will not reduce the deep contradictions between the United States and the Latin American countries and that no change whatsoever can be expected in the White House policy on Latin America.

In Managua, Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez praised Brazilian support for a negotiated settlement of the conflicts in the Central American area. The position was outlined by Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo during a speech he delivered at a dinner in honor of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Ramirez also praised the statements in which Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro spoke in favor of self-determination of the peoples of Central America and said that the problems in that area do not result from an East-West confrontation.

The Nicaraguan Government leader noted that a similar atmosphere awaits Reagan in Colombia, because President Belisario Betancur has made it clear that he will only discuss economic matters with his host. We think this is healthy. Ramirez stressed, because we can see that, with the exception of Central America, the servility in face of imperial visits has ended in Latin America.

Reagan left Brazil today for Colombia, where he will meet with President Belisario Betancur. It has been reported that they will discuss bilateral economic matters and the political situation in Latin America. Groups of demonstrators are waiting for Reagan in Colombia with placards and billboards containing slogans opposing the United States and Washington's policy on Latin America.

The large-scale security operation mounted by U.S. troops has not succeeded in preventing demonstrators from burning effigies of Reagan and Uncle Sam and shouting anti-North American slogans such as "Yankees out of Colombia," and "down with imperialism."

After a brief visit in Colombia, the U.S. chief executive will travel to Costa Rica, where he will meet separately with Alvaro Magana, chief of the Salvadoran regime, and with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge. Reagan will leave San Jose for Honduras, where he will meet with Roberto Suazo and Efraim Rios Montt, heads of the Honduran and Guatemalan regimes, and return to his country on Saturday.

International news agencies have reported from Bogota that serious disturbances took place in Barranquilla, Cali, Tunja and other Colombian cities when the police attacked demonstrations held to repudiate the U.S. President's 5-hour visit to Colombia. Effigies of the North American chief of state were constantly burned during the demonstrations. In Bogota, hundreds of workers paraded through the city's main thoroughfares shouting slogans against the U.S. Government's foreign policy.

Also in Bogota, placards reading "Reagan, enemy of Latin America" began appearing today on the sides of buses. The magazine SEMANA, which is published in Bogota, said in connection with the visit that Reagan will seek support in Colombia for his interventionist policy in Latin America, and that he will wield the alleged danger posed by communist expansion from Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada to do so.

In Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, some 100 Catholic priests, nuns and faithful gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy to repudiate Reagan's visit to Honduras and Costa Rica and to demand an end to North American meddling in Central America. Groups of youths participated in a march for the same purpose in Leon, Nicaragua's second largest city.

Another report indicates that 1,500 North American troops and an equal number of Costa Rican civil guardsmen have already set into motion a strong security plan on the eve of Reagan's arrival in San Jose.

Panamanian news media concur in stating that the military preparations that are being carried out by the armed bands of former Somozists in Honduras and directly related to the U.S. President's upcoming visit to that Central American country. MATUTINO expresses concern over the recent threats by the former Somozist guardsmen who, financed by the United States and with Honduran government support, are preparing to attack Nicaragua.

The newspapers LA REPUBLICA and CRITICA also comment that Reagan is trying with his trip to Brazil to patch up Washington's relations with Latin America, which have again deteriorated in view of the U.S. President's decision to rearm the Guatemalan military regime of Gen Efraim Rios Montt.

Meanwhile, Nicaraguan FSLN leaders Bayardo Arce and Henry Buiz have said in Mexico City that the danger of aggression against their country still looms, although it is very probable that the date has been postponed to late December or early next year in view of the present tour of the U.S. President through Central and South American countries.

CSO: 3248/323

HAVANA RADIO VIEWS REAGAN VISIT, PROTESTS

PA041838 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrived in Costa Rica on Friday and shortly thereafter he met at the hotel where he is staying with Alvaro Magana, nominal chief of the Salvadoran regime. Reagan's arrival in Costa Rica, was preceded by the adoption of extreme security measures, including the closing of the pan-American highway, a halt of commercial traffic at Juan Santamaria Airport and the closing of the border with Nicaragua.

The U.S. President went to San Jose from Bogota, where he made a 5-hour visit but did not respond to the most important political and economic demands posed to him by Colombian President Belisario Betancur. The president of Colombia used strong terms to refer to the protectionist measures that the United States and its Western allies have adopted in their trade relations, a policy that seriously harms the Latin American economies. Betancur said: Every Latin American baby is born owing \$300 while an insane world spends \$1 million a minute to arm for death.

The president of Colombia then called for peace in the hemisphere. And this peace will not be secured, he said, with pressure or isolation, but with aid without discrimination and a broad dialogue. Betancur asked: Why not eliminate exclusions in the inter-American system so that all the people of the hemisphere may have a forum that represents the situation of the continent as it really is?

Betancur concluded by reiterating his government's support for a peaceful solution to the conflicts in Central America where the 30,000 graves in El Salvador are calling on the slumbering consciences of leaders.

In Bogota jeers and shouts of "assassin" welcomed Ronald Reagan when he went to the monument of liberator Simon Bolivar to place flowers. This notably irritated Reagan. It took place despite the close cordon of troops and the wire fence surrounding Bolivar Plaza.

While the U.S. president was meeting with Belisario Betancur at Narino Palace, Colombian policemen used teargas against a student demonstration repudiating Reagan. The demonstration took place on the Bogota University campus.

There were similar demonstrations in public squares in Colombia's interior, where U.S. flags were burned and slogans against Roland Reagan were shouted.

The U.S. President will go to the Honduran city of San Pedro Sula today, Saturday, where he will meet separately with Guatemalan dictator Efraim Rios Montt and with Roberto Suazo Cordova, chief of the Tegucigalpa regime.

According to news reports, the situation in San Pedro Sula on the eve of Reagan's arrival is one of apathy toward the visit of the U.S. President. Spectacular security measures have been put into effect.

In Tegucigalpa, guerrillas of the Lorenzo Zelaya People's Revolutionary Front seized Radio Fiesta and broadcast a proclamation condemning Reagan's presence in Central America.

CSO: 3248/323

HAVANA NOTES DANGER OF U.S. INVASION OF NICARAGUA

PA012131 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 30 Nov 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The threat of a U.S. armed aggression against Nicaragua has gone beyond probability and has become an almost imminent fact, which might very well take place before the end of the year. This has been repeatedly charged by the highest government and FSLN leaders.

Last Sunday, Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, warned in Managua that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's upcoming visit to Costa Rica and Honduras seeks to facilitate an armed aggression against the Sandinist revolution. Ramirez stressed that this will be the main topic Reagan will discuss during his announced visit to Central America.

Ramirez also stressed that, during his stay in the area, Reagan will promise his allies that he will increase the military and economic support that he has been providing since last year, especially to the Salvadoran and Guatemalan regimes, which are currently staggering under the advance of the guerrilla forces. The already substantial U.S. military aid to the Honduran regime will also be increased. This aid permits and encourages the actions that the former Somoquist guardsmen and other counterrevolutionary groups carry out against Nicaragua. These groups and bands operate with impunity, from Honduran territory.

All this, Sergio Ramirez said, makes us presume that the plans for military aggression against Nicaragua will be decided during Reagan's visit to Central America, which will begin on 3 December. These facts have also been confirmed by the Nicaraguan ambassador to Panama, Augusto Montealegre, who stated that the dirty U.S. war against the Sandinist revolution has reached a stage in which specific actions must be carried out.

In a statement to Panamanian journalists, the Nicaraguan diplomat mentioned the modernization of the Honduran army's equipment and the reorganization of its main units, in accordance with a plan prepared by the Yankee Pentagon, in order to pave the way for intervention in Nicaragua.

In this regard, Montealegre cited reports from the Nicaraguan intelligence service which reveal that the Honduran army's 5th Infantry Detachment has been transferred from its station in the city of Comayagua to a place a few kilometers from the Nicaraguan border. In addition, the 2d Infantry Battalion, which is stationed in Tegucigalpa, has been transformed into an airborne unit and the 3d Infantry Battalion has been transformed into special combat troops.

The Sandinist ambassador to Panama added that in the last 30 days, Washington has supplied four A-37 planes and several Huey helicopter gunships to Honduras. Washington is also preparing to deliver 12 F-5F fighter bombers. Montealegre also charged that the Fal rifles used by the Honduran armed forces have been replaced by M-16 rifles and that a large quantity of light arms has been put in the hands of some 5,000 former Somozist guardsmen, who are stationed in camps near the Nicaraguan border.

The ambassador also reported that from August to October this year, more than 60 violations of Nicaraguan airspace have taken place from Honduras. He recalled that during this same period 37 attacks were staged against border posts, as well as 4 sabotage actions against economic targets, 14 infiltrations and 19 raids into Nicaraguan territory, all of which have caused 37 dead and 38 wounded, most of them members of the defenseless civilian population.

Finally, Montealegre mentioned the efforts made by the Sandinist revolution before international organizations to reach a peace agreement with Honduras, whose authorities have given no positive response. He stressed that the Sandinist revolution will always be willing to negotiate in order to avert any armed conflict. However, it will also remain alert and determined to defend, regardless of cost, the new Nicaragua which was born in July 1979.

CSO: 3248/323

HAVANA EDITORIAL SCORES U.S. DRUG FINDINGS

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 21 Nov 82 p 5

[Editorial: "Our Response to a New Infamy"]

[Text]

 INTERNATIONAL NEWS agencies and the Voice of America reported on November 5 that a federal grand jury in Miami had formulated charges for drug traffic between Colombia and the United States against a total of 14 persons, among them "four top officials of the Cuban government."

We strongly and indignantly reject this absurd and unprecedented accusation.

For the last 24 years the Yankee imperialists have been inventing all sorts of lies and slander against Cuba, but never before have they made such a ridiculous claim or resorted to such wretched and cowardly tactics.

Apparently, the current U.S. administration's unique combination of lies, insolence and total hatred for our country is required for some senile brain to think up the idea of implicating Cuba in the international drug traffic.

The Reagan administration and the CIA are clearly behind this campaign, carried out by the reactionary press of the hemisphere for more than a year.

All during this period, the oligarchic and right-wing mass media in several countries have repeatedly tried to link Cuba to the drug traffic, in addition to publishing other lies of all kinds about our country as part of the climate of anti-Cuba hysteria promoted by the current Yankee administration.

This is the typical CIA method of publishing its lies in other countries and then have them picked up and circulated by official circles in the United States.

We didn't have to wait very long for high-ranking Yankee politicians to start repeating the lies which they themselves fabricated. State Department officials have shamelessly repeated these charges and nobody has been concerned in the least about proving that these statements are true.

With their usual arrogance, imperialist spokesmen are knowingly lying with contempt for public opinion in the United States and the rest of the world. This has been the nature of comments by Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Thomas Enders and more recently by vice-president and former CIA chief George Bush during a campaign visit to Miami.

Now the capitalist news agencies are putting on a big publicity campaign and claiming that the grand jury indictments are the result of a "long investigation" by the Presidential Drug Task Force.

This is the climax of a new spectacle staged by Mr. Reagan.

Now the actor is playing the role of gladiator against the illegal drug traffic, determined to save the people of Florida and the other states from the activities of...the Cuban government! The least that can be said about all this is that it is revolting, repugnant and completely ridiculous.

Drug use, as everyone knows, is caused by the turmoil experienced by broad segments of Yankee society, an incurable disease in that country and a product of the alienating, inhuman and decadent system which prevails in the United States.

Everybody also knows that southern Florida, and Miami in particular, has for years been a capital of crime and drug smuggling in the United States. The corruption and degradation of U.S. ruling circles have reached their peak there.

According to the U.S. magazine *Time*, an estimated 70 percent of all the marijuana and cocaine which enters the United States is brought in through that area. Drugs have become the main "industry" in Florida, with an estimated value of 12 000 million dollars a year. The money has been used to corrupt banks, police and courts while increasing violence and crime to incredible heights.

Powerful multimillion-dollar mob organizations control this dirty business and openly bribe judges and government officials.

We must keep in mind that these chieftains of organized crime served the CIA and the U.S. government in their plans to assassinate leaders of the Cuban Revolution. This is simply another indication of the well-known ties between the Mafia and certain U.S. officials, and the services they provide for each other. So it comes as no surprise that the real culprits and beneficiaries of this dirty business continue to operate with total impunity and are untouched by the federal grand jury probe.

Many of the counterrevolutionaries and terrorists who for years were trained and armed by the CIA to operate against Cuba are now involved in this prosperous business and are leading figures in the world of crime.

The links between these mob organizations in Florida and their counterparts in Colombia and elsewhere, all of them tied to influential political and military circles, oligarchs and adventurers without scruples, are the foundation for this unprecedented drug traffic. Fabulous economic interests have developed around this shady trade. It is controlled by a well-established power structure. Thus it is not surprising that the Yankee government is unable to eliminate the traffic, since it would be like asking them to eliminate the Yankee Imperialist system itself. Meanwhile, the demand for drugs in the United States seems to be limitless. About 80 planes carrying drugs are estimated to land clandestinely in the United States every night, most of them in southern Florida. Hundreds of boats of all kinds constantly travel the Caribbean carrying marijuana. The U.S. press itself has reported that marijuana is the second most valuable crop in the United States.

In Miami, West Palm Beach, Fort Lauderdale and other Florida cities where the Presidential Drug Task Force has set up its disgusting comedy, thousands of U.S. and Colombian smugglers, along with individuals of Cuban origin who have gone there to enjoy the advantages of the Yankee paradise of drugs and crime, operate under the very nose of the grand jury.

Any suggestion that Cuba has anything in common with people of this sort is an insult great enough to make the blood of any Cuban boil.

Cuba is the exact opposite of the corruption, vice and decay of Yankee Imperialist society.

Cuba is the most corruption-free country in the hemisphere. A country without drugs, gambling or prostitution, where there is no room, nor will there ever be room, for the illis eating away at U.S. society. Our unblemished moral standards, principles and international conduct place us light-years away from these degrading practices. We are as remote from the drug traffic as we are from the base and vile methods used against Cuba by the immoral and dishonest government of the United States.

But Cuba, because of its convictions, sense of responsibility and of law and especially because of its geographic location, is undoubtedly the country which has acted with the greatest vigor and tenacity against those responsible for the air and sea traffic of narcotics to the United States.

We were not hindered by the fact that the drugs were not going to Cuba and did not affect our people in any way, nor by the criminal and hostile policy of the U.S. government against our country. A legal and moral problem was involved and that was what determined our actions. The government of the United States will be totally responsible if, as a result of the circumstances flowing from this campaign of lies and slander against Cuba by the United States,

our country decides to halt the tremendous effort it has been making to discourage and combat the drug traffic. For the moment, in response to this grotesque policy, the Cuban government has decided to halt all cooperation between our Border Patrol troops and the U.S. Coast Guard.

Since 1970 Cuba has detained 57 violators of our territorial waters or airspace, capturing 36 ships and 21 planes. A total of 230 drug traffickers has been arrested, 77 from the United States, 109 from Colombia, 23 of Cuban origin residing in the United States and 21 from other countries.

In 1981 and 1982 alone, Cuban officials captured 17 boats and planes, arresting 79 persons, of which 25 were from the United States. The latest case was on October 29, in which a cabin cruiser, registered in the United States and carrying marijuana valued at two million dollars, was captured off the coast of Pinar del Rio.

In these operations hundreds of thousands of tons of marijuana have been captured and destroyed, along with large quantities of other drugs. All the guilty parties have been taken to court and given stiff sentences, and many of them are from the United States. Here the money they use in the United States to bribe policemen, judges and prosecutors is of no value. More than a dozen are in our jails right now; some have been sentenced and others await trial. If there are not more of them in jail, it is because Cuba has consented to requests for their release by various personalities in the United States itself.

These are the facts.

The Cuban government and people challenge Federal Prosecutor Stanley Marcus, Enders and Bush to provide any proof of the charges made against Cuban officials.

We feel that people and the press in the United States, and every citizen of that country with a sense of dignity and decency, have the duty to demand that proof be presented without delay or excuses.

Since they will be unable to do so, because there is no proof and the proof can't be fabricated and because it is all a repugnant lie, U.S. and world public opinion will have every right to say, as we Cubans do, that the rulers and officials of the United States who have concocted and spread this slander are shameless liars.

The Reagan administration will not gain anything from this game of infamy and slander. Of that we are convinced.

Cuba has far too important a position in history and in the eyes of the peoples to be damaged by mudslinging. The mud will fall on those who tossed it.

One more thing. Those four Cubans indicted in Miami by the federal grand jury have more decency, courage, honesty and moral standing than all the politicians and jurles in the United States put together.

REPORT ON MEDICAL INTERNATIONALISTS IN NICARAGUA

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 14 Nov 82 p 12

[Article by Susana Lee]

[Text]

 MANAGUA. — There is no doubt that the accomplishments of the Cuban health workers in Nicaragua is really admirable. Of course, we heard many stories and reports from the Cubans themselves, and more importantly from the leaders and officials of the Ministry of Health of Nicaragua, along with doctors, nurses, aides, hospital employees, patients and their families and the staff in the emergency wards. But in addition it is interesting to appraise the work that hundreds of Cuban professionals and technicians in the field of medicine have been doing for the last three years in Nicaragua, inspired by a spirit of solidarity and internationalism.

A book on the first two years of the Cuban medical mission, published by the Nicaraguan Ministry of Health, states:

"One of the key sectors on which the efforts of the Sandinista state are focused is the field of public health. Starting from a disastrous reality, inherited from the dictatorship, the Sandinista Revolution, with the full support and participation of the people, has scored great victories in the brief span of two years in this new life that we Nicaraguans are experiencing and building day by day.

"The formidable efforts that led to these achievements were made possible to a large extent by the determined and fraternal participation of a large number of internationalist workers from various countries who worked shoulder to shoulder with the Nicaraguans in the lofty task of protecting the health of our people.

"In this sense, special credit should be given to the gigantic task performed by the Cuban Medical Mission in our country. In the two years they have been with us, the medical and paramedical personnel of that sister nation has done an admirable job that deserves the eternal gratitude of our people and of our Revolution."

One year has passed since the first Cuban medical mission in Nicaragua completed its work. The first contingent of that mission arrived in Managua on the morning of July 25,

1979, less than a week after the victory of the Sandinista Revolution.

The statistics speak for themselves. Between July 1979 and July 1982; the Cuban medical mission

- made 2 900 701 doctor's visits with out-patients and emergency cases;
- performed 13 110 major operations and 22 680 minor operations; and
- assisted in 16 446 births.

The members of the mission were divided into brigades and assigned to the various departments (provinces). The number of brigades increased year after year, appearing in Managua, Matagalpa, Rivas, Granada, Diriamba, Masaya, Esteli, Somoto, Ocotal, Jinotega, San Carlos, Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas, and later in Las Minas and Chontales. The last one was set up only a few months ago in Chinandega.

Currently, there are 16 brigades in an equal number of towns in the six regions and three special areas into which Nicaragua is divided. Altogether, they total more than 600 health workers, of which 290 are doctors and 202 are interns.

We asked Dr. Avillo Yera, head of the Cuban medical mission, if the statistics listed above included the work done by the first group of Cuban interns who arrived in Nicaragua in April of this year.

"No," he said. "Only what the brigades did. We consider what the interns are doing as a separate item; they belong to another category due to the fact that they are doing part of their training as professionals."

Our next question was if there was a possibility that the number of doctor's visits would increase, since 106 doctors (of the group of graduates doing their internship) had joined the mission late in August.

We were told that the number would increase in proportion to the number of new doctors after the matter is analyzed with the new arrivals and the heads of the brigades to which they had been assigned.

MEDICAL CARE FOR OTHER CUBAN WORKERS

The Cuban internationalist workers do not limit their work to the hospitals and other health facilities. They have taken part in vaccination and hygiene drives and conferences and seminars on health. In the last two years they have also taken part, organized into brigades, in scientific events. Furthermore, they are in charge of the health control center for Cuban travelers. They also work in the field of education: nine Cuban teachers are conducting classes in basic sciences, internal medicine and estomatology in the School of Medicine of the University of León and another six are teaching in the Health Polytechnic in Managua.

And, on top of all that, they provide medical care to all the Cuban personnel in Nicaragua. "We have a special plan for Cuban teachers of care by the brigades in the various departments and when necessary they get specialized care here in Managua," Dr. Yera said. During the school recesses in November and February last year, the contingent did voluntary work in various farms and we prepared a special plan to provide care to the workers in the camps where they were housed. We established a very close relationship with the teachers in that short period of time.

"I believe that the greatest moral incentive for the members of the Cuban medical mission is the example being given by the teachers, with their dedication, spirit of self-sacrifice and hard work. That's the way we all feel, probably because the experiences of a health worker are very similar to those of the teachers."

AN EXCEPTIONAL EXPERIENCE

The head of the Cuban medical mission added: "There have been very important results and this is evident in the improvement of the people's health. It's very difficult to find words to describe the experience we have gained, the things we have learned and, at the same time, to say how proud we are of being able to carry out this task of helping the Nicaraguan people by saving lives, relieving pain and preventing disease and death.

"When we add to this the innumerable activities that our health workers have carried out, it's easy to understand the reasons for our successes and why we consider it a privilege to have been sent here by the Cuban Revolution."

We couldn't think of a better way to end this article than recalling the words of Dr. Lea Guido, Nicaragua's minister of health:

"These three years of Cuban collaboration in the field of health have been an exceptional experience in terms of medical service, exchange of scientific information, advice and living together. The Cubans have distinguished themselves for their example, their dedication and their love of their work. If we were to raise a monument to the Cubans that have worked with us, we believe that the best would be represented by the lives they have saved among our workers, our peasants, our children, among our people in general..."

CULTURE MINISTER HART ADDRESSES PRINTING MEETING

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 21 Nov 82 p 13

[Text]

● SANTIAGO DE CUBA. — Minister of Culture Armando Hart, member of the Political Bureau, gave the keynote speech at the 2nd Meeting on Printing Techniques held here. He said the printing-publishing sector, in response to the cultural revolution that has unfolded over the last 24 years, should give priority to publications regarding science and technology, social sciences, and art and literature so that there will be as great an emphasis in this field as on educational materials.

He said efforts must also be made to solve the publication problems for books used by institutions of higher learning.

According to the data provided by Hart, social science subjects now account for ten percent of what is published in the country, science and technology eight percent, art and literature 22 percent and education 60 percent. Giving priority to education has been and is necessary, he said, and even explains the current cultural

boom, but more must be done in other fields where output is relatively low, in order to meet the cultural needs of the country.

He stressed the fact that when the Literacy Campaign took place in our country 20 years ago, there were about 17 000 university students and now there are about 250 000. A population with higher educational and cultural levels demands more.

When the Revolution was victorious, he explained, less than a million books were published in Cuba yearly, while in 1971 the figure was 19.8 million with 883 titles. In 1975, 48.6 million copies of 944 titles were produced; in 1980, 42.6 million copies of 1200 titles; and last year 49.7 million copies of 1500 titles. This year a total of 1800 titles are expected to be printed.

However, this does not meet the needs in all fields, according to Hart. Initially there was a need for big runs from 1975 to 1981, the runs

per title were 33 000-51 000, but now there must be an increase of titles in all subjects with smaller runs per title, with the goal of 50 million books per year.

Hart compared the situation in Cuba with that of Argentina, Brazil, the USSR, the German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria, where there are systems promoting cultural development. "Books are a key element in the technical and scientific development of the country and the Ministry of Culture must realize this." This means an increase in publishing in science and technology and the social sciences, which should reach 3000-4000 annually in the next five years.

Finally, he outlined four fields on which more emphasis must be placed in order to obtain the desired results: industrial and technical development, business administration, management and cadre training.

RIOS MONTT ADMINISTRATION SCORED FOR VIOLENCE

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 31 Oct 82 p 10

[Article by Orestes Valera]

[Text]



WHEN THE military coup of March 23, 1981, was put into effect in Guatemala, General Efraín Ríos Montt was addressing the congregation at the church of a religious sect founded in California when he was called to report to the putschists' command post. Dressed in civilian clothes, the general got into his car, drove to the command post and reported as ordered. Several hours later, when he left the post to attend a press conference, he was wearing camouflaged battle fatigues, the symbol of death in Guatemala.

The new tyrant of Guatemala has said repeatedly that his ascent to power was not the result of votes or the force of arms but rather the will of God.

This genocidal maniac, who reached power supported by the bloodstained bayonets of the Guatemalan army, is trying to play on the religious feelings of part of a population that is being repressed, tortured and murdered in cold blood by his regime's forces.

In his Sunday sermons over national TV and radio, Ríos Montt preaches what the U.S. imperialists and the local oligarchy love to hear. He says things like, "Disobeying authority is an act of injustice. We must establish a new ethical and political order. Injustice is one of our most serious problems and therefore we are in dire need of a reconciliation."

Reconciliation with whom?

Of the 125 transnationals operating in Guatemala, 101 are U.S.-owned. The United States controls 88 percent of the agricultural industry, 82 percent of the chemical and pharmaceutical industry, 73 percent of the bank and other financial institutions, 90 percent of trade and public services, 71 percent of mining and forestry and 89 percent of transportation and tourism.

Does Ríos Montt expect his sermons to put an end to the tragic situation of the Guatemalan people?

In Guatemala 40 percent of the population is unemployed and a considerable part of it underemployed. Two out of every three Guatemalans are illiterate. Three out of every four live in unhealthy conditions. Five out of every ten children under the age of eight are the victims of malnutrition. Curable diseases account for 60 percent of the deaths. Eighty-one out of every 1000 children born alive die before they are one year old. The average life span is

50 years and 41 in the rural areas. There's only one teacher for every 400 children. Seventy percent of the dwellings have dirt floors. Only 28 percent of the homes have electricity. Some 100 000 Guatemalans have been murdered in cold blood in the last 30 years.

Reconciliation with whom?

U.S. "aid" is strictly for the exploiters and murderers: 250 000 dollars for military training, a 3.7-million-dollar credit for the purchase of spare parts for helicopters; 50 million dollars for "development projects" (precisely in those areas where the people are being massacred); 18 million dollars from the International Development Bank (IDB); an additional 170-million-dollar loan to be granted by the IDB and the World Bank; and the U.S. Congress' green light to Reagan's request for an additional ten million dollars for Guatemala this year.

And Ríos Montt speaks of reconciliation.

Since Ríos Montt's ascent to power, several thousand people have been murdered. In less than seven months over 100 small towns and villages have been wiped out (residents, houses, livestock and crops). In the municipality of San Cristóbal Verapaz, the river waters were poisoned to force the inhabitants to move to the "strategic hamlets," carbon copies of the ones set up in Vietnam by the United States. Pregnant women have been cut open with machetes and the unborn babies fed to the dogs, children are impaled with bayonets and others beheaded, and old people are being slaughtered like cattle. Add to this the exodus, the terror, the hunger and the poverty that prevails in Guatemala and you have a clear picture of what is going on in that country.

This reality of poverty and terror which Ríos Montt prefers to describe as "serious problems of injustice" has deep social, economic and ethnic roots that are the real cause of the people's armed struggles against the regime.

As the saying goes, clothes don't make the man.

Ríos Montt is a worse killer than his predecessor Romeo Lucas. He is trying to sow confusion with his sermons in a vain attempt to change the image of his regime at home and abroad, but the only thing he has achieved is to have more and more Guatemalans, mostly the Indian population, join the revolutionary organizations of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity to fight for a better future.

HAVANA REPORTS SI RESOLUTION ON LATIN AMERICA

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 21 Nov 82 p 11

[Text]

● BASEL, Switzerland (PL). — A special resolution on Nicaragua was approved by the Bureau of the Socialist International at its meeting held here recently.

In the two-day meeting, chaired by Willy Brandt, former chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, the participants condemned the preparations for an armed attack on Nicaragua and the holding of military maneuvers on the Honduras-Nicaragua border which, they stressed, aggravate tensions in Central America.

The Socialist International accepted Nicaragua's invitation for a delegation of the organization to visit Nicaragua and have a first-hand look at the situation in the country, which is being constantly attacked by Honduran-based Somocista bands.

The organization also called on the United States to stop all military aid to El Salvador and expressed its support for the proposal for negotiations made to the El Salvador regime by the Democratic Revolutionary Front and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FDR-FMLN), viewing it as the only effective measure for the achievement of lasting peace in El Salvador.

The resolution also condemns the policy of extermination being implemented by the Guatemalan regime against the Indian population, which it says has evolved into outright genocide.

The organization also condemned the attempts to destabilize Grenada and de-

nounced the crimes committed by the Haitian regime.

It also declared itself in favor of the independence of Puerto Rico and expressed its support for the Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP) and its efforts to encourage the beginning of a process directed to that end.

Regarding South America, the Socialist International drew attention to the establishment of a civilian regime in Bolivia and warned that that country is afflicted by an economic crisis that jeopardizes its democratic future.

It advocated the establishment of a consortium of European and Latin American countries to solve the problem of Bolivia's foreign debt, which is estimated at 3800 million dollars.

The organization expressed its hopes that the will of the Brazilian people will be fully respected in the elections scheduled for November 15.

They also emphasized that the economic program implemented in Chile by Augusto Pinochet's military regime has been a failure and they condemned the Uruguayan regime's repression of political leaders who oppose the dictatorship.

The resolution concluded by stressing the need to hasten the process of democratization in Argentina, and expressing the Socialist International's deep concern over the discovery of clandestine cemeteries in that country.

CSO: 3200/18

BRIEFS

REACTION TO REAGAN TRIP--In the Brazilian city of Rio de Janeiro, local experts commented that the only result of President Reagan's visit is that Brazil will have to pay over \$100 million in interest on the credits obtained from the United States. Meanwhile, in Managua, Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, accused U.S. President Ronald Reagan of sowing death in Central America with his aggressive and warmongering policy. At the closing session of the third legislative period of the State Council, the Sandinist commander noted that the continued aggressions against Nicaraguan territory from Honduras constitute the harvest reaped from Reagan's policy. He added that the arrogant aggressors even have the nerve to demand that the Sandinist Revolutionary Government stop protesting and arming itself. To that, Ortega noted, we answer that we shall continue protesting before all international forums, being firm in our charges and preparing to defend ourselves in every possible way. Ortega said that whether Reagan wants it or not, the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean demand a stop to the adventurous and aggressive policy of Washington, since the only way to find peace in the area is through an open dialogue on equal terms. [Text] [PA051752 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Dec 82]

U.S. AGGRESSION--At the United Nations, Cuba has accused the United States of preparing the conditions for an interventionist adventure in Central America and the Caribbean. Cuban delegate before the UN Policy and Security Committee Nestor Garcia Iturbe stated in a speech at one of the committee's working sessions that Washington opposes every type of dialogue and attempts to disguise its aggressive policy with a cloak of legality. [Text] [FL041209 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Dec 82]

CSO: 3248/323

AGRICULTURE SHOWS DECLINE, CATTLE PRODUCTION UP

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 4 Nov 82 p A-10

/Text/ The agriculture sector will show a decline this year as a result of low productivity, insufficient basic structures and price problems, according to economic surveys conducted by the Central Banks, the National Development Bank and the National Council for Development.

The cattle herds, on the other hand, will increase by 9 percent this year.

According to the survey, this difference is due to the fact that the switch from agricultural farming to cattle farming continued in 1982.

The survey dealt with the seven major products of Ecuador's agriculture: cocoa, coffee, bananas, sugar cane, African palm, summer rice and potatoes.

The document gives information on production figures for the first 6 months of the current year and prospects through December as well as on the outcome of the planting season and on forecast production for the next harvests of summer rice and potatoes.

According to qualitative observations made in the field by the supervisors of the National Development Bank whose reports were used to prepare this survey, the amount of cocoa produced during the first half of the current year was appreciably down from the same period of 1981 because of lower yields obtained per hectare mostly because the cacao plantations are in poor condition for lack of maintenance and because few old trees have been replaced by new ones in the plantations. Cacao tree growers were also affected by low prices, higher production costs and weather problems.

The downtrend registered during the first half of the year is expected to continue until the end of the year.

In the case of coffee production the survey notes that the volume of coffee harvested during the first 6 months was appreciably below the same period of 1981, which is why it forecasts a drop in production for the current year.

The survey indicates that although prices went up coffee growers think that these increases do not cover their production costs. The yield per hectare also went down due because of the poor condition of the plantations, bad weather, and a cutback in maintenance work for lack of technical assistance and the high cost of recommended capital investments.

Banana production for the first half of the year was slightly below the same period of 1981 due to bad crops in Los Rios and El Oro provinces, as pointed out in the survey.

It attributes the low yield to the run-down condition of the plantations although prices were lucrative and high enough to adequately cover upkeep costs. These negative results, expected to last until the end of the year, can also be attributed to bad weather conditions and to the higher cost of capital investments.

On the subject of the African palm, the document reports that during the first half of the year the volume of production was slightly down compared to the first half of 1981 as a result of a drop in yield caused by the mediocre condition of the plantations. It also points out that although their earnings were higher than in 1981 as a result of increased prices, the growers are faced with higher input costs and a shortage of manpower.

The document also discloses that the acreage planted with summer rice was considerably less during the current agricultural season than in 1981, due to low rainfall and lack of appropriate irrigation facilities. This will result in a drop in production, the survey notes.

It also states that the selling prices do not cover the production costs.

As for potato farming, the document says that this year's crop will be smaller than the 1981 crop because a smaller area was planted and the yield per hectare has not increased.

It mentions the problems facing that sector such as prices for that crop which are not lucrative, a shortage of manpower, the lack of technical assistance, bad weather conditions and the constantly rising cost of capital investments.

Sugar cane is the only crop where the outlook is positive. According to the survey the volume of production was up during the first 6 months compared to the same period in 1981 because the plantations are in good condition, particularly in Guayas Province.

Cane growers have said that the prices which they get for their product are high and enable them to increase their investment. However, they complained about the higher cost of capital investments and about the manpower shortage.

BRIEFS

SPECIAL BATTALIONS--Intense clashes between guerrillas and the Salvadoran army have taken place in La Union Department in recent hours. Meanwhile, the clashes in Chalatenango and Morazan continued. The Salvadoran regime has sent the Ramon Belloso and Atlacatl special battalions to these three departments in northeastern El Salvador, where a successful guerrilla offensive has been taking place since 10 October. These battalions were trained in the United States. It was also reported that the Salvadoran air force is preparing to launch several squadrons against the FMLN positions in that area. According to the SALPRESS News Agency, most of San Salvador and extensive areas in La Union, Morazan, San Miguel and Usulután departments still have no electricity as a direct result of the guerrillas' sabotage of high tension towers. On Wednesday, the FMLN gave 46 prisoners of war captured during recent actions in La Union to the International Red Cross. In Washington, relatives of the four U.S. nuns who were murdered in El Salvador 2 years ago accused that Central American country's regime of protecting the real perpetrators of the abominable crime. They asserted that the judicial farce that the government is trying to carry out in San Salvador will not see justice done nor discourage those government officials who either tolerate or encourage the climate of terror and violence that prevails in El Salvador. [Text] [PA022311 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Dec 82]

GARCIA-U.S. OFFICIAL MEET--It was learned on Saturday that Salvadoran Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia met again in San Salvador with U.S. Gen John McEnery on the military situation of the Salvadoran regime's troops and the progress of their operations against the guerrilla forces. The high-ranking U.S. officer said that he had come to San Salvador to learn of the needs of the army of that Central American country. Meanwhile, it was reported that in the town of San Felipe, San Vicente Department, FMLN guerrillas demolished two high-tension towers. Similar actions by the rebels have left all eastern El Salvador without electricity. The area includes the departments of San Miguel, Usulután, Morazan and La Union. At the same time, Radio Venceremos reported that in the past few hours there were violent battles between insurgent commando groups and forces of the Salvadoran tyranny in the La Union and Morazan departments. It also said that in the villages of [names indistinct] in La Union, the attacks were intense and battalions trained by U.S. Green Berets participated. [Text] [PA050517 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Dec 82]

BRIEFS

NEW REGIONAL NEWSMEN'S FEDERATION--The Central American Institute for Political Studies [Instituto Centroamericano de Estudios Politicos--INCEP], with headquarters in Tegucigalpa, has approved the creation of the Central American Newsmen's Federation [Federacion Centroamericana de Comunicadores--FECAD], whose main goals will be to see that freedom of expression prevails in the media and that democracy in the area improves. INCEPT President Alonso Villarreal, a Panamanian, made this announcement. The creation of this important organization of Central American journalists was approved at a recent meeting held in Tegucigalpa. [PA021443 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 1 Dec 82 p 3]

CSO: 3248/330

VOICE OF SANDINO AIRS PASTORA MESSAGE

PA301716 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 30 Nov 82

["Message" from Eden Pastora, leader of the Sandino Revolutionary Front, no date or place given--recorded]

[Excerpts] I would like to address the Nicaraguan people--the peasants, workers, students and market vendors. I would like to talk to the intellectuals, to the members of the Sandinist People's Militia [MPS], the companeros in the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS], the companeros in the Sandinist police. I would like to talk to all FSLN militants and to the entire Nicaraguan people, including the nine members of the National Directorate. I will do this without reading anything, neither a small nor a large piece of paper. As I have always done, I will speak from the heart, the heart of a patriot, the heart of a fighter, the heart of a Sandinist, of a true Sandinist, of a Sandinist who learned from General Sandino that [words indistinct] international organizations without the interference of U.S. imperialism or of any other foreign power.

It is within the framework of this problem, of this situation, when we are again being threatened by the Somozist guardsmen in the north, when our companeros are still being killed, that I wish to call for reflection, so that we will not go to extremes, not fall into violence, though we will face that violence if necessary. And we will do so with the usual courage and determination, until there is a political struggle where, in time, the FSLN companeros; the EPS, MPS, and Interior Ministry companeros; and all of the Nicaraguan people can define themselves.

We revolutionaries fought for changes in the social, political, economic and government structures. That is what we are now demanding: We want the masses to participate in the nation's decisions. Let's see: How, under what form of government, are the masses participating in the nation's decisions? There isn't a single way. We will not cease in our struggle as long as this situation prevails. As long as we continue to align ourselves in international policy with one of the hegemonic (?powers) that are currently disputing control of the world, we will be betraying Sandinism. What (?was) the most beautiful thing about our revolution? It was its nonalignment in international politics. I realized that the revolution was aligning itself when we attended the Non-aligned Movement's summit meeting in Havana, Cuba. Our representative there

did not condemn the invasion of Afghanistan, an invasion that was just as imperialistic as that of Vietnam. I realized that we were beginning to align ourselves, that we were about to stop being true Sandinists when we failed to recognize the most populous country on earth: China. The only reason for this is that communist China has problems with the Soviet Union. What do we care if China and Russia are at odds? We told the world that we would establish diplomatic, cultural and economic relations with all countries that respected our revolution. As far as I know, China has not shown disrespect for our revolution. When these things occur, I cry treason.

[Words indistinct] said many times that in this world one is either with Moscow or with Washington. Despite his great wisdom, I disagree with his view. Why? Because if there were any people in 1979 who could have practiced true nonalignment, it was the Nicaraguans. How? By implementing polydependence [polidependencia]. In 1979, [words indistinct] the poor peoples of Latin America. Panama took food out of its mouth to give it to us, Costa Rica, Mexico, Venezuela, the Andean Pact, Latin America as a whole, Europe--Spain, France, Germany, the Low Countries, Italy--[words indistinct], even U.S. imperialism. Had we maintained that true nonalignment and practiced polydependence, we would have remained independent, sovereign and free of either of the two empires that are currently engaged in a dispute over control of the world. This is one of the things that I most resent about the revolution's leadership. Within the framework of our struggle--our struggle yesterday, today and tomorrow--we think that the first to shed Sandinist blood will lose the war.

We are involved in a political war. As Terceristas [members of the largest and least extreme Sandinist faction] we believe that political factors should prevail over military factors. That has been the leaders' greatest mistake since the victory. That has been the great mistake of the nine commander: Immediately after the victory [words indistinct], while forgetting that it was the political factors that allowed us to win the war from positions of force that, naturally, were won for us by the war fronts. Once in power, they forgot this, in their belief that military factors should prevail over political factors and that the defense of the revolution was eminently military. They forgot the international political [word indistinct] and gratuitously began isolating the Sandinist people's revolution.

The leaders' biggest mistake has been their belief that the defense of the revolution was eminently military, causing the military factor to prevail over the political. Thus, we gradually aligned ourselves with the socialist bloc or camp--whichever you want to call it, as it is a matter of semantics. So, as we kicked the Panamanians out of Nicaragua, as we kicked the Costa Ricans out of Nicaragua, as we threw out the Venezuelans--since we refused to accept advice from any country that was not socialist--we voluntarily aligned ourselves [words indistinct], while forgetting that we are in U.S. imperialism's backyard, that we lie in the U.S. imperialists' area of activity.

Within the framework of this situation, the U.S. Government and the National Directorate are helping each other. This is a case of the dialectic of extremes: The mistakes of one justify the mistakes of the other. I don't think

that the Americans, the U.S. imperialists, are interested in overthrowing the National Directorate. What the Americans are interested in is preventing the revolution in Nicaragua. What good is it if the nine members of the National Directorate maintain power for 10, 15, 20, 30 or more years, if during that period of 1, 2, 3 or more decades they can't make the revolution work, if they are unable to develop any revolutionary plan?

Free elections are the only means of avoiding violence. There's that word again: Violence. This must be done within the search for peace. This must be done so that the Nicaraguan people can stop killing each other. Who can do this? The honorable children of Nicaragua, the real Sandinists. There is a clear situation: There are Marxist-Leninist [words indistinct] war, who waged war, and the nine members of the National Directorate want war. Do you know why the nine members of the National Directorate want war? Because they don't know what war is. I know what war is. Because I know what it is, I don't want it. War means terror, suffering, death, it is tears, it is hatred, it is terror. I know its effects.

We criticize the National Directorate and accuse them of being traitors, because they have betrayed Sandinism; they have betrayed the revolution, the people and the martyrs. We are now in the midst of a situation about which I gave them early warning. I told them not to take those T55 [words indistinct] tanks, which were the symbol of Soviet power. I warned them that there would be a terrible price to pay. I told them that we should not try to bring in MIG planes. [Words indistinct] Washington and Moscow agree that the MIG planes should not reach Nicaragua. Just imagine where Nicaragua's affairs are decided: in Moscow, between Washington and Moscow. Now Humberto comes out and says--deceiving the people--that the MIGs will not be brought out of kindness, (?on Managua's account), in order to avoid provoking either the imperialists or our enemies. That is leftwing demagoguery and I condemn it. The truth is that Moscow told him: I will not give you any MIGs because there is an agreement with Washington. Now they are crawling on their knees to the U.S. imperialists, asking them to hold talks with them. Do you know what the topic of the talks will be? Attention, Salvadorans. Do you know what the topic of their talks will be? Attention, Salvadoran revolutionaries, for this concerns you. They will negotiate you. They will negotiate both the guardsmen and you. The gringos must withdraw the guardsmen once all of the aid that's provided to you, Salvadorans, is suspended. That is what they will do. They will negotiate you. Is that what the Directorate wanted? To reach such a situation that they would have to negotiate our Salvadoran companeros, our Salvadoran brothers? That is criminal. That is being counterrevolutionary.

They did not foresee this. They were unable to foresee this 2 or 3 years ago, because they isolated themselves from the masses, because they ceased to be revolutionaries. They began to live like superbourgeois. Once in power, they became political oligarchs; they lost the analytical capacity that we had during the war, which made us original. Now we are going to negotiate the Salvadorans. What a historic crime! After [words indistinct] an insurrection. I remember that some Salvadorans were opposed to this, aware as they were that insurrections do not take place by decree. They are the result of revolutionary struggle, of armed struggle. Before the Nicaraguan people could reach a pre-insurrectional stage, they had to fight for 30 years within Sandinism.

Finally, they had to wage 2 years of intensive war, during which the Nicaraguan masses lost 25 to 35 dead every day--this in a country that had barely 2.5 million people.

The GPP [Protracted Popular Warfare Faction within the FSLN] and the TP [Proletarian Tendency] lost sight of all of these things and exerted their influence over the Tercerista leaders, who, in cowardly fashion, sacrificed their Tercerista stands and [words indistinct] those who directed and waged the war. All of these thoughts were lost to these gentlemen, who will negotiate the Salvadorans and the Salvadoran revolution today. Attention, Salvadorans, and attention, Nicaraguan people, because if in order to maintain power the directorate finds that it has to negotiate you, too, it will do so. They care nothing about leading you to death, since none of the nine will die. They will escape in Aeroflot and Cubana de Aviacion planes.

How is it possible that, after 3 years of revolution, believing that the defense of the revolution depends on the military, they are arming the people to the teeth so that they can go on dying? Until they plan an economy that will enable us to develop, so that we can apply economic resources in developing the revolution's projects and programs, no revolution can be successful in Nicaragua, no matter how many T-55 tanks, MIG planes, cannon, machineguns or AK rifles we might have, or how much Soviet, German, Bulgarian or Cuban intelligence might be brought to Nicaragua. There won't be any peace until there is freedom and until democracy is practiced. There won't be peace in Central America until there is peace in Nicaragua. The directorate has realized this and is now calling on U.S. imperialism. They are going down on their knees, while Bayardo asks what price they must pay to remain in power. The gringos will negotiate the 3,000 guardsmen in the north. The Directorate, in turn, will negotiate the Salvadorans. Notice, Salvadorans, how early I am telling you this. The Directorate will also negotiate the Nicaraguan people, because they will continue to live in their mansions, with their luxury cars, with their freezers full of [word indistinct], while the border troops continue to be humble and poor.

I (?exhort) the glorious soldiers who, as in the past, are fighting the guardsmen, to remain firm until the army that defends the nation's sovereignty raises the cry: fire on the invader! Then, at the head of my people--if, unfortunately, we must do this--we will once again try to find a solution, even at the cost of our own lives. Today, like yesterday, we must defend the homeland's blue and white flag with dignity.

Sandinist soldiers, EPS members, companeros in the MPS and in the Sandinist police, brothers in the state security body: Don't let them torture your people; don't let them kill your people; prevent the crime of your brothers; don't corrupt yourself; don't become degenerates. Remember: We are Sandinists, we are anti-imperialist revolutionaries. We are brothers. Yesterday, today, tomorrow and always, we will die for the homeland, for the people, for the blue and white and the red and black flags, (?win) or die!

CSO: 3248/329

D'ESCOTO MAKES STATEMENT IN HUNGARY

On Sandinista Revolution

LD030006 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1930 GMT 2 Dec 82

[From the "Panorama: Foreign Political Programme": Interview given by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann to Gyorgy Bernath in Budapest; date not given, d'Escoto Brockmann speaks in Spanish with superimposed Hungarian translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The victory of the Sandinista front in Nicaragua was called the largest earthquake of Central America nearly 3 and 1/2 years ago. The guerrilla army named after Sandino, legendary freedom hero, destroyed the Somazas' dictatorship and started the series of reforms which can be termed revolutionary and until then was known only by hearsay in the region. After the victory of the Sandinists the civil war in neighboring El Salvador became more violent. Washington, which received the Nicaraguan changes distrustfully, sought an interrelationship between the developments in Central America. At the same time it prepared to overthrow the Sandinist regime, with the collaboration of its allies in the region. Miguel d'Escoto, Nicaraguan foreign minister, the monk who became a politician, answered our questions in this regard.

Nicaragua's neighbors and the U.S. administration argue that they must act without delay because Nicaragua is exporting its revolution to Central America, and firstly to El Salvador.

[Answer] We are now in Hungary, and I believe that everybody here too is fully aware that revolutions are not goods that can be exported. We send coffee, sugar, cotton and meat abroad, but revolutions cannot be exported; they arise when in a given period of time the peoples decide that the hour for action has arrived, that they should carry out radical changes in their country and they accept responsibility for the changes.

On the fight of the Salvadorean people I say this: It started even before Nicaragua's struggle. The United States is interested not in whether Nicaragua is exporting revolution; they know perfectly what gave rise to and what still causes the political turbulence in Central America, and in Latin America generally. They are made nervous by the fact that from the viewpoint of Washington's interests Nicaragua has become a bad (?model) for the Latin American continent.

[Question] So its fate must be made uncertain because in itself it is a factor of uncertainty in U.S. conceptions.

[Answer] The Americans believe that the Sandinist people's revolution must be made impossible, must be shaken and crushed, because they want to show an example to those Latin American countries which would similarly (?pursue) a policy of honor and independence, which could pursue their own path. They would act not in accordance with the whims of imperialism but in accordance with the interests of their own people.

[Question] However, they say more than this: That Nicaragua is building socialism. How would you classify the country's present social system?

[Answer] That we are building a new type of society is above debate. Our anticapitalist policy is unequivocal. (?Several would) interpret this to be a socialist policy, and they would be right. In local parlance we speak about Sandinism.

[Question] Again it is said and written in the world these days that Nicaragua is threatened by external attack. What new developments would you mention which support the fact of this threat?

[Answer] The world knows our true situation. In the recent past the American NEWSWEEK reported on everything very [word indistinct] immediately after the article was published, the U.S. State Department spokesman acknowledged that these were the Reagan administration's plans for the (?overthrow) of Nicaragua, that they really cooperated with Somoza's guardists who gathered on Honduras territory. There are people in the Central Intelligence Agency, the Pentagon, the State Department, and even in the White House itself who oppose these plans, because if they act in the spirit of them, instead of overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government they would precisely strengthen the Sandinist revolution of the people of Nicaragua by intervention. The Honduras Government would also waver, and respect for the Reagan administration would be demolished in all of Latin America.

On Relations With Church

LD030012 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 2 Dec 82

[From the "10 Minutes of Foreign Politics" program: Interview given by Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, Nicaraguan foreign minister, to correspondent Gyorgy Bernath, in Budapest, date not given; d'Escoto Brockmann remarks in Spanish with superimposed Hungarian translation--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] It can be accepted as a principle that a country's foreign policy is a function of the internal conditions. How would you present the activity of the various social classes in present-day Nicaragua?

[Answer] Our revolution is a serious, profound, people's revolution. It follows from this that those classes which previously enjoyed privileges do not agree with the present changes. Their groups have always opposed the

revolution. Included among them is the Catholic church too. I mention this because presently the most serious problems are related to the church. Nevertheless, I caution you against thinking that I speak about the entire Catholic church. I cannot say that every bishop opposes the revolution. Let us say that the proportion between the rejecters and the supporters is half-and-half.

Listen, I am a monk, and it hurts that I must acknowledge this, but I say it because sincere speech is most important to me. In this so-important historical period, the main tool of the United States in my homeland is the archbishop of Managua. He is the Nicaraguan who is doing the most to discredit the country, to defend the interests of imperialism, that is Monsignor Miguel Obando Bravo. It is regrettable that he has said that the present government of Nicaragua wants to harm the church. This is my opinion. History will decide who is causing damage to Nicaragua and to the Nicaraguan Catholic church.

CSO: 2500/63

GOVERNMENT, FSLN LAUD MEXICO'S LOPEZ PORTILLO

PA012235 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Letter to outgoing Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo from the Nicaraguan Government and the FSLN National Directorate, dated 29 November--read by announcer]

[Text] Latin American and Caribbean history--long, heroic and painful--has been an example of permanent and fraternal solidarity; the solidarity of the Indians who resisted while affirming their roots in the face of the conquistadors; solidarity once again with the just cause of breaking the colonialist yoke; solidarity, finally, among volcanic peoples shaking off their chains. The history of both Mexico and Nicaragua is one of American strength. Nicaragua, its people, its government and its political vanguard, the FSLN, wish to testify to their acknowledgement of the fraternally solidary and militant support that you have expressed throughout your term as constitutional president of the United States of Mexico. Your position is already a symbol in the history of solidarity with Nicaragua, as expressed by your support for the people of Sandino during the struggle to overthrow the Somozist dictatorship and then expanded in all areas in the wake of our victorious revolution.

We in Nicaragua will never be able to forget your firm stand, in breaking diplomatic relations with the genocidal Somoza regime and in actively defending Mexico's traditional foreign policy at the 16th OAS consultation meeting. We Nicaraguans will never be able to forget your struggle for peace in the Central American and Caribbean areas as expressed in the overall and total peace plan for the region which was presented with dignity to the world in Managua in February this year.

Neither will we Nicaraguans ever be able to forget your courageous demand for an end to the oppression of Nicaragua nor the peace initiative you promoted with Venezuelan President Dr Luis Herrera Campins.

You, who have not only earned the right to a place in Mexican history, but also in Nicaraguan history, can count on firm and undying friendship of the people of Sandino. On awarding you our revolutionary state's highest award, the Augusto Cesar Sandino Order, Sandino's people were thus sealing the friendship and solidarity that only the people's forces can generate.

President and friend of workers, peasants, Indians, young people, intellectuals, and women; of the elderly and of the children among Sandino's people; please receive a fraternal embrace.

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Bayardo Arce Castano

CSO: 3248/328

AREA COUNTRIES GRANT \$75 MILLION IN CREDIT

PA250345 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Argentina, Peru and Colombia have granted \$75-million in credit to the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. Companero Edmundo Jarquin, president of the International Reconstruction Fund, FIR, made this announcement after completing a tour of these countries. He also announced that Brazil will probably renew a \$30-million line of credit. According to Jarquin, these loans will be used to buy industrial equipment, fishing boats and 400 buses.

In all, four Latin American countries have expressed their economic solidarity with Nicaragua by granting credit in the form of dollars, vehicles and fishing boats. Last week, Argentina, Peru, Colombia and Brazil responded positively to a FIR delegation that visited those nations.

Jarquin, who led the delegation, announced today that Argentina has signed a \$15-million line of credit for Nicaragua. Dr Jarquin announced at a news conference that Peru has granted a new \$10-million line of credit that will be used to build 10 fishing boats, while Colombia will send 400 buses to Nicaragua. As for Brazil, a \$10-million (?credit line is being sought).

Commenting further on these lines of credit that Nicaragua will obtain from Argentina, Peru, Colombia and Brazil, worth several million dollars, the FIR director said that the 400 new buses will arrive here in 1983. These will help in part to solve the transport problem. Here is an excerpt of his statement at a news conference today:

[Begin Jarquin recording] We signed a \$15-million line of credit with Argentina, which is automatically renewable for an additional \$15 million. This is a generic [generica] line of credit line, meaning that it can be used to import any kind of goods--whether capital [word indistinct] or consumption goods--under very favorable conditions, at a 7 percent interest rate, for a period of 8 and 1/2 years, depending upon the kind of goods imported.

As for Peru, we advanced our negotiations and it has practically been agreed that we will receive a \$10-million line of credit. As you know, the Peruvian Government granted us a \$10-million line of credit in 1981, which at this point has been practically used up, since we are building several fishing boats in Peru. We have also imported various things, mostly for the metal-mechanic and industrial sectors. Also in Peru, we have begun to successfully

negotiate a specific line of credit, which would be in addition to the previously-mentioned generic credit line and which would be used for the construction of 10 more fishing boats.

As for Colombia, you have received the dispatches filed by the various news agencies. An agreement was reached on three lines of credit. One was for the purchase of 400 buses, 200 40-seaters and 200 30-seaters. These buses will help with our urban transport, particularly here in Managua. Of the total, 300 will be distributed among private transporters, while the other 100 are for the National Bus Enterprise. In other words, this is an effort by the Nicaraguan Government to benefit all owners of the vans and minibuses that circulate in Managua at present. The idea is to give them the chance to renew their vehicles so that the urban transport in the capital will be improved substantially during the second half of 1983. We also negotiated a line of credit in Colombia enabling the Nicaraguan Institute of Fisheries to buy 15 more fishing boats. [End recording]

CSO: 3248/328

BRIEFS

KILLINGS BY REGIME REPORTED--The radio 15 September intelligence services have reported the latest measures of repression [words indistinct]. In the northern part of the country, we have been urgently advised, the lackeys of the FSLN's oppressive regime have initiated an indiscriminate, large-scale campaign of repression and killing against the peasant population. The world must know that the communist regime in our country is indiscriminately machine gunning from the land and air thousands of Nicaraguan brothers, mostly women, elders and children, in the central, northern and southern sectors of the country. Radio 15 September urgently appeals to international organizations to voice their repudiation of these new violations of human rights by the Marxist lackeys of the FSLN. The FDN exhorts all of our people to organize in the underground in small cells [words indistinct] interconnected. In this way the organized people will have a better chance to elude and foil the genocidal onslaught of the communist enemy. [Excerpts] [PA240526 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0230 GMT 24 Nov 82]

ZONAL FSLN LEADER KILLED--The Interior Ministry's public and foreign relations department informs the Nicaraguan people that today, Wednesday, at 0200, counterrevolutionary elements treacherously killed Sandinist brother Ahmed Antonio Campos Corea, political secretary of the FSLN's Nueva Guinea Zonal Division. The counterrevolutionaries committed their crime while companero Campos Corea was going from Nueva Guinea to La Esperanza, a township located 160 km from Juigalpa. The heroic behavior and courage of this fallen companero is worth noting, for before offering his life, he emptied his pistol at his attackers. Sandinist hero Ahmed Antonio Campos Corea had received his title of militant in the FSLN's second promotion. He stood out in all the tasks assigned by our vanguard. After carrying out their action, the criminals escaped. Interior Ministry forces are currently pursuing them. [Text] [PA191310 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Nov 82]

NEW SUPREME COURT JUSTICE--Dr Rafael Cordoba Rivas swore in Alvaro Ramirez Gonzalez as a Supreme Court justice yesterday. Alvaro Ramirez had been Nicaragua's ambassador to the GDR. [PA301625 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Nov 82]

COFFEE EXPORTS--Through 16 October the Nicaraguan coffee enterprise had exported 891,233 quintals of coffee gathered during the 1981-82 harvest. The exports produced more than \$110 million in foreign exchange for Nicaragua. [PA302227 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 30 Nov 82]

PCD ELECTS NEW OFFICERS--The National Executive Council of the Democratic Conservative Party (PCD) elected Dr Miriam Arguello as national coordinator and Dr Raul Cruz as deputy national coordinator in elections last Friday. Dr Clemente Guido was elected to the post of organization secretary. [PA021741 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Nov 82 p 16]

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS--According to the Foreign Trade Ministry, exports of Nicaragua's most important farm products during the 1981-82 farming year totalled \$285 million. The total production of coffee, the item that brings in the largest amount of foreign exchange, was 900,000 quintals and yielded over \$112 million. Cotton and sugar ranked second and third in the volume of exports. The source said that the leading markets were Japan, the United States, Bulgaria, Italy, the FRG and the United Kingdom. [PA021741 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Dec 82]

CSO: 3248/328

TREATY-RELATED COMPLAINTS AGAINST U.S. LISTED

PA290316 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 28 Nov 82 pp 8A, 12A

["Vox Populi" Column, by Luis Restrepo Rosas: "We Ask the Foreign Minister"]

[Text] Article XIV of the Torrijos-Carter treaty states that in cases of differences regarding interpretation and fulfillment of the treaty, the two parties will try to settle the difference through consultations with the committees established according to the treaty or through diplomatic channels. When the two parties are unable to settle a specific issue through any of these means, they can agree to submit the matter to conciliation, mediation, arbitration or any other channel mutually agreed upon to settle the controversy.

There are many differences resulting from unilateral and biased actions made in bad faith by the United States, both in the interpretation and the fulfillment of the treaty.

Mr Foreign Minister, we would like to know about the status of Panama's complaints--when each complaint was registered, and if it is possible to settle them within a reasonable period of time.

The following are some of these complaints:

1. The illegal occupation by the U.S. Army, with the complicity of the Panama Canal Commission, of housing units belonging to Panama, which can only be rented to U.S. employees of the Panama Canal Commission.
2. Illegal occupation by persons who are non-U.S. employees of the Panama Canal Commission of housing units belonging to Panama, whose occupation has not been authorized by Panama.
3. Retention by the Panama Canal Commission of hundreds of vacant housing units belonging to Panama, which will not be occupied by U.S. citizens because their number in Panama is decreasing.
4. The Panama Canal Commission's refusal to hoist the Panamanian flag on commission tugboats and launches, and its insistence on using a pirate flag.

5. U.S. lack of responsibility in not appointing its members to the joint committee on environmental pollution, thereby rendering this important body inoperative.
6. The complaint about the presence in Panama of and the illegal activities by representatives of the Federal Labor Relations Board.
7. Wage discrimination.
8. The return to Panamanian employees of sums illegally deducted during the first year that the treaty was in effect, of a "tax factor" that the treaty eliminated.
9. Payment to Panamanian employees of a salary adjustment to compensate for a deterioration in their real income because of the treaty.
10. Illegal application of Title VII regarding labor matters and other U.S. laws to Panamanian employees, including Panama's representatives in the canal administration and board of directors.
11. Anti-Panamanian and disrespectful conduct by Zonians Fred Cotton, Dwight McKabney, Mike Gordon, Ray Laverty, Dick Morgan, George Bouche and Willie Friar.
12. Continuing discriminatory practices against Panamanian employees through the maintenance of "security positions" and "veterans preference."
13. The illegal functioning of the canal area personnel board, which is detrimental to the functions and authority of the board of directors and the joint committee.
14. Refusal by the Panama Canal Commission to cooperate with Panamanian authorities on child-support cases and the carrying out of sentences imposed by Panamanian courts and authorities.
15. The lack of preference in certain purchases of goods and services of Panamanian origin, as in the case of Air Panama.
16. The parts of Law 96-70 that violate the Torrijos-Carter Treaty or that go over and beyond what was agreed upon.
17. The accounting and budget practices to defraud Panama of \$10 million yearly granted to it in Clause XII (4) (C) of the treaty.
18. Arbitrary measures adopted by the canal administrator against Ana Mora de Wakeland.
19. The lack of a system of preferences in promotions to comply with the treaty in regards to increasing participation by Panamanians in jobs.
20. The use of "security guards" by the commission, when the treaty only allows night watchmen.

21. The unjustified and offensive delay in appointing Panama's representative to the board of directors. The Panamanian government has appointed Dean Phillip Butcher.

22. The U.S. presumption of putting Panamanian representatives to the administration and board of directors in the category of U.S. federal officials, demanding that when they assume office they must swear to and obey a code of conduct according to U.S. Law (96-70).

CSO: 3248/305

GENERAL PAREDES COMMENTS ON UNITED BRANDS LAYOFFS

PA262014 Panama City TELEVISORA NACIONAL in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Nov 82

["Exclusive" interview with Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, Commander in Chief of the Panamanian National Guard, on 25 November; place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] General Paredes, after your visit yesterday to the Felipillo sugarmill, we noticed concern among some groups who are uncertain about whether or not there will be sugar processing at the Felipillo sugarmill and about General Paredes' decision to have the sugarmill function.

[Answer] Yes. Thank you. We went there representing the president and the government and the National Guard, of course, to tell the 1,200 heads of families--many of whom are women--that there will be sugar processing there based on a decision by the president and the entire government.

The sugar processing period will begin in approximately 30 days. Everything is ready. This year the government will have to subsidize the sugarmill, but we could not suspend activity because it would affect too many people. Therefore, we went there to inform them of the very high-level decision.

We think that the economic situation, which is delicate in Panama, has its origins abroad, in the world economic problems. If we all realize that we must protect these humble peasants who live around Chepo, Pacora and Felipillo, then we must also understand that there are other Panamanians who deserve an opportunity. There is the case of the nurses. Their salaries will be increased, but perhaps not as much as they hope. This should be understood by doctors, by all the public employees, because there is a situation that is exerting pressure on us.

You already know that the U.S. Fruit Company we have in Puerto Armuellas has announced that as of January it will progressively dismiss 1,200 workers from the Baru area. This is another problem coming up. Why is the banana company closing operations in the Baru area? It is not for domestic but for foreign reasons. The banana market is down. There is less demand and too much supply. For this reason, the Transnational United Fruit has decided to reduce operations in order not to lose everything, to reduce the supply and stabilize prices.

Unless you have another question, Mr Carrizo, I would like to conclude by stating that now more than ever we must be united and come to understand our national problems in order to continue living, coexisting--each one with his own ideas, hopes and political beliefs--but living; let us all go on together.

[Question] Another question, General. Regarding the visit of the Inter-American Defense Board, what was the result of that visit?

[Answer] Nothing. Regarding the Inter-American Defense Board, I am going to be very sincere. I think that the Malvinas problem weakened it. Something has to be done to restore it to normal. I found it demoralized, disintegrated. I asked about Honduras' representative, but he had not come. The Nicaraguan representative did not come, either. The one from Guatemala also failed to come. So something has hurt the board, and I have the feeling it was the Malvinas.

[Question] Thank you, General Paredes, for this interview for TELEVISORA NACIONAL.

CSO: 3248/305

CHIRIQUI UNION VIEWS PANAMA PLANTATION CLOSINGS AS ILLEGAL

PA252233 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 25 Nov 82 p 1

[Octavio Carrasquilla Article]

[Text] The leaders of the Chiriqui Land Company Workers Union in Puerto Armuelles are saying that the possible shutdown of four banana plantations would be illegal. If this closure takes place, it will result in more than 1,000 jobless Chiriqui workers.

Union spokesmen said that this firm has a commitment to produce at least 200 million boxes per year for the international market, a quota that is met regularly, without any great problems.

The workers added that the labor and social welfare ministry has no official knowledge so far of any decision by the company to shutdown operations in Panama for economic reasons.

Meanwhile, a Chiriqui Land Company representative admitted that the possible closure of several plantations in Puerto Armuelles is being considered, while stating that this measure would affect the smallest possible number of workers.

The same source explained that the possible shutdown of Panama operations has nothing to do with the situation between the workers and the enterprise, which are negotiating a new collective agreement.

The Chiriqui Land Company spokesman said that such situations are normal in any negotiations where there are differences between the two sides, while noting that acceptable agreements are reached in the end.

The workers expressed great concern when it was learned that four of the Puerto Armuelles banana plantations might be closed in mid-1983. The plantations that might be so affected are Zapatero, Aguacate, Palmito and Higueron, those that have been most affected by black sigatoka, a disease that greatly impedes the production of bananas, which are in high demand on various continents.

CSO: 3248/305

REASONS FOR BANANA COMPANY PULLOUT QUESTIONED

PA291444 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 26 Nov 82 pp 22, 10

["Vox Populi" Column by Luis Restrepo Rosas: "Sugar Cane and Bananas"]

[Excerpt] It has been announced that "United Brands" will close its operations in Puerto Armuelles, Chiriqui Province. The company and its local allies contend that "labor demands and high national taxes are the main factors in the decision." "United Brands" is the offspring of the "United Fruit Company," the banana empress of Central America tainted by the exploitation and blood of thousands of banana plantation workers.

According to reports published recently by the Union of Banana Exporting Countries (UPEB), the company's executives blame the unions and the collective bargaining contracts, describing them as "problems that cause many losses."

They are hiding the truth. They fail to mention the case of Eli Black, the "United Brands" chairman who jumped from the 44th floor of the "Panama Tower" in New York in 1975. Black's suicide was initially attributed to the stress of a heavy workload. That is what the company executives reported. But a police investigation unearthed the fact that Black had invested millions and millions of company funds in fraudulent activities like bribing high-ranking officials in Central America, Italy and other European countries. The company remained silent when the truth became known. However, it has been learned that the losses have never been recovered. The company now claims that it is leaving because of the tax on banana exports, the collective bargaining, the labor code and the social laws.

Nicaragua, which is not afraid of what Mr Reagan thinks or says, immediately found buyers in the United States for its bananas after Standard Fruit left. If we have the courage here in Panama, we will probably find buyers too; but the question the people are asking is: /Will we dare?/ [slantlines denote boldface as published].

CSO: 3248/305

LABOR MINISTER SPEAKS ON BANANA COMPANY CRISIS

PA290010 Panama City TELEVISORA NACIONAL in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Jose Gumersindo Montenegro, Labor and Social Welfare Minister, has said that in the next few weeks a definite solution to the problem of banana plantations on the Pacific side will be announced:

[Begin recording] [Question] [Words indistinct] at the banana plantations, above all, in view of the possibility that the Chiriqui Land Company might close four farms, and over 1,200 workers could be without jobs. What would the executive branch response be after analyzing this situation?

[Answer] Well, in a few minutes we will meet with union leaders of Sitrachilco [Puerto Armuelles Union of Chiriqui Land Company Workers] of Puerto Armuelles. We must remember that the banana companies were in our country before we became a republic, before Panama even existed. Banana companies are a main export resource, and our government has been consistently promoting the income generated from the export of this fruit. But because we are an underdeveloped country we must pay the price of not having an international marketing capacity and the price of not having a diversified economy. However, we must state--and this is based on the statistics and data available--that there is no oversupply. It is simply a matter of a price war at the international level among the multinationals, who have made our government and our workers their scapegoats.

However, so far, our ministry has not received a formal request from the company to reduce its plantations by approximately 1,400 hectares and cut its payroll by approximately 1,400 workers [figures as heard]. As soon as we receive this request, our government--with utmost responsibility and respecting the rights of this multinational company--will analyze the reasons for the request. We will then decide if--within the period established by the law--it is valid to authorize the progressive reduction that we have been told informally would begin in January and would end in June.

Nevertheless, we are optimistic and confident that by that time--using mechanisms such as the Union of Banana Exporting Countries through Comunbana [Multinational Banana Marketing Enterprise]--we might find mechanisms that in the last resort will allow Panama to market its fruit, as Nicaragua is presently doing. Another possibility would be for the company to present us with an alternate plan, which could be for instance using the land at these farms to grow African palm or corn.

Therefore, at a time like this, when we are experiencing the last stage of the economic hurricane, when we are at the depth of the recession, we hope that our country--which has been generous and broadminded with the Chiriqui Land Company and its parent company, United Brands--will not receive this blow. We are not to be blamed for this situation, as our country has never contributed to a worldwide oversupply; and we are not to be blamed either for the price war presently taking place in the international banana world.

[Question] Thank you, Minister Montenegro, for your statement for TELEVISORA NACIONAL. [End recording]

CSO: 3248/305

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH SPAIN--Asked about the impact the installation of a socialist government led by Prime Minister-Elect Felipe Gonzalez in Spain will have on Paraguayan-Spanish relations, a senior government official said: "Paraguay and Spain will continue to maintain normal relations." The spokesman said the fact Gonzalez will now head the Spanish government "will not cause a distancing between the two nations, which are linked by traditional ties of friendship and cooperation." Asked whether the Paraguayan government objected a few years ago to a visit by Felipe Gonzalez to attend a rally organized by the Febrerista Revolutionary Party, Foreign Ministry officials categorically stated that the government never decided "to prohibit the entry of the Spanish politician, who simply suspended a tour of some South American countries. [Excerpts] [PY252340 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Nov 82 p 10]

PROTESTS OVER PRISONERS CITED--Widespread protests have arisen in Paraguay because of the arrest of Ramon Moreno, a reporter for the ABC COLOR newspaper. Alfredo Stroessner's regime has kept him in prison for the last few months without a trial. He is accused of being an active communist. Paraguay's political parties, religious authorities and broad social sectors are demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners, as well as a general amnesty and the return to the country of those who are in exile. [Text] [PA201653 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 82]

JAPANESE LOAN APPROVED--A decree signed today approves a complementary loan of 2 billion yen granted by a group of Japanese banks headed by the Bank of Tokyo Inc. to the Paraguayan government to finance the expansion of the state's merchant fleet. [PY101629 Asuncion Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 1530 GMT 9 Nov 82 PY]

OPPOSITION REPORTS DETENTION OF ARGENTINES--Members from the authentic radical liberal party reported yesterday that Juan Manuel Almeida and Tiburcio Almeida have been under arrest at the security guard headquarters since 4 September 1982, charged with involvement in the "operation return" of members from the Colorado Popular Movement (MOPOCO). The detainees are being held incommunicado and their respective wives will file a court injunction seeking their release. Juan Manuel and Tiburcio Almeida are Argentine citizens who traveled from Clorinda, Argentina, to Asuncion

where they were detained and taken to the security guard headquarters.
[Text] [PY112102 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 11 Nov 82 p 13]

TAIWANESE OFFICIAL--Gen Lai Ming-tong, an adviser to the president of Taiwan, arrived in Asuncion on 1 November in response to an invitation extended by President Alfredo Stroessner. During his stay in Paraguay he will attend the official ceremony opening the spillways gates at the Itaipu hydroelectric dam. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 2 Nov 82 p 12 PY]

CONGRESS APPROVES LOANS--In an extraordinary session on 4 November the Chamber of Deputies approved three loans totaling \$99.4 million to be used for a road development program and for rural development programs in the northern region and in Caazapa. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 5 Nov 82 p 7 PY]

TRADE BALANCE DEFICIT--The central bank has reported that by the end of September the deficit in the balance of trade totaled \$97.1 million. According to official figures, exports, which by the end of September totaled \$305,084,000, registered a 32.4 percent increase in comparison to export figures during the first 9 months of 1981. Exports to Brazil increased from \$52,987,000 in the first 9 months of 1981, to \$81,708,000 during the same period of the present year. Exports to Japan in the first 9 months of 1982 increased 24 percent in comparison to the same period of last year. However, exports to Argentina increased by a mere 5.6 percent while exports to the United States and Uruguay decreased by 30.7 percent and by 112 percent respectively. Imports, which totaled \$402,250,500, increased 19.6 percent in comparison to the first 9 months of 1981. This increase was mainly due to an 86 percent increase in imports from Argentina and a 124.7 percent increase in imports from Algeria. However, imports from Brazil experienced a reasonable increase of 7.5 percent. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 10 Nov 82 p 8 PY]

CSO: 3348/118

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES COUNTRY'S RELATIONS WITH USSR

PY262255 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 13 Nov 82 p 2

[Article from Manuel d'Ornellas' "Voice and Vote" column]

[Text] Was President Belaunde's decision to visit the Soviet Embassy to convey condolences over Leonid Brezhnev's death a proper step? President Belaunde's personal visit to the Soviet Embassy--where he conveyed his condolences to the Soviet ambassador--was an unusually cordial gesture toward the USSR. It has revealed, among other things, the significance that Peru attaches to its relations with the USSR. The visit, which exceeded protocol standards, should be interpreted from the viewpoint of our deteriorated relations with the United States. It also carries particular significance as a result of the cancellation of the president's trip to New York and Washington. The point to be made is that our country maintains its foreign policy independence and that it does not play the game of "the good and bad ones," with which Ronald Reagan has divided the world. That was surely the purpose of the president's visit to the Soviet Embassy.

What will the Soviet response to this gesture be? The USSR will undoubtedly provide a suitable response. It still remains to be seen, however, what that answer will be, because it is the USSR which has thus far profited by bilateral relations with Peru while our country has received little from such relations.

For the Soviets, Peru is a beachhead for the defense of its commercial and diplomatic interests in South America. Lima is the final stopover of Aeroflot's flights to Latin America, Soviet fishing vessels operate actively within the 200-mile zone and our armed forces have been a regular purchaser of Soviet-made replacement parts and military equipment.

Such a considerable advantage should be compensated for in both the political and economic areas, but above all in the former, since the USSR either lends financial support to or influences a labor confederation in our country--the CGTP [General Confederation of Workers of Peru]--an insulting rag--the weekly UNIDAD--and the activities of the pro-Moscow Communist Party, all of which are obviously dedicated to undermining the foundation of this regime, which they call "bourgeois."

BRIEFS

BANCO AMBROSIANO ANDINO CLOSES--Lima, 23 Nov (AFP)--It was learned in this capital today that the Banco Ambrosiano Andino, headquartered in Lima, dismissed its personnel and discreetly closed its doors in compliance with a coded order received from Rome. The Lima daily EL OBSERVADOR pointed out that this takes place at a time when a commission of the Italian Parliament was supposed to come and audit the books of the Banco Ambrosiano branch and that the local representative of this bank, Giorgio Nassano, had allegedly left Peru. [PY021749 Paris AFP in Spanish 2018 GMT 23 Nov 82 PY]

ITALIAN TRAINING AIRCRAFT--Lima, 23 Nov (LATIN-REUTER)--Today aeronautics Minister Lt Gen Jose Garcia Calderon announced that during the next 3 years Peru will assemble 60 Macchi training aircraft in compliance with an agreement signed with the Italian company which produces these planes. Peru will contribute \$13 million and the Italian company Aer-Macchi the remaining amount for the \$23 million project, the first of this type undertaken by the Peruvian air force which recently acquired 14 Macchi MB-339 planes to replace its outdated aircraft acquired from the United States in 1954. [PY021749 Buenos Aires LATIN-REUTER in Spanish 2002 GMT 23 Nov 82 PY]

BRITISH TRADE DELEGATION--A British delegation made up of businessmen headed by Lord Limerick, president of the British Foreign Trade Corporation, has arrived in Lima to meet with Peruvian officials on matters related to copper and textile exports. [PY170325 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 10 Nov 82 p A12 PY]

MINERAL EXPORTS--According to a report released by Minpeco S.A., a firm which sells mineral products, Peru lost \$371 million in 1981 due to the low price of mine products. Mining exports decreased from \$1,818,400,000 in 1980 to \$1,446,800,000 in 1981. This represents a 20.4 percent reduction. [PY170325 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 9 Nov 82 p A13 PY]

COST OF LIVING INCREASE--The Peruvian National Institute of Statistics has reported that the consumers price index increased 6.9 percent in October this year. [PY101627 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 Nov 82 p 12 PY]

CSO: 3348/117

Should Soviet-Peruvian relations cool off? The failure to establish diplomatic relations with the USSR--the second world power--was one of the more serious mistakes or neglects of the previous Belaunde administration, perhaps at that time under the influence of the newspaper LA PRENSA's daily anti-Soviet campaign. This situation changed during the Velasco Alvarado administration, when embassy-level diplomatic relations were established.

To step back in this area would be another obvious mistake, since Peru needs official ties with all important nations of the world. But not at any cost. Soviet-Peruvian relations should be based on mutual respect and nonintervention in each others internal affairs. This is a good opportunity for the Foreign Ministry to point this out to the Soviet representatives in Lima.

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END