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24 September 1985

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

TERMS OF COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA EXTRADITION TREATY

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 26 Aug 85 pp 1-A, 10-B

[Article by Dairo Martinez Madera]

[Text] Cartagena--Colombia and Venezuela today signed an extradition treaty in this city at the conclusion of deliberations by the Latin American foreign ministers who belong to the Contadora Group and the Support Group that was formed to contribute to the pacification of Central America. The foreign ministers met at the Visiting Dignitaries' House.

The document expresses the two countries' interest in improving bilateral cooperation in the struggle against crime, facilitating the implementation of justice, and preventing criminals from escaping and thereby going unpunished.

They also signed a pact to monitor and recover stolen vehicles.

The extradition treaty states that the contracting parties agree to turn over, pursuant to the stipulations of the treaty and current legal formalities, and at the request of the demanding state, any person who is found in their territory and has been summoned by a court or is subject to prosecution or sentencing, as long as the following circumstances are present: the demanding state must have jurisdiction to try the person in question for the alleged crime, and the act for which extradition is requested must be a crime or must carry a punishment under legislation on narcotics and psychotropic drugs in both the demanding state and the asylum state.

The extradition of nationals will be permitted under the treaty if both countries' laws so provide, and in the case of persons whose extradition has not been allowed, the asylum state must prosecute the defendant and inform the demanding state of the outcome.

The asylum state, according to the treaty, does not have to grant extradition under the following circumstances: when the statute of limitations for criminal action or sentencing has expired, according to the laws of the demanding state or the asylum state, prior to the submission of the petition for extradition; when the person demanded has served the sentence that has been handed down or when he has been amnestied or pardoned; when the person demanded has been or is being prosecuted in the asylum state for the alleged crime on which the extradition petition is based; or when the person demanded was supposed to

appear before a special court in the demanding state (military courts are not included in this exception). Determining whether these exceptions apply is the exclusive task of the asylum state.

In addition, the treaty specifies the documents that must accompany an extradition petition, and states that the procedure must be carried out government-to-government, through diplomatic channels. When the asylum state deems the documentation insufficient, or if there are omissions or deficiencies, it may request that the demanding state supply the necessary information or evidence within a month. If the demanding state cannot correct the omissions or submit the requested information within this time period, it may request that the asylum state extend this period for up to 1 month.

The treaty states that when the demanded person has been prosecuted or is serving a sentence in the asylum state for a crime committed prior to the extradition petition, the extradition may be granted, but remanding the person to the demanding state must be deferred until the trial is over or the sentence has been served.

When the extradition has been requested by several states for the same punishable act, preference will be given to the state in whose territory the act was committed. If extradition is requested for different acts, preference will be given to the state in whose territory the most serious crime was committed, according to the laws of the asylum state. In the case of different crimes for which the laws of the asylum state require an equal sentence, preference will be given to the state that has requested asylum first.

The extradition petition will be decided upon in accordance with the legislation of the asylum state, says the treaty, adding that once the extradition petition has been received in the form specified in the treaty's articles, the asylum state must take all steps necessary to capture the person demanded.

The demanding state, according to the treaty, may use any means of communication to request the provisional detention of the person demanded, and must offer to request extradition in a timely fashion. The asylum state must order the immediate detention of the defendant, and if within 2 months of the date when the demanding state is notified of the person's capture that state does not formalize its extradition petition, the detained person will be released. No further extradition petition may be submitted, except in the manner stipulated in the treaty's articles. Any liability that may result from the provisional detention corresponds exclusively to the demanding state.

In addition, if within 2 months of the notification that extradition has been granted the demanding state does not take the necessary steps to take charge of the extradited person, the asylum state may release him. He may not be arrested or prosecuted again for the same punishable act.

The treaty also states that if the person's extradition is denied, extradition may not be requested again for the same punishable act. It also provides that the delivery of the extradited person to the demanding state must take place on the border at the site agreed to by the contracting parties.

According to this document, any articles, documents or securities obtained through the perpetration of the punishable act which forms the basis of the extradition petition or may serve as evidence in that petition, must be confiscated and delivered to the demanding state, even if the person himself cannot be delivered due to reasons beyond the scope of the proceeding, such as the escape or death of said person.

The treaty stipulates that the expenses involved in the incarceration, custody, maintenance and transportation of the person and the confiscated items must be paid by the asylum state until the time of delivery, and from then on they must be paid by the demanding state.

After extradition has been granted, the demanding state is obligated not to prosecute or punish the person for a common crime committed prior to the extradition petition if such crime is not included in that petition, unless the defendant consents to it; not to prosecute or punish the defendant for a political crime or for any crime connected with a political crime, committed prior to the extradition petition; not to impose the death penalty, deprivation of liberty or cruel and unusual punishment, and to provide the asylum state with a true and certified copy of the sentence that is passed.

The person demanded must be allowed by the demanding state to enjoy all the rights and guarantees set forth in the laws of that state; his dignity must be respected and he must be treated correctly. In all cases he must be granted the right to defend himself with the aid of a defense attorney.

The treaty states that the contracting parties, by means of complementary agreements, may extend the extradition provisions to crimes other than those set forth in Article 1, under the following circumstances: the demanding state must have jurisdiction to prosecute for the punishable act of which the demanded person is accused; the act must be punishable under the laws of both the demanding state and the asylum state, with a minimum sentence of 3 years incarceration.

The provisions of this treaty may not be used to justify any extradition petition for a crime committed before the ratification instruments are exchanged.

8926
CSO: 3348/940

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BOLIVIAN GAS EXPORTS TO ARGENTINA TO EARN \$375 MILLION

La Paz HOY in Spanish 13 Aug 85 p 9

[Text] This year natural gas exports to Argentina will total some \$375 million.

This figure is approximately the same as it was a few years ago, and accounts for more than 40 percent of the country's exports.

The \$375 million figure is contained in a study conducted recently by the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) concerning income-generating productive entities, such as the mining and petroleum sectors.

According to these statistics, COMIBOL will bring in only \$250 million this year.

Exports

The study indicates that "national exports amount to approximately \$800 million. In 1979 and 1980, they exceeded \$1 billion, and in addition, significant volumes of foreign credit were obtained. This influx did not, however, succeed in righting the balance of trade, which was upset by the uncontrolled flood of imports encouraged by a pernicious liberal policy."

In view of this situation, COMIBOL cannot afford to lose \$600 million a year, as it did during the previous government. This would mean that it would lose not only the value of its own exports, but the equivalent of other sectors' exports as well, which would result in an astounding total.

"The problem is that it is not just spending, but losing," said a high government official. "In other words, in the final analysis, it is squandering its own revenues as well as those of all the other economic sectors in the country, which produce foreign exchange so that the national economy will not grind to a complete halt," he explained.

YPFB Exports

Referring to the exports of the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB), the study says: "Gas exports to Argentina will bring in some \$375 million, although that neighboring country's government will retain what it considers

appropriate to pay off our debt; the rest will be paid in a peculiar way, under terms that have not been corrected or improved despite the constant stream of 'negotiators' traveling back and forth between here and Argentina. What is left over, or in other words what Argentina actually pays for the gas, will be used to pay the petroleum companies in this country (Tesoro and Occidental) for the products they sell to YPF, to pay royalties to the producing departments, and to import the goods that YPF needs for production. The country's only source of foreign exchange, then, is the income generated by mining exports and the so-called non-traditional exports."

8926

CSO: 3348/917

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BOLIVIAN TRADE PROSPECTS WITH ANDEAN GROUP NOT BRIGHT

La Paz HOY in Spanish 15 Aug 85 p 9

[Text] Bolivia's trade with the Andean Group accounts for only 2 percent of its total imports and 2.6 percent of its total exports. Of the exports, only 0.76 percent are non-traditional products, and the prospects for the future look even gloomier.

This was asserted by Fernando Illanes, president of the Confederation of Private Businessmen of Bolivia, during the opening ceremonies of the 5th Meeting of the Andean Business Council yesterday.

On that occasion, Illanes contended that although these figures could make the country's private businessmen much more pessimistic about the subregional integration process, their faith in integration remains firm and consistent. They will continue their efforts, convinced that major accomplishments require major sacrifices.

Then he stated that the chronic violation of the decisions adopted by the Andean Group must be dealt with rigorously and immediately, because otherwise there will be no possibility of even thinking about setting up a large, expanded market, much less undertaking joint industrial development with a view to the future.

Illanes went on to say that studies conducted on a consultative basis for the Council led to the conclusion that flexible mechanisms that are adapted to each member's unique requirements must be adopted, without hampering the procedures aimed at achieving the overall goal of integration.

Just one thing can correct the flaws in the Andean integration process: the political will of the member states. If they do not rally decisively and unanimously around the proposed objectives, integration will remain among the myriad unrealized dreams and hopes that have been offered to our nations.

Integration Minister

Integration Minister Fernando Caceres declared that the Paz Estenssoro government identifies fully with the postulates of Latin American integration, which constitutes a new affirmation of faith in the future destiny of our

continent. It understands that integration and unity are the best way to deal with the problems of underdevelopment and dependence, he asserted.

Then he stated that the Andean Group is a top priority for the Bolivian Government, and deserves special attention. We will make every effort to make it stronger and more dynamic, he said.

Caceres indicated that the reformulation and reorientation that the Andean integration process is now undergoing should lend a more realistic and pragmatic aspect so that efforts can be revitalized and expanded and genuine participation can be increased. Integration should be the instrument of all economic and productive agents.

In opening the deliberations of this meeting, the integration minister stated that it is up to the members of this group to work effectively to protect their sectors' interests, strengthen national and subregional productive units, and form a business sector that strongly identifies with this important process of integration.

President of Business Council

In turn, the current president of the Andean Business Council, Andres Barreiro, stressed the need for Andean businessmen to maintain this Council, especially if it is within the Andean Group. This will make it possible to create and maintain a policy of joint action.

Then he claimed that though the dates of the meeting had to be changed, there was a desire to avoid changing the site because the businessmen of the Andean countries wanted to express their solidarity with their Bolivian counterparts in their struggle to further the principles of free enterprise.

He went on to assert that understanding, within the framework of democracy, is the ideal means for restoring the public's confidence in a country's productive forces, which is necessary to overcome the present crisis.

8926

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ARGENTINE-BRAZILIAN JOINT PLANS TO BUILD AIRCRAFT

Defense Minister Comments

Cordoba LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR in Spanish 10 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Argentina and Brazil will soon explore the possibility of initiating a joint production of small-capacity civilian airplanes, according to a disclosure made in Buenos Aires by the defense minister, Roque Carranza, who denied that similar negotiations had been held regarding the IA 63 Pampa training model. He met yesterday with President Raul Alfonsin to report to the latter on his recent trip to the neighboring country.

Great Possibilities

Confirming some of the topics discussed with the chief executive, Carranza, who made statements during the ceremony marking Air Force Day held at noon yesterday at the Condor Building, underscored the significance of the anniversary of the creation of the military aviation establishment; noting that this date marks the beginning of the courses at the Military Aviation School in 1912 which (in his opinion) represented "a very important phase in the modernization of the Armed Forces and the entire country, because it made possible access to the technology of air transportation, virtually at its beginning."

He then explained: "In 1929, Argentina started up the Military Aircraft Factory in Cordoba which, after various changes, is now the Air Force's Cordoba Air Ordnance facility."

He claimed: "Great possibilities are offered there to develop several types of planes of our own design and some others in cooperation with a country such as the Federal Republic of Germany."

He also remarked that, "During the visit to Brazil, I also became familiar with the status of development of the Brazilian Air Force and the EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] factory, which has become of the the leading aeronautical ordnance plants in the world."

In this connection, he added: "Due to the fact that this company is using a gap in the market not exploited by the large manufacturers, such as the United

States and Europe, and includes small capacity aircraft, it has been able to achieve that high level of development as quickly as it has."

Cordoba Air Chief Enthusiastic

Cordoba LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR in Spanish 11 Aug 85 p 5

[Excerpt] Brig Gen Carlos Stahl expressed approval of the potential joint participation by Argentina and Brazil in producing airplanes. He remarked: "We fully encourage this possibility, because we know that they (Brazil) have progressed very well during recent years; but our plant is also equipped to produce airplanes of its own lines, which are of excellent manufacture."

He admitted that he "did not know any further details" regarding this proposal, because "it is the result of a very recent visit by the defense minister (engineer Roque Carranza) to the fraternal nation, and I only learned about it from the press releases."

The chief of the Air Garrison, who officiated yesterday in Cordoba at the ceremony marking Air Force Day, held a dialogue with newsmen, whom he told that he had no word that the sale of Pucara aircraft abroad is about to materialize. Nevertheless, he commented: "Since there has not yet been any categorical decision, in one direction or the other, we may consider that possibility to be still open."

Reiterating previous views, Brig Gen Stahl noted that, by the end of 1986, the aircraft factory will be in a position to produce the IA-63 airplanes on a mass scale; although he stressed that, to accomplish this, we must wait until the necessary budgetary backing has been decided upon.

In response to another question, he observed that the Air Force's mental state, particularly that of its personnel, "is excellent. Of course we are concerned, as everyone is, about surmounting the present problems, but I would say that the Air Force is progressing with a very fine team spirit toward full integration with all sectors of national life."

In connection with the Air Force's participation in the restructuring of the Armed Forces, Brig Gen Stahl gave a reminder that it is in the Joint Staff that the experience of the Malvinas Operation is being concentrated. He added: "I think that the future determination of the responsibilities that are to be incumbent on each one of the forces will take into account, precisely, the decisive action that the Air Force has had in all modern conflicts."

2909
CSO: 3348/933

ARGENTINA

CORDOBA ARMAMENT PLANT PRODUCTION, FUTURE PLANS DETAILED

Madrid DEFENSA in Spanish No 87 Jul 85 pp 16-19

[Article by Javier Taibo Arias: "The Cordoba Armaments Factory"]

[Text] The industrial complex of the Cordoba Materiel Area (AMC) of the Argentine Air Force (FAA) discreetly harbors an interesting aerial armaments factory for which DEFENSA has been the first international publication to obtain the necessary and not easily acquired permission to visit.

The Cordoba Materiel Area is little known in international markets because its products, some of them at least, are famous in the world under a more resounding name: Military Aircraft Factory (FMA). It is known that the FMA --or more correctly the AMC--makes the IA-58 Pucara, a twin-engine turbo-prop fighter, which demonstrated its quality in the Malvinas War; that it has just finished flying its new IA-63 Pampa trainer (See DEFENSA No 81) and that it is performing an efficient work of maintenance and repair, not to speak of its long history and many other things.

The framework of activities of the AMC is sufficiently broad to fill pages and pages, which is not my objective. I am going to focus on one of its more unknown facets, which is at the same time one of the most interesting, veiled by the discretion which usually is wrapped around military activities in general, but which necessarily has to become known in order for its products to become known by customer powers. This latter commercial mentality has not prevailed up to now but becomes more necessary day by day. I am specifically speaking of the armaments factory.

Located near the center of the AMC installations in Cordoba, its creation took place in 1978 at the request of the FAA, which up to that time was forced to bring all portable armament from abroad, to be more precise, almost all of it. That year was particularly important, not only for providing material to the Argentine Armed Force [FAA], but for the development of the defense industry, coinciding with a noticeable increase in tensions with neighboring Chile over the old conflict of the Beagle Channel.

The aforementioned armament factory was born at this moment as a department of the AMC, devoted to the manufacture, maintenance, modification and inspection of ordinance delivered from aircraft, as was related to me by Commodore Cueto, manager of this installation.

Small Great Factory

In addition to the pertinent divisions, the armament factory has three main units: Engineering, Planning and Control and Production. The overall installation occupies 14 hectares, with approximately 20 percent of the surface having buildings on it. There is a water plant, compressed air, sewage network, steam plant and a high voltage, industrial power station.

A hundred persons work here, of which five are advanced engineers and 22 are technicians (designers, helpers, estimators, draftsmen, and so forth). Despite being a military factory, since as was pointed out it belongs to the FAA, the number of men of the institution assigned to the factory is small: Three officer-engineers and a half dozen sergeants, all of them specialist technicians.

Taking this structure into consideration, the figures I present further on can only be reached in a logical manner: Subcontracting, the armament factory does that for which it is best suited, or that which cannot be done by Argentine companies, normally privately-owned, since certainly military production is 100 percent nationalized. In practice approximately 80 percent of manufacturing is subcontracted to a large number of companies, while with its own means it proceeds with treatment of materials, painting, marking, packaging, documentation, quality control (with inspectors in private industry and AMC inspectors in the armament factory belonging to the Quality Control Department of the AMC), integration, training, preparation of bomb casings and undoubtedly, designs. Tests generally take place with the AMC, as the parent institution of the factory.

An explosives plant was recently acquired and should go into operation this month of July. It cost around \$7 million and it is completely automatic.

After offering these introductory notes, I believe I can go on to speak about production of the armament factory of the AMC itself, an installation which despite its apparently small and unspectacular means performs a great work, which I have the impression is going to increase in the immediate future, not only with an increase in capacity, but because of the degree of complexity of the machinery it will make.

Production

Delving fully into the materials which this factory produces, I shall begin with practice bombs, of which there are now two models: The ARM BJ1, 360 and 12, figures which coincide with their weight in kilos. The first of them has a one piece cast iron body with a longitudinal perforation which houses the firing pin system and the pyrotechnical charge contained in a sheet metal cartridge designed to produce a mark indicating points of impact. The bomb rack is electromagnetic and is delivered in a polystyrene package suitable for transporting and storage containing 24 units.

The ARM BJ 12 reproduces the trajectory of some of the present explosive bombs. The cast iron body houses the firing pin in the nose, while the tail, injected with aluminum, contains a pyrotechnical charge with flash and smoke, which allows intensive practice in day and night operations. It has the necessary safety devices and it is hung on the aircraft by means of an STD M2 ringhook, which is also produced by the armament factory and is made of special cast steel with a coating of cadmium, allowing it to be used with items weighing up to 50 kilos. The dimensions of this ringhook (NATO system) with internal dimensions of 18 x 23.5 millimeters, allows it to be used in the majority of the bomb racks being used at this time. It is also shipped in a polystyrene container which houses two bombs and two STD M2.

Going on to more serious things, or at least to those which can cause more material damage, there are produced here a series of bombs of general use and low resistance [streamlined]. The factory has the capability of producing bombs of 50 to 360 kg, and potentially up to 500 kg, although I am going to focus on those advertised in its catalogue: the ARM BK 50, 125 and 250, repeating that the numbers coincide with the weights of the bombs. Obviously, since they are of low resistance, they are designed for dropping by aircraft at high speeds.

The dimensions of the 50-kg bomb facilitates its use even from light civilian aircraft. The body is of one piece cast steel, with three housings for ringhooks (which are normally STD M2) in a row, allowing suspension in a double or single configuration. It has an ARM EIN M-1 fuse or similar, also made by the factory, in the nose, with a fixed arming time (three seconds), also used by the other general use bombs which I shall mention next and which may be installed in any bomb which has an M-904 fuse or similar type.

The M1 has two independent firing pins, each of which has a primer which does not line up as long as the fuse is not armed, which makes of it an inertial and hypersensitive system, making it effective even at very small angles of impact. It is delivered with an integrated booster, originally with a separator in the pyrotechnical train for instantaneous or delayed explosion.

The tail, as in other bombs of low resistance, is made of stamped sheet steel, with a conical body and four trapezoidal fins. It uses a single container with the body and tail assembled.

The 125 and 250 kilogram bombs use the STD NATO suspension system with two cast steel, cadmium coated ringhooks whose internal orifice is 18 x 25 mm.

The 125-kilo bomb has a low resistance penetrating variant for targets of vertical configuration, which is known as the ARM BK P125 and there are two versions of this bomb: the PP1 with a penetrating nose and the PP2 with a penetrating-braking nose. It uses a tail fuse, normally the ARM EIC M2 (the same as the M-905), with a fixed arming time, which can be set from between 0.5 and 3 seconds, and a pyrotechnical delay of up to 12 seconds, it also being effective with very small impact angles. It has a trajectory safety device which prevents percussion at impacts of less than 35 g.

The 250-kilo bomb, unlike the foregoing, has only two housings--instead of three--for ringhooks, which allows a double suspension and it uses the two fuses, nose and tail, which I have already mentioned, its body being of a single piece of cast steel.

The 125-kg bomb (in its different variants), as well as the 250-kg bomb, are delivered with the body and the tail packed independently, prepared for assembly before being installed on the aircraft. The tails house a plastic container in which is provided the arming wire, two safety clips, retaining ring for the solenoid, eight screws and adjusting tools.

Incendiaries

The armament factory also makes 50, 100 and 220-kilo incendiary bombs, all of them resistant at high speeds. The ARM INC 50 and the 100-kilo bomb are made of sheet steel and their suspensions system is that of double welded ringhoods. They use an omnidirectional fuse, normally the ARM EODR M20 with an R20 booster, which has a mechanical arming delay of two seconds and is safe because the firing pin is prevented from acting until it is in the armed position, which can be checked through a port included in the cover.

The ARM INC 220 is designed for TER and MER [presumably land and sea] launch and its destabilized ballistic trajectory produces an increase in the area covered when it explodes. It is a receptacle built of aluminum sheets with four internal compartments, which in addition to providing strength to the structure, serve as a support-guide for the booster (this bomb uses two ARM EODR M20 fuses with their corresponding R20). There are two loading ports located symmetrically with respect to the line of eyebolts to be used for filling the bomb. The nose and tail cones are articulated by means of a hinge, allowing the installation of the booster and fuse. All incendiary bombs are delivered in a wooden crate.

Once the chapter on bombs now being produced by the factory is completed, I am going to deal with the subject of fuses, speaking about another nose fuse, the ARM M21 81, of variable arming time (2, 4, 6, 8 or 10 seconds).

This is a low resistance fuse armed by wind pressure, for which purpose there are holes which make it possible to install an internal turbine, which is the driving element for the activation of the pyrotechnical train. It is provided with interchangeable delay cylinders for use for instantaneous explosion or for delays of explosion of up to 6 seconds. It has a double system of inspection ports, which allows observation of the condition of the pyrotechnical train in its armed or saftied condition.

The assembling thread is two inches, the booster is integrated, it can withstand up to 600 knots velocity and an additional safety prevents arming at speeds of under 100 knots, which allows it to be used in most of the bombs now in use. It is supplied hermetically sealed in polyethylene in polystyrene containers of three units each.

LAS BOMBAS (1)									
(2) Modelo	ARM BJ I,360	ARM BJ 12	ARM Bk 50	ARM Bk 125	ARM Bk PI25	ARM Bk 250	ARM INC 50	ARM INC 100	ARM INC 220
(3) Diámetro del cuerpo (mm.)	55	99,4	168	219	219	273	250	320	400
(4) Longitud total (mm.)	209	563	1.197(1)	1.273	1.873	2.130	1.411	1.700	2.910
(5) Peso total (kg.)	360	12	50	125	125	234	50	100	220
(6) Centro de gravedad (mm.)		136,3 (2)	455 (3)	715 (3)	510 (3)	850 (3)	(15)	(16)	(17)
(7) Carga explosiva (kg.)	(fumígena)	0,4 (deste- x hurno)	19	45	45	90	35 (incen- diaria de Cd Napalm)	75 (incen- diaria de Cd Napalm)	190 (incen- diaria de Cd Napalm)
(8) Distancia entre cánceros (mm.)	(13)	(14)	355,6	355,6	355,6	355,6	355,6	355,6	355,6
(9) Capacidad							49	100	230
(10) Sin espoleta. (11) Referido al morib. (12) Referido a la base de la espoleta.									

Key:

1. The Bombs
2. Model
3. Diameter of body (mm)
4. Total length (mm)
5. Total weight (kg)
6. Center of gravity (mm)
7. Explosive charge (kg)
8. Distance between eyebolts
9. Capacity
10. Without fuse
11. With respect to the nose
12. With respect to the base of the fuse
13. Smoke
14. Flash and smoke
15. 35 (CD Napalm incendiary)
16. 75 (CD Napalm incendiary)
17. 190 (CD Napalm incendiary)

Rockets

The AMC armament factory also produces rockets and their launchers. The IA-C-1057 ASPID ARM AP (Folding fins) is an air to surface rocket, which may be used from any type of aircraft. It has an exchangeable head and it can be inert (with a false fuse), smoke or explosive.

The propellant insures a sustained thrust during combustion, at the end of which it attains a maximum velocity of 300 meters per second. After launch it has a rotary movement which increases, according to the factory, the accuracy and high efficiency of the shots.

It has a caliber of 57mm, a total length of 760mm (the warhead is 295mm long), with the center of gravity, with respect to the front end (with a dummy warhead) at 420mm. It weighs 5 kg, its time of combustion is 43 seconds and it can operate at temperatures of between -20 and +40 degrees Celsius.

The assembly consisting of the retaining ring and the contact plug, of factory design, means a great simplification in loading and unloading. It has a system of folding fins (whose size is 150mm), which allows its use from tube launchers as is the case of the ARM 657A, of which I am going to speak next.

Named the Namboreta, it can be completely disassembled, has a capacity for six rounds, with a system of loading from the rear, which increases the safety and rapidity of operation, using a microwrench with a shortcircuiting pin.

It is designed for operation in high and slow speed aircraft. It is offered in two models: The A, whose electric circuit does not include an interval meter, with the B, which does have one. The electric system is of 28 volts DC, with a normal operational output of one ampere and a minimum of .35 ampere.

The cone of the warhead is fixed and the tail cone may be removed. It forms part of the rear cover and has a system of fast fasteners. The maximum diameter is 220mm and total length is 1,000mm, the interior diameter of the tubes being 60mm. Empty it weighs 22 kg and 52 loaded. The center of gravity with respect to the forward end is 592mm. It uses two ringbolts of the STD NATO type, 355.6mm apart.

A selector switch allows firing one shot at a time or in a volley with an interval of 60 milliseconds. According to the factory, the launcher can withstand an intensive use of more than 5,000 rounds.

Fuses

Type	ARM EIN	ARM EIC	ARM EIN
Nomenclature	M1	M2	M2181
Length without booster (mm)	130	130	-
Length with booster (mm)	205	205	270
Assembly thread	2" 12 UN	2" 12 UN	2" 12 UN
Diameter of booster (mm)	40	40	40
Total weight (kg)	1.9	1.9	1.3
Arming time (s)	3	0.6	2 to 10
Temperature ranges (°C)	-40 to +60	-40 to + 60	-20 to +45

Present and Future

The armament factory produced some 5,000 bombs of all types, 20,000 rockets, 100 rocket launchers, 100 bomb launching systems and 20,000 practice bombs last year. These figures suppose a reduction of a 50-percent in activities, which must be considered in the light of the profound economic crisis the Argentine Republic is undergoing and to the political change which has led to a drastic reduction of the budgets of the three military branches. Although at the time of my visit there were not yet any forecasts as to what would happen this year, it was estimated that levels similar to those of 1984 would be reached.

Within this framework, and immersed in the possible reorganization of the AMC, on which Brigadier Stahl, chief of the AMC, spoke to me, several possibilities are being considered, among which is one in which all of the AMC will become a direct dependency of the Ministry of Defense, leading subsequently to a partial operation by private companies. Foreign companies as important as Dornier have already expressed an interest. In this process, it appears that the armament factory could attain a greater operational autonomy as a company within the AMC, and could escape from being transferred to the Ministry of Defense and from partial operation by private companies, although as I said there are various possibilities being considered and I have no information that any of them has been selected.

Something which of course has no importance up to now, is the chapter on exports, not because of the quality of materials nor because of productive capacity, but due to the lack of a sales effort that will give the desired results. And this is precisely what it is supposed they are going to try as of now. In fact there was only one export made in the amount of a million dollars in training ammunition, which meant 3 months of work in 1983 and 1984, to Spanish-American countries, according to a statement by Commodore Cueto, who did not wish to be more specific, although I believe that it was sent to Uruguay.

The armament factory works, pinning its hopes on new products that could be ready throughout the present year, which undoubtedly is going to give it a variety not to be disdained and with very interesting items, not only for the domestic market, but also for the foreign. Such is the case of bombs braked by parachutes, runway breakers, cluster bombs (with submunitions),, of greater capacity and new nationally produced mechanical, electromagnetic and electronic fuses.

8908

CSO: 3348/921

ARGENTINA

SHIPYARD LAYS KEEL OF SECOND SUBMARINE TO BE BUILT LOCALLY

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Aug 85 p 3

[Excerpt] Secretary of Defense Horacio Juanarena presided over the ceremony during which the keel of the second submarine being built in the country under license of an FRG company, within the framework of the naval reequipment plan approved in 1974, was placed on the industrial assembly line.

The ceremony was held in the Manuel Domecq Garcia Shipyard located at 2591 Espana Avenue, an extension of the southern coast, and it was attended by the chief of the Naval General Staff, Vice Adm Ramon Arosa, and other naval authorities.

The Ceremony

First the National Anthem was played and then the president of the shipyard Rear Adm (R) Ciro Garcia spoke, referring to the new anniversary of the creation of the company and of the ceremony of laying of the keel of the second TR-1700 type "ARA Santa Cruz" submarine.

Among other things, he recalled that it was the then minister of the navy, Adm Manuel Domecq Garcia, who asked for and received permission to purchase the first Italian-built submersibles, which arrived in the country in 1933, serving in our navy for 26 years.

Further on, Rear Admiral Garcia commented on the characteristics of the plant and added that it will allow the equipment of the Navy Submarine Force with "modern and efficient units."

This combat unit is of the TR-1700 type, a twin of the "Santa Cruz," which was built in Germany and added to the navy recently. It is a conventional long-range submarine, with a single hull and only one propeller. It has a length of 66 meters, the diameter of the hull is 7.03 meters and its displacement is approximately 2,150 tons.

It develops a speed of more than 24 knots and its operational depth is 270 meters. It has six torpedo tubes and due to its tactical capabilities and high reliability it is considered the most modern and powerful conventional submarine in operation in the world.

At this time there are two submarines under construction and the initial plan envisions a total of four units.

8908

CSO: 3348/921

BOLIVIA

NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES TO BENEFIT MINING SECTOR, SAYS MINISTER

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 16 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] As soon as some of the facilities negotiated by the Mining Ministry are implemented, the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) will be able to step up production this year.

The head of that ministry, Sinforoso Cabrera, reported that for this purpose, meetings will be held with the COMIBOL Co-Management Board and the Trade Union Federation of Mine Workers of Bolivia.

He stated that the mining and metallurgy sector will benefit from future economic measures, and claimed that this new policy will boost production and mineral exports by COMIBOL as well as medium-sized, small and cooperative mining firms.

Sapi-Comsur

The background of the Sapi-Comsur case will be evaluated with strict adherence to current laws, and for this purpose the institutions and agencies involved in this problem will be consulted to arrive at a common position.

With regard to the Totoral Mine case, he stated that the provisions of the decrees and resolutions passed by the previous government should be obeyed.

Authorities

The mining minister also reported that interim presidents will be appointed to run the state economic and social agencies in order to ensure normal operations.

The new officials, whose names could not be obtained, will carry out these functions until the Legislature sends the corresponding lists of candidates to the Office of the President.

8926
CSO: 3348/915

BOLIVIA

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES MONETARY REFORMS

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 16 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] The Central Bank of Bolivia is launching a new policy of rationalizing private banking based on its contention that this sector provides consultation services, and is therefore inflationary.

The decision was announced by the president of the country's foremost banking institution, Rene Gomez Garcia, as he was sworn in yesterday morning by Finance Minister Roberto Gisbert. Gomez Garcia is replacing Reynaldo Cardozo, who left the post at the end of Hernan Siles Zuazo's presidential term.

"We are going to rationalize; we know that that portfolio of the private banks is consultative, and is therefore inflationary. We are going to rationalize private banking, so that it can become productive instead of advisory," he indicated.

The new president of the Central Bank of Bolivia held high positions in that institution in 1959, and thus described himself as "familiar" with what goes on inside the bank. He promised to carry out the plans set forth by the government of Dr Victor Paz Estenssoro.

Crisis

Rene Gomez noted that Bolivia is undergoing a difficult economic situation, and that the crisis is affecting the entire population. "The situation is well known to all the people, because of the living conditions we face. This is truly a difficult moment, and my party has the great task of overcoming it," he said.

He pointed out that the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement is imbued with the finest principles, and that to respond to the nation's expectations it has set forth a well-structured government program, an overall program that will deal with the country's social situation.

He promised that from his position in the Central Bank of Bolivia, he will contribute to the government's economic policy, utilizing the bank's resources.

He indicated that unbacked currency issuances will be eliminated under a new economic policy that will seek the stability of the national currency.

He stressed that the monetary policy will observe the technical precepts established in this country and abroad, and that the Central Bank of Bolivia intends to redefine the role of the central bank in more modern terms so that it can implement monetary policy.

Supervision

The new official stated that his institution will allow the General Comptroller's Office of the Republic to carry out supervisory functions while the Bank Superintendency, created by supreme decree in 1928, is being modernized.

Therefore, he said that the banking control agency will be modernized and put into motion so that the General Comptroller's Office of the Republic will not have to play a supervisory role.

He expressed hope that the problems that have arisen in past months at the Central Bank are not repeated, stating that the chiefs of the various departments and the union leaders must make a coordinated effort.

New Officials

Almost simultaneously, officials of the Bank of the State and the National Customs Office were sworn in at the headquarters of the Finance Ministry.

Alfredo Buchon Rivas took office as president of the Bank of the State, while Emigdio Bernal took the oath as head of the National Customs Office.

Both officials promised the minister and those present that they would work for the benefit of the nation.

8926

CSO: 3348/918

BOLIVIA

OILFIELD DISCOVERY RAISES EXPLORATION PROSPECTS

La Paz HOY in Spanish 15 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] It was confirmed yesterday that petroleum and natural gas have been discovered in the Bermejo X44 well in the department of Tarija. The new find will bolster hydrocarbons production by Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB).

High-ranking officials at that state enterprise gave the good news to the president of the republic and his cabinet, and to administrative and civic authorities in the department of Tarija.

In addition, congratulatory notes were sent to the technicians and workers who worked on the successful well.

Background

The well in question is located in the old Bermejo oilfield, one of the first ones discovered in the country in the 1920s.

Since that time, 43 wells have been drilled, and almost all of them are now depleted.

This year it was decided to drill this well deeper than any of the preceding ones. At one time problems arose because of the flooding of Bermejo during the first half of this year. Fortunately, however, no damages were sustained and drilling work proceeded.

During the first days of June, at a depth of more than 3,000 meters, abundant natural gas was discovered, but at an extraordinary internal pressure. It was reported at the time that this was the first time YPFB had ever encountered such a situation. Due to this pressure, which reached 9,000 pounds, special equipment made of materials that could withstand such pressure had to be obtained immediately. Additional work also had to be done to prevent the destruction or fracture of the well.

The well was encased with 7-inch pipes down to 3,605 meters; at a depth of 3,613 meters, the drills hit a layer of sandstone that had good characteristics. As a result, a formation test was conducted to evaluate the layer

between 3,605 and 3,613 meters, and it was determined that a level of gas with a high production potential was present.

Discovery

At this point, production tests were undertaken, and by drilling a little farther it was determined that the well contained not only gas, but also petroleum.

The results of the evaluation were promising, and to a certain extent unexpected, since it was established that the Bermejo X44 well can produce 275 barrels per day of liquid hydrocarbons with an API gravity of 53 degrees, and 15 million cubic feet per day of natural gas.

This well corresponds to the structure known as "Huamampampa," which has a compression of 5,300 pounds per square inch, according to the latest technical data.

Outlook

With the discovery of this well, YPFB will have a new source of petroleum that will enable it to compensate somewhat for the natural decline of the other fields.

Future plans call for developing this field with new production wells, in order to increase volume and achieve truly significant production levels for the enterprise and the country.

Moreover, the outlook for new oil prospecting and exploration efforts in the southern part of the country is also very favorable.

In fact, the district of Tarija will benefit from these efforts and will continue to strengthen its economy with the royalties generated by the production of the Bermejo X44 well and the other wells to be drilled soon in that area. That is why the Deposit Management announced the news yesterday morning to the national government and departmental officials. Given the critical times the country is undergoing now, this is a positive development.

8926

CSO: 3348/918

BOLIVIA

COMIBOL TECHNICIANS POINT TO ROOTS OF CRISIS

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 13 Aug 85 p 6

[Text] Oruro, 12 August--The Union of Engineers and Technicians (SITCOM) of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) has released a document in which it states that "the Mining Corporation of Bolivia will be able to carry out directed plans and to reactivate productivity only when the principle of authority is reinstated and all of its workers, both skilled and unskilled, are more willing to serve."

The document expresses SITCOM's concern about "the deep crisis in which COMIBOL is mired, especially the plight of the Catavi Mining Company."

Crisis

The engineers and technicians indicate that the "COMIBOL crisis" is due to the disastrous political-sectarian interference and the irresponsible actions of the co-management board, whose administrative suggestions and other advice distorted COMIBOL's objectives and ignored its primary obligations."

SITCOM notes with reference to Catavi that "after the exploration and surveying work is done in the development tracts as well as adjacent areas, they become uneconomical and fulfill only a social function. The low-grade reserves on the surface and inside mines that can sustain long-term production require the appropriate metallurgical technology."

It emphasizes that "because of the depletion of high-grade reserves, work should be geared primarily to the preparation and exploitation of large blocks."

"The change in the mining system from block caving to overhand stoping entails a major capital investment, the disuse of the current infrastructure, and the uncertainty of recovering the investment, which obviously requires more research. This means that there is a minimal difference in the cost ratio. The lack of a suitable exchange policy is combined with the total obsolescence of the machinery and tools that are on hand, which must be replaced.

"Between 1978 and 1984 the cost of mining rose by 87 percent, while production fell by 216 percent, resulting in a net loss of \$36 million in 1984. In 1978,

at a cost of 235.28 per worker, the yield was 118.64 pounds of tin per worker; in 1984, each worker produced 38.01 pounds of tin, at a labor cost of 527.12 sus./worker.

"The mounting losses are attributable primarily to the fall in production and rising costs of labor and materials. Since 1980, moreover, these losses have been aggravated by the presence of two exchange rates, the official one and the black market rate, and the heavy burden of the bureaucracy."

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CSO: 3348/915

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

CHAPARE EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES--Cochabamba, 15 August--The teams of experts from the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB) began prospecting and exploring for oil in the territory of tropical Chapare. YPFB executives informed the leaders of the Civic Committee for Cochabamba of their intentions, remarking that the work is being carried out as a result of a commitment by the government of former President Hernan Siles Zuazo to local civic entities. The YPFB executives set up an office to coordinate oil prospecting and exploration in Chapare, and hope to see positive results within the next few months. Cochabamba does not have royalties for the exploitation of non-renewable resources, which places it behind other departments in that regard. About 2 months ago the people of Cochabamba went on a 72-hour strike demanding that the government of former President Hernan Siles Zuazo deal with regional problems. Those problems include oil exploration in the tropical areas of this department. [Text] [La Paz HOY in Spanish 16 Aug 85 p 7] 8926

CSO: 3348/918

COLOMBIA

AGREEMENT OPENS WAY TO PASSAGE OF AGRARIAN REFORM

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 23 Aug 85 p B-1

[Article by Raul Osorio Vargas]

[Text] The Association of Colombian Farmers (SAC), the peasant associations and all the political organizations that participated in the National Dialogue have signed a far-reaching agreement which, for the first time in history, will promote a true and democratic agrarian reform program in this country. The agreement clears away the obstacles in this process and paves the way for the pacification of the countryside.

The pact was reached after more than 6 months of studies and deliberations by the Agrarian Reform Subcommittee of the National Dialogue, which is chaired by former Labor Minister Guillermo Alberto Gonzalez Mosquera. Gonzalez Mosquera stressed that government representatives were present at every session.

The proposal has been written up into an agrarian reform bill, which amends and adds to Laws 135 of 1961, 1 of 1968, and 4 of 1973. The bill will be submitted to President Belisario Betancur and the new agriculture minister, Roberto Mejía Caicedo, and then will be introduced in Congress.

Appeal to Congress

Agrarian Reform Subcommittee Chairman Guillermo Alberto Gonzalez Mosquera told EL ESPECTADOR that Congress as a whole must study this initiative and pass the bill because it will change the democratic history of Colombia.

The political leader emphasized that his subcommittee has been the only one to present concrete results since the parties were convened pursuant to the peace agreements signed by government representatives and the guerrilla groups.

Plan

The political declaration that explains the reasons for the National Social Agrarian Reform Plan includes the following proposals:

--Regulations for the defense of natural resources; expansion of peasant participation, not only on the Colombian Institute of Agrarian Reform (INCORA)

board of directors, but also in local government agencies and decentralized institutes of the agriculture and livestock sector.

--Procedures to streamline the awarding of lands, annulment of ownership and adjudications; usufruct of family agricultural units, regulation of uncultivated land, expropriation of properly cultivated lands, and forms of payment.

--Changes in the system of land ownership in irrigation districts and community enterprises, and very important regulations to favor the Indian communities.

--Provisions related to the restructuring of protective measures, and in general, for the allocation of lands to civilian Indian communities so that lands adjacent to or near those communities may be expropriated when the circumstances so dictate. These lands will be donated to the respective councils of the communities so that they can distribute the lands among their members in accordance with their own regulations.

Finally, the bill calls for the repeal of obsolete provisions or those that are contrary to the spirit of the proposed reform measures.

Areas of Conflict

The document on this matter obtained by this newspaper states: "It is the desire of the subcommittee to complement its work by identifying a number of areas of agrarian conflict, where the prevailing social, economic and political circumstances make government action imperative, with no room for any delay. Only in this way can we avoid conflicts so serious that they may threaten the public well-being and increase tensions, which may grow and spread to vast regions."

The subcommittee also decided to continue its efforts with regard to investigating the working conditions of farmworkers, and for this purpose it will review labor standards with a view to drafting a bill to guarantee the recognition and defense of Colombian peasants' labor rights and their freedom of association.

Sharecropping

The president of the Association of Colombian Farmers, Carlos Ossa Escobar, proposed the repeal of Law 6 and articles pertaining to sharecropping. He also expressed the need to begin a study of lease regulations so that a coherent and egalitarian system of land use can be developed.

His proposal was unanimously approved by the liberal sectors, the Communist Party, and the country's leftist and peasant organizations.

The National Association of Rural Land Users (ANUC) added that 10- to 15-year leases should be established for poor peasants so that they will have the option to buy these lands.

All participants in the National Dialogue agreed that the sharecropping bill that was introduced in Congress should be withdrawn; they described the bill as regressive, saying that it sets the clock back 40 years.

Communist Party

The representative of the Communist Party of Colombia (PCC), Hector Mondragon, emphasized that this agreement was reached with the country's interests at heart, considering the raw materials crisis and the food shortage. These elements have a severe impact on the Colombian economy, he noted.

The political leader stressed that the SAC and the National Agrarian Coordinating Council, in a series of articles in the aforementioned bill, called for the expansion of peasant participation and set forth three criteria for mandatory expropriation of holdings of more than 1,000 hectares in the Agrarian Reform zones.

Finally, the subcommittee stated that it must be understood that the Agrarian Reform process does not consist of mere expressions of good will with a hefty dose of rhetoric; rather, it requires an interrelation of all the country's forces, without bitterness or prejudice, to take an affirmative and decisive stance so that the rights of the weakest can be consecrated once and for all, and their decision to live in peace and dignity can be respected.

8926

CSO: 3348/940

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

2 GOVERNORS NAMED--President Belisario Betancur yesterday issued Decree No. 2340, which appoints Drs Jaime Hoyos Arango and Enrique Danies Rincon as the new governors of Caldas and La Guajira, respectively. The chief of state and his minister of government, Jaime Castro, were studying the list of candidates for appointment as governor of Magdalena after the sudden resignation of Dr Jacobo Perez Escobar. He has apparently decided to return to private life. Dr Jaime Hoyos Arango is the brother of former Minister Samuel Hoyos Arango, and he belongs to the conservative Pastranist group of Omar Yepes Alzate. The new governor of La Guajira, Enrique Danies Rincon, was the manager of Colombian Coal, Inc. (CARBOCOL). [Excerpt] [Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 23 Aug 85 p 7-A] 8926

CHANGES IN FOREIGN SERVICE--The foreign service is also being reorganized at this time as President Betancur begins the final year of his term and the deadline approaches for the officials' political disqualification. It was reported that outgoing Agriculture Minister Hernan Vallejo Mejia will be appointed Colombia's ambassador to Argentina in the next few days. He will replace Humberto Gonzalez Narvaez, also a Pastranist conservative, who is returning to the country to run for Congress again. Vallejo Mejia asserted that he is not leaving the Ministry due to any kind of confrontation with President Betancur or his colleagues on the cabinet; rather, he cited personal reasons. Other changes in the foreign service are the following: Alvaro Escallon Villa will go to the embassy in Poland to replace Gilberto Avila Bottia; former Minister Rafael Caicedo Espinosa (who is leaving as head of the Galanist movement in Tolima) will take over at the embassy in Ecuador; a conservative leader whose name has not yet been revealed will go to the embassy in France. Five other ambassadors will be replaced by people whose names will be announced in the next few days. Dr Alfonso Fidalgo has just taken over as ambassador to Austria. [Text] [Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 23 Aug 85 p 5-A] 8926

CSO: 3348/940

CUBA

GREAT DOMESTIC VALUE, TRUTH SEEN IN CASTRO'S LABOR TALK

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 22 Jul 85 p 3

[Commentary by Juan Marrero: "The Truth Stated in the Simplest Possible Way"]

[Text] What happened last Thursday night at the Palace of Conventions (which was broadcast on television to the entire nation the following day), Fidel's dialogue with the union leaders of Latin America and the Caribbean at the closing ceremony of the Latin American workers' conference on the foreign debt, was something truly exceptional and unprecedented, in terms of form as well as content.

How many times have we listened to Fidel in the last 26 years? We could say that there have been hundreds of occasions when we have been blessed and privileged to hear him, either in person or on the small screen, but always with him. We say this because in one way or another, we have always and unquestionably been able to partake of that inexhaustible spring of fresh, crystalline water that he symbolizes.

Thus, we have plenty of personal experience to use as a basis of comparison. The fact is that we have never before seen anything like his dialogue with the Latin American labor union leaders. Instead of giving a closing speech, he decided to respond to questions from the union leaders. These questions covered a wide range of topics, from the foreign debt to the balance of trade; from Latin American unity to the new economic order; from the day on 12 October when the Spanish colonists came to America, to drug trafficking. No question went unanswered. Moreover, no question went without sufficient clarification. This was evident in the faces not only of the Latin American union leaders, but also those of the Cubans, who have often enjoyed the rich experience of listening to Fidel.

In this dialogue, Fidel demonstrated one of his many virtues: his simple and clear way of communicating his philosophical, political and economic ideas. These concepts are merely the result of his vocation and experiences in revolutionary matters and his solid theoretical background, acquired through firm and systematic self-discipline.

The truth is a weapon that Fidel has never abandoned in his effort to reach the hearts and minds of everyone. The truth has always been his currency, never lies, because the lie is a weapon used by those who are not in the

right. He recently told an American journalist, "... I have never lied to the people; ours has been a sincere revolution . . . The Revolution never lied. This is a tradition that has been around since the war . . ." Fidel spoke with his proverbial frankness and his favorite weapon, truth--stated in the simplest possible way--to the Latin American union leaders, who defied the enemy's intrigue, slander and lies to come to Cuba to debate the life-and-death issue of the debt.

Two issues drew our attention overwhelmingly in the dialogue, which lasted nearly 4 hours: 1) the explanation, presented with a wealth of detail, of how the unity of the Cuban people was forged and the dangers were faced and overcome; and 2) his masterful synthesis of the development of his thinking in view of the economic crisis of the underdeveloped countries. He traced this evolution back to 1979, when he spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Countries Movement at the United Nations General Assembly, and included his most recent public statements (press interviews, the women's meeting and the Congress of the Federation of Latin American Journalists) about the unpayable and uncollectable foreign debt.

The historical experiences of the Cuban revolutionary process will undoubtedly be of great use to Latin America during these times when our peoples are struggling to avoid paying the debt, and to establish the new international economic order and economic integration as prerequisites for attaining their second, genuine independence.

Unity is imperative for winning this battle, as it was a quarter century ago when socialism gained a foothold so that it could become an irreversible trend in the Americas.

Fidel's statements are also of inestimable value and importance to the people of Cuba. They are one more weapon in the battle for the defense of the Fatherland and will contribute to greater success in the much more important effort to build socialism. Our people have been armed with more truths for the ideological and political struggle. This makes them even more invincible.

8926
CSO: 3248/500

CUBA

NEW CIVIL REGISTRY LAW ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AGENDA

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 4 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Susana Lee]

[Text] The National Assembly of the People's Government will debate the Civil Registry Bill during the 8th regular session of its 2nd term, which will begin next Monday at 0900 hours at the Palace of Conventions.

The explanatory remarks that accompany the document which the deputies will debate state that the current Civil Registry Act was promulgated in Spain on 17 June 1870, and took effect in Cuba on 1 January 1885.

"During its 100-year history," states the document, "it has been amended by many and diverse legislative measures, which makes it difficult for the people and even the officials who must enforce it, to fully understand it. This problem, in addition to the economic, social and political changes our country has undergone since the Revolution, makes it necessary to pass a new law in keeping with the advances made in the first socialist state in America. The Civil Registry of this state enjoys a well-deserved international reputation for contributing to the maintenance of demographic data, particularly vital statistics.

The proposed legislative text consists of 83 articles, divided into 4 chapters, plus 6 special provisions, 3 transitory provisions, and 3 final provisions. In one of its whereas clauses, it states: "The socialist state recognizes the importance of the Civil Registry as an institution which ensures the recording of the facts and events related to persons' civil status and contributes to the compiling of comprehensive socioeconomic information for demographic data, primarily vital statistics, and others of interest."

The bill approaches civil documentation on the basis of internationally accepted doctrines, and the committee that drafted the legislation (comprising specialists from the Ministries of Justice, the Interior, Public Health and Foreign Relations, and from the State Committee on Statistics, and advisers from the Department of Legal Affairs of the National Assembly) took into consideration the latest recommendations by institutions associated with the United Nations concerning the program adopted to improve civil documentation and vital statistics in Latin America.

The document regulates the organization of activities by the Civil Registry, taking into account the existence of the Local Organs of the People's Government (OLPP), the country's political-administrative organization, and the interests of the agencies related to the Civil Registry. It also observes the legal precepts that have been established with regard to the organization, duties, attributes and functions of the agencies of the Central State Administration and their relations with the OLPP.

8926

CSO: 3248/499

CUBA

POLICE, MININT MONITORING CURRENCY TRAFFICKING IN CIENFUEGOS

Havana MONCADA in Spanish Jun 85 pp 17-19

[Article by Estela Guerra]

[Text] The man looked around him, unable to hide his annoyance. If his friend dawdled any longer, he would have to wait until the next day to conduct his business with a "client." He cursed his limited knowledge of English, which forced him to depend on the makeshift translator.

He had had a lot of expenses lately. His usually fat wallet was growing thinner, and the lifestyle he was accustomed to demanded an abundance of money to satisfy his needs.

Suddenly he made out the figure of his friend approaching from afar: "Compadre, why did you take so long?" he demanded, annoyed.

"I ran into a couple of 'socios' and we decided to have a few rounds."

"Well, fine, let's get this show on the road. If we stand around talking all day, soon it will be night and these people will get away from us."

Moments later, the two mingled with apparent unconcern among the crowds that frequent the boulevard in Cienfuegos during the day.

As they walked, they did not fail to note some foreign tourists, who were dressed in shorts and taking pictures. Four of them separated from the group and went into a cafe. When one of the waitresses came to take their order, they were unable to make themselves understood.

The two men "just happened" to take a nearby table, and listened to the dialogue taking place near them. The time had come to demonstrate their linguistic skills, so the solicitous interpreter went over to the visitors, and in a flash translated their order to the girl.

Thus, they began an animated conversation that was sealed with the promise that they would meet later that night in the lobby of the Jagua Hotel.

Close by, a nice-looking young man was "reading" a detective novel. Despite his apparent absorption in his book, he could remember word-for-word the

dialogue he had just heard. When all parties had left, he also walked out of the place to look for a bus stop . . .

Operation San Fernando

For several months, the police in the city of Cienfuegos had been receiving reports that a group of antisocial types, most of them unemployed, were preying on foreign tourists and sailors, preferably in the area of the boulevard, in order to acquire personal items and pornographic magazines, and to traffic in dollars.

The boulevard in Cienfuegos, which was opened during the festival celebrating the 31st anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks, is on Avenida 54, between Calles 35 and 37. It is one of the most important economic and social arteries in the city.

Since that time, it has been frequented by young students and workers, and by the foreign tourists and sailors who visit the beautiful coastal city.

Unscrupulous elements, used to the easy life, tried to take over the boulevard and turn it into a center for all types of criminal activity.

Each of them was detected and located through a specialized effort by the police and other organs of the Interior Ministry (MININT) in that province.

After the first investigative phase was completed, the chief of the local MININT office ordered that Operation San Fernando be carried out. The operation derived its moniker from the original name of the neighborhood now covered by the boulevard, and was designed to neutralize these antisocial types and bring them before the revolutionary courts. The delinquents included members of the lumpen proletariat, habitual vagrants, traffickers and homosexuals.

On 27 February of this year at 0600 hours, eight operatives of the National Revolutionary Police (PNR) arrested the criminals in their own homes. Still sleepy, they managed only to say: "You are confused and you have no right to arrest me," as the patrol car took them to the municipal PNR unit.

Boulevard Belongs to the Young Again

As we were taking some pictures of the boulevard, accompanied by an officer of the National Revolutionary Police, we decided to interview some young students who were hanging around the book store and the record shop.

As soon as we made our intentions clear, Gisela, a student at the Institute of Economics, hastened to declare:

"The Revolution created the boulevard for us revolutionary youths, not the parasites and lumpen proletarians who tried to take it over. We meet here every afternoon to enjoy what we also helped to build."

Then came Miguelito, a pre-university student. His youthful face tanned by the salt air and the sun, he emphasized: "We were sure that the National Revolutionary Police would put an end to the activities of those antisocial people."

"We all felt really bad about these people coming here, spending all day chasing after the foreigners so that they could smuggle goods or traffic in foreign currencies. But I was especially upset that the visitors got a false impression of our city and its residents."

8926

CSO: 3248/500

CUBA

DONATION OF POWDERED MILK ARRIVES FROM CANADA

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 13 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] Havana--Workers began to unload a shipment of 1,500 metric tons of powdered nonfat milk, part of a donation from the World Food Program (WFP) to Project Cuba 2702 Milk Development in the Jimaguayu Basin, at the Sierra Maestra Pier in this capital city.

Howard Strauss, charge d'affaires at the Canadian Embassy in Cuba; Martin Dickler, deputy representative of the WFP in our country; and officials of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation (CECE) and other government agencies, all witnessed the unloading.

The food donation from the WFP will amount to 20,000 metric tons of powdered nonfat milk and 6,200 metric tons of butter oil over the next 3 years. It will establish a reserve to complement the financing of investments that are taking place in the province of Camaguey for the development of milk production.

This initial shipment came to Cuba on board the vessel "Lazaro Pena," which arrived at the port of Havana a few days ago from Montreal, Canada.

The Canadian Government, as on other occasions, has donated its products to the WFP to be sent to our country, which is another indication of the traditional ties of cooperation that link the two nations. It also shows the importance of the support that the WFP provides to underdeveloped countries to further their development.

8926
CSO: 3248/499

CUBA

BRIEFS

HAVANA FUEL SAVINGS--Havana--The province of Havana has saved more than 33,300 tons of petroleum, diesel fuel, gasoline and lubricating oils in the first half of the year, in keeping with the austerity policies being pursued in this country, reported the Department of Basic Industry of the Party Provincial Committee. Among the most noteworthy savings by these energy consumers are those achieved by basic industry, light industry, the food industry, construction and agriculture. During that period, 46,769 megawatts per hour was saved. In terms of fuel savings, the Maximo Gomez thermoelectric plant, the Ariguanabo and Alquitex textile plants, and the Artemisa cement factory obtained the most outstanding results. It was also reported that during this period spare parts valued at 15,636,400 pesos were manufactured and repaired, which amounts to 123 percent of that sector's quota. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 17 Jul 85 p 1] 8926

TRAFFIC ACCIDENT FIGURES--Two youths were killed in traffic accidents the day before yesterday in the capital, as they rode hanging onto the doors of the urban buses on which they were traveling. At the intersection of Avenida 70 and Calle 29-F, in the municipality of Playa, Victor Robidio Morales, 19, lost his life after being crushed against a power pole while traveling on Route 100. In the same way, Pablo Rayart Rondon, also 19, perished under the wheels of a bus on Route 100 after having fallen out the door. The incident happened across from the National Hospital in the municipality of Boyeros. Traffic laws prohibit bus drivers from traveling with the doors open, especially with passengers hanging dangerously out of the vehicles. Between 1 January and 9 July, 3,688 traffic accidents were reported in Havana, with 123 dead and 782 injured. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 13 Jul 85 p 3] 8926

CSO: 3248/499

GUATEMALA

ANALYSIS OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION TRENDS PUBLISHED

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 11 Aug 85 Sunday Supplement pp 8-9

[Text] This year in Guatemala, there have been two experiences associated with the lack of a power supply: the first brought on by problems in the electricity generating plants, and the second caused by a shortage of fuels, especially gasoline and diesel.

In previous years, only failures in the Aguacapa and Chixoy hydroelectric plants, respectively, had slightly alerted Guatemalans to power; and, understandably, before those failures the energy sector in Guatemala had gone virtually unnoticed, despite the fact that, on the international level, particularly since 1973, energy has occupied priority status in economic development policies.

As might be expected, after the problems encountered during the past 3 months, it has become both necessary and important to reconsider the national energy policy, to ensure making decisions aimed at rational use of the natural energy resources and at providing a quality power supply that is reliable. It will be impossible, over the medium term, to continue receiving electricity, without ensuring minimal quality in the service.

And it is very important to consolidate an energy policy directed toward the development of the country's resources, that will make it possible to cut the present oil bill which, during recent years, has had such an effect in the economic realm, as may be noted in Table No 1.

Year	Imports of Oil and By-Products in Millions of U.S.\$
1975	103.3
1980	343.7
1983	256.7
1984	286.0

On the other hand, the economic problems that have caused a considerable decline in the purchasing power of the quetzal and its comparative value with respect to the dollar, added to the creation of various foreign exchange markets, have also had repercussions on the energy sector. And one of the main problems is

that shown by the Bank of Guatemala, noting that, in order to pay the oil bill, dollars are being purchased on the parallel market, currently at a rate of U.S.\$1.00 = Q3.00; and then fuel is distributed at a price far lower than the purchase price, giving rise to a subsidy by the state at a time when it is difficult to consider a change in prices.

Upon observing this rather discouraging picture, it befits us to analyze what was stated at the beginning, and start supporting the activities which have not managed to receive much publicity up until now, and which are aimed at developing alternate energy sources.

At the present time, the energy consumption structure in Guatemala is as follows:

As may be observed, despite the large investments in the electrical sector, its participation is not large and, even with the entry of Chixoy, there will not be any significant increase, because the main task will be to replace the electricity currently being produced with petroleum by-products.

Understandably, fuel consumption will continue to be important, insofar as the industrial sector can recover the growth rates of the 1970's.

The interesting aspect of the structure is that the most important types of energy are those coming from forest resources, amounting to 66.6 percent of the total; and also cane bagasse, which was used primarily in the sugar industry for the production of steam and electricity.

In the area of resources, it is interesting to note that Guatemala's potential is considerable in water power, biomass, geothermal energy, wind and solar energy.

In this connection, it is intended to develop these types of energy resources which, in addition to reducing dependence on imported products, would collaborate in the country's socioeconomic development.

Advantages of renewable energy:

Scarcely used national resource; short time to construct projects; minimal impact on environment; creation of new jobs; stimulation of investment.

What the renewable resources are:

Biomass: It is the source which, through certain types of technology, converts agricultural products and forest residue into energy.

Geothermy: Basically, it is the heat from the earth which can be extracted and used for electricity or direct use applications.

Eolic energy: It is the use of the wind which produces energy through a generator, or it may be applied as mechanical power.

Solar energy: It has two types of applications:

Solar heat technology, which converts the solar radiation into electricity and thermal energy; photovoltaic, which uses the solid state mechanism to convert sunlight into electricity.

Small hydroelectric power plants: Involve the use of small water-courses for conversion into electricity.

Cogeneration: This relates to simultaneous production of electricity or mechanical and thermal energy.

Potential of renewable energy:

At present, some projects are being developed in the country which, when included in an integrated policy for the energy sector, could have a strong impact over the short and medium term, such as those involving coal, carburetant alcohol and geothermy, renewable types of energy which replace petroleum by-products.

If the structure of consumption with petroleum by-products is as follows:

Energy Sources	1970 %	1975 %	1979 %	1983 %
Electricity	2.2	3.2	3.5	3.2
Petroleum by-products	26.4	25.3	32.9	26.3
Crude oil	-	-	0.8	0.29
Firewood	68.6	65.3	58.2	66.6
Cane bagasse	2.8	6.2	4.6	3.7

and if an incentive is given to projects for substitution, within a period of 2 years it would be possible to reduce the consumption of by-products without cutting the country's production capacity. Coal could soon replace 20 percent of the bunker consumption, equivalent to 334,600 barrels. On the other hand, alcohol could, in the same period of time, replace 411,920 barrels per year. With these two products alone, the oil bill could be cut by approximately \$23 million. Moreover, a rather large value added is generated, creating a large number of jobs which would easily exceed 50,000.

The application of other sources, such as forest resources for energy purposes, if rationally managed, has extensive prospects, and the following is recommended:

Give an incentive to energy resource plantations, with fast-growing species, when the suitable mechanisms facilitate private investment. This activity is intensive in the use of labor.

Give an impetus on the rural level to the use of improved stoves representing efficient use of firewood. These are manufactured with the community's own

resources and would create new jobs. If it is desired to build 500,000 stoves over the next 2 years, about 10,000 individuals would be employed.

Introduce technologies which make it possible to put forest residue to other uses, such as: coal and wood gas. With the foregoing, prospects are afforded for electricity generation. Peten could be one of the departments that might have an electricity supply at low cost, with native resources, replacing the present diesel plants.

Wind and solar energy are two sources with broad prospects in Guatemala; and it has been found that there are potential areas for their use on the strip of land starting in Izabal and extending toward the central part of the country. At present, there are projects, particularly in the United States, which prove the viability of the technology for intensive use of wind and sun. In California, 695 MW are currently in operation, coming from wind energy (the total installed electrical capacity in Guatemala is 678 MW, including 300 MW from Chixoy); and as for solar energy, there are 14 MW in operation, with 217 MW programmed for 1996. The costs are also attractive, with prices for solar energy amounting to between \$.2300 and \$.2800 per KW.

Small hydroelectric power plants have been known for many years in Guatemala, with about 50 in existence, which have operated in different communities, particularly on coffee plantations, rendering an important service. Nevertheless, on levels of greater dissemination, an extensive impetus has not been achieved, due in large measure to the slight incentive from a legal standpoint; because up until now it has been possible to generate electricity for one's own consumption, but not to market the surplus, as is being done in many developing or developed countries. It is important to study the possibilities for change in the country's legislation on electricity, basically to afford an opportunity to generate and market on levels under 10 MW of the installed capacity.

Cogeneration is basically a technological tool for raising efficiency in the use of fuels; at present, 1,375 MW are in operation in California. In Guatemala, there are good prospects in the sugar mills, by making better use of the cane bagasse, generating steam and electricity which could be marketed, by connections with the electrical system, with the institutions responsible for this activity in the country making it available.

Geothermy: In Guatemala, geothermal development started in 1972 with research carried out in Moyuta; later, the Zunil field was developed, and currently studies are being conducted in Amatitlan.

Based on these studies, it may be said that Guatemala can be considered blessed, having found areas with considerable potential. Nevertheless, it is difficult to explain why not a single electricity generating plant is not in operation after 13 years of work, wherein a highly qualified technical team has been formed. And it is even more difficult to explain, when one observes examples such as the Philippines, where evaluation studies were started, with determination in 1967, and the first drillings were made in 1972. In 1977, the

installed capacity was 3 MW; in 1980, it was 446 MW; and in 1984, it was 894 MW, replacing 7.8 million barrels of oil. And, very nearby, in the case of our neighbor, El Salvador, in 1975 geothermy was generating 6.8 percent of the electricity; in 1979, it was 24.7 percent; and in 1984, it reached 31.6 percent.

Consideration might possibly be given to treating geothermy in a manner similar to oil, taking bids for areas so that private companies could invest in the exploration and exploitation of the geothermal flow, supplying electricity to INDE [National Institute of Electrification] or to the firm which engages in the marketing of this energy source, with INDE carrying out the respective supervision, but without necessarily having to execute the entire activity. It would probably be more profitable for INDE and for the country to purchase a Kwh for Q0.04 or Q0.06, and not to generate it for Q0.012 or Q0.015.

As has been noted previously, there is a large energy potential in Guatemala which, if used in a planned, rational manner, could provide the options for a reliable supply, and turn energy into one of the supports of the country's economic development.

Prospects: Considering the development of new, renewable sources, a change could be made in the sector's structure over the medium term; because even though there may be an increase in oil production, it would be fitting to help diversify the export products with oil or its by-products. In other words, it would be better for the country, both economically and strategically, to use renewable energy and to export the non-renewable energy.

The profile shown is the structure that the energy sector could have if the decisions and measures are adopted that would give an impetus to the substitution and conservation of energy.

As may be observed, in 1983 the main products were petroleum by-products and firewood, and they are the two leading problems that must be attacked. With this proposal, the participation of petroleum by-products is reduced. In 1986 alone, with measures to conserve energy and substitute with alcohol and coal, and assuming the entry of Chicoy at medium capacity to generate 60 percent of the electricity hydraulically, the consumption of by-products could be cut by 1.1 million barrels, plus 1.5 million based on hydraulic electricity generation. The foregoing is at the current oil prices of about \$79.9 million. In the forest category, backing the dissemination of types of technology which make efficient use possible, firewood consumption could be reduced by the equivalent of 141,912 barrels of oil during 1986.

Taking 3.5 percent growth in the GDP as a base, the energy demand for 1990 and 1995 was projected, meeting that demand with conservation measures, particularly substitution with new, renewable energy sources. In observing this profile, one can see how the country's structure could be diversified, reducing dependence on imported products and protecting its ecology, by decreasing the present pressure existing on the forests. Thus, it is estimated that, in 1990, the participation of oil could be cut to 17.2 percent, and that of firewood to

55 percent, by supporting and giving an incentive for energy sources such as alcohol, and coal; as well as by facilitating the investment in small hydro-electric and geothermal power plants, which could cause a major turnabout in the generation of electricity in the country. Firewood consumption declines with more efficient use, with biogas and possibly the use of coal. In addition, projects would be started based on solar and wind energy, which would have a minimal participation, but which would demonstrate their capacity for use; particularly during the first phases, with applications in lighting, refrigeration, water pumping, water heating and drying.

In 1995, a greater development of electricity generation is assumed based on water and geothermal resources, amounting to 19 percent of the total energy consumed; which would bring about a more diversified energy structure and, from the electrical standpoint, one closer to that of the countries which have managed their natural resources more rationally.

One point which concerns Guatemalans is payment of the oil bill, and there has been considerable talk of reducing oil imports. In this connection, it is important not to forget that energy has been a key element in the process of developing the world economy; which is reflected in substantial improvements in productivity which, in turn, have facilitated the transformation of primitive societies into modern industrialized economies. Therefore, it is difficult to imagine cutting the bill drastically; and for this reason the proposal has been submitted whereby, if current oil prices are taken as a base, in 1990 we might have a bill of approximately \$154 million. In 1995, an economic improvement is anticipated and, understandably, there would be increases in the demand for energy, which would be covered basically by renewable energy, with oil participating at the rate of 16.7 percent. The bill might be approximately \$182 million, at current prices.

To achieve a consolidated, well managed energy sector over the short and medium term, policies will have to be established which would be aimed at the following:

Increase in hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation;

Rational use of energy;

An incentive for development and use of the new and renewable energy sources.

All the foregoing would be based on a suitable institutional system that would coordinate the country's entire energy sector; because this sector cannot be conceived as a combination of different subsectors (electricity, hydrocarbons, etc.), as is usually the case. Rather than a group of parts independently connected and combined with each other, it is a unit or system in which are acknowledged certain subsystems that form an inseparable part of a whole, which is represented by the sector. In this connection, there must be a high-level entity to coordinate and provide the policies that will allow for energy development, which will, logically, be one of the essential elements in the country's economic and social development. And as has been shown in the consumption

profile, energy is not just electricity or oil; therefore, it is necessary to devise and support a Ministry of Energy and Mines focused on all the energy sources, which will afford the user a reliable supply of quality energy.

(Thousands of Barrels)

Year	Propane	Gasolines	Kerosene	Diesel	Bunker	Crude Oil
1978	457.6	2559.0	730.9	3579.2	2695.1	222.5
1984	737.7	2059.6	712.3	3048.3	1673.0	486.4

For technical reasons, in the graphics several energy sources are shown together, and to get a better idea of what is being stated, the explanation of the terms used is given below:

Thermal Electricity, Petroleum By-Products

Includes the electricity generated with petroleum by-products and the consumption of petroleum by-products in general.

Firewood

Includes the consumption of forest resources as fuel.

Biomass, Others

Includes cane bagasse, ethyl alcohol as fuel, and coal.

Renewable Electricity

Includes the electricity generated with large sized water resources, geothermy and small hydroelectric power plants.

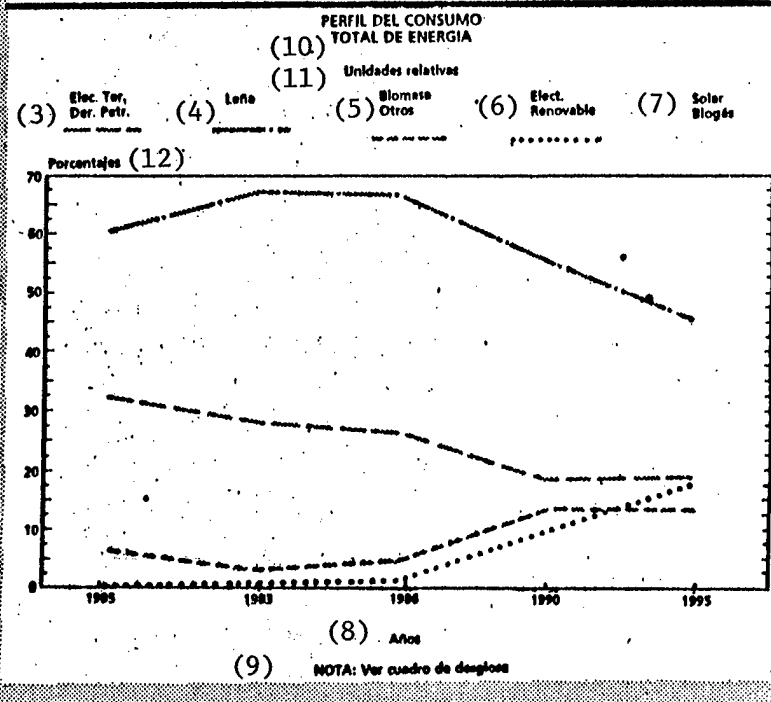
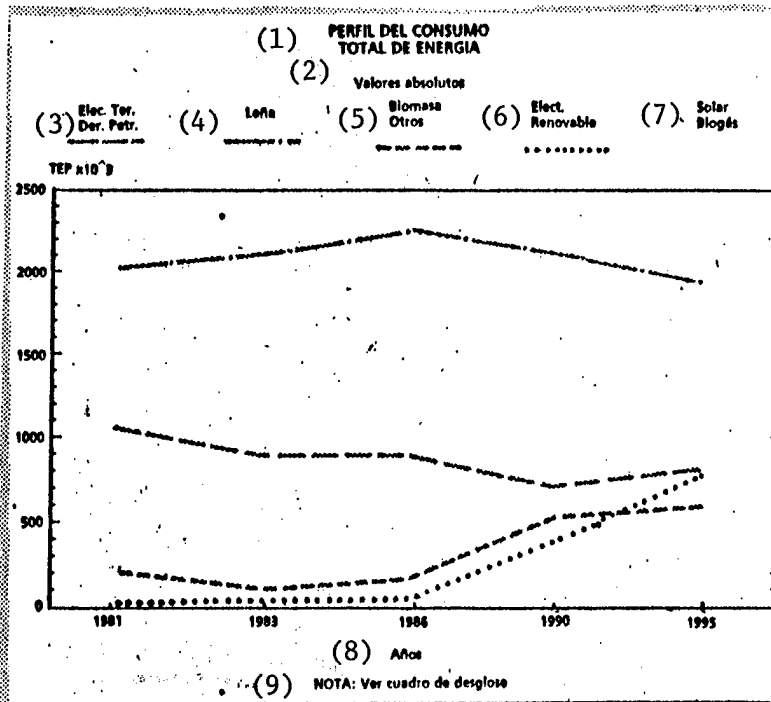
Solar, Biogas

Includes solar energy, eolic energy and biogas.

(1) FUENTE	1981		1983		1986		1990		1995	
	TEP×10 ³	%	TEP×10 ³	%	TEP×10 ³	%	TEP×10 ³	%	TEP×10 ³	%
1. No renovable (2)	1041.1	32	877.8	27.9	877.5	26.0	693.2	18.3	797.2	18.7
- Petróleo (3)	35.6	1.0	9.0	0.29	6.7	0.2	-	0.	-	0.0
- Derivados de Petróleo (4)	914.7	28.0	825.8	26.3	822.8	24.4	655.1	17.3	712	16.7
- Electricidad (5)	91.2	3.0	43.0	1.4	48	1.4	38.1	1.0	85.2	2.0
2. Renovable (6)	2254.4	68	2260.8	72.0	2493.2	74.0	3114.6	81.7	3465.3	81.3
- Leña (7)	2005.0	60.0	2088.8	66.6	2235	66.0	2094	55	1918	45
(8) - Carbón Vegetal	-	-	-	-	17	0.5	57.1	1.5	63.9	1.5
(9) - Bagazo de Caña	219.8	7.0	115.0	3.7	135.4	4.0	380.9	10.0	426.4	10.0
(10) - Alcohol Etilico	-	-	-	-	33.8	1.0	114.2	3.0	127.9	3.0
(11) - Electricidad	-	-	-	-	-	-	266.6	7.0	511.6	12.0
(12) - Hidráulica	29.6	1.0	57.0	1.8	72	2.5	38.1	1.0	85.2	2.0
- PCH	-	-	-	-	-	-	114.2	3.0	213	5.0
(13) - Geotermita	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.6	0.2	21.3	0.5
(14) - Energía Solar	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	0.1	12.8	0.3
(15) - Energía Eólica	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.1	1.0	85.2	2.0
(16) - Biogás	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3295.90		3138.6		3370.7		3809.		4264.	

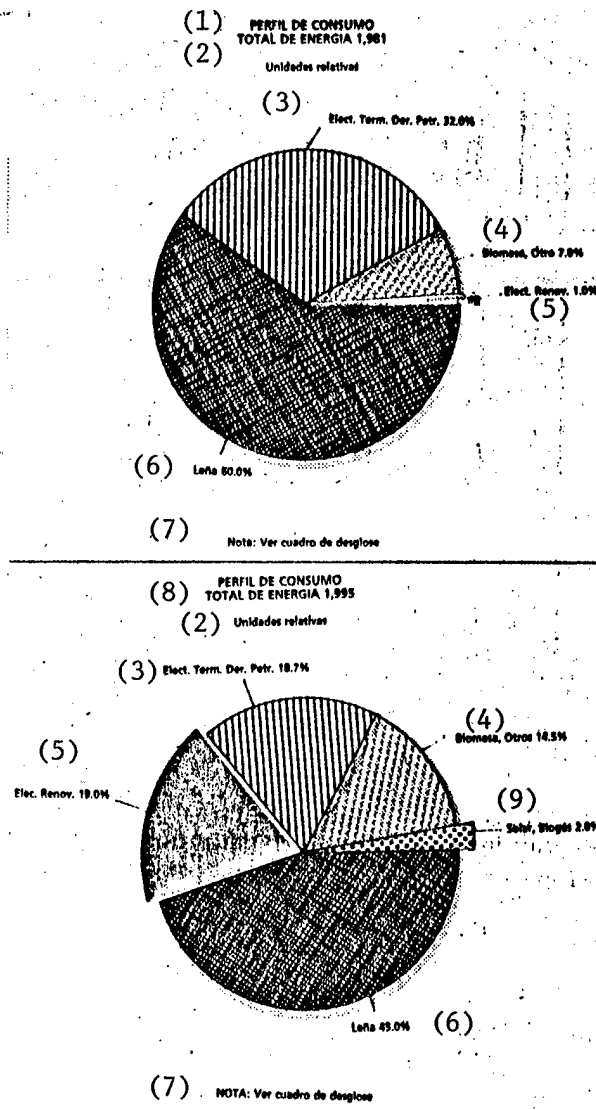
Key to Chart 1:

1. Source
2. Non-renewable
3. Petroleum
4. Petroleum by-products
5. Electricity
6. Renewable
7. Firewood
8. Coal
9. Cane bagasse
10. Ethyl alcohol
11. Electricity
12. Hydraulic
13. Geothermy
14. Solar energy
15. Eolic energy
16. Biogas



Key to Charts 2 and 3:

1. Profile of Total Energy Consumption
2. Absolute values
3. Thermal electricity, petroleum by-products
4. Firewood
5. Biomass, others
6. Renewable electricity
7. Solar, biogas
8. Years
9. Note: See breakdown chart
10. Profile of Total Energy Consumption
11. Relative units
12. Percentages



Key to Charts 3 and 4:

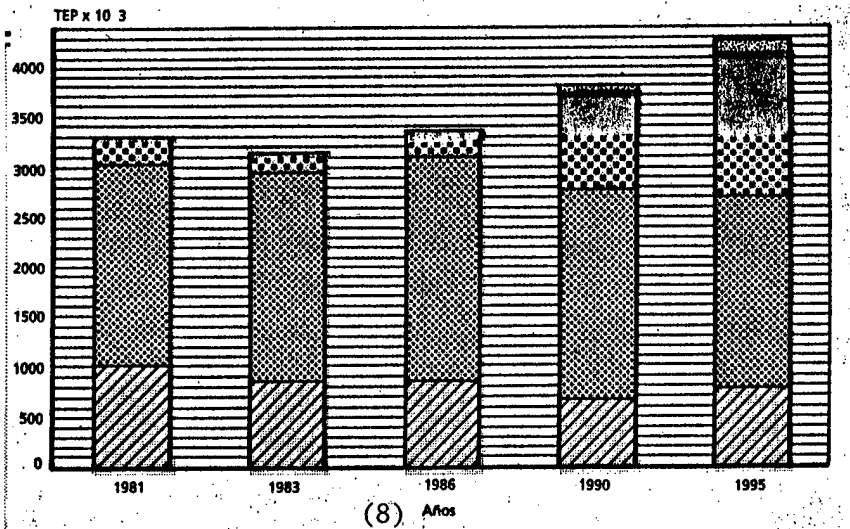
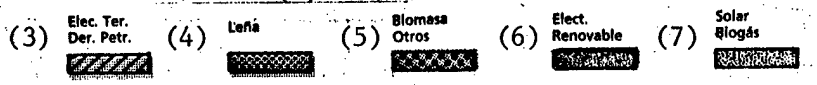
1. Profile of Total Energy Consumption, 1981
2. Relative units
3. Thermal electricity, petroleum by-products
4. Biomass, others
5. Renewable electricity
6. Firewood
7. Note: See breakdown chart
8. Profile of Total Energy Consumption, 1995
9. Solar, biogas

Key to Charts 5 and 6:

1. Profile of Total Energy Consumption
2. Absolute values
3. Thermal electricity, petroleum by-products
4. Firewood
5. Biomass, others
6. Renewable electricity
7. Solar, biogas
8. Years
9. Note: See breakdown chart
10. Relative units
11. Percentages

(1) PERFIL DEL CONSUMO TOTAL DE ENERGIA

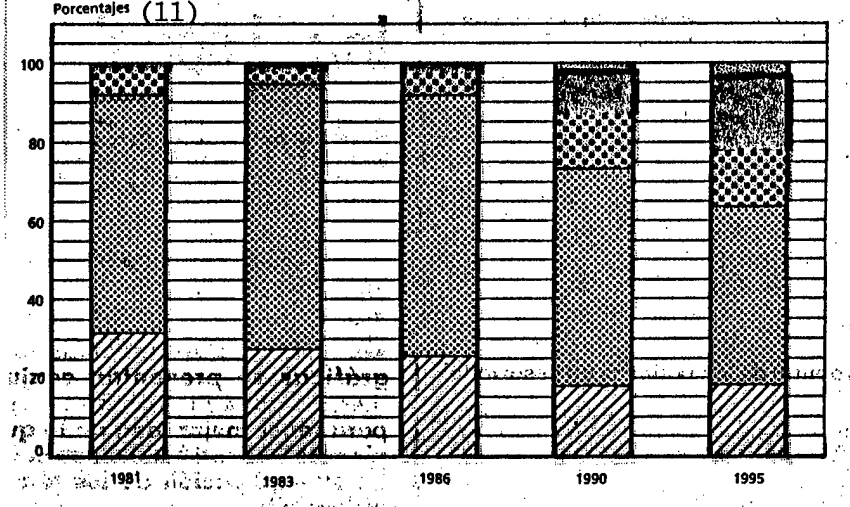
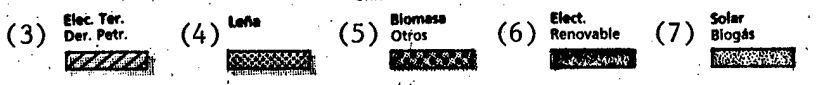
(2) Valores absolutos



(9) NOTA: Ver cuadro de desglose

(1) PERFIL DEL CONSUMO TOTAL DE ENERGIA

(10) Unidades relativas



(9) NOTA: Ver cuadro de desglose

2909
CSO: 3248/501

MEXICO

LABOR CONGRESS REPUDIATES APRIL PACT WITH GOVERNMENT

Mexico City LA JORNADA in Spanish 29 Jul 85 pp 1, 6

[Article by Sara Lovera; for text of Labor Congress, government agreement cited herein, see JPRS LATIN AMERICA REPORT of 4 June, JPRS-LAM-85-049, pp 92-103]

[Text] After the talks that labor leaders held with their rank and file, the members of the Labor Congress (CT) reached the conclusion that the agreement signed with the government on 29 April is untenable, the congress reported yesterday, asserting that it would work to prevent the Federal Government from releasing more than 20,000 lower-level employees and 36,000 executives. The agreement mainly called for mild wage demands in return for social benefits, which are now being cut.

The CT also reported that this week it would discuss the April agreement point by point with the economic cabinet, in particular housing construction, price controls, social security and precautionary measures in factories, all of which would mitigate the impact of the economic crisis.

The president of the CT, Angel Olivo Solis, indicated that each union is discussing the way in which it will carry forward the wage battle in the months to come, adding that the initial layoffs are in keeping with a "responsible" attitude towards the country but without ignoring worker demands.

The CT recalled that one of the fundamental points of the April pact is the preservation of jobs in exchange for wage restraint, no strikes and total support for the Institutional Revolutionary Party. Consequently, in light of the government's apparent decision to cut spending on jobs, labor is forced to reassess the pact or simply break it and propose a new one.

Olivo Solis explained that the commissions that began operating in May, the housing and social security commissions among others, would reestablish contacts this week and also review the enterprise contracts and the union contracts that the government has made official for an entire industry.

In his view, more than just government jobs are in jeopardy; also threatened are posts in state-run enterprises and in many private firms that were expanding their plant on the basis of imports.

He also indicated that because of the rapid pace of developments, it is difficult to estimate the impact of the latest economic measures and the devaluation of the peso on working-class families, whose finances were already in very poor shape. Nevertheless, prices have started increasing for mass consumption items, which bespeaks a lack of control by the Commerce Secretariat.

The labor leader admitted that no information has been obtained either about the measures that transnational corporations whose contracts are handled by Olivo Solis's labor group have taken. The Revolutionary Labor Confederation, he said, had already taken measures and won 33 percent raises in many companies, but the boosts were almost immediately canceled out by price increases.

The CT is also looking into steps to cope with possible increases in public service charges, which if ordered would round out the picture of seriously impaired family finances.

Labor leaders will be meeting again today with Fidel Velazquez at the Confederation of Mexican Workers, and another plenary session could be held this week, he said in conclusion.

8743

CSO: 3248/489

MEXICO

BRIEFS

SONORA CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY LEVEL--Hermosillo, Sonora, 28 Jul--The state's construction industry is not wholly dependent on government spending, inasmuch as it takes advantage of private sector construction opportunities; nevertheless, it must also be admitted that it is working at 60 percent capacity, owing to lower investment, asserted the president of the National Chamber of the Construction Industry in the state, Ramon Madrid Lopez. He indicated that construction programs are moving forward, except for the ones that were cut back after the initial drop in the price of oil. In any event, the crisis has not hit Sonora as hard as other regions because it greatly promotes industrial development, which enables workers to look for jobs in private enterprise. [Excerpt] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 29 Jul 85 States section pp 1, 2] 8743

UNEMPLOYED CHIAPAS CONSTRUCTION WORKERS--Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, 30 Jul--Slightly more than 25,000 workers are out of jobs due to shutdowns in construction, the hub of Chiapas industry, and to the closure of half of the 35 construction companies. The statement was made by Jose Namindamo Vilchis, the secretary of the Construction Union, which is an affiliate of the Confederation of Mexican Workers. He went on to say that this situation, combined with the economic crisis and the constant increases in the prices of commodities, could lead to vandalism. [Excerpt] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 31 Jul 85 States section p 2] 8743

CSO: 3248/489

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

BONAIRE OIL TERMINAL FIRMS BURDENED BY LARGE DEFICITS

Willemstad ANTILLEN REVIEW in English 1 Aug 85 p 15

[Article by H. Linkels]

[Text]

Continued annual losses running as high as Naf. 7 million during the past three years have saddled Bonaire Petroleum Corporation N.V. (Bopec) and its subsidiary Bonaire Marine Service N.V. (Bomas) with an accumulated deficit of Naf. 35 million, a figure which equals one third of the company's total investment. Approximately NAF. 24 million, moreover, is still owed to an international syndicate of banks.

Bopec, a joint venture of Dutch giant Pakhoed N.V. and US based Northville Industries Corporation, has been operating a terminal on the Flamingo Island for the purpose of storage and transfer of oil since 1973. At its establishment the company was hailed as the ultimate solution to the island's pressing financial and employment problems. But today the net profit appears to be an increase in unemployment and anxiety about the future.

The general slump in oil refining and storage activities in the region, however, may signal some hope for Bopec and thus for Bonaire. The closure of Lago in Aruba and the possible termination of Shell in Curaçao present Bopec with an attractive monopoly in the region, according to Mr. Henk Crijns of Pakhoed Holding N.V. "The Aruba and Curaçao refineries have in the past taken much storage business from under Bopec's nose" says Crijns,

who points out that the volume of storage determines the viability of the Bonaire operation.

The figures in the meantime leave little doubt about the seriousness of Bopec's situation. During the period 1974 - 1982 the company had to absorb more than NAF. 5.5 million, being the accumulated losses of its subsidiary Bomas N.V. Its own losses during the past two years amounted to a total of US\$ 7,680,589.— or NAF. 13,825,060.—.

The reasons for Bopec's troubles are to be found in the international developments which were set into motion after the first oil crisis.

According to Bopec's general manager Theo G.M. Tijssen the determining factor has been the USA's desire for greater independence from the Middle East. Developing the Alaska oil fields and increased buying of Mexican and North Sea oil seriously impaired Bopec's position. A development which prompted Mr. Tijssen in 1980 to advise his shareholders to invest an additional NAF. 8 million in order to gear the terminal to the growing demand for storage and transfer of heavy oil.

The fact that during the past months Bopec has not been handling any crude at all indicates that but for the 1982 investment enabling the terminal to follow the

market, its operations would have been terminated by now.

Nevertheless the overall slump in demand both for crudes and products has brought the Bonaire operation great problems. Earlier this year the company was not able to comply with its financial obligations. A rescheduling of its debt has provided some breathing space, but if the company is to survive, a further economizing of its operation is an inescapable must.

Accordingly the company's management has asked the government permission to lay off 25 % of the terminal's labour force. A request which implies that the company will no longer be held to adhere to the arrangement made at its establishment in 1973, stipulating that a minimum of 125 workers would at all times be employed. A request which also implies a severe blow to the island's labour situation. A hurried visit by Prime-

Minister Liberia-Peters together with the Ministers of Labour and Development Co-operation in June underlines the last observation. But, according to Mr. Tijssen, there is little room for manoeuvring.

"Since 1982 Bopec has been operating at 50 % of its capacity. The enormous losses of the past years have resulted in a very tense relationship with our bankers. The unstability of the oil market makes it virtually impossible to give any guarantees with regard to the future. Oil consumption is still declining. "Thus there seems no choice but to cut expenses as much as possible. Asked whether the shareholders would not be willing to help Bopec to bridge the present difficult times Mr. Tijssen points out that they have already invested more than 100 million Antillean guilders in the project. During the past 10 years only 3 % was paid in dividends, which in turn was used to meet the company's financial obligations.

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PERU

APRA'S KITAZONO CHARGED WITH STRENGTHENING PARTY STRUCTURE

Lima EQUIS X in Spanish 19 Aug 85 pp 23-24

[Article by Celso Romero]

[Text] Now that APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] has come to power for the first time, its National Executive Committee (CEN) meets three or four times a week instead of once as it used to. The new secretary general, Armando Villanueva, often summons the members of the CEN to special meetings. The exceptional has become commonplace during the 20 days that APRA has been in office.

Many rank-and-file members of APRA who frequent Alfonso Ugarte, as well as observers of internal APRA affairs, are wondering what issues the new leaders of Haya de la Torre's party are grappling with. Are they deciding what the CEN's stand will be on who ought to fill key government posts, such as prefectures and assistant prefectures? Are they discussing how best to monitor the administration's performance in a friendly manner?

A top CEN official confided to us that under Armando's leadership the committee is not concerned with any of these issues right now.

The Committee's Concerns

According to this same official, the CEN has two main concerns at the moment:

- 1) To mobilize the party's activists in support of the economic measures that the administration is taking and of other measures that are about to be enacted.
- 2) To strengthen the party's organization by bringing in new activists.

The Aprista Party must, in fact, become the driving force behind a grassroots mobilization to control prices and explain to the population the scope and goals of the administration's economic program. In the countryside, for example, one of the goals that APRA has reportedly set itself is to make major efforts to inform the peasant farmers about what the cutback in farm loans means. APRA's various district and sectoral committees will be active in all these efforts.

For its part, Aprista Youth is reportedly training numerous contingents for work in rural areas as part of a nationwide educational campaign one of whose main goals will be to end illiteracy in Peru in 2 years. The plans for the mass education campaign are reportedly in final form, with the Education Ministry said to be looking solely into operational questions.

The organization of Aprista professionals will supposedly be in charge of a similar mobilization in the months to come. The group consists mainly of physicians, who will head into the countryside as part of the National Health Plan that the health minister has drawn up. The goal is for all physicians, whether they belong to APRA or not, to help bring health care services into the interior of the country, where doctors never or almost never go. In addition, the health care bureaucracy, which is concentrated in Lima, is supposed to spread into the provinces under a huge decentralization program.

The same sort of decentralization and debureaucratization will be carried out in the education sector, whose ministry is one of the biggest bureaucratic monsters in the country.

The Party's Youngest Leader

The man most responsible for strengthening the party is the national organizational secretary, Alberto Kitazono, one of APRA's youngest and most promising leaders; he enjoys the trust of party President Alan Garcia and was elected to the post at the party's most recent congress.

Alberto Kitazono is reportedly determined to upgrade the party's organization, raise the level of activism and further the party's penetration in all segments of society, so that it can inspire the masses to become more and more involved in the revolutionary changes that the administration is bent on making.

Other issues are, of course, touched on at CEN meetings, our source told us, but they are confidential, though their objective is the same: "To support Alan Garcia's revolutionary efforts with all our strength."

8743

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PERU

CGTP HEAD CALLS APRA ECONOMIC MEASURES INADEQUATE

Lima EQUIS X in Spanish 12 Aug 85 pp 33-34

[Interview with the secretary general of the General Confederation of Peruvian Workers (CGTP), Senator Valentin Pacho Quispe, by Teodoro Flores Llontop; date and place not specified]

[Text] Although the economic measures announced by the new APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] administration through Economy and Finance Minister Luis Alva Castro satisfied most citizens, some circles were skeptical about whether they could be fully carried out.

One of these circles was the General Confederation of Peruvian Workers, whose secretary general, Valentin Pacho Quispe, today a senator, outlines in this interview with EQUIS X the pros and the cons of the minister's announcement. He briefly described the CGTP's stand on the APRA program, from which it maintains a prudent distance. According to him, APRA has haughtily forgot about the mass of unionized workers, whose wages it has not boosted a cent. He also contended that the percentage increases granted to teachers and nonunionized workers are absurdly low in these times of economic need. He also said that if APRA really wants to fight imperialism, it should attack its nerve center by nationalizing the Southern Copper Corporation, the U.S. mining consortium that is overexploiting our copper by taking advantage of the major incentives that the previous regime granted.

The following is our conversation with Senator Valentin Pacho Quispe.

The CGTP's Criticisms

[Question] In general, how did the CGTP react to the message in which Alva Castro made public the major steps to reactivate the economy?

[Answer] Our view is that as a pronouncement his message was not bad. I also think that it was a follow-up to what President Alan Garcia told

Congress on 28 July. But the satisfaction that prevailed on the night of the announcement turned to uneasiness and concern the next day, because as you know the price of gasoline was sharply and suddenly boosted, which has upset the workers. Therefore, there is concern.

[Question] When and during what event will the CGTP assess the prime minister's announcement and when will it issue its opinion?

[Answer] We will not have to organize a special event. Right now we are working on a document in which we will analyze the new economic measures and point out their inconsistencies and omissions, because the fact is that we in the CGTP feel that the program is not, shall we say, complete.

[Question] Where does the announced program fall short of being comprehensive?

[Answer] Although the minister talked about fighting imperialism at one point in his message, the fact is that the structure of government has to be substantially changed to do so, and he said nothing at all about that. The structure of government has to be changed if we want to overcome the economic crisis and take more aggressive, stronger action on the problem of our foreign debt. We cannot talk about anti-imperialism and do a tightrope walking act, for example, allocating 10 percent of our export earnings to pay off our debt. That does not go far enough. But as I said, we do approve of his attitude. I think that what the message lacked was a reference to the nationalization of private banks, the oligopolies and the monopolies that trade in food and medicine. Alva Castro also neglected to mention the reactivation of the public enterprises that represent our national wealth and that under no circumstances should be sold back to the private sector. All segments and organizations of the workers must be involved in reactivating these enterprises. The CGTP also disagrees with the 12 percent devaluation of our currency, inasmuch as the administration has not said for how long the measure will be in force; this encourages speculation.

[Question] What do you think was the biggest omission or mistake in the minister's speech?

[Answer] Not to include the unionized workers in the new wage boost scale. Believing that unionized workers get increases through the annual list of demands, they did not keep us in mind. APRA's big mistake is having used a pyramid-like structure to categorize the working class, with us getting the hurt the most.

[Question] In this regard, will the CGTP push for talks with the other union central organizations to issue a joint pronouncement?

[Answer] I don't think this will happen, because the leaders of the other three "central organizations" are not behaving at all like serious labor leaders. A case in point: on 10 July we signed a letter addressed to then Interior Minister Luis Percovich demanding that he settle the Cite strike.

Two days later, the CTRP [Federation of Workers of the Peruvian Revolution] and the CNT published a document denouncing the state leaders. You can't work with these people. Moreover, let me tell you that these fellows approve of every government. Of course since there are just a few of them, there is no one to challenge them in their organizations.

Job Stability and Price Controls

[Question] Let's get back to the prime minister's message. What did he have to say about job stability, which has now been cut to 3 months?

[Answer] The only thing that APRA has done in this regard is prove that we were right; nonetheless, the CGTP salutes the measure. Since the bill is still up for discussion, I have submitted an agenda motion in my chamber to halt the massive dismissals that have been taking place since President Alan Garcia made the happy announcement. The affected workers are the ones who have not put in 3 years of service. As of 7 August we had received complaints from 1,800 workers who had been laid off, and we expect the number to rise markedly until the presidential announcement becomes law. The number applies only to Lima, but according to our affiliates in the provinces, the situation is similar elsewhere.

[Question] Since SUTEP [Sole Trade Union of Education Workers] is one of the largest unions in the CGTP, what do you have to say about the 22 percent wage increase that it got, which is one of the highest granted to a Peruvian union?

[Answer] Twenty-two percent is still inadequate, because it does not cover the cost of the basic basket of items due to the high inflation rate in recent days. Yet we cannot reject it because any increase, no matter how small, is welcome.

[Question] And what is the CGTP's stand on the price freeze for certain basic items?

[Answer] One thing is being said and another is being done. Price controls have been announced, but you see something different at markets.

[Question] That would be the fault of greedy merchants, not the government.

[Answer] In any event, I think that in order to really enforce this measure the administration ought to call together the mass organizations and not just make speeches.

[Question] In short, how would you describe the administration's recent economic measures, as popular, unpopular or harmful?

[Answer] The measures are, in fact, popular; it would be absurd of me to call them unpopular or harmful.

[Question] Some politicians have begun theorizing that if APRA continues with such moves it will leave the Marxist Left without a platform of struggle. Do you think that this will in fact come to pass?

[Answer] Believe me, I'm thinking the same thing, but I can assure you that if APRA does not alter the country's structure, the United Left's platform of struggle will gain ground. Unless the system is changed and socialism is brought in, the United Left will not likely be left without banners of struggle. I also think that APRA will have to take stronger action to attack imperialism. For example, in the face of Reagan's threat to suspend economic and military aid, Peru should have immediately nationalized the Southern Copper Corporation.

8743

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PERU

BRIEFS

FIVE DEVELOPMENT REGIONS CONTEMPLATED--Ica, 18 Aug--Javier Pulgar Vidal, the well-known Peruvian geographer and professor at the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, has underscored the importance of carrying out transverse decentralization in order to achieve economic and social development throughout the country. He indicated that if the corresponding bill becomes law, none of Peru's regions will be poor. "The Senate has passed the bill, which sets up five regions," he added. He explained that the first region includes Tumbes, Piura, Lambayeque, Amazonas and Loreto. Its area would be larger than Ecuador, and the assembly would designate its capital. "But this is of secondary importance," he added. The second region would comprise La Libertad, Ancash, San Martin and the entire zone near Brazil. "This is a vast and rich area highlighted by the Pataz and Buldibuyo gold mines, which have reserves of over \$100 million," Pulgar Vidal asserted. The third region would consist of Lima, Pasco, Huanuco, Junin, Ucayali and would stretch to the Brazilian border. The zone is rich in minerals, especially La Oroya and the entire central region. Ica, Huancavelica, Ayacucho, Apurimac, Cuzco and Madre de Dios would make up the fourth region. It has a bit of everything, including abundant fish resources off the Ica shore. The fifth region would comprise the departments of Arequipa, Moquegua, Tacna and Puno. [Excerpt] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 19 Aug 85 p A-16] 8743

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VENEZUELA

POLL SHOWS LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE IN POLITICAL PARTIES, LEADERS

Mercanalisis Poll Viewed

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 11 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] After the publication of the Mercanalisis poll in yesterday's and today's issues of this very newspaper, more than one COPEI [Social Christian Party] and AD [Democratic Action] party member must be going about literally scratching his head.

And tomorrow, when the leftists see the third part of that same poll, many may possibly reach the point of tears.

In a poll taken in July, among the country's leading cities, the polling firm inquired about the "confidence" inspired by the political leaders of the country's two leading parties and those of the Venezuelan left.

Despite the fact that the poll did not ask the traditional question: "If the elections were held tomorrow, for whom would you vote?" they did, in fact, more or less probe the same peapod. The fact is that, by now, people (interpret as precandidates) are embarking upon a single race after the very famous seat at Miraflores.

As for the AD members, the one most castigated was the present minister of foreign affairs, Octavio Lepage, in whom, according to the sample, they have less confidence than they do in Carmelo Laria; while Luis Pinerua Ordaz and David Morales Bello are running actually neck in neck after the favorite in the lead, the intrepid Carlos Andres Perez. The scoreboard remained thusly: Carlos Andres Perez (20 percent); Luis Pinerua Ordaz (14); David Morales Bello (12); Gonzalo Barrios and Carmelo Lauria, tied in fourth place with 7 percent; and (falling behind), the super-minister, Lepage, with 6 percent. But the most prominent feature is that the candidate "no one" was the real winner, with 21 percent. That's something, isn't it?

With the COPEI members (the results are being published on page 20 today), there were not many surprises, except the "sprint" taken by the Maracay resident, Alvarez Paz. Caldera remains strong and reliable, despite the pressure from his "dauphins." And if Eduardo Fernandez, despite the many problems that he has had

to cope with as secretary general of COPEI, manages to increase his "confidence" in comparison with last year, the surprise will come from his good friend and associate and, like him, a "dauphin," Oscar Alvarez Paz. On this occasion, the big seats were taken by former President Herrera and Pedro Pablo Aguilar who, for the present, "see no "reliable" light in their future. Of course, this is all based on the Mercanalis poll. But, don't miss the third and final part of this dramatic poll, particularly you from MAS [Movement Toward Socialism]. You will see, you will see...don't miss it.

Rangel, Most Trusted Politician

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 13 Aug 85 p 12

[Text] The recent poll taken by Mercanalis in various cities of the country should prove especially frightening for certain national politicians; particularly when the highest level of trust among the population polled is held by Jose Vicente Rangel; not because of the person himself, but rather because, without a party machine to back him, he proved to be in first place from the standpoint of preferences.

A certain amount of grief should also occur among some circles as a result of the fact that the Social Christian Party, COPEI (with the sum total of the leaders submitted for selection in the poll) stands a point ahead of the government party, Democratic Action. The left in particular should be prompted to reflect on what was noted in the first paragraph which, although it affects the entire political universe, affects that sector more; even though it is noted that nearly 50 percent of the preferences or the trust among the universe polled lies with only one individual, Jose Vicente Rangel.

The Mercanalis poll was taken in several phases, later making it comparative, although in all phases the total universe interviewed was not the same.

The last two studies made (of the same poll) in August of last year and July of this year are important. The 1,000 persons interviewed were asked about 11 prominent members of the AD and COPEI parties, and about 11 others of the left in general, eight of whom are fully identified with the Movement Toward Socialism.

Blending the information indiscriminately, we can observe several things. The first being that Jose Vicente Rangel is the politician most trusted by the universe polled which, insofar as marketing techniques are aware, should reflect the total thinking of the populations of Caracas, Maracaibo, Valencia, Maracay, Barquisimeto, Puerto La Cruz and Barcelona, cities where the poll was taken.

Second place for credibility, despite his defeat in the last elections, is taken by Rafael Caldera. In third place is the other former president, Carlos Andres Perez; in fourth place, candidate Eduardo Fernandez; and, in fifth, there appears Teodoro Petkoff, despite the crushing defeat suffered in his party's internal elections.

The chart which we are submitting does not show the points (after analysis) won by Pedro Pablo Aguilar, who received about 3 percent; but with that the COPEI group chalked up a total of 80.

So the AD members would be left in second place with 79 points in all (see chart), while the left as a whole (with a big zero for Luis Bayardo Sardi in July 1985) won 76. MAS, separately and with eight representatives in this scoring, received 39 points, as opposed to 33 for Jose Vicente Rangel, which were scored alone.

The graphs published previously in EL DIARIO DE CARACAS, especially today's, are demonstrative. For example, one can note the most trusted politicians; and also those who have the least amount of credibility in the universe polled; cited, to be sure, in accordance with their importance on the national political scene.

Luis Herrera Campins almost heads the list, followed next by AD's secretary general, Manuel Penalver; with Pompeyo Marquez and Freddy Munoz, president and secretary general of MAS, respectively, left in lesser positions.

Confidence in Leftist Politicians

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 12 Aug 85 p 16

[Text] Mercanalis' comparative poll has not proven to be definitely in favor of the Movement Toward Socialism (MAS), much less its leaders who, in comparison with others from different parties, show up with a very low rate of confidence, which could be interpreted as popularity.

Even comparatively, the same MAS leaders are somewhat disqualified by the universe polled, which still identifies Jose Vicente Rangel with that party, giving him 33 percent of their preference and confidence.

The Mercanalis poll reflects results of the study made during 1981, 1982, August 1984 and July of this year, showing for the leftist leaders little change in the percentages given by the public.

It should be stressed that, apparently, the rank and file of the Movement Toward Socialism was not very accurate in the selection of its political leaders, since Pompeyo Marquez, new president of the organization, shows up in July of this year with only 2 percent credibility among those polled (not committed to that party), and Freddy Munoz, the new secretary general, had only 1 percent.

The situation becomes even more serious when people identified with MAS are similarly asked about the impression of confidence offered by their leaders, and Pompeyo Marquez and Freddy Munoz also show up with only 2 and 4 percent of the positive responses; far below Teodoro Petkoff (34 percent) and Jose Vicente Rangel (35 percent).

Teodoro Petkoff, who was replaced in his leadership post in MAS, would appear to still offer confidence to the public in general, after showing up with 16 percent preference among those not committed to his party.

Argelia Laya, who also competed for the position of MAS secretary general, stands 3 points ahead of the one who won the contest, Freddy Munoz.

Then one notes the surprising prominence of Deputy Orlando Fernandez, who ran even with Carlos Tablante, with 7 percent of the amount of credibility or confidence offered by the universe as a whole.

A quarter of all those polled said "no" to the leftist leaders. That percentage clearly expressed the view that none of them offers any degree of trustworthiness.

Also noteworthy is the case of Americo Martin. It is noteworthy because the leader, former MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] member and member of New Alternative was a candidate for the presidency of the republic.

Martin received only 3 percent of the total vote among the universe polled, which could ultimately be interpreted as his eventual disappearance from the national political spectrum.

The case of Moises Moleiro ("raucous," as they call him) is even more pathetic, because he received the meager percentage of 1 as his degree of credibility as a leftist leader.

The Andean deputy, Walter Marquez, who was challenged by MAS' members themselves, received in the general poll for this July a 2 percent degree of confidence; and among MAS itself or individuals close to that party, 1 percent.

Luis Bayardo Sardi, who also competed in MAS last internal elections, opting for the post of secretary general, was not considered in the first three studies made; but, in July of this year, when the question was asked about him personally and the degree of confidence that he offered, he proved to be the winner of a categorical zero, both among the public in general and in his own party.

One can note in the cases of Orlando Fernandez and Carlos Tablante, interpreting the results of the poll, that the 7 percent with which they were favored is based on the changing locality; in other words, Fernandez in Barquisimeto, his place of origin, and Tablante in Maracay, gained such a number of positive responses that the final results were obviously upset, and they succeeded in running ahead of leftist leaders of higher caliber.

Most Trusted COPEI Politician

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 11 Aug 85 p 20

[Text] In December 1983, after the presidential elections, Rafael Caldera told the country, upon acknowledging Jaime Lusinchi's overwhelming victory against his candidacy, that the people do not make mistakes.

And it would appear to be true, since when the public was queried regarding the options for the electoral competition, those with the greatest option on the political scene are precisely two former presidents: Rafael Caldera himself, and Carlos Andres Perez, running far ahead of their own fellow party members.

Mercanalis has taken a poll based on 1,000 interviews in the country's seven leading cities; and the results have been, in principle, that Carlos Andres Perez (see EL DIARIO DE CARACAS, yesterday's edition) is the AD member who inspires the most confidence.

When the same questionnaire was submitted to COPEI members, it was Rafael Caldera who won the most points for credibility and confidence in July 1985; 29 percent of those interviewed responded positively to the confidence offered by former President Caldera.

The people do not make mistakes, as Caldera remarked at the time that he realized that he was the loser. It would appear to be true. The former president has that percentage in his favor, but he is followed very closely by two members of COPEI who are also contesting for the 1988 presidential candidacy.

Eduardo Fernandez, present secretary general of the Social Christian Party, received 18 percent in the July poll, having gained 4 points with respect to his score in August of last year.

Oswaldo Alvarez Paz, another one of the "dauphins" vying for the party leaders, more against Fernandez than Caldera himself, proved the winner of 13 percent of the electoral sympathy of those not associated with the party which he represents.

In the Mercanalis poll it is noteworthy that former President Luis Herrera Campins has definitely been anathematized from the electorate's political appetites or sympathies, inasmuch as his percentage reached only 2 out of the total number polled.

Pedro Pablo Aguilar, who was also a precandidate with great aspirations, showed up with only 3 percent of the sympathy of the electorate not affiliated with COPEI; and despite the questions raised about him after he had governed, Rafael Andres ("Pepi") Montes de Oca ran ahead of him.

When the poll was taken among individuals affiliated with the Social Christian party, the percentages remained relatively the same. Rafael Caldera won a sympathy standing of 50 percent, followed very closely by his "dauphin," Eduardo Fernandez, with 31 percent; further behind was Alvarez Paz with 16 percent of the total among those polled.

It is worthwhile noting that, in Democratic Action, when the question was asked of those who admit to being members thereof who conveys to them the greatest impression of confidence, Caldera received 24 percent, and Fernandez and Alvarez Paz were tied at 16 percent.

When the poll is gauged on the socioeconomic level, the same ratio is still noted. Caldera prevails over the four classified strata, with 26 percent (AB); 26 percent (C); 30 percent (D); and 33 percent (E). Fernandez follows (as would be said in the native jargon) "in the traces" of the top-ranking leader (in the

same order of strata) with 16, 19 and 15; while Oswaldo Alvarez Paz, third on the list, gains 12 percent in "AB," 17 percent in "C," 12 in "D" and 9 in "E".

The Left

Tomorrow, EL DIARIO DE CARACAS will publish the final part of the poll on "confidence" in political leaders taken by the Mercanalis firm. It relates to the leaders of the leftist parties and the political leaders traditionally linked with that sector in the country.

Most Trusted AD Politician

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 10 Aug 85 p 14

[Text] For 4 consecutive years, the poll-taking firm Mercanalis prepared a questionnaire for probing the opinion of Venezuelans concerning the political parties and their best known leaders.

The poll was distributed among adult men and women of all social classes, residing in the cities of Caracas, Maracaibo, Valencia, Maracay, Barquisimeto, Puerto La Cruz and Barcelona.

One of the questions in the aforementioned poll related to the variable of confidence; in other words, it gauged the confidence conveyed by the political parties and their leaders. Those interviewed had to answer, after having read a list of 14 leaders associated with one particular political party (one of the options was for no one), whether or not they "favored these persons," which of them conveyed to them the greatest impression of confidence.

In the case of Democratic Action, the Venezuelans tended to cite Carlos Andres Perez as the AD leader who inspired the greatest trust (20 percent); although he was surpassed by the opinion that no political leader in Democratic Action deserves confidence (21 percent).

Excluded from this list of 14 AD representatives in 1984 was Jaime Lusinchi, president of the republic. Nevertheless, in 1981 and 1982 it was he who evoked the greatest confidence among Venezuelans, running far ahead of his other party colleagues.

If this poll is specifically applied to 1985, the Democratic Action leader offering the people the most confidence, after former President Carlos Andres Perez is Luis Pinerua Ordaz, who won 14 percent of the preferences among those polled. In other words, CAP exceeds the former AD presidential candidate by 6 points.

Following next on the list, according to the data provided by the Mercanalis poll, is Deputy David Morales Bello, who was given 12 percent.

With 5 points below Morales Bello, the president of Democratic Action, Gonzalo Barrios, and the present minister of the Secretariat of the Presidency, Carmelo

Lauria, who received 7 percent as a rating on confidence among the 1,000 individuals comprising the sample, are tied.

And the minister of interior, Octavio Lepage, was cited a point below Barrios and Lauria.

The other Democratic Action leaders, Carlos Canache Mata, Reinaldo Leandro Mora, Alejandro Izaguirre, Manuel Penalver and Simon Alberto Consalvi, ranked beneath those previously mentioned in the preferences of those polled.

From the responses procured after the poll had been distributed for 4 years, one also infers that Carlos Andres Perez has recovered his image in the eyes of Venezuelans during the past 2 years, because the trust placed in him in 1981 was 17 percent, and in 1982 it was 14 percent.

The one who apparently recovered from a long slump, according to the data, was Luis Pinerua Ordaz who, in 1981, received 5 percent; the next year, he dropped to 2 percent. However, after the 1983 elections, in which Jaime Lusinchi was elected, he recovered the Venezuelan people's confidence even attaining 17 percent; and, although a year later, in 1985, he dropped 3 points, he ranks second on the scale of confidence among those interviewed.

Morales Bello (who ranks third in the poll in quantitative terms) also increased the degree of confidence that he reflects; because in November 1981 he held fourth place, with 8 percent, and in July 1985 (Lusinchi was not included on the list), he rose to 12 percent.

The AD members on the other hand, according to the data, have had a stiff competition in the responses given by those who think that they do not deserve trust; and it was only a year before the presidential elections that the then candidate, Jaime Lusinchi, surpassed considerably the number of those who did not have confidence in the leaders of the white party.

In forthcoming issues, EL DIARIO DE CARACAS will show its readers the views of Venezuelans polled regarding the leaders of the Social Christian Party, COPEI, and the most renowned leaders of the left.

2909

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END