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CONTENTS

ENERGY ECONOMICS

DOMINICA

Briefs

Energy Policy Study 1

JAMAICA

Bauxite Industry Shaky Due to High Cost of Energy
(ADVOCATE-NEWS, 28 Jun 82) 2

ST KITTS-NEVIS

Expenses Rise; Electricity Rates Up Effective 1 July
(THE DEMOCRAT, 12 Jun 82) 3

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Texaco Quitting Farm Operations; Union Seeks Assurances
(TRINIDAD GUARDIAN, 29, 30 Jun 82) 4Agricultural Closedown, by Mikey Mahabir
Union Concern, by Mikey Mahabir
Production DropSummary of Committee Probe Into T&TEC Blackouts
(SUNDAY GUARDIAN, 13 Jun 82) 8International Power Experts Urge T&TEC Standardization
(SUNDAY GUARDIAN, 27 Jun 82) 10New 3,200-Ton Vessel Could End Petroleum Supply Problems
(TRINIDAD GUARDIAN, 25 Jun 82) 12

COUNTRY SECTION

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Nicaragua Interviews Presbyterian Minister on Religion
(Raul Fernandez Ceballos Interview; EL NUEVO DIARIO,
4 Jun 82) 13

Briefs	
Joint Coast Guard Exercises	16
Demas On Banking	16
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	
Government Outlines Measures to Help Boost Agriculture (ADVOCATE-NEWS, 22 Jun 82)	17
BAHAMAS	
Remaining Six Vanguard Party Election Candidates Named (THE TRIBUNE, 8 Jun 82)	18
Rally Hears FNM Leaders Promise Future Gains in Parliament (Anthony Forbes; THE TRIBUNE, 25 Jun 82)	20
European, Arab Interests Back Huge Coral Harbour Complex (Athena Damianos; THE TRIBUNE, 9 Jun 82)	23
Union Accepts Batelco Contract But Signing Is Delayed (Athena Damianos: THE TRIBUNE, 29 Jun 82)	25
Pindling Names 'Strike Force' For Political Action (THE TRIBUNE, 25 Jun 82)	26
IADB Funds Support Modern Fish Facility Opening Soon (Athena Damianos; THE TRIBUNE, 29 Jun 82)	27
Briefs	
Hanna Loses Duties	28
MP Dies	28
BARBADOS	
Editorial Calls for Action on Sugar Industry Problems (THE NATION, 25 Jun 82)	29
Adams Announces Task Force to Study Local Development (ADVOCATE-NEWS, 28 Jun 82)	31
Briefs	
Loan for Local Firm	32
Government Aids Sugar Industry	32
New Culture Director	32
Poor Cane Yield	33
Tourism Slump	33

BERMUDA

Swan Hails 'Opportunity,' Promises Attention to Youth (THE ROYAL GAZETTE, 30 Jun 82)	34
Paper Finds Few Government Promises On Legislation Kept (THE ROYAL GAZETTE, 23 Jun 82)	35
Briefs	
Telco Dispute To Arbitration	37

CUBA

Exile Leader Hubert Matos Discusses Regional Events (Hubert Matos Interview; LA NACION, 17 Jun 82)	38
Risquet Comments on Tour of Western Sahara (Havana Domestic Service, 14 Jul 82)	42
Commentary Hails Relations With Western Sahara (Havana International Service, 13 Jul 82)	43
Havana Hails Paho Condemnation of United States (GRANMA, 1 Jul 82)	45
Reportage On Hart At Caribbean Studies Government (Havana Domestic Service, 13, 15 Jul 82).....	47
Opens Event	
Further on Speech	
Miret Addresses Spare Parts Industry Workers (Havana Domestic Service, 14 Jul 82)	49
Briefs	
Guantanamo Palace of Pioneers	50
Construction Conference Opens	50
Almeida At Construction Conference	50
Ambassadorial Appointment	50
Venezuelan Independence Celebration	51
Belgian Socialist Party Official	51
USSR Cooperation Meeting	51
TU Delegation in USSR	51
Grobart Decorated By Polish Ambassador	51
French Envoy On Area Situation	52

DOMINICA

Opposition's Douglas Defines Nation's Economic Woes, Needs (ADVOCATE-NEWS, 23, 26 Jun 82)	53
Evils of IMF Loan	
Need for Import Licensing	

Briefs		
EDF Assistance		55
GRENADA		
Coard Touts Self-Reliance As Basis Of Development Plans	(ADVOCATE-NEWS, 22 Jun 82)	56
Briefs		
Agreement With Mexico		57
GUYANA		
Briefs		
PPP 'Capitalism' Charge		58
JAMAICA		
JMA President Sees Drawbacks in Deregulation Policy	(THE DAILY GLEANER, 25 Jun 82)	59
Air Jamaica Reports High Losses, Some Growth in 1980	(THE DAILY GLEANER, 25 Jun 82)	60
Briefs		
Labor Party Election		61
FRG Credit		61
Agricultural Research Project		61
NICARAGUA		
Borge Addresses Christians For Peace Meeting	(EL NUEVO DIARIO, 1 Jun 82)	62
Existence of Clandestine Jails Denounced	(Jose Maria Espinoza; LA REPUBLICA, 6 Jun 82)	71
ST KITTS-NEVIS		
Poll Shows Loss of Public Confidence in Opposition Leader	(THE DEMOCRAT, 12 Jun 82)	76
Briefs		
Public Workers' Pay Hike		78
ST LUCIA		
Jose: Cenac Should Resign as Opposition Leader	(ADVOCATE-NEWS, 25 Jun 82)	79
ST VINCENT		
Briefs		
Pakistani UN Council Seat Endorsement		80
Cato Appeal for Harmony		80

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Plan Would Limit Sugar Planting To Harvest Capacity (ADVPCATE-NEWS, 23 Jun 82)	81
Committee Report Finds Defects in Government To Government Deals (TRINIDAD GUARDIAN, 18, 21 Jun 82)	82
Expected Advantages 'Illusory' Foreign Opposition Firing of West Germans	
Tobago Bids for Withdrawal of Assembly Act Amendment (TRINIDAD GUARDIAN, 30 Jun 82)	86
Briefs	
Broadbased Political Group	87
Union Elections	87
Decline in Agricultural Exports	88

BRIEFS

ENERGY POLICY STUDY--Roseau, Wed., (CANA)--Dominica, with assistance from the Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretariat in Guyana, has begun formulating a national energy policy, it has been officially announced here. A Government Information Service (GIS) statement said a very detailed investigation was already underway into energy consumption and end-use patterns in the industrial, agricultural, transport and residential sectors of the economy. To date, information has been collected in most sectors and there has been remarkable cooperation from the enterprises involved, including petroleum distributors and hotels. "Since there is no existing data on energy use in the households of Dominica, Government will be carrying out a survey starting on June 29," to correct this, the statement said. [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 24 Jun 82 p 5]

CSO: 3025/357

BAUXITE INDUSTRY SHAKY DUE TO HIGH COST OF ENERGY

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 Jun 82 p 12

[Text]

KINGSTON / Jamaica Sunday (CANA) — The high cost of energy is the major enemy to Jamaica's bauxite-alumina industry, now suffering from a down-turn in the world aluminium market, executive director of the Jamaica Bauxite Institute (JBI), Dr. Carlton Davis, has told an international symposium on bauxite here.

"The most pervasive factor affecting the industry is the energy crisis," Davis said.

In an analysis of the post-1973 energy developments, the bauxite official said that Jamaica's oil Bill has slowly eroded the foreign exchange surplus that it gained from a seven-fold increase in production levy and royalties from the industry in 1974.

When the production levy was increased in 1974, Davis said, it was expected that there would be enough money to help finance development here, and the island was also expected to benefit from growth in the world economy.

However, the projections did not hold good, as the cost of imports sky-rocketed, with oil prices being among the most devastating to the local industry.

He said by 1979 the picture had completely changed.

The Iranian revolution that had swept away Shah Pelavi

caused a new round of oil price increases and earnings from the bauxite levy began to fall behind oil payments, the JBI executive director said.

Jamaica last year earned US\$204.7 million from its bauxite levy, but its domestic oil bill (excluding the bauxite sector) was US\$265.3 million.

Noting the close links between Jamaica's bauxite-alumina production and the U.S. aluminium industry, Davis said that if the latter failed, Jamaica would also falter.

He warned that once U.S. energy policy remained "tentative" so would the Jamaica bauxite-alumina industry. Bauxite industry officials have charged that the United States does not have as yet a clear energy policy.

Davis said that the pattern of expansion in the industry had confirmed a trend of growth in countries such as Australia and Brazil, which in addition to bauxite, had cheap energy, large markets and finance.

He added that while Jamaica had abundant reserves of bauxite, it had no energy, market or finance, which meant that its future in the industry was not totally secure.

He said that had it not been for a U.S. decision to help out Jamaica by buying 1.6 million tonnes of bauxite for its military stockpile, 1981 production on the islands north coast would have fallen to 3.2 million tonnes, half of the 1980 output.

Jamaica's current production output is 63 per cent of its alumina capacity and 68 per cent of bauxite.

An official of the international bauxite association, A.A Francis, speaking at the same session, said in 1980 Jamaica had received US\$206 million from bauxite production levy and royalties, representing 28 per cent of total export receipts.

He said total 1980 earnings from the industry contributed 14 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or J\$671 million out of a total GDP of J\$4 731 million.

The industry also contributed 61 per cent of total foreign exchange earnings in that year, but the current figure is some 50 per cent of total earnings.

Mr. Francis said this was an indication of the significant fall in employment, government receipts and company expenditure resulting from production cuts.

EXPENSES RISE; ELECTRICITY RATES UP EFFECTIVE 1 JULY

Basseterre THE DEMOCRAT in English 12 Jun 82 p 12

[Text]

Electricity tariffs are due to be increased in the State with effect from July 1, 1982. The expenditure of the Electricity Department on maintaining the power service to consumers outstripped revenue as far back as 1979. By 1980, expenditure on oil alone to generate the State's electrical power raced past total revenue.

These figures shown below were released by the Ministry of Communications, Works and Public Utilities and they demonstrate beyond all doubt that the system is no longer paying for itself, and has had to be heavily subsidised.

At the same time the Tariff Structure will be radically altered, so as to do away with the former concept based on floorspace and to replace it with one based on actual current demand placed by the consumer on the system.

In other words, what you pay is not how big your home is, but how much current you draw.

EXPENDITURE	REVENUE	OIL
1976 \$3,118,223	\$2,529,582	\$1,968,458
1977 \$3,441,290	\$3,605,888	\$2,048,002
1978 \$3,739,150	\$3,996,956	\$2,273,884
1979 \$4,973,642	\$4,198,218	\$3,311,392
1980 \$8,145,354	\$4,993,959	\$5,902,819
1981 \$8,163,369	\$5,554,852	\$6,779,726

The last increase was imposed on January 1, 1977.

TEXACO QUITTING FARM OPERATIONS; UNION SEEKS ASSURANCES

Agricultural Closedown

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Mikey Mahabir]

[Text]

TEXACO Trinidad Inc. is going out of agriculture and dairy farming.

The company is closing down its Star Farm at Pointe-a-Pierre and its citrus plantation at Brighton. In addition, the company is transferring half of its 250 workers from the Brighton maintenance shops to Forest Reserve.

Contacted yesterday, a company official confirmed that Texaco plans to discontinue its Brighton citrus operations and to close down its Star Farm.

The company also confirmed that it is closing down the Brighton maintenance shops which the official said are not on company property and which the company has been requested to vacate. The company did not confirm the number of workers to be transferred.

Asked whether the company would discuss the citrus plantation issue at Brighton and the closing down of the Brighton maintenance shops with the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union, the company spokesman said, "We are always available to meet with the union."

The General Council of the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union met on Saturday and discussed the company's plans regarding the closing down of the citrus plantation at Brighton and the transferring of half of the maintenance shop staff to Forest Reserve.

UNION DISTURBED

Mr. George Weekes, president general, said, "We are very disturbed over these developments." He said he intended to meet with the company and government to discuss the situation.

Mr. Weekes said that sometime ago the company informed the union that they were thinking of closing down the Brighton citrus plantation which employs between 18 to 20 workers.

But the company said nothing about closing down its maintenance shops at Brighton. He recalled that about two years ago the company closed down a small refinery at Brighton. He believed that the company was moving to close down the entire Brighton operations.

General Council members expressed concern over the

present situation and mandated their leadership to take appropriate action in the matter.

Those matters were reported by delegates to the General Council meeting.

Mr. Weekes said it was developments like these which led to re-emphasise his stand calling for national ownership of the oil industry, firstly, by taking over Texaco and Amoco.

The workers, some 30 of them at the Star Farm, are represented by the All Trinidad Sugar and General Workers' Trade Union.

Senator Neuvo Diaz, vice president, said that a senior official of the company informed him verbally last Wednesday at the Industrial Court, in the presence of Mr. Gaston Benjamin, that the company was closing down the farm.

Mr. Diaz said he was told that company, after reviewing its economic posi-

tion internationally, decided not to continue to carry the loss of operating the farm.

He said he requested the official to inform the union of its position in writing.

NEGOTIATIONS ON

The All Trinidad Union and Texaco are locked in wage negotiations on behalf of the Star Farm workers for their first contract since the union got recognition.

The dispute involves about nine items, among them being wages and status of about 16 workers — whether they should be called permanent or casual, a few of them with as many as 14 years' service, according to Mr. Diaz.

The union and company are due to meet at Beaumont Hill Centre, Pointe-a-Pierre on July 9, to discuss the items in dis-

pute. The union has asked Texaco to produce its financial statement to show that the Star Farm was in fact losing money.

The company established the farm about 15 years ago.

The farm supplies milk to the company's internal institutions and surplus to other firms.

The citrus is also sold to internal institutions and surplus elsewhere, it was learnt.

With respect to the Star Farm, a spokesman said the company intends to sell out the animals by way of negotiations to prospective buyers and advertisements will be placed shortly in the newspapers to the effect.

Outside of agriculture and dairy farming, Texaco Trinidad Inc. employs more than 900 unionised monthly salaried workers and more than 6,000 hourly rated weekly paid.

Union Concern

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 30 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Mikey Mahabir]

[Text]

OILFIELDS Workers Trade Union, through President General George Weekes, has call Texaco Trinidad Inc. to state clearly whether the company intends to continue operations in Trinidad and, if so, under what conditions.

The union made the call following information it received from oil workers at Pointe-a-Pierre and Brighton.

Mr. Weekes said yesterday the union received information that the company plans to shut down five of its plants — the No. 1 topping unit, No 1 vacuum unit, normal paraffin unit, catalytic reforming unit, and the aromatic fractionation unit at the Pointe-a-Pierre refinery.

He said it was also reported to the union that the company intends to tie up four of its very large crude carriers VLCC in the Pointe-a-Pierre harbour and it appeared as though the company has sought and received permission to do so.

Texaco last night confirmed that the four VLCC would be anchored in Pointe-a-Pierre. The vessels

make up part of Texaco's world wide fleet. This is a reflection of low world wide utilisation of petroleum products, the company said.

Further, the OWTU leader said that it was brought to the union's attention that Texaco intends to contract out its launch operations at Pointe-a-Pierre and also its single point mooring operations.

Mr Weekes said that the effects of these moves on employment levels and safety standards would be

disastrous, when that was considered in the light of Texaco's retrenchment by attrition policy, non-replacement of retired and resigned or dismissed labour.

Also, of Texaco's insistence in the current negotiations with the monthly paid bargaining unit that mandatory retirement age be 60.

"The OWTU wonders whether the Government has been informed by the company as to the situation and its intention. If not, why not?" the union leader asked.

Mr Weekes said this issue was not a governmental issue but a national one.

"If the Government has been informed of the situation why have they not informed the union" he asked.

Mr Weekes felt that Government should display some measure of political will and economic courage and nationalise the company now.

He said that Texaco's seeming intention to shut down the refinery raised the question — what is to be done with Trintoc, should its refinery expansion continue?

In a statement last night, Texaco explained the position with respect to level of refinery throughput.

Pointe-a-Pierre, it said

has nine topping units at low level of crude processing and all are not operating, except for the newest topping unit, capacity unit of 150,000 barrels a day.

The other units mentioned are down steam units and their operation always depend on the availability of suitable feed stocks.

The company stated:

"The level of throughput has effect on the volume to be processed through down steam units.

"Four large empty crude carriers are to be anchored at Pointe-a-Pierre currently supplying the Texaco worldwide fleet. This is a reflection of low worldwide utilisation of crude petroleum products."

Production Drop

Port-of Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 30 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Texaco's throughput has dropped from 350,000 barrels daily to 110,000 bbl. And the multi-national corporation operating here has blamed the glut on the world market for the decrease in refining crude at its Pointe-a-Pierre refinery.

The company said yesterday that the refinery would be processing at an average of 110,000 barrels a day of crude for next month.

The rate of processing is a continued reflection of the glut in the market place and excess refinery capacity world-wide, the company said.

Asked to comment on the decline in throughput production, the company said:

"All our local crude production amounting to 30,000 barrels a day will be processed. The remainder of the refinery throughput is dependent on foreign crude received for processing."

The company added "Our customer has scheduled only 80,000 barrels a day for the month of July which gives the total processing rate 110,000 barrels a day."

It was stated too that "the rate of processing is a continued reflection of the glut in the market place and excess refinery capacity world wide. After July we will continue to refine our 30,000 barrels a day and the total refinery throughput will be dependent on the additional foreign crude received for processing."

Asked to comment on the drop in throughput, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Mr Patrick Manning said he had no comment to make.

Meeting Today

However, it will be recalled that Mr Manning was reported to have said around mid-January this year that Texaco Trinidad Inc. had cut back its throughput by 220,000 barrels from a maximum of 350,000 barrels daily.

His comment came after his visit to Trintoc, Amoco and Texaco.

He had warned that the decline in refinery throughput and the petroleum industry itself would affect Government's development projects because of cutbacks in revenue.

CSO: 3025/357

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE PROBE INTO T&TEC BLACKOUTS

Port-of-Spain SUNDAY GUARDIAN in English 13 Jun 82 p 16

[Text]

THE following is a summary of the findings of the Committee appointed by the Public Utilities Commission into the recent blackouts at T&TEC. (See story on page 1)

i. The Human Relations function in the Commission is extremely deficient. There is insufficient attention to human resource planning, management training and inter-personal relationships. It is an indictment to Human Relations Management that the Annual Performance Appraisal programme was discontinued more than ten (10) years ago.

DISTRUST

ii. At all levels in the Commission there prevades a "culture of distrust and skepticism" which is a manifestation of inappropriate management styles. T&TEC seems to epitomise the national penchant for putting square pegs in round holes.

iii. The system of internal communication leaves much to be desired. This is partly responsible for the feeling which pervades the organisation on the part of workers who feel a sense of alienation.

iv. Notwithstanding this sense of alienation there is general agreement in T&TEC that the perform-

ance of workers is exemplary in times of crisis.

v. The management of the Stores function is need of urgent review and restructuring.

vi. Efforts must be made to formalise training at all levels. Notwithstanding the limited programme to which Executive Management have been exposed, there is yet much to be done. At other levels problems are evident, for even when on-the-job training is attempted because of the absence of adequate supervisory or monitoring procedures, the terminal goal is not always satisfactorily achieved. In the case of the Engineer in Training, for example, there is insufficient supervision of the scheduled programme, so that many vital areas remain deficient.

vii. There are many unfilled vacancies at all levels of the operations with the exception of Executive Management. A situation which undoubtedly points to the need for a Recruitment Campaign. The facilities provided by both the University and the Technical Schools must be

tapped.

viii. Failure to comply with planned maintenance schedules and the concomitant forced extensions have led to deterioration and damage to both Plant, Equipment and Machinery; Schedules must be kept.

xi. The fire at the Barataria Sub-Station makes a case for more frequent checks and more exhaustive testing of primary sub-station transformers.

LIMIT

x. A Major encumbrance to the smooth operations of the Commission is the anomalous Bargaining Unit upper limit. The Engineers II in particular and Supervisors in general, need to be removed from the present Bargain Unit. This necessitates returning to the Industrial Court and the Registration, Recognition and Certification Board. This is of such urgency and requires such immediate concern, that appeals to the Ministry of Labour may well be in order.

xi. The implications of the

deficiencies at T&TEC suggest that a case has been made for the National Institute of Higher Education (NIHURST) and the University of the West Indies (U.W.I.) to become involved in the establishment of a Centre for Energy Studies which should include in its terms of reference a Technology Assessment programme specifically to the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity.

xii. The present situation warrants a Cost Benefit Analysis of the Port of Spain "B" Power Station. Steps must be taken to review the outlay for extensive repairs and the current and future availability of replacement parts vis a vis phasing out the units.

xiii. Steps must be taken to greatly improve the transmission capability from Point Lisas to the Northern Region immediately. A continued up-date and analysis of the country's demand should be carried out at frequent intervals. The Commission needs the courage and will to implement the program-

me commensurate with such analyses.

xiv. A Research and Development Unit should be set up to investigate and report on problems unique to our system and its constraints with special emphasis on the development of a computer programme as a contingency plan for load shedding exercises.

xv. A complete redefinition of the boundaries of the Distribution Areas is necessary. This issue is extremely critical in the Eastern Area which must be sub-divided if there is to be an effective and efficient system of Management control.

xvi. National Gas Company should take the necessary precautionary measures to ensure that the gas being supplied fulfils the contractual specifications in terms of quality and quantity.

xvii. The Committee is concerned about the vulnerability of the Point Lisas station given its total reliance on gas. In the light of this, the Commission should review the adequacy and safeguards for the supply of gas.

xviii. The Committee noted that some workers now operate under very adverse physical working conditions. This seemed particularly acute with respect to workers in the Stores section situated in Arima, but was also seen in Port of Spain and Point Lisas. There seems, however, to be problems with respect to many of the physical facilities (Wash rooms, locker room etc.). The absence of adequate physical facilities can have serious adverse effects on worker morale. This problem may be perceived by workers as even more serious when other aspects of good human resource management is generally lacking, as is the case with T&TEC.

xix. It was noted with some concern that there was no formalised safety programme at any of the Commission's outlets except for evacuation procedure in the event of a fire. The notion that every man is his own safety officer is too entrenched in informality. Immediate steps are necessary to regularise this untoward circumstances.

INTERNATIONAL POWER EXPERTS URGE T&TEC STANDARDIZATION

Port-of-Spain SUNDAY GUARDIAN in English 27 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The five-man team of international experts on power systems, it was learned yesterday, has recommended in its report to Prime Minister George Chambers that the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&TEC) standardise its equipment.

According to reports, the experts have told the Government that where generating equipment is concerned, variety was definitely not the spice of life (or light),

It was also learned, however, that the report, handed in to the Prime Minister on Friday, has been much less critical of T&TEC than the report of the Public Utilities Commission (PUC). That report, released two weeks ago, was an all-out condemnation of T&TEC's operations.

Study

It is understood that the experts were of the view that there ought to be standardisation of generating and transmission equipment as well as a proper maintenance programme and the installation of new transmission lines.

The experts were invited by Mr Chambers to carry out an in-depth study into the country's power supply system in the wake of the recent power outages that seriously affected every aspect of life in the country during the past two months.

One of the experts, Mr Mrinal Kanti Sarkar, General Manager of Bharat Heavy Electronics of India and a transmission and generation consultant, said he could not discuss the actual recommendations made to the Prime Minister in the report, but he emphasised the importance of standardising equipment to save costs and reduce the amount of spare parts needed.

This, he explained, would also mean that equipment would be interchangeable and technical staff did not have to be trained to operate several different types of equipment.

Station

Mr Sarkar recalled that India, after it became independent, suffered the same difficulty because it had to contend with several different types of equipment. Since that time, he said it has been placing emphasis on standardisation of equipment.

At present, T&TEC's three power stations--Port-of-Spain, Point Lisas and Penal--contain five Parson steam turbines, four John Brown gas turbines, four Brown Boverie gas turbines, two General Electric steam units and four General Electric gas units.

In the meantime, the company is said to have on order two Rolls Royce generators and two others ordered from Japan.

During their two-week assignment in Trinidad the experts, whose services were obtained through the World Bank and the Commonwealth Secretariat, evaluated the report of the local team that probed the problems of T&TEC. They also examined the systems planning and the general question of generation and transmission of power in Trinidad and Tobago.

CSO: 3025/357

NEW 3,200-TON VESSEL COULD END PETROLEUM SUPPLY PROBLEMS

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 25 Jun 82 p 14

[Text]

A NEWLY acquired vessel, the 3,200-ton "Polarisman," with a capacity for 22,000 barrels of refined petroleum products, should put an end to problems of supplying white oils to Tobago and the Sea Lots base of National Petroleum Marketing Company (NPMC).

This point was made by NPMC board chairman, Mr Richard Toby, on Tuesday evening before he formally commissioned the vessel into service for a 12-month charter.

The Polarisman has been chartered for a year at a rate of \$8,354 a day, with NPMC having the option to purchase within six months at a cost of \$5.7 million. Built in 1973 in Britain, it has modern, sophisticated plant and machinery, and cargo carrying flexibility.

Mr Toby welcomed the new ship as a needed supplement to the company's present fleet of two tugs, an LPG vessel and carrier, the self propelled "Pelican," three barges, and the white oils carrier, the "Cascadura."

Admitting that the marine fleet was inadequate for the needs of NPMC, he said that its position remained precarious even with the coming of the Polarisman, for the Cascadura is to be retired.

"We need to be provided with two white oils vessels, one of which at least will remain inoperative in the event of an unforeseen breakdown," he stated.

Looking back a few years,

he observed that NPMC's parent company Shell in 1972 supplied only 28 per cent of the northern market for fuel, the company now had total national responsibility. For example super gasoline transported to Sea Lots had risen in volume from 785,000 barrels in 1976 to 1.2 million barrels in 1979, a 55 per cent increase in three years.

There had been expansion in demand in other areas as well, while frequent silting of the Sea Lots access channel had caused vessels to depend on tidal movement to use that channel. This had on occasion reduced the number of trips from the refineries.

Mr Toby expected that with the dredging of the channel to 21 feet deep and 250 feet wide, and the chartering of the new ship these supply problems would cease. Dredging of the channel is due to be completed next month.

With Tobago there had also been difficulties, because the company "had traditionally to rely wholly on external agencies to transport LPG and white oils to Tobago."

He did not consider this a healthy situation, and was happy to announce that with the new vessel the occasional "stockouts" or shortages of stock in Tobago would come to an end.

With the Polarisman the company will now have total control of supply of white oils to Tobago, and it is looking at the possibility of supplying Tobago directly with other petroleum products.

NICARAGUA INTERVIEWS PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER ON RELIGION

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 4 Jun 82 p 6

[Report on interview with Reverend Raul Fernandez Ceballos by William Roiz:
"Cuba and the Truth About Religion!!!"; date and place not given]

[Text] A great deal of imperialist and reactionary propaganda has been disseminated throughout the world to the effect that the Catholic Church and other Christian churches do not engage in any activities in socialist Cuba "because the communist regime prevents them from doing so and preaches atheism." However, these slanderous allegations have been denied by Cuban Christian delegates attending the Second Congress of the Christian Conference for Peace in Latin America and the Caribbean.

We interviewed Reverend Raul Fernandez Ceballos of the Cuban Presbyterian Church and executive secretary of the Christian Conference for Peace in Latin America and the Caribbean, a man of advanced age with a calm and deliberate manner of speaking and for many years now a great fighter for justice, freedom and peace.

"We Cuban Christians make a distinction between the periods before and after the revolution," he said to us, adding: "We lived under a dictatorship similar to yours in Nicaragua after Fulgencio Batista's coup d'etat. That dictatorship produced 20,000 victims from all social strata. Along with Batista, government officials pocketed the national budget. Hospitals did not even have cotton. According to official statistics, there was an illiteracy rate of 23.6 percent, but it was actually 30 percent. There were thousands of unemployed throughout the country. Some 10,000 teachers with university degrees were out of work."

Revolution and Then Changes

"After the victory of the socialist revolution, we Christians saw the difference," he added. "A great change to the benefit of our people," he said.

"National income was invested in the many improvements that have been made for the people. Even international organizations recognize that Cuba at present occupies first place in terms of hospital care, in which we serve as a model. Life expectancy is now 70 years. Death and infant mortality rates are now

the lowest in Latin America. There are no unemployed workers. Education is free, even through the university, which has been diversified in the provinces," he additionally noted.

"As you can see," he added, "there is a big difference between the periods before and after the revolution and we, who are still Christians, are actively participating in the country's development."

Situation with Regard to Religion

[Question] What strength do Christians command in Cuba? What is the situation with regard to the Christian churches and what activities do they engage in?

[Answer] When the revolutionary government declared itself to be a /socialist/ [in caps] one in 1961, there was an exodus of thousands of Cuban Christians to the United States due to the enormous amount of propaganda that had been disseminated before the revolution (during the Batista dictatorship), which had a negative effect on the people. Approximately 500,000 Cubans from all social strata left the country.

At the present time we have a church with a smaller number of parishioners but we do have 46 different protestant denominations, which is more than what we needed before, and now there are over 1,000 congregations throughout Cuba because they are very fragmented.

Catholic Church the Biggest

The Catholic Church is the biggest and operates in a normal way. There are various seminaries for the training of Methodist and Presbyterian ministers (in Matanzas). There is another seminary in Santiago de Cuba. There are the Southern and Northern Baptist Conventions. Another seminary for Christian studies is the one at Los Pinos Nuevos, located near the town of Placenta in the middle of the island. The Nazarene Church also wants to establish its own seminary. There are at present about 150 active seminarians throughout Cuba.

We also belong to the World Council of Churches with its headquarters in Geneva. We participate in the Conference of Caribbean Christians and the Latin American Conference of Churches and in other councils like the Angola Council.

Christian Publications

[Question] Do you have written media for freely disseminating Christian ideas and preaching your teachings?

[Answer] The Presbyterian Church has its review with four issues a year, JUVENTUD PRESBITERIANA, as well as a prayer book. The Episcopal Church has its review, EJERCITO DE SALVACION, and the Catholic Church too publishes its Christian review, which is circulated throughout the island.

As far as preaching is concerned, there is complete freedom. In the temple, where Biblical studies are conducted, services attended by national and regional conventions are frequent. Christians also have summer camps to send their children to and in which they impart to them "the teachings of the Lord."

Communion Between Catholics and Protestants

[Question] How are relations between the Catholic and protestant churches?

[Answer] Before the revolution, there were few, almost no relations. But since the revolution, we have more contact with one another. Committees have been formed which meet twice a year. Together they plan the "Day of World Prayer" and Pentecost. They conduct religious programs with the same texts and there is an exchange of pastors and priests in the temples.

Recently, on 14 November 1981, over 400 Catholics and protestants met accompanied by the papal nuncio, the representative of the Vatican, in Havana. A priest from the Episcopal Conference spoke at this meeting in protest against the U.S. Government's attempts to conduct a military invasion of Nicaragua, El Salvador and Cuba.

This is the true picture of Christian activity in socialist Cuba. A picture that has been distorted by the antisocialist propaganda of the enemies of the truth.

This was made clear by a Christian reverend from Cuba who stayed with his people.

11,466
CSO: 3010/1791

BRIEFS

JOINT COAST GUARD EXERCISES--Boats of the Barbados and St Vincent and the Grenadines Coast Guards were engaged in joint exercises in the "confined waters" of the Grenadines islands last week. The HMBS Trident met the George McIntosh off Bequia and the two boats anchored in Admiralty Bay at 6:30 p.m. on Tuesday 1st June. At 8.00 a.m. on Wednesday the boats started their exercises. These involved a combination of basic communications and manoeuvres during operations at sea. The objective is to provide the two Coast Guards with information on correct procedures in the event of an emergency. The Barbados boat came to Kingstown on Thursday at midday after completion of the exercise. The Trident is under the command of skipper James Oliver. He was not available for discussion with The Vincentian's reporter Dave Roberts but the navigational Officer, Midshipman John Alleyne invited Roberts to visit the Trident where he met Sub Lieutenant Charles Bell, the Executive Officer. Twelve ratings complete the crew. [Text] [Kingston THE VINCENTIAN in English 11 Jun 82 p 4]

DEMAS ON BANKING--Ocho Rios, Jamaica, Monday (CANA)--The President of the Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), William Demas, has called for a change in the lending policies of commercial banks in the region in order to assist in the financing of private sector development projects. Addressing Caribbean business leaders, Mr Demas said that commercial banks in the region should do more term-lending and expressed the view that if they did not change their lending policies that some fairly serious steps must be taken to achieve such a change. The CDB President suggested that one method could be to offer to channel money which comes from external sources or national or regional development banks through the commercial banks. He said, however, that even so he was not sure that commercial banks even provided with this inducement would move into the area of term lending. "As a consequence, Mr Demas has suggested that the Central Bank or the Minister of Finance, whoever has the power, should increase the cash reserve resources of commercial banks and use the proceeds for term-lending, channelling it through a subsidiary of the Central Bank or the National Development Bank. Another speaker at the conference, Jamaica Manufacturers Association President R. Anthony Williams, has urged his colleagues from the Eastern Caribbean to give serious consideration to taking missions to Washington to press the Caribbean viewpoint for the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI)--an aid plan under which Washington plans to pour several million dollars into regional development. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 22 Jun 82 p 1]

GOVERNMENT OUTLINES MEASURES TO HELP BOOST AGRICULTURE

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 22 Jun 82 p 3

[Text]

ST. JOHN'S, Antigua, Monday, (CANA) — Antigua and Barbuda's Agriculture Minister, Robin Yearwood, has said that the Government plans to strengthen and develop "effective guidelines" for the granting of duty-free concessions and other incentives to encourage and promote agricultural production.

The Minister said the Government was not prepared to allow "the underserving" to receive the benefits offered.

He told farmers that only reasonable requests for concessions would be entertained by the government.

"If farmers do not make only reasonable requests then the guidelines will be made sufficiently tight to ensure that only bona fide farmers with clearly justifiable cases obtain concessions," He said.

He noted that consideration was being given by the government to setting a limit on acreage and on volume of production per annum for the granting of duty-free concessions for imported vehicles.

"We have observed that some vehicles acquired for agricultural purposes are used almost full-time for other purposes," Mr. Yearwood said. This will not be permitted to continue and it may

be necessary to institute measures to recover the duty where vehicles and equipment are not used for agricultural purposes."

Mr. Yearwood said that the granting of duty-free concessions on tractors and cultivation equipment was aimed not only at encouraging farmers to own tractors but to encourage the private sector to become interested in investment to provide contract cultivation services.

"Government wishes to foster the revival of this sector which functioned effectively during the 1950s and 1960s," Mr. Yearwood said. "We are convinced that the expansion of private investment in the area of cultivation services will go a long way to meeting the needs of timely cultivation of the farmers land and the haulage of their produce."

The Minister said that Government would not seek to compete with the private sector in offering cultivation services, but would seek to compliment the efforts of local businessmen.

"The ministry is prepared to offer all reasonable assistance, provide incentives and encouragement to people desirable of entering the areas of providing cultivation and haulage services to farmers," he said.

REMAINING SIX VANGUARD PARTY ELECTION CANDIDATES NAMED

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 8 Jun 82 p 12

[Text]

A FORMER political theory professor, an automotive mechanic and a journalist are among the rest of the candidates running for the opposition Vanguard Nationalist Socialist Party.

The six are: Vanguard Leader Dr John McCartney, candidate for St Michaels; Royal Colonus Hamilton, II, candidate for Delaporte; Nelson A Zonicle, candidate for St Agnes; Vernon Darville, candidate for Yellow Elder; Mrs Gwen Claude, for Fort Charlotte and Sterling T G Hanna for Blue Hills.

They are six of a field of 18 candidates that the Vanguard have nominated to contest the June 10 general elections. Of the six, Dr McCartney is the only one who has run in an election before.

Dr McCartney, Chairman of the Vanguard since its

inception in 1971, left a \$30,000 a year teaching post at the University of Purdue, Indiana, in 1979, to devote his full time to politics.

A graduate of St John's College and Southern Junior and Senior Schools, Nassau, Dr McCartney was employed at the Customs Department from 1956-1971, before studying abroad.

He studied for his Bachelor of Arts degree at Drake University, USA, from 1961-1964, graduating with general honours in Political Science.

He obtained his Master of Arts Degree at the University of Detroit and completed his Doctorate in Political Theory at the University of Iowa.

From 1970 to 1979 he taught as Professor of Political Theory at Purdue University in Lafayette, Indiana.

Dr McCartney said he quit his lecturing career at one of the top US universities because he "scorns the beds of ivory and the trinkets of gold" and is prepared to struggle and die for the people.

Mr Hamilton, 35, was educated at Southern Senior High School in Nassau and at Greer Technical Institute, Chicago, Illinois, where he obtained a Diploma in Automotive Mechanics.

He has also worked at the Gleneagles Hotel and Apartments on Village Road, the Bahamas Beach Hotel, the Pilot House Hotel and the Hotel Training College.

Mr Zonicle, 29, was educated at the College of the Bahamas and the A F Adderley Senior High School.

The St Agnes candidate has worked at Chipman Enterprises Ltd, Freeport, Holiday Inn, Paradise Island; Princess Towers Hotel, Freeport; Bahamas Oil Refining Company (BORCO), Freeport and Dawn Wilkes Plumbing in Miami, Florida.

Mr Darville, 31, who left the Nassau Guardian this year after 10 years as a journalist during which he was named Outstanding Journalist for the

Region by the Caribbean Publishing and Broadcasting Association, contests the Yellow Elder constituency.

Mr Darville was educated at St Augustine's College, Fox Hill, and at St Thomas College, St Paul, Minnesota, where he obtained a Bachelor of Arts Degree.

He also did specialised courses in sociology at Drake University and obtained a Master of Arts Degree in journalism and sociology from the University of Florida.

Mr Darville was employed at the Nassau Guardian from 1972 to 1982.

The Vanguard's Fort Charlotte candidate, Mrs Claude, was educated at Queen's College, Success Education Institute, the Grand Bahama Hotel Training Council, Evelyn Wood Reading Dynamics and the Ministry of Tourism's Bahama host Programme.

She also studied at Hardbarger Business College, Raleigh, North Carolina, and the Educational Institute of AH&MA in Michigan.

The 26-year-old candidate also worked at Universal Automotive Company Limited, Lucayan Harbour Inn and Marina, British-American Insurance Company and the

law firm of Callendars, Orr, Pyfrom and Roberts in Grand Bahama as a legal secretary.

She is a member of St Agnes Church's Young Adult Group and a member of the Professional Development Society, and enjoys drama, reading and swimming as hobbies.

Mr Hanna, 40, is a real estate broker-appraiser, who received his early education at St Augustine's College, College of the Bahamas and the Hotel Training College.

He took up professional courses in real estate appraisals at COB, and real estate law at the Universities of Tampa and Maryland.

RALLY HEARS FNM LEADERS PROMISE FUTURE GAINS IN PARLIAMENT

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Anthony Forbes]

[Text] Free National Movement Leader Kendal Isaacs told thousands of cheering supporters at a "moral victory" rally at the Southern Recreation Grounds last night that by the end of the year the opposition will have increased its number of seats in the House of Assembly.

Thanking and congratulating about 5,000 enthusiastic and chanting supporters, the opposition leader said the majority of the 8,000 registered voters who did not go to the polls were intimidated FNM supporters who were afraid to cast their ballots.

Mr Isaacs headed a group of eight of the 11 FNM members elected to the new parliament who addressed the party's first mass rally in New Providence since the June 10 general elections.

Others speaking at the rally were Marco City MP Cornelius Smith, High Rock MP Maurice Moore, Carmichael MP Frank Watson, Yamacraw MP Mrs Janet Bostwick, the first woman elected to parliament; Clarence Town MP James Knowles; Blue Hills MP Arthur Foulkes and Montagu MP Orville Turnquest.

Mr Isaacs told the crowd--undaunted by the poor lighting and occasional blackouts--that the opposition would build on a strong and vibrant foundation. He declared that the FNM will win the next general election in 1987.

He formally pledged his support and commitment, not only to the people of Delaporte but to all the people of the Bahamas.

He said the Opposition's task would be to keep the Government on its toes so that it would measure up and serve all the people of the country.

Mr Isaacs said it seemed that 8,000 people had decided to stay at home on election day. The vast majority of them, he said, were FNM supporters "who were intimidated and afraid to vote."

"If those 8,000 had voted there would have been no question the Free National Movement would have been returned as the government," Mr Isaacs told the thousands of cheering supporters, chanting "L O Got To Go."

He also congratulated the Torchbearers, the FNM youth organization, for doing an excellent job although they had only become active a few months before the election.

He also urged the Torchbearers to reach out to the 13 and 14-year-olds who will be eligible to vote in 1987. He said the party must get into the constituencies immediately to preach the gospel according to the FNM.

He told those attending the rally which was held at the same time the ruling PLP's were holding theirs at Windsor Park that a number of election petitions will be taken to the Election Court.

"And before the end of the year we will have increased our seats in Parliament," he promised.

He said that during the election there were cases of intimidation and bribery which the party is investigating. If anything is found it will be taken to the election court.

Mr Isaacs said the FNM feels, as it is entitled to feel, "that we are winners." He said the FNM will do the peoples' business in the House on August 10 when parliament opens.

"Let us practise legitimate intimidation," Mr Isaacs told the crowd, "Let us put the PLP in fear."

"Let it not end here, I implore you.. Take this enthusiasm back into the constituencies and spread it throughout the Bahamas," the FNM leader said.

Montagu MP Orville Turnquest, who is also the FNM treasurer, said the FNM got almost 30,000 of the votes, or two-thirds of the registered voters in New Providence, gaining 4,000 additional votes over its 1977 figures to the PLP's 3,200.

He said the PLP's support had increased by 13 percent in New Providence over 1977 but the FNM's support had increased by 24 percent.

Mr Turnquest said he was convinced the people in New Providence wanted an FNM government and that eight seats--six in New Providence and two in the Family Islands--which the PLP had won--could have gone to the FNM by a shift of 730 votes.

He said Bahamians have settled on the contestants in the race for the next five years. They have picked 11 thoroughbreds and 32 donkeys, he said.

"Come August 10 and the next five years we will dominate the Assembly where you have sent us," Mr Turnquest promised.

Blue Hills MP Arthur Foulkes, a member of the "dissident eight" who walked out of Mr Pindling's government in the seventies was re-elected to parliament after a 10-year absence, accused Prime Minister Lynden Pindling of trying to separate Bahamian families by his remarks the day after the June 10 elections.

Mr Foulkes said the Prime Minister was trying to set Bahamians against Bahamians and class against class in the nation.

Clarence Town MP James Knowles said Clarence Town will stand the pressures of the PLP victimization and the FNM will not flinch from its duty to pursue to the end the interest of the people.

Carmichael MP Frank Watson who stunned the PLP by upsetting External Affairs Minister and Attorney General Paul Adderley, said that while the PLP won the election by "devious means" the FNM won "a moral victory."

He also said he was concerned about the pro-PLP newspaper "The Herald" which, he said, accused famed author Arthur Hailey, a resident of Lyfrod Cay of participating in the election against the PLP.

He called it "downright disgusting and unfair" and said the PLP will have to answer to the FNM if they tamper with the rights of anyone in the country.

Mrs Janet Bostwick, Yamacraw MP called on every mother, sister, woman and young girl to stand up for their rights.

She said that in 1987 she will not be alone because other women will be put up as candidates to contest the general elections.

Mr Cornelius Smith, MP for the newly-created constituency of Marco City in Grand Bahama, said the people of Grand Bahama were not afraid of alleged threats made by the Prime Minister since the election.

High Rock MP Maurice Moore returned for a second term to parliament, accused the PLP of having "stolen" the election, but said the FNM will take it back.

He said the PLP will use the resources of the nation to fight the opposition but added that the FNM will do in the 1980s what "we all" did in the 1960s.

CSO: 3025/349

EUROPEAN, ARAB INTERESTS BACK HUGE CORAL HARBOUR COMPLEX

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 9 Jun 82 pp 1, 13

[Article by Athena Damianos]

[Text] Coral Harbour--a once thriving residential resort area--is to be redeveloped into a \$300-million multi-tourist complex by a mysterious group of Arab/European investors.

Georges Jabbour, who heads the group, told a press conference at the Nassau Beach Hotel yesterday that over the next decade, 10 to 15 hotels will be built on 1,500 acres of land creating 7,000 new jobs for Bahamians.

This confirms an exclusive story by the Tribune on May 8, 1981 revealing that an Arab group was buying up all available land in and outside Coral Harbour to develop into a hotel complex which would cater to European jet-setters.

Mr Jabbour was very secretive about the group he represents. He said his group was Investors Group International, a Europe-based organization operating in the Bahamas under the name Bahamas Leisure and Resorts Ltd.

Mr Jabbour would not name the other investors. But, pressed by The Tribune, he said his group consists of "six or seven persons" who are Arab and European. He confirmed that a Lebanese man is also part of the group. The Tribune identified the group's leader as a Lebanese banker in its story in May last year. It is not known if Mr Jabbour is that man.

One of the Bahamians involved in the project is Clement Pinder, chairman of the Prices Control Commission, who said he "was lucky enough to introduce them (investors) to the Bahamas." Mr Pinder said he was a "participant" in the project. He refused to say any more.

Mr Jabbour used the press conference to outline a grand fairy-tale redevelopment plan for his group's property which includes land in Coral Harbour and near the Bacardi plant and Adelaide.

It was rumoured earlier this year that the Government was considering moving the Bahamas Defence Force from its Coral Harbour base so that the investors group could buy that land as well.

"After investigating the possibility of promoting and developing a resort at Coral Harbour, we decided to introduce to this beautiful country a new concept in tourism featuring diversity and variety in guest accommodations, facilities and amenities and in holiday, fun, entertainment, sports, health and cultural events and activities," Mr Jabbour said.

He said their property includes the Coral Harbour golf course, the clubhouse, the waterworks, the aquatel and other properties.

A feasibility study of the hotel industry and its potential for future growth was prepared by the internationally known firm of hotel consultants, SOCOTEL, of Paris.

"Our plans call for the construction of 10 to 15 hotels of different types to meet the various demands of the numerous tourist markets which exist today," Mr Jabbour said.

Surrounding the golf course, about 100 bungalows will be built to meet the needs of golfing enthusiasts and a cultural and amusement centre will feature Disney World types of attractions.

Mr Jabbour said the centre will also be used as a showcase for aspects of Bahamian history, movies, folklore and international art exhibitions, concerts, fashion shows and sports.

The aquatel site and its adjacent property will feature several hundred villas "especially for boat owners and yachtsmen."

"The aim of this new concept is primarily to attract mostly European and Middle East visitors who at present know little about the Bahamas," Mr Jabbour said. He said they will be encouraged to stay in the Bahamas for several months at a time.

The entire project is to be completed in stages, beginning with the construction of three resort hotels totalling 900 rooms. Mr Jabbour said construction will begin later this year.

Following is to be the golf course complex with additional hotel rooms, swimming pools, restaurants and clubhouse facilities, the health, sports, cultural and amusement centre, housing facilities and aquatel condominium project.

Mr Jabbour said his group chose the Bahamas because of its "well-known reputation for political stability."

CSO: 3025/349

UNION ACCEPTS BATELCO CONTRACT BUT SIGNING IS DELAYED

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Athena Damianos]

[Text]

THE UNION for Bahamas Telecommunication Corporation workers is angry over a delay in the signing of a new, three-year labour agreement.

The new contract, which is nine months overdue, was ratified by the Bahamas Communications and Public Officers Union at an emergency meeting on June 8 - two days before the general elections.

The ratification followed several months of protracted and stormy negotiations with a Batelco management team and go-slow action by the workers.

But, the union said the new contract has still not been signed.

The agreement is for a \$10.5 million package covering salaries and fringe benefits over a three-year period, retroactive to October 1, 1981, when the last contract expired.

A union press statement released today said management agreed that the pay increases with back pay would be given at the end of this month.

If, for any reason, management could not meet its commitment, the union was to

be informed by Wilton Gibson, the controller, at least one week in advance, the statement said.

But "strong rumours have persisted that the salary increases will not be met on time." There has been no communication from Mr Gibson, the statement said.

It said union president Charles Bethel telephoned Mr Gibson last Tuesday and Friday to inquire into the matter, but the controller "had no information."

"The Corporation's controller also led the union's president to believe that the contract was still being processed by the Attorney General's office when Mr Bethel's information was that the contract had already been vetted by the Attorney General's Office and approved by the Board of the Corporation and, in fact, was awaiting the approval of the Minister of Works and Utilities," the statement said.

The union is also upset over information that its president has that the contract was amended by the Attorney General's Office and was forwarded to the Board for ratification without being

referred back to the union for its consideration.

"Mr Gibson did not deny that this was so, but he said that the amendments would not alter the agreement in principle," the statement said.

It claimed management was not negotiating in good faith, but instead showed "callous disregard for the welfare of the workers."

"Consequently, industrial peace is again being threatened at Batelco," the statement said.

The union also confirmed a Tribune report of last week that a large number of telephones are out of order. A Batelco source said last week that more than 3,700 phones are not working properly.

"It has come to the (union's) attention that a large number of subscribers are presently without service due to the unusual incidence of cable faults the Corporation is now experiencing," the statement said.

"The union understands that the number of subscribers affected is much worse than during the recent industrial dispute, but the management of Batelco has yet to make a public statement on the matter.." the statement said.

PINDLING NAMES 'STRIKE FORCE' FOR POLITICAL ACTION

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

PRIME MINISTER Pindling last night named his first political strike force during a rally at the "University of Wulff Road," Windsor Park.

Mr Pindling said the four-man team will be given "special assignments" in the implementation of his party's social and economic goals for the "New Frontier."

He named as members of his political strike force:

- James B Moultrie — "The diplomat who vanquished the doctor in Rock Sound for the second time."

- David Knowles — "who turned back Deacon Cox in Salem."

- Charles Carter — "who nosed out the haughty Cedric Parker in Holy Cross."

- Peter Bethel — "the rookie who upset the pro in St John's."

Mr Pindling said one of the specific tasks for the strike force would be "to stem the rising tide of untruths and half-truths which are being spread in our country today."

As in his national TV and radio broadcast last Friday, Mr Pindling devoted a considerable amount of time dealing with the opposition Free National Movement's election defeat.

He said the FNM was defeated for the third time, winning only 11 of the 43 seats, or 41 per cent of the votes.

"In the process, you and I have had to endure many long hours of intimidation, harassment, sheer filth, personal abuse and provocation" Mr Pindling told supporters.

He said that in 1982, the FNM launched "the second attack," with the party's treasurer and deputy leader, Orville Turnquest, raising campaign funds.

Bay Street and the expatriate community were "pouring money into his war chest thanks to the efforts of Mr T Baswell Donaldson and Lady Symonette," Mr Pindling said.

He said that Lady Symonette, wife of first Bahamian Premier, the late Sir Roland Symonette, was given "special instructions" on how to go about her fund-raising efforts among her "contacts."

Mr Pindling told supporters that the defeat of 11 PLP candidates in the general elections gave the party a feeling of great loss "and dampened our spirits."

"But, I know that although they fell in battle, everyone of them is anxious to continue their journey to the New Frontier," he said.

Mr Pindling criticised The Tribune, accusing the contributing editor, Sir Etienne Dupuch, of giving a "cleverly

concocted" account of how women in the Bahamas got the vote.

"Everyone is getting into the act of rewriting history, hitherto a Tribune speciality," he said.

He was referring to an editorial in which Sir Etienne wrote that the PLP did not back a House petition to give women the vote.

(In his editorial Sir Etienne was quoting from a letter written to The Tribune on November 27, 1975 — and never disputed by the PLP until Mr Pindling referred to it last night — by Mrs Mary Ingraham, founder of the women's suffrage movement.

(In her letter under the heading "How it really was and is," Mrs Ingraham wrote:

("And when the motion came for vote in the House of Assembly not one member of the PLP government, including the Prime Minister, voted for the women to vote. Instead, every member walked out.

("Therefore how can Women's Week be celebrated by this government (PLP)?"

(Mrs Ingraham died on March 25th this year).

Mr Pindling said Gerald Cash (now Governor-General Sir Gerald) presented a petition to the House on November 24, 1958. He said he presented another petition on January 12, 1959.

IADB FUNDS SUPPORT MODERN FISH FACILITY OPENING SOON

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Athena Damianos]

[Text]

THE FIRST modern fish landing and storage facility in the Bahamas will open at Potters Cay by the end of the year.

Ronald Thompson, director of the Ministry of Fisheries, said yesterday that construction on the \$3.6 million fish landing complex is well underway and should be completed by early November.

The project, funded with help from the Inter-American Development Bank, will feature a modern terminal building with an annual through-put capacity of eight million pounds of fish.

"This is the first such facility for the Bahamas and it will be one of the few in the Caribbean," Mr Thompson told The Tribune yesterday.

"Everything in the building will be of a very high standard. It will be a first class facility."

The facility will provide a central landing point for fishermen throughout the Bahamas. Although it will not be a requirement, Mr Thompson said that Bahamian fishermen will be encouraged to use it.

"The facility can handle at the moment about eight million pounds of fish a year. We are presently catching

something like five million pounds a year," Mr Thompson said.

The project is being coordinated by the Department of Fisheries with technical assistance from the Ministry of Works.

An area of about 100 feet of land has been reclaimed to the west of Paradise Island Bridge. The complex itself will extend westward from the existing structures on Potters Cay and will provide a landing berth on the north side of the cay and a service berth on the south side.

The modern terminal building will be located adjacent to the landing berth and will include equipment for unloading, sorting and weighing of fish, blast freezers, long-term cold storage freezers, chilled storage rooms, ice making machines and facilities for the storage and dispensing of ice.

An added feature will be the installation of a small-scale fuelling depot to provide fishing vessels with both gasoline and diesel.

A key feature of the complex will be the availability of facilities to meet the needs of the fishermen. Facilities to be provided alongside the service berth include a canteen, a fishing supplies shop,

washroom, locker storage space and an area for gear repairs.

Unique features of the facility include the extensive use of seawater under pressure for routine cleaning purposes, minimizing the use of fresh water; the installation of a rainwater collection and storage system to supply about one half of the facilities' demand, and the ability to make either freshwater or saltwater ice.

There are also long-range plans for the eventual expansion of the present project westward to include a boat haul-out slip and a lift and lay-down area for fishermen to conduct boat repairs.

Unlike local fruit and vegetable farmers, Bahamian fishermen do not have any difficulty marketing their catch, Mr Thompson said. This eliminates the need for the Ministry to help set-up an effective marketing system.

"The construction (of the facility) is going quite well," Mr Thompson said. "It is scheduled for completion in early November of this year."

"The complex is really a landing, handling and service facility and the idea will be to streamline the landings that are presently taking place at Potters Cay," he said.

BRIEFS

HANNA LOSES DUTIES--The responsibility for supervising government's policy on the acquisition of immovable property by foreign persons has been taken out of the portfolio of Deputy Prime Minister Arthus Hanna and has been placed in Prime Minister Lynden Pindling's portfolio. Also taken out of the deputy prime minister's portfolio were responsibilities for trade and industry, industries encouragement, manufacturing, and industrial promotion. Matters relating to trade and industry have been given to Economic Affairs Minister Alfred Maycock who also holds responsibilities for mining, petroleum, geological surveys, relations with Bahamasair and the Bahamas Agriculture and Industrial Corporation. [FL091420 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 5 Jul 82]

MP DIES--The body of the late Sadrach A. Morris, member of Parliament for Grant's Town, will lie in state at the House of Assembly today and tomorrow. Mr Morris had been reelected on 10 June. His burial is set for Saturday. [FL151735 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Jul 82]

CSO: 3025/1123

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR ACTION ON SUGAR INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

Bridgetown THE NATION in English 25 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] As the 1982 crop draws to a close there is general concern about the future of the sugar industry. This concern is very real in that more than \$15 million were lost on last year's efforts and this year the industry is facing a deficit conservatively estimated to be of the order of \$30 million.

Public discussion has taken an interesting turn in that the blame for sugar's plight is being placed on the narrowing shoulders of sugar barons.

Director of the Sugar Producers' Association, Mr Neville Osborne, said in a letter to the Press this week that under the sugar levy system millions of dollars earned by the industry have been creamed off for other purposes. He added: "As a result the industry was deprived of resources which it could have used for its own improvement."

While we accuse the sugar producers of a lack of vision, the record shows that an almost unfair advantage has been taken of the industry. An export levy in 1975, for example, realised \$30 million and helped the country out of economic crisis. Surely the sugar producers can now ask, with good reason, that some of what has been taken out of the industry should be put back.

It does not appear to be generally understood that sugar producers, unlike other businessmen, have never been able to use the fruits of the good years to tide them over periods such as these, for sugar levies of one kind or another have been a fact of life for a very long time.

There is no escaping the fact that the sugar industry in Barbados is in trouble. Sugar is being sold at a little more than half of what it costs to produce it. In fact, the costs in Barbados are about 30 percent higher than in Fiji or Mauritius.

The farmers are in debt and cannot put their hands on funds to carry them through the rest of the year. And unless there is an effective rescue operation, next year's crop will be nothing more than an illusion.

But there are other factors which have militated against sugar which now fetches a world price of approximately US eight cents per pound. There is the problem of protectionism in specific markets. There is the scourge of fire. And there is local unpopularity of sugar as an industry.

This poor public image of the sugar industry has certain very fundamental implications for the future. People in Barbados more than ever regard the arduous job of working in the canefields as degrading. And with all the mechanisation in the world and even increased importation of labour, the industry cannot survive without strong local support.

Sugar is part of our history. It has dominated the lives of all West Indian people and at the same time has been a massive employer of people. It has had a profound effect on the political and social development of Barbados. And if generations of sugar barons have fallen down, it is basically because they lacked the vision to learn the lessons of history.

There are still too many examples of sugar estates which have ignored talent in the interest of traditionalism. And too many outworn approaches to problems in the industry have continued for the reason that dominance of the sugar industry is the exclusive domain of a dwindling few.

As in any crisis this is the time for action, not recrimination. The sugar growers now have no alternative but to look to government, and the Ministry of Agriculture in particular, for help.

But the help must not only be financial. The time is ripe for a national re-evaluation of the future of sugar. And such a re-evaluation must address itself to land reform, the case for alternative crops, incentives, price stability, and sugar itself, including its by-products.

There is a simple question. Do we need the sugar industry? If we do, we must lose no time in taking drastic action.

CSO: 3025/350

ADAMS ANNOUNCES TASK FORCE TO STUDY LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

A small non-political task force is to be appointed to look at means of improving the country's physical environment.

This has been stated by Prime Minister Tom Adams who said this civil servant task force will look at St. Michael and Christ Church in the first instance.

He said that the task force would be looking at ways of improving areas of Bridgetown which are dirty, undeveloped where housing is badly placed and does not enjoy proper size house spots, and where there is unused and badly used land.

Mr. Adams' ruling Barbados Labour Party administration had promised that on re-election to power just over a year ago that it would have set up a committee of knowledgeable persons to examine the implications of decentralisation and make recommendations to Government.

The Prime Minister who recently explained his administration's position on the matter said it would be ideal to get every member of

Parliament to come and explain the needs of his constituency, the shortage of facilities and various problems, and not in the old style by asking a question in the House of Assembly about doing a road.

"All the roads in Barbados that need doing must by now be on file at MTW," he added.

Mr. Adams said that this matter of decentralisation was being approached at what he termed the functional level. He said that "we are still looking at what urban districts we could easily organise on a voluntary basis to begin with, where a committee of local persons will look at the problems and make recommendations to Government."

The Prime Minister who stated that his administration will have to build from the bottom up in this matter of decentralisation said that a district which springs to mind is the whole of Oistins which he noted was being developed.

Of this area, the Prime Minister noted that there was Oistins (town) itself, and then there was a greater hinterland to the south; a little agriculture at Gibbons, a lot of

housing development and no real tourist development except marginally at Silver Sands.

He added that it was a special sort of place, the two square miles that lay south of Oistins.

Mr. Adams said that his administration was also looking at Speightstown where there is a development plan, a lot of which he noted is now being implemented; the hotel development to the north, "we are looking at the fishing harbour, the industrial estate, we are looking at land where the NHC can lay out tracks of land and sell to people," and the road system is being reshaped.

He said that all this is being done within the context of local participation and a committee under the chairmanship of the parliamentary representative, Speaker Burton Hinds and embracing a number of citizens who are residents of Speightstown has been set up.

Mr. Adams said the committee will make recommendations to the Government on the way they think development plans should go.

BRIEFS

LOAN FOR LOCAL FIRM--Bridgetown, Barbados, 12 Jul (CANA)--The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and a Barbadian firm which manufactures clay products, Building Supplies Limited, today signed a (U.S.)\$1.7 million loan agreement to expand operations at the company. The loan, which covers 12 years with a 2-year grace period, bears an annual interest rate of 10.5 percent. The overall project for the renovation and expansion of the company's clay products factory in the eastern parish is estimated to cost (U.S.)\$2.5 million or 5 million Barbados dollars. It is expected to get underway by year-end. In addition to the CDB's loan, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is to become a substantial shareholder with the acquisition of shares valued at (U.S.)\$300,000. The parent company, Dacosta and Musson will be investing an additional (U.S.)\$500,000 the CDB president said. [FL122240 Bridgetown CANA in English 1850 GMT 12 Jul 82]

GOVERNMENT AIDS SUGAR INDUSTRY--Bridgetown, Barbados, 13 Jul (CANA)--The Barbados Government today announced it was coming to the aid of the island's economically vital, but ailing sugar industry, through a \$20 million (one BDS dollar; 50 cents U.S.) soft loan and a new price support mechanism. Prime Minister Tom Adams, in a statement to Parliament, said the government was offering the loan to Barbados Sugar Factories Limited, which owns the country's six sugar factories. This would be coupled with a support price for 1982 of about 92.5 cents per kilo of sugar of \$76 per tonne of cane. Mr Adams said the conditions of the loan are to be announced later. But he said that the price support mechanism would be tied to an expansion of production. The formula Mr Adams told Parliament was an "incomes equalisation scheme within the industry, designed to help marginal but efficient estates to stay in production." [FL132015 Bridgetown CANA in English 1800 GMT 13 Jul 82]

NEW CULTURE DIRECTOR--Bridgetown, Barbados, 13 Jul (CANA)--Barbadian Mr Elton "Elombe" Mottley, a well known promoter of folk art and culture, has been appointed to the newly-created government post of director of culture, effective 15 July. A government announcement said the new post incorporates the posts of chief community development officer and chief cultural affairs officer. Mr Mottley is currently employed at the Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation as director of productions, radio. [Text] [FL140200 Bridgetown CANA in English 2335 GMT 13 Jul 82]

POOR CANE YIELD--Bridgetown, Barbados, 14 Jul (CANA)--Barbados' sugar producers today announced that the 1982 crop, reaping of which ends this week, will be the worst for 34 years. Neville Osbourne, director of the Sugar Producers Federation, which administers the substantially privately-owned industry, said output was now expected to plunge to 88,700 tonnes of sugar--the lowest since 1948. The 1982 cane yield has been much lower than anticipated, Mr Osbourne said. In view of the grave situation facing sugar--which until last year was the island's single most lucrative export--Mr Osbourne said he welcomed [the] assistance government announced for the industry yesterday. [FL150125 Bridgetown CANA in English 2256 GMT 14 Jul 82]

TOURISM SLUMP--The Barbados Hotel Association (BHA) yesterday reported a 12.5 percent decline in occupancy rates for the first five months of this year compared with 1981. Executive Director of the BHA, Geoffrey Parris, said that the fall was consistent with the contraction of visitor arrivals this year, due mainly to the recession now gripping Barbados major tourist markets--the United States, Canada and Europe. The hotel official said that during the first five months of last year the hotel industry had an occupancy rate of 76.33 percent compared to 66.71 percent this year. During the first quarter of this year Barbados recorded a decline in tourist arrivals of 8.9 percent with 27 844 visitors compared to 30 551 for the same period last year. The hotel official said that he did not expect the summer to be any better than it is now and predicted that the first two months of the next winter would be similar to the last--mediocre. Visitor arrivals from the U.S. recorded an increase of 3.0 percent during the first three months of this year when 6 237 Americans came compared to 6 058 for the same period in 1981. Mr Parris noted that the 12.2 percent fall off in arrivals from Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados biggest market in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) was to be expected since that market had always been up-and-down. [Excerpts] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Jun 82 p 1]

CSO: 3025/350

SWAN HAILS 'OPPORTUNITY,' PROMISES ATTENTION TO YOUTH

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 30 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

You've never had it so good! That was the message from the Premier last night who said Bermuda was a land of both financial and social opportunity. In fact, he said, Bermudian society was characterised by one word — opportunity.

"There is economic opportunity for anyone who is willing to apply themselves," said the Hon. John Swan. "There is social mobility, which has resulted from increased career opportunities."

But the best opportunity was in the increased chance to participate in decision-making. More civic groups were consulting with Government in decisions affecting their lives.

"These opportunities to participate are growing along with the willingness of individuals to become responsible for their lives. Rather than looking at this commitment to our society as protest, we should perceive it the way it is — participation."

The Premier cautioned that it was everyone's collective responsibility to ensure that Bermuda maintained its reputation as a civilised and human society.

He told 39 graduates at Northlands Secondary School, Pembroke: "I am looking forward to the day when you become full members of our society and full partners in the economic and social development of Bermuda. I await with anticipation the day when you begin discussing with me and my colleagues your concerns, your wishes and your aspirations. I eagerly await the beginning of dialogue

with you."

Mr. Swan stressed that views of the young were important and that they would be listened to. "I can give you my commitment that your voice will be heard. People in authority do realise that you represent the future of Bermuda," he said.

"My government is aware that you will be very soon the cornerstone of democracy — the citizen. I know I speak for all the people who care for this country when I hope that you will be a part of an economic, social and political system which is for the betterment of all people regardless of race, colour or creed."

The Premier warned that in pursuing individual rights the students should not infringe on the rights of others. They should also listen to the wisdom of the older generation.

Society, he said, should study the past to ensure that old prejudices and obstacles should not be rekindled. "Incidentally, I believe it to be a tremendous achievement that Bermuda was able to progress despite division and separation."

Said Mr. Swan: "Today you have very few obstacles. Instead your lives are full of challenges and opportunities. You can achieve your ambitions. You can realise your dreams. You can seize opportunities and overcome challenges."

It was only through strength of conviction and determination to succeed that Bermudians would see themselves as they really were — "the finest people from the finest land on earth".

PAPER FINDS FEW GOVERNMENT PROMISES ON LEGISLATION KEPT

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 23 Jun 82 p 2

[Text]

Only three of the 14 pieces of legislation promised by Government in last year's Throne Speech have actually made it to the House of Assembly.

And with the House rising on Friday for a four-month summer break there is little chance the United Bermuda Party will improve its performance.

Apart from promised legislation that has failed to materialise, the annual policy document predicted progress in several other areas in which Government has failed to make any real headway.

The major announcement of the speech, made eight months ago, was a concerted drive to tackle the housing crisis by building 100 new homes "with all possible speed" at a cost of \$6 million. The job of building the first 67 of those homes went out to tender only in the past few weeks.

And while Government promised to help with the cost of rehabilitating houses that are currently uninhabitable, Housing Minister Dr. the Hon. John Stubbs admitted recently that no such help had yet been given.

In making the Throne Speech — which is prepared by Government — the Governor, Sir Richard Posnett, told the assembled M.P.s and Senators: "You will be invited in the coming year to consider legislation which will include the following.

- "Legislation to prevent the air pollution of our environment;
- "A Bill to replace the Education Act 1954;
- "A Cost of Credit (Disclosure) Bill;
- "Amendments to the Stamp Duties Act; and
- "A Bill to modernise the practice of conveyancing."

In fact, not one of those pieces of legislation has been before the House or Senate. And they are not the only ones. For nor has Parliament seen anything of the promised law to deal with domestic violence, or the regulations for the Companies Act 1981.

The speech promised the introduction of legislation to deal with the "all-important" issue of domestic violence which Government considered a "very serious social problem". And the Companies Act regulations were promised so that that important law could at last go into effect.

A Green Paper on youth development was supposed to have been tabled "early in the new session" but has failed to appear. And the long-awaited Green Paper on traffic has not yet been presented. It was to have been tabled last week but was withdrawn at the last minute for further amendments to be made.

Plans to finance improvements at the Civil Air Terminal were to be "shortly" placed before the Legislature, but never were. And neither were the promised amendments to the Deposit Companies Act, which is designed to protect depositors.

According to the various Ministers responsible the main reason so many promises remain unfulfilled is that consultations with interested parties in each case have taken longer than expected or have led to changes in thinking.

But all were confident that the legislation involved would be put before the House in the new Parliamentary session which starts in November — with the Throne Speech.

"It's in the pipeline," was

the most common response.

Of course, M.P.s (basic salary \$12,650) have had plenty of other legislation to deal with during the 24 weekly meetings that have made up their Parliamentary year.

And Government has kept its word on several matters raised in last year's speech, such as building a 30-bed extension at Lefroy House, raising foster fees, and conducting a study of ferry services.

But only three pieces of legislation have been dealt with as promised.

Firstly, several environmental conservation area local plans were considered and approved. Secondly, a law governing health and safety at work was passed. And, finally, the much-heralded Hamilton Development Plan won Parliamentary approval.

But Government has little to be proud of as far as the last of those three is concerned.

The Hamilton Plan caused such an uproar in the community that it was scrapped after just a few weeks.

BRIEFS

TELCO DISPUTE TO ARBITRATION--A dispute between the Bermuda Telephone Company and the Bermuda Industrial Union is to be settled by arbitration. Mr Ottiwell Simmons, Union president, said after a meeting of Telco employees yesterday that the workers had agreed to refer the matter to the Labour Relations Officer who would appoint an arbitrator. He expected that the arbitrator, who has to be approved by both sides, would be appointed within two weeks. Mr Simmons would not comment on the nature of the dispute. Neither would Mr Desmond Walker, general manager of Telco who would only say that it was "an internal matter." [Text] [Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 30 Jun 82 p 1]

CSO: 3025/358

EXILE LEADER HUBERT MATOS DISCUSSES REGIONAL EVENTS

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 17 Jun 82 p B-2

[Interview with Hubert Matos by LA NACION: "20 Years in Prison Did Not Wipe Out His Faith in Democracy"; date and place not given]

[Text] The 7,000 days he spent in a Havana jail for protesting against Fidel Castro's sudden fits of rage did not succeed in silencing his faith in democracy.

His detractors always wanted to break the will of Hubert Matos, one of the most famous Sierra Maestra commanders, but they only succeeded in accelerating his cadenced pace and making it difficult to move one of his arms when they broke it in prison.

At 62 years of age, Hubert Matos is a confirmed democrat who neither supports medieval social structures nor tolerates extremist behavior. For him democracy is not only the exercise of freedom, but the full implementation of social justice.

Over 20 years ago, he sent Fidel Castro a letter in which he refused to occupy a seat at a Marxist trial that would tarnish the ideals that had goaded him into raising a rifle against Fulgencio Batista.

"It is worth remembering, Fidel," he said, "that great men go into decline when they cease to be just." He paid for his antagonism with 20 years in prison.

Almost 3 years ago he reached a land of liberty when local authorities of the time helped him to leave Cuba. He arrived one morning at dawn at Juan Santamaria Airport wearing a tie which a Costa Rican diplomat accredited in Cuba had lent him.

Some time has passed since then when Hubert Matos had to get used to a new civilization, when he could not shave himself with an electric razor because he did not know how it worked or when he marveled at the fact that he could put in a telephone call to another country without the benign intervention of an operator.

Matos now resides in Miami where he heads a worldwide organization that unites Cubans in exile. However, every time he arrives in Costa Rica he remembers when he left here in the 1950's to conspire against Batista. Nor does he forget the socks he bought in a San Jose shop which almost rotted away on his feet because "I had no time to take off my shoes, only time to fight a tyrant."

The old guerrilla fighter knows Fidel Castro, knows Central America. That is why he gets excited over every action he heads in this region that imprisoned him.

[Question] What is Fidel Castro trying to do in Central America?

[Answer] He is playing an expansionist role and serving the interests of the Soviet Union. Castro is an individual who suffers from a Napoleonic conqueror complex. Every time he launches a guerrilla movement in this area, he believes that he is in this way turning himself into a conqueror. He functions as a puppet, a lackey of the Soviet Union.

[Question] Maybe he is trying to compensate for his mistakes in the handling of Cuban affairs?

[Answer] Of course. He always tries to compensate for what he has been losing in Cuba, where his communist experiment has failed and where he is more discredited than ever. That is why he seeks victories in El Salvador, in Guatemala and in other countries. He wants to repeat the gains he seems to have made in Nicaragua, where a group of Marxists accountable to Havana and Moscow rose to power.

[Question] Is Costa Rica included in Fidel's expansionist plans?

[Answer] He has plans for Costa Rica, but this country is not doomed to be conquered by Fidel Castro. El Salvador was able to resist and the attempts to conquer the country were serious. Costa Rica has a democratic tradition which can permit it to successfully oppose the attempts of Fidel Castro and his associates. However, they will have to mobilize the factors that will enable them to defend themselves with the necessary success.

[Question] What are those factors?

[Answer] First, the democratic awareness of the people. Opposing this threat with a will to win out is not the same as doing so with a defeatist attitude. Moreover, while I have no right to tell Costa Ricans what they should do, this country must be sufficiently well prepared in terms of means and resources to control all those terrorist and guerrilla outbreaks that endanger its democratic institutions. And I say this because Costa Rica is my second homeland, because I would prefer to see it alerted to this threat.

[Question] Is Nicaragua today the second revolution in America that has been betrayed?

[Answer] It is clear that that country is following the same trail blazed by Fidel, with the advantages and disadvantages of the Cuban revolution. The advantages stem from the fact that Castro himself advises the Managua commanders not to alarm the people or the potential enemies of communism, swiftly moving toward the restoration of totalitarianism. The disadvantages lie in the fact that, after the Cuban deception, it is not very easy to successfully repeat a second edition.

[Question] Would they employ their army to invade the remaining countries?

[Answer] The army would probably not be used to invade Honduras or Costa Rica or other countries. They prefer to first create a panic in Central America, produce a flight of capital and create an atmosphere of general insecurity. At the same time this would provide the guerrillas operating in Nicaragua's neighboring countries with cover. This is obvious in the struggle that is being waged in El Salvador and on a smaller scale in Guatemala. This may be the fate that sooner or later befalls Honduras and Costa Rica if they do not adopt the appropriate measures to counteract this threat in time.

[Question] What can be done against all this?

[Answer] Central America and the Caribbean have to agree on a common strategy to defeat Managua's plans, which in the end are Moscow's plans implemented by Castro and his Nicaraguan partners.

[Question] How far will Fidel Castro get?

[Answer] Actually, he will get as far as those charged with stopping him let him get. There are several countries in Central America and the Caribbean that are not ready to succumb to intervention and subversion by Fidel. So far, El Salvador has put up a good fight in this direction. Colombia has also held firm, just like Venezuela and the Dominican Republic, which has already routed the Castro threat.

[Question] What role should the United States play?

[Answer] The Reagan administration appears to be ready to defeat Castro-Soviet expansionism. But it has done nothing more than provide some aid to El Salvador and utter a few words and threats against Fidel Castro. Moreover, it has negated these words by holding conversations with the Havana government in the search for a possible reconciliation. In the long run, the confrontation between American continental democracy and the Soviet Union and its Castro satellites is inevitable. Under the circumstances the people of Cuba should play a decisive role. We who constitute the Independent and Democratic Cuba Movement are working in terms of this strategic plan. And we say in the long run because Castro will continue to function as an agitator and promoter of expansionism who will try to impose totalitarian regimes on peoples during the present decade. He has decided to turn Central America and the Caribbean into a lake dominated by Havana and Moscow. This will push the United States and the Latin American countries of the area into a head-on collision unless the great majority of our peoples should lose their will to resist communist

expansion and the United States resign itself to accepting Russian domination of the Panama Canal and the Caribbean route and its relegation to the status of a stepchild on the American continent.

[Question] Wouldn't the mistakes of Central America and other countries help to encourage Castro intervention?

[Answer] The nature of the political structures in those countries where there is no democracy based on popular elections favors a guerrilla struggle.

To this are added the social problems in those republics with laws with loopholes introduced by dominant groups. Injustices are created which contribute to the formation of a culture medium for guerrilla protest. If to this we add the role played by certain powerful foreign companies, we have the framework that impels a people to revolutionary violence. The communists exploit all these conditions and offer all solutions with a recipe for liberation, whereas in reality the liberation they promise and the defeat of imperialism they promise are actually the establishment of a new kind of slavery and another kind of imperialism camouflaged with the Marxist-Leninist theory.

[Question] Is this what has happened in Cuba?

[Answer] There the liberation brought them by the Russians represents hunger, filled prisons, an abundance of thick walls and a people with a strong desire to cross the sea to find a land of liberty. The new imperialism has deprived Cubans of their independence, relegating the Caribbean island to the status of a colony and Cuban youth to the hardly elegant role of a troop of Soviet mercenaries, impressed into service in Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, etc. Everything that Castro and the Russians promise the peoples of Central America will sooner or later be transformed into something very much like the sad reality of the people of Cuba.

[Question] How should a democracy defend itself internally?

[Answer] Democracy must defend itself by practicing democracy. This means that the real rights of the people must be respected in every one of these Latin American countries. Now democracy is not only freedom in operation, but social justice in operation. As long as there are people floundering in misery, as long as there are underprivileged groups, as long as there are farmers dying of hunger and covered with rags because they don't have land to plant or work to earn a living with, democracy is a hollow word, not a social system capable of resolving the problems of individuals and peoples.

The countries of Central America and the Caribbean long ago became republics, but injustices still persist which deny the virtues of democracy and deny elementary rights. There are countries in Latin America that don't even deserve to be called republics because they constitute fiefs. Haiti is one of these countries, with a ruler self-appointed for life who inherited his power from a dynasty.

11,466

CSO: 3010/1791

RISQUET COMMENTS ON TOUR OF WESTERN SAHARA

FL141518 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1421 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] In an interview granted to this radio station, Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, stated that the people of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] are an example of revolutionary determination. With great satisfaction we verified that the successes of the people of Western Sahara are being consolidated in the military field in their struggle against Morocco as much as they are being consolidated in social accomplishments, stated Risquet who recently toured the SDAR.

We had the opportunity to learn about the immense love and respect that the SDAR combatants feel for the Cuban revolution, Risquet noted. He went on to express his confidence in the SDAR people's victory, and added that they have forced the retreat of the Moroccan troops, which are uselessly determined to check the revolutionary advance.

Insofar as it is possible, Cuba is making its internationalist contribution to the SDAR people through the presence of a medical brigade, Jorge Risquet explained. Presently we are studying other forms to broaden this cooperation, Risquet said and added that the ties uniting Cuba and the SDAR are based on the revolutionary decision to struggle against colonialism and imperialism. The Politburo member asserted that the United States is trying to impede the victory of the Polisario Front to frustrate the aspirations of the SDAR people.

Risquet pointed out that most of the Saharan territory, which is twice as big as Cuba, is under the control of the Polisario Front, whose combatants are fighting under adverse conditions with a heroic determination.

CSO: 3010/1923

COMMENTARY HAILS RELATIONS WITH WESTERN SAHARA

PA140224 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Health Minister Sergio Del Valle, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, headed a Cuban delegation that recently visited the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR]. This visit was another step taken to increase cooperation between the two countries. A joint declaration issued during the visit of the Cuban delegation stressed the importance of the existing bilateral relations between the two countries, which are based on friendship, equality and mutual respect according to principles promoted by the Nonaligned Countries Movement.

Jorge Risquet, another member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, who also visited the SDAR this year, said: Cubans and SDAR citizens are alike in their historical struggle against Spanish colonialism, before it was virtually defeated, and in their continuous efforts for national liberation against U.S. domination, which has been direct in the case of Cuba and indirect through Morocco in the case of the SDAR.

The brotherly ties between Cuba and the SDAR revolutionaries date back to 1973, when the Polisario Front began its armed struggle. Since then, Cuban and SDAR delegations have been in constant contact. Cuba has proven its friendship with the SDAR at international forums, at the Nonaligned Countries Movement, at the United Nations and also by the diplomatic recognition it has always given to that brave Arab nation.

Cuba's recognition of the SDAR in January 1980 was a great moment in their bilateral relations.

During the sixth summit meeting of the Nonaligned Countries Movement in September 1979 in Havana, Fidel Castro, president of the Nonaligned Countries Movement, extended to the SDAR people the organization's support. In his opening speech, Castro denounced the occupation by Morocco of the former Spanish colony.

The historical ties between our peoples were strengthened even more during the visit to Cuba of Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Revolutionary Command Council and secretary general of the Polisario Front. On that

occasion Fidel Castro assured Abdelaziz of the support and sympathy of the Cuban people and government for the just struggle that the Polisario Front patriots were waging for their total independence.

During the ceremony in which Abdelaziz was decorated with the Order of Playa Giron, Guillermo Garcia, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, said that the visit of the Polisario Front leader represented a higher stage in the unity of the two countries, in their cooperation, and in their common struggle against imperialism and for the national independence of all the oppressed countries, for their economic and social development and for peace.

He also said that Cuba considers Abdelaziz an Arab leader who has played an important role in the nation that has risen in arms to show the world one of the most exciting examples of stoicism, fighting spirit and love for freedom and independence that the modern world has ever seen.

In his speech to express his thanks for receiving the Order of Playa Giron, Abdelaziz said: We are grateful for this prestigious decoration, which is a symbol of the admiration, respect and support that the heroic Cuban people, their party, their government and their main leader Fidel Castro feel for our country's just cause.

CSO: 3010/1923

HAVANA HAILS PAHO CONDEMNATION OF UNITED STATES

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 1 Jul 82 p 6

[Text] Washington, 30 Jun (PL)--The Executive Committee of the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) has condemned the Ronald Reagan administration's efforts to prevent the shipment of medical supplies to Cuba.

In a resolution which was unanimously approved yesterday, the nine members of the [Executive] Committee expressed their concern because these actions obstruct the basic purposes of PAHO to promote and coordinate the health programs of the 32 member states.

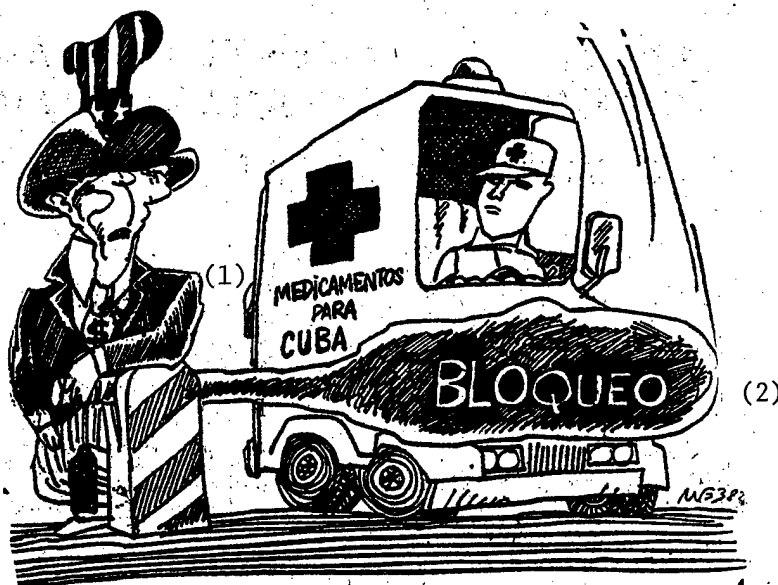
In addition to expressing its opposition to the plans of the Reagan administration, the resolution called on PAHO director Dr Hector Acuna to bring up this subject with the Washington Government and report on the results of the meeting to the organization's general assembly next September.

The Reagan Government first acted to prevent the acquisition, through PAHO, of medical equipment requested by Cuba this past December, as part of its attempt to increase and broaden its illegal economic blockade against Cuba.

According to informed sources since that time the United States has refused to supply several products relating to health programs in Cuba, including diagnostic laboratory tables and instruments needed in the vaccination campaign.

According to the schedule the PAHO Executive Committee will conclude its meeting today in Washington. The meeting has been studying the documents and setting up an agenda for the 21st meeting of the general assembly which will be held in September.

The PAHO, headquartered in Washington, is a regional organization of the United Nations affiliated with the World Health Organization (WHO).



Key:

1. Medical supplies for Cuba
2. Blockade

CSO: 3010/1878

REPORTAGE ON HART AT CARIBBEAN STUDIES CONFERENCE

Opens Event

FL141110 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpts] In his official opening speech at the fourth annual meeting of the Caribbean Studies Association [Asociacion de Estudios del Caribe], which this time is being held in Cuba, Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos, a Politburo member, called for a struggle for peace to avert a world holocaust. We are open to dialogue and (?must promote) living in peace. We proclaim the right [to demand] respect for the course outlined by Cuba.

Hart said it was an honor to address the delegation which has come from the United States to discuss both tradition and revolutionary changes in the Caribbean as central topics. He then wished them success in their efforts toward the proposed goals. He also praised the U.S. delegates' courage and determination in confronting difficulties to come to this country to organize this meeting and told them they will have every opportunity to fulfill their objectives.

Further on Speech

FL151706 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] The U.S. people should play an outstanding role in the solution of problems of today's world, Armando Hart, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and minister of culture, has stated in his opening remarks at the fourth annual meeting of the Caribbean Studies Association, held at the Casa de Las Americas.

Hart stressed that the civilization's collapse is part of the contemporary agenda due to the certain danger involved in the development of the arms race and the abundance of arms which, if used, would lead mankind to a holocaust.

In his speech, Hart called for a unity of will in defense of world peace and the future of men. He said that the dialogue among the peoples of this continent has become a historic necessity and that it is essential to live in peace.

A profound and candid dialogue should begin in the Caribbean with the participation of Lincoln's people in the best U.S. democratic tradition, one in which intellectuals could be important spokesmen.

Hart welcomed the 120 members of the Caribbean Studies Association meeting in this fourth annual meeting, and praised very highly the fact that they had to overcome difficulties to fulfill their agreement to hold the meeting in Cuba.

CSO: 3010/1921

MIRET ADDRESSES SPARE PARTS INDUSTRY WORKERS

FL141336 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The first evaluation meeting (reunion de chequeo) of enterprises producing spare parts for the sugar harvest was held at the Lazaro Pena National Union Cadre School of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC]. Sitting at the presiding table were Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto, Iron and Steel Machinery Industry Minister Marcos Lage and other party, government and CTC leaders.

Eugenio Mainegra, chief of the Central Committee Basic Industry Department, stated that the experience of the last harvest had reflected the existence of difficulties in the spare parts sector, and added that efforts are being made to see to it that they do not come up again in the next harvest, above all in the quality aspect. He stressed that more than 5,000 workers in the units producing spare parts for the harvest have discussed the plan aimed at assuring the fulfillment of this objective with the required quality and quantity. He said cooperation, technical and material support, tools, quality of foundry and organization and preparation of production as well as necessary printed material and gadgets needed to tackle production in those centers are among the problems examined by the workers.

[Begin Mainegra recording] We believe this task of spare parts for the harvest must be looked upon as a goal of honor and a commitment in order to make a more efficient contribution in the next harvest, as in this manner we are also responding to the requests repeatedly made by Comrade Fidel with respect to spare parts. [End recording]

During the meeting, problems prevailing in the various enterprises producing spare parts for the harvest were discussed, and a call was made to step up the work in shops producing tools as well as to improve the quality controls. Referring to this, Pedro Miret criticized some things which are not working properly, such as the case of the 60th October Revolution Enterprise in Holguin which produces KTP-1 harvesters.

Miret also insisted on the need for creating among the workers a mentality of care of the equipment in shops producing tools, and for making every effort to assign to them the necessary personnel having the required training. The Politburo member called for making an effort to overcome all difficulties and added that the main commitment is to guarantee the spare parts in the quantity and quality needed for the success of the next harvest.

CSO: 3010/1921

BRIEFS

GUANTANAMO PALACE OF PIONEERS--Commander of the revolution Juan Almeida, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, has presided at the inauguration of the First Palace of Pioneers built in Guantanamo Province. This project is one of the tasks being completed throughout the country in honor of Children's Day next Sunday. Accompanied by Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, UJC [Union of Young Communists] First Secretary Carlos Lage and Raul Michel, first party secretary in Guantanamo Province, Juan Almeida toured the installations of Guantanamo's Palace of Pioneers. Subsequently, all the visitors participated in the provincial ceremony marking Children's Day, whose closing remarks were made by Ramiro Orozco, member of the local party executive bureau. [Text] [FL151207 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Jul 82]

CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE OPENS--The first scientific-technical conference on construction has opened at the Palace of Conventions in Havana. The opening session was presided over by Politburo member Osmani Cienfuegos and Central Committee members Jose Lopez Moreno and Pedro Fernandez. Architect Eduardo Granados, vice minister of construction, said that the Ministry of Construction's technical-economic plan for the current year had been 49 percent completed by May and therefore satisfactory completion of the plan for the year could be projected. [FL141109 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jul 82]

ALMEIDA AT CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE--Commanders of the revolution Juan Almeida Bosque and Ramiro Valdes Menendez, member of the Politburo, have presided over the closing session of the first scientific-technical conference on construction which met for the last 3 days at the Palace of Conventions. The session was also presided over by architect Osmani Cienfuegos Gorriaran, member of the Politburo, and Jose Lopez Moreno, minister of construction and member of the Central Committee. Special recognition was given, first and foremost, to our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and also to Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes and Osmani Cienfuegos for their efforts to promote science and technology in construction tasks. [Excerpt] [FL162226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2003 GMT 15 Jul 82]

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENT--The Council of State has appointed Comrade Leopoldo Ariza Hidalgo as Cuba's permanent representative ambassador to the FAO. At the time of his appointment Comrade Hidalgo Ariza was holding

the post of first vice president of the National Association of Small Farmers. [Text] [FL091700 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1111 GMT 9 Jul 82]

VENEZUELAN INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION--The Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples [ICAP] has held a ceremony in Havana marking the 171st anniversary of Venezuela's independence. Francisco Pividal, executive secretary of the Bolivar Bicentennial Committee and president of the Latin American Historians Association, delivered the main speech. The ceremony was presided over by Guillen Zelaya, vice president of the ICAP, (Federico Borjas) and (Francisco Alvarez), charge d'affaires and first secretary of the Venezuelan Embassy, respectively, and Eduardo Gallegos Mancera, member of the Communist Party of Venezuela's Politburo. [FL091700 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 9 Jul 82]

BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL--Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo, member of the Secretariat and chief of the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations, has received (Oscar Debugne), director of the Belgian Socialist Party's Emile Vandervelde Institute and member of the party's Politburo, who is visiting Cuba at the invitation of the Center for West European Studies [CEEEO]. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere and they discussed current international issues and relations between the two parties. Also participating in the meeting were Javier Ardizones, section chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations; Gustavo Mazorra, director of the CEEEO, and other CEEEO and Central Committee officials. [Text] [FL091700 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 9 Jul 82]

USSR COOPERATION MEETING--The 9th meeting of the Cuba-USSR Permanent Subcommittee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation started its work this morning at Havana's Sierra Maestra Hotel. The meeting was presided over by Miguel Urrutia, first vice president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences [position as heard], and Aleksandrovich Konyushko, member of the Council of Directors of the USSR's State Committee for Science and Technology and chief of cooperation with socialist countries. The topics to be reviewed at the meeting include the agreements made at the 8th meeting, the status of cooperation in the areas of construction and non-ferrous metalworks, and the USSR agreement to develop Cuban science and technology during the present 5-year term. [FL130121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jul 82]

TU DELEGATION IN USSR--Stepan Shalaye, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, has received a group of Cuban trade union leaders at his main office. The Cuban delegation, headed by Jacinto Viamontes, secretary general of the National Cultural Workers Trade Union, has just completed a course at the USSR's Trade Union School of Higher Learning. [FL131930 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1816 GMT 13 Jul 82]

GROBART DECORATED BY POLISH AMBASSADOR--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of Cuba's Communist Party and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night attended a ceremony during which Fabio Grobart was

decorated with the order of merit at the level of commander of the People's Republic of Poland. After pinning the medal on Grobart's chest, Poland's Ambassador to Cuba Stanislaw Jarzabek stressed the personality of the outstanding revolutionary fighter, who is about to complete 40 years of affiliation in the Polish communist youth. [Text] [FL141154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jul 82]

FRENCH ENVOY ON AREA SITUATION--French Ambassador to Cuba Pierre Decamps has reviewed the Central American and Caribbean situation, which he describes as quite dangerous. Cuba and France, he stressed, agree that the underlying causes for this situation are underdevelopment, poverty, the exploitation of man by man and contempt for the individual. Further on, he said that France has always viewed nonalignment with sympathy because it sees in it a suitable formula for solving North-South problems and a guarantee against East-West confrontation. He added that Cuba holds a particular position in the region, which no one can ignore or disregard. This is why France feels it would be absurd to alienate Cuba from the efforts to find an overall solution to the area's problems. [Excerpts] [FL160040 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jul 82]

CSO: 3010/1921

OPPOSITION'S DOUGLAS DEFINES NATION'S ECONOMIC WOES, NEEDS

Evils of IMF Loan

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 23 Jun 83 p 3

[Text]

ROSEAU, Dominica, Tuesday, (CANA) - Former Finance Minister, Michael Douglas, yesterday painted a gloomy picture of the Dominican economy and said government's balance of payments support agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had led to suffering among every category of workers.

Mr. Douglas, an Opposition member of Parliament, also told the House of Assembly during debate on the 1982-83 Budget that "the country is under immense economic pressure" mainly because people were sending their money to the United States because of the attraction of high interest rates there.

He said that since the United States had introduced such rates to combat the recession now plaguing the country "a lot of people were spending money to the United States because of the interest rates there."

He charged that the Dominica Government had refused to outline "the measures it intends to take to stop the flow of money from

Dominica" and urged it to do so "immediately".

Mr. Douglas said that the problem had become even more alarming because foreign banks operating here were now demanding cash collateral in order to lend money to potential Dominican investors.

Mr. Douglas said that the government's decision to enter into an agreement with the IMF had caused the country even more hardship. He appealed to the government to start re-negotiations with the fund.

Dominica last year entered into a three-year agreement with the IMF for a \$37 million (EC\$1 — 37 cents US) loan after the government charged that it found the country virtually bankrupt when it came to power.

The former Finance Minister said that the agreement, which involves a 10 per cent wage hike limit to public servants over the next three years and a halt in subsidies to statutory boards had made life even more difficult for the average Dominican.

[Text]

ROSEAU, Dominica, Friday (CANA) — Dominica should implement a rigid system of import licensing, as well as take immediate steps to stop the outflow of scarce capital from this impoverished island to the sub region, former Finance Minister Michael Douglas has suggested here.

Douglas, in a paper entitled "Budget proposals for fiscal year 1982-83," and circulated to Members of Parliament and the media contends that with the 289 square-mile agricultural island facing its "gravest economic depression" in the last 30 years, it was important "that we address our minds, talents, and energies to our economic problems at this time."

The government of Prime Minister Eugenia Charles has already presented the 1982 budget, which calls for EC\$177 million in expenditure, with a projected current account difficulty of just over \$600 000.

Douglas' view is that for 1982-83 Dominica needed a budget which will, "given the bottoming out of the world depression, the softening of oil prices and the time lag taken for these to have an impact on our economy, gives us a chance to avoid the severe stresses and strains in our communities, which not unusually accompany economic and financial depressions of this kind."

Douglas says the paper has been prepared to assist "those

who cherish a democratic way of life" and are concerned over the present economic predicament of the country. He listed six basic reasons for Dominica's economic difficulties which are characterised by lack of adequate foreign exchange, little new investment and low levels of infrastructural development.

These are:

(1) The wholesale exportation of Dominican capital to the North American and European markets, where it has been attracted by phenomenally high interest rates.

(2) The severe depression in the banana industry (chief

foreign exchange earner) brought about by a crisis in production.

(3) A decrease in real terms in public expenditure as a result of a EC\$37 million loan agreement government signed last year with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

(4) The unchecked use of scarce foreign currency and

(5) A poor investment climate, brought about by the delegation of two national emergencies in the past 12 months (due to hurricane devastation), and

(6) A failure to exploit foreign policy options and the strictest adherence to a truly non-aligned policy.

Douglas contends that as a nation, the islanders here have never been able to benefit fully from its capital formation.

"The bulk of Dominican savings has never been made available to Dominican borrowers for investment and job creation," the former Finance Minister states adding "even with firm government contracts most up and coming builders find it impossible to get the required funds to undertake the work."

"Our banks not withstanding sympathetic local management, have had to follow the dictates of foreign shareholders. Hence it remains easier to borrow money for the purchase of television sets than for productive agriculture."

Douglas says that the unprecedented high interest rates in the United States had done little to ease the burden on small states like Dominica, since those people with money will obviously send it to banks in the U.S.

And with the other Western countries responding to United States high interest rates by increasing theirs, the local banks cannot, in Douglas' view, increase theirs mainly, due to the fact that it is already a burden for the local businessman to get financial assistance.

"We already don't have enough jobs, more expensive

money would lead to more unemployment, but without other partners in the Eastern Caribbean Currency Authority (EECA) we could make it very difficult for people to deplete our national coffers for sheer greed when so many of our people are unemployed."

Bananas that account for 70 per cent of our economy" must be rejected, in Douglas' view.

When her government came to power after almost 12 years in opposition, Prime Minister

Charles said that she would be forced into an agreement with the IMF because of the manner in which the previous labour party administration had 'abused' the country's scarce finances, if not Dominica might have gone bankrupt.

But Douglas in his paper sees the IMF as an "international institution or foreign governments which institute conditions that lead to individual and social hardship."

"It must never escape our memory that the case histories of countries whose government tried to stick rigidly to IMF agreements show a record of mass unrest and public disorder."

The free enterprise system advocated by the government as one of the means of Dominica overcoming its present economic problems has also been criticised by Douglas.

"Free enterprise means a policy of crippling the many so that a few can make huge profits," he declares.

Dismissed from the administration of Patrick John because he was said to be a communist, Douglas has after short periods with other political parties formed his own United Dominica Labour Party and advocates a somewhat moderate socialism. He refers to himself as being a social democrat.

"It is not for us to be dogmatically antagonistic to any government which is socialist inclined," he said.

BRIEFS

EDF ASSISTANCE--Roseau, Dominica, Wednesday, (CANA)--The European Development Fund (EDF) is to finance the construction of a community centre and improvements in health and sanitation facilities in Dominica, it has been officially announced. A Government release here said that 91 000 European currency units would be made available to Dominica to meet the cost of material and equipment which cannot be provided locally. This will help to facilitate the establishment of a health centre in the rural village of Colihaut, sanitary facilities in the capital Roseau and the construction of a multi-purpose community centre at La Plaine east of here. The statement said these projects were geared towards encouraging and assisting local communities in realising through their active participation their social and economic needs. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 24 Jun 82 p 3]

CSO: 3025/351

COARD TOUTS SELF-RELIANCE AS BASIS OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 22 Jun 82 p 3

[Text]

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Monday, (CANA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Trade and Planning, Bernard Coard, said today that the development strategy of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) is based primarily on self-reliance.

Mr. Coard said that the left-leaning Grenada Government, in the pursuit of technology and know-how needed for the economic transformation of the country, will deal with 'sources' which possess the desired resources, including transnational corporations, provided their terms and conditions are acceptable.

He was at the time delivering the opening address at a four-day workshop taking place here on negotiating transnational corporations in the petroleum sector.

The workshop is being jointly sponsored by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and the Grenada Government.

It is geared towards highlighting some of the issues relevant to senior officials within government ministries and state enterprises in Grenada who would be in-

involved in future negotiations with transnational corporations in the exploration and production of oil and natural gas.

Mr. Coard said that the challenge facing the Grenada Government in areas in which it might have to deal with the transnational corporations was to ensure that the national development objectives and strategies of the country would not be impaired.

In this regard, he said the government had certain prerequisites and foremost among those was the criteria that the national development objectives and strategy of the country should be clear to such corporations.

"Secondly, we should be equally clear on the motivation, strategies and operations of the transnational corporations, and how these elements conflict with our strategies and goals.

"This knowledge is imperative for the creation of the awareness and the capability which is necessary in safeguarding our national interests in matters involving negotiations with the transnational corporations," Mr. Coard said.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO--St Georges, Grenada, 13 Jul (CANA)--Grenada and Mexico have signed a 5-year cultural, educational and information agreement, which would facilitate the exchange of cultural and educational material, sports, literary works and talents in the performing arts, a government announcement here said. The agreement was signed by Grenada's education minister, Jacqueline Creft, and Mexican Ambassador to the People's Revolutionary Government Antonio Villalba Acevedo. Under the agreement the countries would offer scholarships to each other's nationals to study in institutions of higher learning, will study ways of fighting the illegal traffic in cultural artifacts, works of art and historically valuable documents, and will cooperate in exchanges of radio, TV and cinema production. The agreement would also allow for exchange visits by teachers and experts in conference, seminars, workshops, study tours and special courses. [FL141130 Bridgetown CANA in English 2125 GMT 13 Jul 82]

CSO: 3025/1121

BRIEFS

PPP 'CAPITALISM' CHARGE--Georgetown, Mon., (CANA)--The Opposition People's Progressive Party (PP) has claimed that the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) "plans to hand over the nationalised bauxite industry to foreigners to manage," as part of a plan to bring back "unbridled capitalism" to Guyana. PPP charged that under pressure from Washington, coming mainly through the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), the PNC "has embarked on a full-scale retreat, back into the arms of imperialism and to pro-imperialist positions, in the political, economic and ideological sphere." It added: "Plans are afoot to bring unbridled capitalism, including the dismantling and selling out of some State sector companies..." It said that "rightist circles," inside and outside of Guyana, were holding up Jamaica as a model for the Caribbean, but that in Jamaica factories were closing, unemployment was rising steadily, and the Jamaica Manufacturers' Association which helped remove a socialist Government and bring a capitalist one to power was now bitterly protesting against the effects of deregulation. "(Prime Minister Edward) Seaga's Jamaica is not model for any country to follow," said the PPP and it declared that what had failed in Guyana "is not socialism, but State, bureaucratic, and cooperative capitalism masquerading as socialism." "What is needed in Guyana is genuine scientific socialism," concluded the PPP. [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 29 Jun 82 p 5]

CSO: 3025/358

JMA PRESIDENT SEES DRAWBACKS IN DEREGULATION POLICY

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 25 Jun 82 p 18

[Text]

DE-REGULATION of the economy is creating "considerable losses" for many manufacturers, the president of the Jamaica Manufacturers' Association, Mr. R. Anthony Williams said on Wednesday.

Addressing the annual meeting of the J.M.A. Mr. Williams linked illegal imports with de-regulation as creating losses for manufacturers.

"You will know that the de-regulation has so far meant considerable losses for many of us. Two of our groups — footwear and garments — are in a tailspin because of de-regulation and illegal imports. These are the groups worst hit; however, the same can be said about other areas of manufacturing," Mr. Williams declared.

Mr. Williams told the meeting that it was his information that the implications of the de-regulation and structural adjustment policies being carried out by the Government were "far wider"

than what has been announced or published.

CONSULTANTS

What had been published accounted for about a tenth of the story. The implications were so "far-reaching", Mr. Williams said that the executive of the J.M.A. had decided to look at how de-regulation and structural adjustment had been carried out in similar countries, come up with a position, discuss this further with the members and then approach the Government.

Mr. Williams said that, according to his information, the Government was being advised by consultants not to encourage consultation with the private sector over the implementation of the de-regulation and structural adjustment policies.

The substance of the advice to the Government was that the Government should make decisions on its own after "peripheral consultation" with the private sector because the private sector was there to make "special pleadings" on its own behalf.

Mr. Williams said his information revealed that the 64 items recently de-regulated were so treated on the advice of the consultants as was the lifting of the quota system for imports.

Although the J.M.A. was preparing to give the Government time and not pressure them, "We are not prepared to take any more licks," Mr. Williams said.

If the Government did not want to consult with the J.M.A., "then all right". The J.M.A. would carry out its own study, determine the facts and publish them, he said.

FINANCING

Speaking on the problem of finances, Mr. Williams said there were some banks which were treating manufacturers with scorn while at the same time the banking system was "flush with loanable funds" which the sector was in dire need of.

During the next three months, the J.M.A. would be paying particular attention to the commercial banks and other financial institutions.

In a comment on the performance of the manufacturing sector last year, Mr. Williams said that it continued to experience severe problems despite indications of recovery in the economy as a whole. "Even making allowances for the impact of continued foreign-exchange shortages and an inefficient system of allocation of import licences as well as declining consumer demand, the manufacturing sector's performance of .04 per cent growth in 1981 was far below potential and fell short of expectations," he said.

Even if the incremental increase in licences issued for raw materials had been allocated solely to manufacturing, this by itself would not create the growth expected.

Mr. Williams also reminded those persons who had been pointing with pride to the substantial increase of exports of non-traditional items since the beginning of this year, that manufacturers were, for the most part, operating on 1981 raw materials.

AIR JAMAICA REPORTS HIGH LOSSES, SOME GROWTH IN 1980

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 25 Jun 82 p 12

[Text]

AIR JAMAICA, the national airline, recorded a loss of \$34 million for 1980, in comparison to a loss of \$13.56 million for 1979.

Revenue was \$189.8 million, a growth of 7 per cent over 1979, while operating expenses of \$223.18 million were up 19.8 per cent over 1979.

This information is contained in Ministry Paper No. 15 tabled yesterday in the House of Representatives from the Ministry of Public Utilities and Transport and taken from the annual auditors' report of Air Jamaica Limited for 1980.

The Ministry Paper said the airline's performance was tied to that of the Jamaican tourist market and 1980 was characterised by a 8.5 per cent reduction in tourist arrivals, compared to 1979.

"The total air market, tourist and otherwise, declined 12 per cent, while Air Jamaica, for its part, suffered a reduction of 10 per cent over the previous year in passengers carried.

FACTORS

"The airline is, however, pleased to report that it remains the dominant carrier to the island, carrying more passengers than all other carriers put together, accounting for 60 per cent of the total air traffic travelling to Jamaica."

The report said two significant factors during the year were responsible for the decline in traffic. First, Tourism was adversely affected by publicity surrounding social unrest primarily in the Kingston area, and second, August, the peak travel month, experienced the "passing onslaught of Hurricane Allen." When flights were disrupted and extensive damage was done to the north coast.

The year's operation resulted in a loss of \$34 million compared to \$13.56 million in 1979. Revenue was \$189.8 million while operating expenses were up 19.8 per cent over 1979.

Passenger revenue increased by 7 per cent over 1970 to \$140.8 million, while passenger miles registered a decline

of 18 per cent from 1979. The fall-off in passenger miles reflected the decline in the visitor arrivals.

ROUTES

On routes, the report said that in June 1980 the company sought to augment its Texas service by extending the scheduled Houston service to Dallas. Additionally, operations commenced into San Juan, Puerto Rico, in mid-January 1980 with this point serving as a once-weekly transit stop for the London route.

However, due to sharply-escalated fuel costs, this service was discontinued in mid-September 1980.

The once-weekly Kingston/Port au-Prince/San Juan service, which commenced in February 1980, had the frequency increased to twice weekly by year-end.

Freight revenues grew 27.9 per cent over 1979 to a total of \$12.8 million.

"The contributing factor for this growth were the increase in freight rates and the mix in the type of freight carried. The all-freighter service which operate primarily

between Miami and Kingston was extended, as the necessity arose to New York. Miami, however, continues to be the dominant freight area," the report said.

Charters grew in total revenues to \$31.3 million, up 30 per cent over 1979.

FLEET

Total operating expenses, totalled \$223.18 million, growing over 1979 by 19.8 per cent, which far outstripped the growth in revenue of only 7 per cent.

Fuel increases in 1980 proved "devastating" and was the most significant factor in the deterioration of the company's finances in 1980. Total fuel expenditure for 1980 increased over 1979 by \$19.4 million.

At the start of the year, the airline had a fleet of three DC9 aircraft, two DC-8, four B 727, three DC 8/51 and one DC 8 62. In continuation of the programme designed to rationalise the fleet as part of the effort to reduce operating costs, it was decided to dispose of the three DC 8-51's and two of the DC-9s.

BRIEFS

LABOR PARTY ELECTION--At a recent meeting, Dr Ronald Irvine was re-elected chairman of the Jamaica Labour Party. Alva Ross was returned as deputy chairman, while Senator Bruce Golding was re-elected general secretary as was his deputy, Dr Mavis Gilmour. Two additional deputy general secretaries were elected: Dr Horace Chang and Stafford Haughton. The Hon St Clair Shirley was returned as treasurer and J.A.G. Smith as deputy treasurer. The Central Executive also appointed a new Standing Committee, which comprises all elected officers of the party and several other party members. [FL091830 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Jul 82 p 2]

FRG CREDIT--Jamaica has received a line of credit amounting to 4 million Deutsche marks (about 5.4 Jamaican dollars) from the FRG. The loan, which carries interest of 4 and 3/4 percent plus a handling charge by the Jamaica Export Credit Insurance Corporation, will be used to finance public and private sector imports. Goods to be imported under the agreement must be of FRG origin and are restricted to the following categories: agricultural machinery and implements, including accessories and spare parts, fertilizer and agricultural chemicals, as well as industrial products for use in agriculture. The line of credit also includes advisory services, patents and license fees relating to the agricultural sector. Luxury and consumer goods for personal use and goods and services for military purposes are excluded from the agreement. [FL091830 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 3 Jul 82 p 1]

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH PROJECT--An agricultural research project to cost \$6.3 million is on stream. A contract was signed on Tuesday by Minister of State for Construction, Hon Robert Marsh and Dr Marco Brown who is M.P. for the area for the establishment of a \$469,613 "Experimental Facility" for livestock at Montpelier in St James. Financed jointly by the Government of Jamaica and the Inter-American Development Bank, the contract forms part of the \$6-million plus agricultural research project. The Montpelier project involved the construction of an administrative building, bull-pen, calfshed and cow-byre, as well as a bunker silo and goat-shed. Meanwhile some seven buildings have been completed at Bodles Research Station. Old Harbour, in St Catherine under the agricultural research project, at a cost of \$800,000. Contracts for a main building to cost \$3.5 million at Bodles and houses at Montpelier for \$900,000 are being processed. A number of other sub-projects to cost \$1.1 million are also in various stages of processing. The Bodles' expansion includes construction of laboratories, farm buildings, water ainsns, electricity and telephone cables, upgrading of the existing irrigation system for some 140 acres of land, and re-surfacing of several miles of roadways. [Excerpt] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 25 Jun 82 p 27]

BORGE ADDRESSES CHRISTIANS FOR PEACE MEETING

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 1 Jun 82 pp 1, 5, 12

[Text] Revolutionary Commander Tomas Borge Martinez last night delivered the closing address at the Second Christian Encounter for Peace in Latin America and the Caribbean, culminating 3 days of deliberations at the conclave, which was held at the Cesar Augusto Silva Recreation Center.

Tomas stressed the position of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] on freedom of religion and said that the revolution was carried out "so that everyone would be free to believe or not believe." The revolutionary leader said, "here people can worship God, but not the golden calf; there is freedom to pray but not to maintain relations with the Central Intelligence Agency and receive its gifts."

The Theologians of Death

Another aspect that he brought out was that there is religious persecution here but not by the revolutionary government or the Sandinist Police but by those he called "the theologians of death, the anti-Christians, the Torquemadas."

He pointed to the kind of charity that is practiced by the exploiters, saying that "charity means love, not organizing local assistance groups to collect used blankets and clothing" an obvious reference to the activities of COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] in these hard times that have hit our people.

Creative Work

Regarding the latest tragedy befalling the Nicaraguan people, brought on by the recent floods, Tomas said that "above all, we will rebuild what the exploiters' society destroyed," and that all this destruction "is a stimulus for creative work."

He invited Christians to work for peace and said, "we must all combat the existence of hell and find the keys to earthly paradise." He also said that "collective property is life while the opposite is slavery and death."

Regarding peace he said that "the road to justice is in the last instance the road to peace, in order to fight for peace we must fight so that the Christ of the poor will not be crucified again."

Deeply Impressed

Their faces reflecting the profound impression made on them, the 100 delegates from 21 countries of the world that participated in the Christian congress, brought the session to a close with a lengthy prayer reflecting their feeling of identification with the concept of Christianity held by our revolution, which is in harmony with the religious beliefs of the various groups.

"I have never heard such a clear and precise interpretation of Christianity that explained so well what it really means to be a real follower of God's Commandments," said one spectator among the many who commented later on the speech by Commander Tomas Borge.

Tomorrow we will publish a special report on the closing session. The following is the complete text of the speech by Commander Borge:

A great deal of rain has fallen on Nicaraguan soil the past few days. You have come to our country in time not only to witness the tragedy but also the heroism of the people. This solidarity is like the manna that fell in the desert, which was not only meant to feed a people but was also a symbol of their liberation.

The Winning of a New Society

I am not going to repeat here the figures concerning the drama because you already know them. But we will reaffirm our determination to again begin the struggle for national reconstruction, to continue rebuilding what was destroyed by the earthquake and the furious onslaught of nature. But above all, we will rebuild what the society of exploiters and the imperials domination destroyed. All this destruction is a stimulus to help us multiply our efforts for creative work and the winning of a new society.

Artificial Hell

As you know it is no secret that the violence of nature is not the principal tragedy that befalls nations. Disaster, calamity, and the destruction in Nicaragua--as in other countries of Latin America--are not the principal cause of the suffering of nations. The cause has not been hurricanes, earthquakes, droughts or even wars themselves but the social structures which, instead of being the foundation for an earthly paradise for man, have created an artificial hell for millions of human beings on earth. In Asia, in Africa, in Latin America, and even in the developed capitalist countries themselves there is real hunger and thirst; banishing hunger, injustice, exploitation, and the denial of life, as well as winning the peace, is the basic duty of humanity. All nations must combat the existence of this hell and find the keys to earthly paradise.

The Nicaraguan people have given their support for this immense historical struggle of humanity. They have defeated the historical enemy of humanity on their own soil--the imperialists and their faithful representatives, the traitors.

Guerrilla Dreams

As you know, winning that victory was difficult, and consolidating that victory, as you know, is extraordinarily difficult. A well-known truth, known to everyone, is once again evident, that we are a nation that has been brought low by decapitalization, with an enormous foreign debt and obsolete industry. Our first efforts were directed to a productive recovery in order to establish the basis for a structural transformation. We sinned initially by permitting ourselves a certain willfulness because in our dreams and our ideals, built up during the difficult experience of guerrilla warfare and clandestine struggle, we believed it possible to eliminate our backwardness and poverty quickly. Without renouncing the dreams that made our revolution possible, we have come to understand that the objective conditions, the economic dependence, the nature of productive structures, or extraordinary technical scientific, and cultural limitations, are not eliminated by decree and that they are a heavy burden that slows the speed and rhythm of the transformations.

The Objective Limitations

We had of course foreseen the possibility of a counterrevolution as an inevitable response to the revolution; we had of course foreseen what the role of the U.S. imperialists would be toward the transformation programmed by the Sandinist People's Revolution. But undoubtedly, the counterrevolution, armed with rifles and the ideology of deceit and alienation, and with the open participation of the imperialists, also constitutes an objective limitation to our development because a large part of our efforts, resources, and trained personnel have had to be directed to the defense of the revolution.

The struggle between the interests of the people and the interests of the rich and their masters is a struggle that takes place in all fields, including the field of religion. It is no secret to anyone that the majority of our people are Christian. It is no secret to anyone that the majority of our people are Sandinist, as it is no secret to anyone that the representatives and leaders of this Christian and revolutionary people are deeply respectful of religious beliefs, of the freedom of conscience. Nor is it a secret to anyone what role the Church hierarchy has assumed toward our revolution and our people.

The Church and the Revolutionary State

Within this context it is well to ask ourselves what the relationship between the Church and the revolutionary government is and ought to be. Obviously, the nature of these relations must be governed by the nature of the new government. The Somoza government functioned as an instrument of repression against the interests of all the people and the relations between the Church and the Somoza government were governed by this specific factor. Somoza encouraged

the Church hierarchy to defend the interests of the exploiting classes. Somoza had no scruples against making instruments of the most sacred religious feelings in order to institutionalize the submission of the workers. Sometimes the Somozas achieved their purposes; thus the founder of the dynasty was named a "prince of the Church," and many times the most renowned criminals of the regime, including Somoza himself, ate at the same table and shared the same toasts with high officials of the Catholic Church. However, despite this, many priests did not join the Somozas and were consistently on the side of their people. There were some who wore military uniform or who did not hesitate to profane their sacred ministry by becoming chaplains in an army distinguished by the systematic violation of all the Commandments and all the standards of Christian morality.

Christians to the Catacombs

It was logical that the government that repressed the interests of the Christian people would try to make religion into an instrument of spiritual repression and a large dose of opium for the people. All this explains why our Christian people had to go to the catacombs, because our Christian people began to understand religion--in revolt against those who deformed it--as an instrument of freedom, as a commitment to justice, with freedom, and for change in the ruling structures. That is why the Christians turned to clandestinity; that is why the Christians shouldered the arms of freedom; that is why the Christian people, without ceasing to be Christian, became Sandinist. If during the reign of the Somozas relations between the government and the Church were conditioned to the interests of the exploiters and repression, it is normal and historically logical that relations between the revolutionary government and the Church should be based on the defense of those who were exploited and oppressed since the revolution and the revolutionary government defend those interests. The revolution was not undertaken to repress the people nor to repress the conscience of the people; the revolution was carried out to liberate the people and so that everyone would be free to believe or not, according to his own conscience. The FSLN, in a document it published on religion, said the following: "The revolutionary government, like every modern state, is a secular state and cannot adopt any religion because it represents all the people, both believers and nonbelievers."

Freedom to Worship God

This is why the revolution guarantees religious freedom, which means that those who try to restrict religious freedom adopt a counter-revolutionary position, just as those who try to restrict freedom of conscience in general adopt a counterrevolutionary position.

But it is necessary to distinguish very well between religious freedom and counterrevolutionary activity. In our country there is complete freedom to worship God, but there is no freedom to worship the golden calf. In Nicaragua there is freedom to pray, to go to Mass, and to obey the beautiful commandments of Christian morality. But there can be no freedom to conspire, there can be no freedom to maintain relations with (and accept gifts from) the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency there can be no freedom to deceive, to

destabilize the country; there can be no freedom to make an instrument of the religious feelings of our people to be used against the interests of our people; there can be no freedom to use fraud, idolatry, and even witchcraft with the object of returning the exploiting classes and imperialist domination to power over Nicaragua. How could we be so irresponsible so unpatriotic, and so foolish as to permit our people to be told that it is a sin to defend the nation and to give homage to the flag and the national anthem? We would have completely lost our historical vision if we did not confront the false views and the truculence which, while employing the names of Christ and the Virgin Mary, attempt to add fuel to the fire.

Perverse and Criminal Influence

During the past few days, the suffering of the people has been very great, but not so great as their confidence and their optimism, and we have witnessed in a good many parts of the country the perverse and criminal influence wielded by some religious sects over numerous inhabitants. I myself saw how some poor victims refused to come out of their houses, which were threatened by floods because of advice from their religious leaders to the effect that it had all been the will of God, that God would protect them, that they did not need the help of the Sandinists; we have heard of cases where some people refused medical attention because they considered it a sin and because the Sandinists were "instruments of the devil." There are even those who have insinuated in some churches that the natural disaster is a punishment from God because of the direction our revolution has taken.

The Antichrist

Of course, those who carry on this work are not true Christians; rather I think they are anti-Christians. And if these groups find a leader, he would have to be given in all justice the title of the Antichrist.

Those who espouse a philosophy alien to true Christianity are false apostles and the Antichrist. It is the Antichrist and the false apostles who will be the bearers of a philosophy alien to true Christianity. They are the ones who preach the traditional form of charity, who have adulterated the real nature of Christian charity. Charity in concept means love, but the charity they have been preaching is the charity of alms and crumbs; it is the charity of the fundraisers on anniversaries and weekends; it is the charity of feeding the hungry in order to feed their hunger; it is the charity of the elegant lady who stretches out her recently manicured hands to give a coin at the door of the church; it is the charity of the powerful who issue last-minute calls to organize local aid groups to collect used blankets and clothing from their members because they are now out of style and to get rid of some canned goods that are worth less than the space they bought for the announcement in their newspaper. In sum, it is the charity of those who give alms at times of misfortune, on the fringe of the real efforts made by the people through their mass organizations and the government agencies.

The Symbol of the Good Samaritan

It was not the Levite but the good Samaritan that helped the traveler who was stripped and wounded by the robbers. The Samaritan is today the symbol of

our people. It was the Samaritan who practiced true Christian charity. The Samaritan is the highest expression of comradeship. The first Christians understood the meaning of neighbor, which we term comrade. This led them, in the true meaning of Christian charity, not merely to give of their excess, but to share their goods. I believe it is only recently that Christians in Nicaragua have rediscovered the original meaning of charity; the true meaning of comradeship. This reminds us of the distorted meaning given to the word "comrade" recently by a high church official. He said that Christ had called his disciples brothers and had called Judas the traitor only comrade. I think that the one who said that is ignorant of or pretends to be ignorant of the real meaning of "comrade." a comrade is one who shares; a comrade is one who gives, one who is capable of sharing his love, his charity, and even his life. Thousands upon thousands of Christians died in Nicaragua with the word "comrade" on their lips' those who share the host and their work call each other comrade; a mother of children is a comrade; brothers are comrades, although sometimes there are brothers who are not comrades, such as Carlos Fonseca and Fausto Amador, such as Cain and Abel; Judas Escariot could never have been a comrade of Christ. I think he who said that is a militant counter-revolutionary; it is he who aspires to be the Antichrist.

Theology of Death

The proponents of the old charity, the charity they tried to deform our consciences with, are the spokesmen of the theology of death; all that which is hailed in the name of religion or any other principle that supports the exploiters is an accomplice of the misery and hunger of our peoples. Misery and hunger that mean the premature death of millions of human beings; misery and hunger that have brought about the revolt of the oppressed and genocide and violence by the oppressors. Misery and hunger that are the philosophical means used by the imperialists to subject peoples. Against this theology of death the true Christians have marshaled the theology of the living, as I understand it. You believe that coming out of the sepulchre does not simply mean coming back to life but coming back to a new life; and that is why the point of contact, or rather the integration of liberating Christianity with the revolution is represented by national liberation, because the political design of liberation is nothing more than the design for life. It is the justification of Deuteronomy, which promises a long life to those who pray with justice; it is the existential and historical totality of man and society. Life is the only force capable of transforming the world; and we speak of life in historical terms. A wretched existence cannot be life. Exploitation and its companion misery, is more like death than life.

The God of Life

I think that you Christians understand very well what it means to say that Yahweh is the God of the living and not the God of the dead. An existence with historical conditions of vigor, joy, health, and a new culture, that is life. Thus St. Paul is right when he says in one of his epistles that collective property is life while the opposite is slavery and death. And Christianity holds Yahweh as living eternally, confronting the gods of death. For the Apostle John life is the maximum expression of freedom, and that is why true Christianity, the true historical design of Jesus Christ, is the resurrection

and life. All designs for exploitation, all concepts inimical to the people, regardless of how they are presented, intrinsically carry with them the logic of death. It is the archetype of antitheology, and all designs that include the liberation of man, expressly carry within them the logic of life. Man was born to live, not to die; therefore, those who gave their blood, those who were capable of being useful beyond the last breath, continue to live.

We Cannot Give Without Liberating

The kingdom of Jesus Christ could rightly be considered by you as the kingdom of life, and the kingdom of Satan, that is, the kingdom of the oppressor and slavery, could be considered the kingdom of death.

When Christ, according to Matthew, said: "I was hungry and you gave me to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me to drink, I was a stranger and you welcomed me, I was naked and you clothed me, imprisoned and you came to see me, he did not mean that we should pass out sandwiches on our birthdays; this has a much deeper meaning. How can we give food to the hungry without liberating them from tyranny and foreign oppression? How can we give food to the hungry and clothe the naked without developing the means of production for the benefit of the people? To give food to the hungry and clothe the naked is only possible by carrying out profound economic reforms. The best contribution that can be made toward this Christian principle is a profound and revolutionary agrarian reform. How can we clothe the naked without developing textile production? How are we going to visit prisoners without building a penitentiary system that is profoundly humane, and how are we going to welcome strangers without developing men's consciences in the spirit of revolutionary solidarity? This is how we differ--as concerns these principles--from the Pharisees, from those who try to win salvation by tranquilizing their consciences with a miserable donation. This is what the revolution has done; this is what the revolution is going to do in order to feed the hungry, who not only hunger for bread but above all for justice and freedom.

This response that our revolution has given is precisely what has terrified the dominant classes in Latin America and the imperialists. This is what has terrified their ideologues and their much decorated spokesmen. The strength of the example of the Nicaraguan revolution was not shown only by the selection of the road to power, armed struggle was not the only "bad example" we gave the people, we also gave them the attitude, or rather the position, of the Sandinist Front on religion. The document of the National Board of the FSLN must be extremely worrisome for them when it states that "freedom of religious worship is an inalienable right of persons," that "the revolutionary government fully guarantees," that "this principle has been a part of our revolutionary program for a long time and we must keep it effective in the future." Or when we Sandinists state that "our experience shows that when Christians, supported by their faith, are able to respond to the needs of the people and of history, their own beliefs inspire them to become militant revolutionaries;" and that "our experience shows that one can be a believer and at the same time a consistent revolutionary."

It must have broken up several schemes and the search for pretexts when the Sandinist Front stated that "practicing Christians have every right to express their convictions in public without prejudice to their standing in the Sandinist National Liberation Front or the trust they have won by their revolutionary work." You all know that there are many Christians in the ranks of the Sandinist Front and that it is no accident that several Catholic priests are members of the Sandinist Assembly and are at the same time fervent Christians.

Integration of Values

The Nicaraguan revolution has demonstrated that Christians and non-Christians can fight together for the same objective; it has demonstrated that the principles of Christian morality and the principles of revolutionary morality can be integrated. That is why the theologians of death are fighting, as avowed pawns of the U.S. imperialists, against the Nicaraguan revolution, thus offering an example for the Christians of Latin America. This explains why some sectors of the Church hierarchy have adopted an attitude of persecution against progressive Christians and even against the Sandinist People's Revolution itself.

Who Expel and Kill Priests?

In other countries of Latin America priests identified with the people are murdered, tortured, kidnapped, and expelled. Archbishop Romero is not the only clergyman murdered in Latin America, although his death had an enormous radiance of light and blood. Progressive priests are expelled all over Latin America, including Nicaragua. But who has expelled these progressive priests and sisters from our country? It has not been the revolutionary government who has expelled them but the theologians of death. Who persecutes the progressive priests of Nicaragua? Not the Sandinist Police, so slandered in the elegant temples of the bourgeoisie; it is the theologians of death, the Torquemadas. Some religious organizations appear to be like the holy courts of the Inquisition, although to be fair we must say there are sensible, patriotic, and Christian people in those high-level organizations. These people, together with a great many Catholic priests and evangelical pastors, have joined the revolution because they have joined with the poor, they have joined a revolution that preaches virtue, and they have put corruption and vice on trial; they have joined the revolution, the most generous revolution in history; they have joined a revolution that has freed this country from foreign domination; they have joined this glorious era in the history of our nation. For them, our deepest respect and affection, our recognition, and our admiration.

Blood of Martyrs to Win the Peace

Everyone seeks peace in accordance with the specific conditions under which he lives. There is a struggle for peace that concerns the entire human race, and this struggle is in essence a struggle for survival. Humanity is not in danger of losing the peace; humanity is in danger of losing its very existence. I will not mention here the apocalyptic dimensions which the arms race

has reached in the world nor will I cite the chilling figures that testify to the danger I mentioned; it is only necessary to point out that the primary obligation of every human being is to fight so that there will be no thermo-nuclear war. But this struggle for peace implicitly involves the struggle for national liberation. A nation that liberates itself helps all humanity advance one step forward in the conquest of peace. The blood being shed in Latin America is like rain that falls on the inspiration of man to nourish his development. Our heroes and martyrs fell during the war to win the peace; and we Nicaraguans, just as we contributed to the liberation in order to strengthen the struggle for peace strategically, are ready to sacrifice ourselves again to the extent necessary to strengthen the prospects for human coexistence.

Peace Militia

The People's Militia is not a militia of war, it is a militia of peace. A Nicaraguan mother told me recently with great wisdom that she was very happy that her children had joined the militia because the stronger and more powerful our militia is the greater the probability that our enemies will refrain from committing aggression against our country. I should tell you here that the development of our defenses is aimed basically at inhibiting plans of aggression against us; although of course if the time comes, we will also be ready to fight in defense of our land. Our speciality is the trenches. The offensive maneuvers we train in and the skill of our soldiers on the offensive are of a strictly tactical nature and are aimed at making our defensive strategy invulnerable.

Justice Is Peace

We can, Christian comrades, assure you in all confidence that we are enemies of wars between countries. That we favor negotiated settlements; that we will never attack another country regardless of the differences we may have with the rulers of that country; that we repudiate all forms of aggression. And it is precisely for that reason that our revolution and our government have supported the Argentine nation, which is a victim of imperialist aggression for trying to reestablish its sovereignty over all its territory. The road to justice, is, in the last instance, the road to peace, and when all the governments of the world become supporters of justice, become builders of social justice, they will become builders of the peace also. Thus in order to fight for peace we must fight for justice; in order to fight for peace, we must fight against injustice that involves aggression, threats, the arrogance of the powerful; in order to fight for peace, we must fight so that the Christ of the poor will not be crucified again; in order to fight for peace we must fight against indulgence, against evil, against selfishness, against vice, against hate, against treason, against vanity, against the repugnant exploitation of the suffering.

In order to fight for peace, Christian comrades, we must be ready to give up our lives, we must be ready to say with full consciousness of what we are saying: Free Fatherland or Death!

9015

CSO: 3010/1742

EXISTENCE OF CLANDESTINE JAILS DENOUNCED

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 6 Jun 82 p 9

[Article by Jose Maria Espinoza]

[Text] We have a formal accusation. A serious denunciation. In the Nicaragua of Sandinocommunist, countless clandestine jails are highlighted. This is the same type of terrorism that was in force during Somoza's time. These are jails where not only are the most basic human rights not respected, but where the system of terror endured for decades by our fraternal nation is perpetuated.

When Somoza was in power, AI (Amnesty International, headquartered in London), reported and published a whole series of studies about the Somoza abuses. Thank God for these denunciations which revealed to the free world what the Nicaraguan people were suffering! But now, no. Now there is no denunciation by AI.

Why? Because now especially, when a Socialist-Marxist government is in power that the interests of certain "international organizations" are not being expressed.

What is happening in Nicaragua? Why is it happening again?

Nicaragua, Year Zero

Vargas Llosa, the award-winning Peruvian writer, produced a document praising Nicaragua. For him, Nicaragua was born in 1979.

For us, Nicaragua returned to the year zero. Why?

Because everything remained at zero, at nothing. All the efforts of more than a century, first on behalf of the native Nicaraguan, and then the Chamorro's, Estrada's and hundreds of thousands of well-intentioned persons in order for Nicaragua to have a popular government, representative of the people, of the masses, of the national aspirations, crashed resoundingly to zero.

The bloodless and intense struggle and the sacrifices of the Nicaraguans were not enough. International and national polemics were not enough; the conviction of the need to overthrow the Somoza dynasty was not enough. All of this was not enough. Everything returned to nothingness--to moral nothingness, to social nothingness, to the nothingness of social justice, to the nothingness of nothing.

The Denunciation

This report on the clandestine jails of Sandinocommunism, in the minutest detail, was offered to us by one of the anticommunist groups who are pursuing the true vindication of their people, who are demanding the return to the original precepts of the revolution, for the sake of the many who gave their lives and destinies.

Dr Sergio Prado, former guerrilla and Marxist theoretician, and his group, the Christian Army for the Liberation of Nicaragua, verified the information that we reproduce textually below:

Clandestine Jails in Managua

The following are the clandestine jails detected in the Nicaraguan capital:

- 1) Loma de Tiscapa: House No 52, formerly housed the G-2 (today State Security).
- 2) Monsenor Lezcano District: House No 16, 250 meters north of the statue.
- 3) Monsenor Lezcano District: House No 10, 300 meters below the Banco Nicaraguense.

In Masaya

- 1) A blue house with black grills, 200 meters north of the Church of San Sebastian.
- 2) Monimbo District: a white and red house 300 meters south of the Church of Monimbo.
- 3) Coyotepe: When the Commission on Human Rights comes to these cells, the prisoners are apparently all right, but beneath these same cells there are basements in which are kept the prisoners of war most dangerous to the Sandinists, who are:
 - a. The brothers Reynaldo and Roberto Castano
 - b. Dr Conrado Abarca Paez
 - c. Lieutenant Aragon
 - d. Lieutenant Arana

In the clandestine jails of Coyotepe, that is, in the basements, they apply a psychological torture that consists of the following: every day a

prisoner is chosen who is isolated from the rest; at night they extinguish the lights and a soldier is made to appear dressed in a phosphorescent disguise, who in the darkness pretends to be a ghost from the beyond; after the fright that such a situation bears, the demon in question devotes itself to physically torturing the "chosen" prisoner.

At the Las Flores motel there are three clandestine jails, which are "managed" by a married couple of the government, who evidently are the owners of the hotel. In these jails they perform mock executions of political prisoners, which is done in the early hours of the morning by torturers trained in Czechoslovakia, Cuba and Vietnam under the supervision and approval of Commander Lenin Cerdas, chief of State Security.

In Granada

There is a clandestine jail, House No 19, sky blue in color, 200 meters to the east of the la Polvora Command. Apparently it was rented by two female students, members of State.

In Nandaime

It is 100 [meters] to the east of the barracks, administered by a married couple, members of the State Security, of the same municipality.

In Rivas

Fifty meters below and 100 meters to the south of the Command, that is, opposite the School of Agriculture and Cattle Raising, there live two Nicaraguan students of this school, members of State Security.

In Belen

Opposite the church there is a big rambling house with a red and yellow hall that contains from four to five doors on the side of the street, exactly opposite to the square of this municipality.

In Jinotepe

Two hundred meters north of the Shell [station] is the house of the Silva family. Apparently they buy empty bottles.

Two hundred meters above and 100 meters below the Health Department is House No 116, cream color, where a doctor lives who works at the Jinotepe hospital.

Two hundred meters north of the teachers training school (the recently built one) is the house of the Tijerino family.

There are also houses with clandestine jails in the districts of Chinandega, Leon, Esteli, Rio San Juan and Matagalpa.

These jails are frequently used in the following places:

- a. San Carlos: there are two jails that are administered by the Guevara family.
- b. Solentiname: there is also a jail that is administered by the Guevara family, mentioned above.

In Tipitapa

[A clandestine jail is located] 200 meters north and 300 meters above the Command, administered by Manuel Cerpas, a policeman of the Palo Alto command, who travels daily from Managua to Tipitapa.

"The Christian Army for the Liberation of Nicaragua requests the Permanent Commission on Human Rights to investigate these acts, which violate the Geneva Convention and degrade men, reducing them to the condition of primates."

Getting Out From Dependence

The Sandinist revolution has been betrayed. It was about the middle of 1981 that Ortega Saavedra publicly declared himself a communist. He said this without deceit of any kind.

There was not the least shame in recognizing this.

In Nicaragua they fought against Somoza, against a savage dictatorship.

The communists who today lead the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] liberated their nation from one dependence (Somoza supported by "North American imperialism") only to plunge it into another dependence that is even worse--Marxism, communism (supported by the USSR and other countries of this ideological cross section).

The clandestine jails that existed under Somozism, exist to a greater extent in violation of human rights under the present "leaders of Sandinism."

We are aware of the seriousness of this accusation issued by Dr Sergio Prado. And, it is very possible that it will be these same Sandinists through their lackeys who will immediately evacuate the clandestine jails mentioned here. But this does not erase the deed. The people know it, the Nicas [Nicaraguans] are aware of it. And, wherever there is a Nicaraguan who loves his fatherland, who loves the real epic of General Sandino, who loves the sacrifice of Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, this and many other denunciations will come to public light.

The clandestine jails are necessary in governments of force, not free, democratic governments.

When there is reason, there is freedom. When there is freedom, there is no justification for this type of abuse of any people under God.

In communism, God is erased.

Quo Vadis, Nicaragua?

9545

CSO: 3010/1752

POLL SHOWS LOSS OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN OPPOSITION LEADER

Basseterre THE DEMOCRAT in English 12 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] Over the last weekend, Inquiring Reporter Mr Ivan Beach of St Kitt's #1 newspaper THE DEMOCRAT went downtown Basseterre and posed three questions to a cross-section of the public, concerning Lee Moore's drunkenness and photograph we published of Mr Moore being drunk and disorderly.

Mr Beach has worked for THE DEMOCRAT Newspaper for the past 23 years and has conducted several similar assignments for the benefit of our readers.

Lee Moore, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly, President of the Labour Party and Representative of St Christopher 4 Constituency, has been trying to give the impression that he couldn't care less about being drunk and disorderly but many Labour Party supporters have remarked privately on how very damaging the whole thing is to the Party in general and Lee's Leadership in particular, which, even before this scandal, left much to be desired.

Our inquiring article shows that 77 percent of the people interviewed approved of the picture being published; 71 percent have No Confidence in Lee Moore as a Leader and 80 percent said that Lee Moore should resign.

We present the full results of Mr Beach's inquiries.

Question #1: Do you approve of THE DEMOCRAT publishing the picture of Lee Moore being drunk and disorderly on his return from a trip abroad?

Approve	77%
Disapprove	11%
Neither approve or disapprove	10%
No reply	2%

Question #2: How much confidence do you have in Lee Moore as a Leader?

Very much	3%
Very little	10%
A fair amount	11%
None at all	71%
No reply	5%

Question #3: Do you think that Lee Moore should resign?

Should resign	80%
Should not resign	9%
Don't know	7%
No reply	4%

Mr Beach takes this opportunity to thank all who assisted him in his INQUIRIES.

CSO: 3025/355

COUNTRY SECTION

ST KITTS-NEVIS

BRIEFS

PUBLIC WORKERS' PAY HIKE--Basseterre, St Kitts, Friday (CANA)--The St Kitts-Nevis Government has approved a 10 cents (EC) per hour pay increase for nearly 1 000 non-establishment public workers. According to a Press release from the Government Information Office the wage hike is retroactive from January 1, 1982. An official in the Ministry of Finance said retroactive payments would be distributed in the week beginning July 4 with the first increase realised in the July pay check. At least 936 workers are expected to benefit from the pay rise. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 26 Jun 82 p 3]

CSO: 3025/355

JOSIE: CENAC SHOULD RESIGN AS OPPOSITION LEADER

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Jun 82 p 3

[Text]

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, Thursday, (CANA) — The row within the ranks of the opposition St. Lucia Labour Party deepened yesterday with a threat from party leader Peter Josie to press for the resignation of Opposition Leader Neville Cenac. "If he insisted on going against the decisions of the executive."

In a statement to the Press, Josie accused the Opposition Leader of going "contrary to a decision taken by the party executive in the selection of SLP Senators."

Cenac, who successfully contested the Laborie seat on an SLP ticket in the May 3 general elections, was appointed Opposition Leader by the Governor General, after the SLP lost 14 of the 17 seats contested, this included the Vieux Fort South seat which was unsuccessfully contested by Josie.

Earlier this month the Governor-General announced the appointment of Josie, Remy Lesmond and Kenneth Foster, all former SLP Ministers, as opposition Senators. Josie and Lesmond subsequently turned down

their appointments claiming that Cenac had gone against the wishes of the party in making the selections.

However Foster kept his appointment and was sworn in when Parliament held its first meeting since the elections. The two other Senators are yet to be appointed.

Josie told the Press here: "While the executive, of which Cenac is a member, had collectively decided upon persons to be represented in the Senate, Cenac disregarded the executives' power and decision and advised the Governor-General to the appointment of other persons."

For this reason Josie said that both he and Lesmond declined their appointments to the Senate.

"I don't want to be hand-picked by the Leader of the Opposition," he stressed, adding, "I am determined to press for Cenac's resignation before the next elections, if he insists on disregarding and going against the party's executive decisions and principles."

BRIEFS

PAKISTANI UN COUNCIL SEAT ENDORSEMENT--Kingstown, St Vincent, 12 Jul (CANA)--St Vincent and the Grenadines will be supporting Pakistan's bid for a seat on the United Nations Security Council in September, the islands' Minister of Foreign Affairs Hudson Tannis announced today. Pakistan's ambassador to Argentina, Raja Tridip Roy, today presented his country's official request for support from St Vincent and the Grenadines. Mr Tannis said in the absence of any other request for support, St Vincent and the Grenadines would be giving its full support to Pakistan. Pakistan is a member of the Asian group of the United Nations member states and will be bidding to occupy the UN Security Council seat now held by Japan. [Text] [FL122327 Bridgetown CANA in English 2152 GMT 12 Jul 82]

CATO APPEAL FOR HARMONY--Kingston, St Vincent, Thursday, (CANA)--St Vincent Prime Minister Milton Cato and president of the St Vincent Public Service Union (PSU) Cadam Lewis have called for continuous dialogue and harmony between employers and employees in the public and private sectors. This harmony, they say, would help to promote the economic development of the country. The sentiments came out during a two-hour discussion session here in which the PSU told Prime Minister Cato they were dedicated to the country's economic development but success would come in this area if there was continued dialogue and harmony between employers and employees. The Prime Minister assured the PSU that his government was fully committed to cooperation with trade unions, but added that harmonious industrial relations were the responsibility of employer and employee. He suggested frequent informal and practical discussions between government and the union on problems and issues rather than confrontation in a crisis situation. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 26 Jun 82 p 6]

CSO: 3025/355

PLAN WOULD LIMIT SUGAR PLANTING TO HARVEST CAPACITY

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 23 Jun 82 p 3

[Text]

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Tuesday (CANA) — Sugar industry officials in Trinidad and Tobago are carrying out an exercise aimed at scaling down sugar cultivation to harvesting capacity in the twin-island Republic, a representative of the government run sugar manufacturing enterprise, Caroni (1975) Limited, said yesterday.

The move came after several acres of cane were left unharvested at the end of a harvest hit by fires and bad weather.

The company officials said the exercise was geared at planting only what could be reaped. He could not say however, what effect the proposed new measure would have on the industry's labour force.

Industry officials now estimate that overall production will be about 80 000 tonnes, compared to the original target of 125 000 tonnes.

Official figures on the industry's performance are expected to be released later this week.

Caroni (1975) Limited, the island's biggest sugar

producer has been unable to get harvesting workers, particularly cane cutters.

In April this year, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados, in separate bids to avoid revenue losses from illegal cane fires in their sugar industries, had proposed forbidding reaping of burnt canes as the only way to stem the problem.

Caroni (1975) Limited implemented its programme, abandoning some 70 000 tonnes of burnt canes representing a loss of TT\$7 million (one TT dollar equals 41 cents U.S.) by the first week in April.

Head of the company, Russell Waterspoon, had predicted that it would be forced to abandon about 100 000 tonnes, if the situation continued.

Caroni said in its April bulletin that the country could lose up to TT\$20 million.

Opposition Leader and head of the All Trinidad Sugar and General Workers' Union, Basdeo Panday, has described the 1982 crop as the "worst in years."

The union's vice-president, Nuevo Diaz, said prolonging the crop had sent up the cost of operations in the industry.

COMMITTEE REPORT FINDS DEFECTS IN GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT DEALS

Expected Advantages 'Illusory'

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] In a scathing review of Trinidad and Tobago's Government to Government deals, an official committee has told Prime Minister George Chambers that the expected advantages were "more illusory than real."

The committee, headed by Lennox Ballah, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, concluded that the cost of Trinidad and Tobago of the Government as Government arrangements launched in 1979 "seems to have outweighed the perceived benefits."

Government to Government deals underway total \$5.5 B with a further \$2 B under study or contemplated. Cabinet has accepted the shelving of several projects and will turn them over to planners who will prepare new economic programmes for the country.

The committee systematically analysed the benefits of the Government to Government approach, outlined in the 1979 Budget.

Other committee members were:

Miss A. Carrington, Treasury Solicitor; Mr Harold Atwell, Director, Project Analysis and Technical Cooperation; Professor I.D.C. Imbert, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, UWI; Mr Ainsley Tim Pow, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Resettlement; and Mr Lingston Cumberbatch, Foreign Service Officer Secretary.

Better Position

The Committee found that because of the way the system of Government to Government arrangements was introduced "the foreign enterprise always felt able to go direct to the Minister in an effort to by-pass the technical direction of the officials."

They were therefore invariably in a better negotiating position than the officials with whom they were subsequently required to negotiate. They continue to by-pass official channels of communication because they now feel that they can flout local regulations."

Finding that the arrangements were "highly discriminatory in favour of foreign firms, the committee stated, "Not only do they provide tax exemption and duty free importation privileges to the foreign firms, but they also provide for easy passage of designs through local regulatory bodies such as Town and Country Planning and Local Health Authorities."

The Committee reported that it had no evidence of corruption "but perceives that it could not be guaranteed that active lobbying with its "undercurrents of corruption" and perhaps actual corruption will in fact be eliminated since it may exist in the foreign country and to the extent that foreign firms contract with local firms it may also take place in Trinidad and Tobago.

No Consideration

The Committee found that the principal beneficiaries of the Government to Government arrangements had given no consideration in return for the substantial financial transfers to their countries which the Government to Government arrangements represent.

Among the conclusions of the committee were:

All the projects currently being undertaken under Government-to-Government arrangements are behind schedule, in some cases, by as much as 24 months. The Committee is persuaded that this formula has not proved to be more effective in getting projects implemented more expeditiously and consequently at less cost.

"Indeed, it has been represented to the Committee that the Government-to-Government formula itself has been the cause of increased delays and higher costs because among other things, there has been the imposition of another bureaucratic layer at the foreign end and unseen layers of cost represented by massive reimbursibles.

"The Committee cannot but conclude that the Government-to-Government arrangements have not provided the benefits which it was thought they might provide."

Confidence Eroded

"What is perhaps of even greater significance in developmental terms is that they are said to have eroded the confidence of local professionals.

"With the advent of Government-to-Government arrangements these professionals have stated that they have smarted under the impression that the local professionals had possibly erred in their professional responsibilities to the country.

"There is in consequence an urgent need to re-establish the supremacy of local consultancy and contracting firms in the implementation of future development projects in Trinidad and Tobago.

"It appears to the Committee that far too many projects were undertaken at the same time. As a result, Government Ministries and departments given their chronic staff shortages at the professional level were ill-equipped to cope with project definition and conceptualisation, project designing, contract negotiation and project management.

"The existing mechanism for monitoring the projects needs to be strengthened considerably by the assignment of technical personnel on a full-time and part-time basis to oversee the work of the contractor.

The Committee is advised that the Government of Trinidad and Tobago has no legal obligation to undertake projects mentioned in Memoranda of Understanding.

"Foreign contractors have displayed a complete misunderstanding of local conditions and have been guilty of ineptitude. The calibre of the foreign experts sent to the projects in Trinidad and Tobago does not appear to be high in many cases.

Monopolists

"The Government-to-Government arrangements represent, in fact, the ex ante establishment of a series of monopolists with whom the government enters into negotiations. By definition, a monopolist does not negotiate a price. He dictates it.

"What is more, there has been considerable cooperation, if not collusion, between foreign negotiators (monopolists) creating an oligopolistic situation in which there is an externally induced price spiral."

Foreign Opposition

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

Countries to which Trinidad and Tobago has given lucrative contracts have since increased their "active policy" of opposing Trinidad and Tobago in international commerce.

This was noted in a secret report from an official committee under Mr. Lennox Ballah, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, to Prime Minister George Chambers.

The report cited the United Kingdom and France as "principal opponents within the EEC to paying ACP sugar producers a price for their sugar comparable to that paid to EEC producers."

It said the United Kingdom continues to resist efforts by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to expand British West Indian Airways' entry

to the UK via Barbados, St. Lucia and Antigua.

The UK also opposes the designation by Antigua and St. Lucia of BWIA, owned by Trinidad and Tobago, as their national carrier, the report said.

"It appears," the report observed, "that the goodwill from the UK has not increased with the involvement of its firms in the construction sector of the economy."

The Ballah report said that West Germany has been "in the forefront of prohibiting any enlargement of the rum quota into Europe."

On BWIA, the German Government has "studiously desisted from even agreeing to discuss" the entry of the Trinidad and Tobago airline into Germany.

Firing of West Germans

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 21 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Eight Germans have been fired from the secondary roads improvement programme in Trinidad and Tobago. An official report on Government-to-Government projects said the reasons for repatriation "ranged from incompetence to inappropriate behaviour."

The report did not elaborate. Cabinet received a report last August on the TT\$ 403.4m road improvement programme. It showed that progress was "very unsatisfactory."

Under the programme with the German Agency for Technical Co-operation (GTZ), Trinidad and Tobago Government expected 300 miles of secondary roads and 250 bridges to be improved or rebuilt.

Now it is estimated that when the programme ends in June 1983, 125 miles of road (200 kilometres) and 100 bridges will be done, much less than half of the target.

Work began on the roads and bridges in March 1981. On December 31, the Germans had completed 27 kilometres of road (approximately 17 miles) and three bridges. In September this year a total of 104 kilometres (65 miles) and 28 bridges are expected to be done.

The Government-to-Government agreement covering this programme was based on a cost of \$400,000 a kilometre.

Actual cost, however, was \$1.2m. a kilometer.

The three-year programme included a central compound, a concrete plant and a factory for bridges, a training centre, an asphalt mix plant and the establishment of quarries.

The quarries are now in operation. A concrete plant together with a bridge element factory at the central compound in Waller Field have gone into production.

The official report said many of the other components of the central compound are still under construction.

At present 40 German experts are working with the National Secondary Roads Development Company Ltd., working alongside ten local engineers. The company is experiencing "some difficulty" to recruit technical staff due to the general shortage of engineers.

The roads programme is expected to cost \$45.6 million for the services of the German staff, and a further \$110.8 million for machinery, equipment and spare parts.

CSO: 3025/356

TOBAGO BIDS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ASSEMBLY ACT AMENDMENT

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 30 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

MEMBERS of the Tobago House of Assembly have held talks with Attorney General and Minister of Legal Affairs, Senator Russell Martineau, in a bid to have the Bill to amend the Tobago House of Assembly Act withdrawn.

The team was led by Mr A.N.R. Robinson, Chairman of the Assembly.

Sitting in with the Attorney General at the talks yesterday were Rep. Kamaluddin Mohammed, Minister of Agriculture and Food Production, and Senator Carlton Alert, Minister in the Ministry of Legal Affairs.

The Assembly members also discussed other matters relating to the operations of the Assembly.

They are scheduled to meet President Ellis Clarke today.

The Tobago House of Assembly Amendment Bill relates to the staffing of the Assembly and it seeks to bring the staff under the control of the Statutory

Authorities Services Commission.

Debate began two weeks ago in the House of Representatives and is scheduled to continue on Friday.

On the first day of the debate, Rep. Pamela Nicholson (Opposition, Tobago West) stated that the people of Tobago would fight the amendments every stretch of the way.

Since then the Public Services Association stated their concern about the effects the amendments would have on the lives and careers of public servants,

especially those living in Tobago.

They called on the Attorney General to defer debate on the Bill and the Tobago branch passed a resolution calling for the withdrawal of the Bill.

The public servants stated that they would like to retain their civil service status under the control of the Public Services Commission, but under the ambit of the Tobago House of Assembly.

BRIEFS

BROADBASED POLITICAL GROUP--Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 15 Jul (CANA)--Trinidad and Tobago's loose three party opposition coalition will by February 1983 be formalised into a broadbased political group with an elected leader and common policy and constitution, an official of the alliance has said here. The time frame was given by Senator Sahadeo Basdeo, whose United Labour Front (ULF), along with the Tapia House Movement, headed by local academic Lloyd Best and the Tobago-based Democratic Action Congress (DAC) will form the new party. Dr Basdeo told a ULF meeting that the three parties, which collaborated last year to contest the November general election would hold a joint convention by October this year to decide on their common policy and constitution. He said another convention would be held shortly after carnival next year (in February) to bring the alliance into being, to elect a leader and officers to run the party in time for the 1983 local government elections. [Excerpt] [FL152150 Bridgetown CANA in English 2050 GMT 15 Jul 82]

UNION ELECTIONS--The 6,000 strong Brotherhood of Construction and Industrial Workers' Trade Union has a new president general. He is Mr William Rampersad, a foundation member of the 21-year-old who defeated Mr Cecil Clyne the leader for two terms, by nine votes. Mr Rampersad obtained 51 votes to Mr Clyne's 42 in the first-ever secret ballot voting. Two teams contested the election--one led by Mr Clyne and the other by Mr Evan Maskell, who was contesting the seat of president general. An objection was raised to Mr Maskell's entry on the ground that he was unfinancial. As a result, he stood down, giving way to Mr Rampersad who was fighting for the first vice president seat to move up to contest the president general's post. A source close to the union said that the new executive was expected to meet yesterday to discuss the objection issue. Mr Rampersad held various positions in the union over the years. He was a former general secretary, then second vice president moving up to first vice president. Mr Rampartap Singh was re-elected general secretary unopposed. Other officers elected were all new faces. The new executive is made up of Dr Deo Seecharan, first vice president; Mr Allister Frank, second vice president; Mr Eastman Mohammed, third vice president; Mr Earl Alves, assistant secretary; and Mr Withfield Wickham, treasurer. Trustees: Mr Boodram Balrajie, Mr Cardinal Greene and Mr Yacuff Mohammed. Election of officers was held on Sunday with Mr Carl Tull, secretary general of the Trinidad and Tobago Labour of Congress, presiding. [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 29 Jun 82 p 7]

DECLINE IN AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS--Ocho Rios, Jamaica, Tuesday (CANA)--The manager of the big concern, Caribbean Chemicals Trinidad and Tobago, Dr Joe Pires, has said that there is little hope for increasing agricultural exports from Trinidad and Tobago in the 1980s. He made the statement while speaking on the future for "traditional and non-traditional exports in the 1980s," at the conference on the Caribbean sponsored by the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC) and the Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica (PSOJ). Dr Pires said that with the exception of vegetables and food crops agricultural production in Trinidad and Tobago had declined significantly over the years. "In the short-term and at least for the rest of the 1980s, we must concentrate on increasing production of vegetable and foods to reduce our dependence on external food supplies and bolster our agricultural economy," he said. He said further that agricultural exports from the region as a whole faced stiff competition from bio-technological developments taking place in the developed countries and called on Caribbean states to develop those crops which can and will find export markets. Dr Pires said there may come a time when many economically important chemicals that are now extracted from plants may be produced in tissue factories. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 23 Jun 82 p 3]

CSO: 3025/356

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