

003176

JPRS 81501

10 August 1982

# Latin America Report

No. 2553

19980902 088



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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NATIONAL TECHNICAL  
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

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10 August 1982

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## URANIUM CONCENTRATE PRODUCTION FIGURES

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 25 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] During 1982 Mexico will produce 212 tons of uranium concentrate found in the mineral deposits of Sierra de Pena Blanca in Sonora, La Coma in Nuevo Leon and Los Amoles in Sonora, reported yesterday the Energy Commission, composed of representatives of the various agencies of the sector.

This commission adds that according to Mexican Uranium (URAMEX) plans, the processor to be installed near the deposits Margaritas and Puerto III in Chihuahua will function using a conventional acid circuit and has an annual capacity of 250 tons on uranium oxide ( $U_3O_8$ ).

The plan also includes the extraction of the mineral from those two mines and from the El Nopal mineral deposit. Extraction operations began in 1980, using open cycle technology for the extraction in El Nopal and a particular area from the deposits in the Margaritas mine. In Puerto III exploitation will be by means of the subterranean extraction system.

This plant is programmed to begin operation in the last months of 1982, and together with the extraction unit it will be the first industrial-scale center for the production of uranium concentrates in Mexico.

URAMEX is planning to construct a plant with a nominal annual capacity of 250 tons in the area of La Sierrita in the state of Nuevo Leon, which is to begin operations at the end of 1982 or in 1983.

URAMEX has decided to construct a small plant in the area of Los Amoles in Sonora with the purpose of producing 50 to 70 tons of uranium oxide annually. The plant will use an acid circuit as part of an extraction technique with dissolvent, and it was programmed to begin operations at the end of 1981 or the beginning of 1982. The mineral exploitation will use a subterranean system.

Finally, the Energy Commission informed that in a joint agreement URAMEX and FERTIMEX (the country's largest state fertilizer company) invested in a uranium extraction network that will be installed in the phosphoric acid plant located in Pajaritos, Veracruz. The recovery of uranium from this installation could begin around 1983, and production would be 150 tons of uranium oxide annually.

## UNDOCUMENTED COLOMBIANS DETAINED IN MEXICO

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 2 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] To be undocumented is now synonymous with poverty. No one not in need of economic improvement dares to travel to the United States without previously having involved himself in the decision, having gathered his "meager savings" and without offering vows to the saint or virgen of his choice. At least that is what was thought.

A special case is that of nine undocumented Colombians apprehended along with their two intermediaries yesterday by the Federal Judicial Police[PJF].

All of them came from Cali, Colombia, and not exactly on foot or in a bus. Nothing of the kind. They travelled aboard Flight 923 of Mexicana de Aviacion as would any ordinary citizen--only without passports and the previous legal procedures.

Their destination was the "General Ignacio L. Pesqueira" International Airport in Hermosillo, Sonora. It was there that their intermediaries Ricardo Alberto Garcia of Colombian nationality and the Mexican Humberto Osuna Alvarez were waiting for them. Four of them boarded a taxi only to be detained immediately. The others managed to reach the hotel from where they left by automobile for the United States. They also failed to reach their objective; a group of federal agents apprehended them, confiscated the automobile and took their intermediaries into custody, along with the money collected from them--\$600 each.

According to a report submitted by the PJF, the 11 persons were placed at the disposal of the Federal Public Ministry, which immediately began the preliminary investigation of the case.

Elsewhere, the PJF reported that at various points along the border it detained a total of 29 undocumented persons and 5 intermediaries, most of them from Central America.

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CSO: 3010/1918

PARTY CHIEF ON POLITICAL PROSPECTS

PM221529 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 19 Jul 82 p 5.

[Interview with Argentine renewal and change leader Raul Alfonsin by Domingo Del Pino in Buenos Aires: "In Argentina the Regime Has Failed But Democracy Has Not Triumphed"; date not given]

[Text] Question: How do you view the present situation in Argentina?

Answer: If I had been an intelligent member of the establishment I would have done exactly what has been done in the country, because it implies the establishment of a final line of defense with the aim of ensuring that as few changes as possible take place and preparing for a subsequent advance. We have a new government team, including men who in the economic field have brought about an essential adjustment of the economic approach, though it is not yet enough. Be that as it may--and this is a very personal opinion--this government is already being destabilized.

When you read some of the country's newspapers you realize that there is a campaign to destabilize it, undoubtedly on the part of the less scrupulous sectors most determined to continue with the policy that has impoverished Argentina. Within this framework, armed forces commander in chief Gen Cristino Nicolaides has spoken to us of a "harmonious democracy." I ask myself: Harmonized with whom? I fear that the aim is to prevent a real regeneration in Argentina. I hope that the aim is not to achieve a harmonization among the authorities with the intention of preventing the regeneration that Argentina unavoidably requires.

Question: You talk about regeneration, and so do the majority of politicians. The man in the street seems to be demanding much more, however.

Answer: Of course. What could happen here is that the very people who should go could presume not only to remain but also to define Argentina's future. This is why the people in our country who talk about the need for immediate elections are contributing to the confusion, because there is not enough time to prepare for them and to reorganize the political parties in advance.

Question: The politicians give the impression of paying priority attention to what the military thinks or wants and of taking few initiatives.

Answer: Of course, this is the criticism that I make within my party. We must guarantee the democratization process, because the regime has failed here but democracy has not triumphed. Democracy is a long way from victory.

Question: What do the radicals propose within this scenario?

Answer: There will be no democracy here without democratic armed forces, without democratic trade unions. There will be no democracy without political parties in touch with the people's problems and unless we put the financial oligarchy in its right place.

Question: Do you believe in particular that the objective of democratic armed forces can be achieved?

Answer: That is a good question, because it is possible to make two terrible mistakes in this connection. One would be to believe that the armed forces do not exist, which would prompt us to adopt strategies that would be jeopardized, because they do indeed exist. The other mistake would be to expect to influence some general or other considered more democratic, which is also very dangerous because to some extent it implies an intention not to cause irritation, and that is only a step away from capitulation. The only way we can ensure changes in the structure of the armed forces is by creating a strong democratic leadership capable of leading the military sectors too.

Question: What does the radical civic union think if this?

Answer: I would say, irrespectively, that Argentine parties must seek something similar to Spain's Moncloa pacts so that the political parties, employers' organizations and trade unions can define the guidelines for rebuilding the economy and the form of the indispensable redistribution which will provide an answer to fundamental demands for social justice. This could prevent the struggle over distribution, which will inevitably come with the liberalization of Argentine life, from destroying the process of democratization.

CSO: 3010/2040

INTERNAL POLITICAL, MILITARY STRUGGLES ASSESSED

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 4 Jul 82 pp 14-15

[Commentary by Joaquin Morales Sola]

[Text] There is more preoccupation than hysteria in the minds of Argentina's politicians.

This impression is in contrast with the last political denouement after a military regime: in fact, when Lanusse buried the 1966 military experiment and held elections there was a kind of collective euphoria in the political sector.

However, the fast-moving Argentina of today is not the same as the Argentina of that time, which was perhaps more serene in its fundamental crises and had consolidated leadership.

The politicians are now juggling a handful of new elements which could condition implementation of the election process or the very course of the future institutional government.

These new elements are:

1. Discord in the military sector.
2. The institutional repercussions such discord can produce.
3. The logical resumption of internal political struggles within the context of a fragile political situation.
4. The depth of the economic crisis as a nasty but salutary shock which will not only provide the setting for the transition but also for the coming civilian administration.

Men who frequent the corridors of the military sector say that the internal debate on this front is taking up the recent events in the Malvinas war but is also extended to ideological matters: to the internal and external role which Argentina is to play after that bloody experience.

No one knows what conclusions will come out of that debate; however, the gut feeling is that officers returning to the country from the southern outpost could have an impact.

In any event, these circumstances will have their consequences later on, when ideas which are still heady have ceased to crop up.

Today, the greatest sign of military discord is evidenced by the absence of two of the three armed forces in the responsibility for the political process.

A thousand bridges have been built to reformulate the lost military unity; however, up to now it appears that principles are the main thing separating the armed forces, after 5 years of proclaimed cohesion.

Many things are at play: for example, the participation of all the armed forces in the conflagration which ended in Argentina's surrender and also the pecking order of the armed forces, as there are many who feel that the previous hierarchical structuring is no longer valid.

To cite a case in point, it is possible that the air force will issue a new document in the next few hours in which it will once again make a "critical analysis" of the war in the archipelago.

"Will it involve self-criticism?" we asked a brigadier general. "Let us say that it will be a critical analysis," he answered dryly and laconically.

Conclusion: surely the airmen will prepare a report of their aerial successes and will devote a paragraph or two, directly or indirectly, to the mistakes of others.

It is also probable that the air force will explain its position in the recent one-upmanship over the appointment of a new president.

However, the army would have it otherwise: It accepts the fact that there were mistakes but emphasizes--according to its proud spokesmen--that the ground battle during the last 3 days lacked decisive air cover.

"Why are such matters being brought to light? Why are they not discussed in confidence without complicating the political situation?" we asked a veteran Argentine politician yesterday.

In any event, as regards public debate, it is more important for the military to walk the fine line between adamant positions and the conviction that a return to unity is the only possible route for the ship to reach the port of democracy without further contretemps.

One indicator of how things are in the hermetic military sector will be provided by the annual interservice friendship dinner which is held annually on 7 July.

It is said that this year only the top officers will attend--division generals, vice admirals and senior brigadier generals--to avoid any confrontation between members of the lower officer ranks.

This year it was the turn of the army commander-in-chief, General Nicolaidis, to speak on behalf of all senior officers; however, as of yesterday, it was thought probable that he would opt for silence to preserve any bridges built at present.

Be that as it may, what is certain is that the military tripod collapsed and that a government was born afterward, without the basic rules and regulations of the regime having been changed.

Bignone's government has the commitment of the top political leaders that they "will not harass" his administration because, good or bad, he is the general who promised them the restoration of democracy within a set time frame.

His inaugural address sat well with the professional statesmen because of that democratic spirit and because of those unpublished references to self-criticism made by him.

However, the judges are concerned: it is uncertain whether they have officially sent forward such concerns; it is uncertain whether the Supreme Court has officially received the suggestion to administer the oath to Bignone, which it has refused to do; and no one knows whether the members of the Court took an oath that they all would resign if a single one of them was touched.

But what is certain is that the judges are concerned by the fact that no change has been made in the rules and regulations applicable to the military government for 6 years, because such a change would legitimize Bignone's government and would not make the judicial sector liable to legal attacks.

For example, the regime's rules and regulations state that the president shall be appointed with the unanimous concurrence of the military junta and, as is already known, Bignone was appointed by only one of the commanders-in-chief.

On the basis of this action, attorneys of one or another persuasion--it is assumed--will be able to object to individual parts or overall measures of the government.

Several alternatives have been analyzed to replace the power structure which no longer exists.

One of these alternatives--which was rejected by General Nicolaidis himself--was that of transferring to the army commander-in-chief all the

authorities of the previous military junta, including approval of the appointments of ambassadors and governors.

Another alternative under study is the subordination of the army to the provisional president, in imitation of the structure once headed by General Aramburu.

It is felt that if the army does this and the Supreme Court issues a ruling recognizing the need for a transitional government, the path will be prepared for the return of the other two armed forces to military matters.

There are also individuals who assume that neither of the two alternatives mentioned will win out and that an intermediate solution may arise in the next few days.

Before this happens, it is presumed that intense internal processes in each of the military forces will have been completed.

Even the Church expressed its extreme concern over these alternatives when, last Friday night, it called for "unity among those leading the country."

In their private conversations, politicians give this subject number one priority.

They explain it this way: they want to negotiate with a unified government and do not want to run the risk of disagreeable surprises, which would deal a death blow to the nascent democracy.

At times it is even possible to think that politicians are drawn to this subject more than to their own "internal" party affairs; however, to tell the truth, that is not exactly the way things are.

After all, they know that now begins the long march which will end with the presidential candidacies in a situation in which there are no natural candidates like Peron and Balbin.

Therefore, let us take a look at what is happening in the parties of those deceased leaders; however, before we do that, we reiterate what the politicians are saying when they speak of candidacies, although it sounds rhetorical: "All of us are presidential timber."

The Peronists say that their leader, Deolindo Bittel, is devoid of presidential ambitions and that only one thing will make him change his mind, namely if his party begins to fall apart dangerously during the process which started Thursday and will end in the summer of 1984.

To eliminate such a danger, he will rally all the principal leaders of Peronism to his side.

"In the Justicialist Party we are ready to channel a profound democratic process and will accept all the slates presented in the internal election process," an important figure of that party announced.

The strategy seems simple: all dissidences are possible within the organization with a view to avoiding fragmentation.

The moderates of Peronism have already presented a list of three candidates for the presidency of the nation: Antonio Cafiero, Angel Federico Robledo and Italo Luder.

At this time, Cafiero is the man closest to Bittel, who is helping him in the difficult task of leading the party which was bequeathed to them by Peron.

Presidential ambitions have been attributed to Cafiero for many years; and there are those who say that, precisely for this reason, Peron's widow dismissed him from the Ministry of Economy when she was running the country.

The former minister--who served in Peron's first-term cabinet, when he was just a little over 30 years of age--is perhaps the Peronist politician with the best ties to the trade union leadership.

As for Robledo, who conscientiously worked his way up the entire organizational chart of Peronism, he really has only one honor left: he is president of the nation in his party's name. He has spent the last few years of political ostracism oiling the mechanism of Justicialism's political structure: visiting provincial leaders and talking with assorted persons in his modest study on Montevideo Street.

On the other hand, Luder considers himself the natural candidate of Peronism because he was the only Peronist--other than Peron and his wife--who had been president of the nation, although for a brief, provisional period.

Recently, he has also been working to win the internal backing of his party.

The only thing left now is to learn which candidates will receive the support of the Peronist extremes--all-out verticalism and the left--although many feel that the positions of these two extremes could be influential but not decisive, because of the significant numerical strength of the moderate middle group.

Bittel always speaks of the need for an orderly, nonviolent internal process; however, at times he seems to be a voice crying in the wilderness.

The stormy public act by the Peronist sector of the Federal Capital Friday night is a symptom of this reality.

Bittel described it as a "provocation" and the radicals--Balbinists and Alfonsinists--are afraid that the plenum of their party will be the object of a similar maneuver.

What is more, they are fearful that provocations during this meeting could come from "outside the party," such as a maneuver to destabilize the government which opened the political season.

"If we engage in a violent confrontation, it will be used to show that the parties promise nothing but chaos," a top radical official predicted.

The two major internal segments of radicalism are in agreement on another point: they do not want this process to affect the party's image by showing it to be divided and powerless to resolve its conflicts.

As usually happens in this old party, which is accustomed to practicing internal democracy, positions which start far apart and are irreconcilable end up by coming together to the point of finding formulas of conciliation.

Now, in the national plenum, they will not begin by throwing names into the arena: the choice between Illia and Contin has changed.

They will first vote on two different reports on the make up of the presiding body: one by the party's attorney, Dr Rosito, who maintains that the vacant positions on the presiding committee should be filled but that the chairmanship should with full right be held by Dr Contin until new officers are chosen; the other report was prepared by former Minister Alconada Aramburu, who says just the opposite and points out that a new president should also be elected because of Balbin's death.

Since Illia's name was not placed in the first position, ballots are required.

The Balbinists say they have "checked off" the list of members of the plenum. "We will stop when we get two-thirds," they boast.

For many, Illia is satisfied with the position of chairman of the political advisory committee and does not wish to be a factor in party disunity, although others say that his brother, Ricardo, and his son, Leandro, are still working on the candidacy.

"We have stopped checking off the list because we want to lift the national plenum's debate to a different level: the ideology and strategy of the party," one of Raul Alfonsin's spokesmen said.

"That is the debate which we also feel to be proper," one of the key figures in Balbinism said.

A proposal made by the Party's Cordoba Faction to appoint an Alfonsinist vice chairman is said to be in the pipeline; however, this faction rejected the proposal: "We cannot accept the fact that everything we propose is attributable to mere ambition for internal positions," they said.

As far as the Cordoba Faction is concerned, there should be a presiding body which is representative of all the internal factions in order to confront the process without risking the image of Argentina's most traditional political party.

In this party, the most clear-cut presidential candidates are being shaped by: the Alfonsinist Faction and other minor factions which will cluster behind Alfonsin who has been fighting since Balbin's time for control of the party and the presidential candidacy.

The Balbinist line--which will be joined by other smaller factions--has two men for the candidacy: Juan Carlos Pugliese and Antonio Troccoli.

Reportedly, there is no one-upmanship between them: "They have enough confidence to speak about those subjects with absolute authority," a man who knows them reported.

The radical sector's candidate for the presidency of the nation will come from these three names; the prior internal election will select one of them.

But no matter which man it may be--Cafiero, Robledo, Luder, Pugliese, Alfonsin or Troccoli--the name of the future president of Argentina is to be found among these men--he will have to resolve the widespread economic crisis.

Recently there was an interesting debate within the military government itself.

Economist Cavallo--whose meteoric political campaign was conducted in barely 6 months--became head of the Central Bank maintaining positions which are not those Minister Dagnino Pastore has been professing.

There are those who say that Dagnino Pastore "has changed a great deal" and that, for example, his only point of difference during a meeting with radical and Peronist leaders was in the wage sector. He has the same point of difference with Cavallo as far as we know.

Much of the economic part of Bignone's speech was taken from a Cavallo memorandum; however, the paragraph which talked about an effective and immediate wage increase was crossed out.

Cavallo maintains that the reactivation of the productive apparatus should be accomplished through an increase of that kind; however, Dagnino Pastore

feels that this would create unmanageable inflation and would force the business sector to expend funds they do not have.

"I will first need 3 months to get the economy back in shape," the minister is said to have predicted; however, others claim that those 3 months will then become 6 and then 9 and finally the country will be just the same when the constitutional government takes over.

The "Cavallo plan," according to the men closest to him, is an on-target blow against the current financial system and is said to have been accepted in its totality by the head of the Palace of Finance, although a meeting which the two will have today with President Bignone appears to be decisive.

In any event, Cavallo is a man who has not been rejected by all financial circles.

However, the most dramatic aspect of the Argentine economy is its foreign debt, which now totals \$36 billion.

If there is not relatively favorable refinancing (only possible within the framework of a strong government and with an internal consensus), the civilian administration will be handed a debt in the neighborhood of \$45 billion.

Since figures speak for themselves about the conditioning of the future government, let us say that in some political sectors Bignone's reference to the fault of everyone did not sit well.

Simply, many may be at fault, but not the 27 million Argentines many of whom have been strangers to the decision-making process for many long years.

Within this context, Argentina will join the political springtime.

Bignone first and Nicolaidis next have both just confirmed the fact that the open stage which began with the coup d'etat of 1976 will end in March 1984.

Having withdrawn, the navy and air force constitute the nucleus of political power, the same nucleus that decided to put an end to the regime because, as Borges would have written it, they are convinced it is outmoded.

8143

CSO: 3010/1898

## AMBASSADOR QUIJANO RETURNS FROM BRIEFING TOUR

PY211910 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1040 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jul (DYN)--Raul Quijano, Argentine ambassador to the OAS, has stated that the Malvinas issue will be brought up at the coming UN session because "there is a general desire for all Latin American nations to submit a request" in this regard.

Quijano also said that Latin America is still experiencing "a feeling of resentment" over the attitude of the United States during the Argentine-British conflict for the South Atlantic islands and "this subject is bound to be discussed at the coming meeting of OAS foreign ministers scheduled for November."

Quijano made these remarks early this morning when he returned from a tour through various Latin American countries, where he spoke with government officials and briefed them about Argentina's position at the coming UN meeting that will be held in September.

The diplomat also asked these officials to explain the positions which their governments will take regarding this controversial issue.

Quijano said that "the general dissatisfaction felt throughout Latin America over the treatment given to the Malvinas issue within the framework of the Rio de Janeiro treaty" has prompted reactions in these countries.

He said that from what he could read in the newspapers of the countries he visited and judging by the questions the journalists of those countries asked him, there is obvious "resentment" over the way the U.S. Government treated the Malvinas issue.

He also said that "a great disappointment" is being felt over the attitude of the United States and added that the subject is bound to be brought up at the coming OAS foreign ministers meeting in November.

The Argentine diplomat voiced his hope that prior United Nations resolutions concerning the decolonization of the archipelago will be ratified at the coming UN session.

CSO: 3010/2040

## BOLIVIA'S DEMOCRATIZATION EFFORTS VIEWED WITH SKEPTICISM

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 4 Jul 82 p 14

[Editorial: "Democracy in Bolivia"]

[Text] According to wire reports from La Paz, the Bolivian authorities have decided to once again return to the traditional institutions, that is, to political democracy. To this end, they are to effect changes in leadership at the top, which for the moment have been put off because of an indiscretion committed in this regard by a political party. As appearances are important, an effort is being made to prevent the restructuring, which is now public knowledge, from being interpreted as the result of pressures rather than the product of the sincere dedication of those who really were responsible for the changes.

It is to be hoped that this postponement is not translated into new difficulties for the basic problem of redemocratization. Not only because of the need for consulting the people in the face of the serious crisis being experienced by Bolivia but because over the last few years the trend toward fragmentation has assumed alarming proportions in that country, which affects civilians and military personnel alike and which prevents a consensus platform useful for the halting of deterioration and returning to the business of dealing with the big national problems which consist of domestic development and the shattering of the land-locked situation to which the Bolivians are confined as the result of its weakness in the foreign sector.

Up to a few years ago, the prevailing military process somehow continued to be nurtured by ideals which the people as a whole could recognize as their own. Thus, tin smelting, which was finalized under military administration, was one of the development projects that continued the trend toward recovery of the country's own natural resources and their integration into the process of growth and diversification of the national economy, which characterized the movementist government of Dr Paz Estenssoro. In like manner, the demand for access to the sea and the peaceful negotiations undertaken to this effect found the acceptance and support of hemispheric public opinion; and it is assumed that at some point in time suitable formulas will be devised to satisfy not only this Bolivian aspiration but also the current interests of Peru and Chile. We say the current interests

of the last-named country because at present it is occupying the territory it incorporated during the War of the Pacific, a little over a century ago, and of Peru because, pursuant to prevailing treaties, it has rights over the waters, transports and ports in the Arica area, which constitutes a geographic entity with Tacna Province.

Those alternatives have now become totally blurred. Attacks on the top level of government have continued without letup. The efforts exerted to return to democracy via the election route were frustrated by the reluctance of the government to accept the results. The drug trafficking problem became the number one subject in news reports on national matters. The country lost credibility in America where, although there is generalized sorrow over its misfortunes, the cracking of its structures of all kinds is receiving less sympathy.

At the same time, the economic crisis which was easy to alleviate at the beginning through the reactivation of the business sector and diversification of production, rose to frightful levels that bring to mind the exhausting of the impetus initiated in the 1950s with the nationalist movement which in turn provided political responses to the defeat suffered in the Chaco war with Paraguay.

Therefore, it is understandable that the most astute military minds are now thinking of an institutional solution which will restore the management of public affairs to the people and at the same time will permit resumption of the battle for the construction of the country. Of course, the lost years are irretrievable and the problems of enterprise have increased exponentially. However, even so, in such dramatic circumstances, as noted, the obstacles to redemocratization persist. At present these obstacles are expressed in terms of unwillingness to change, for reasons of alleged decorum. However, it is obvious that the men who have brought Bolivia to its present collapse are not those who will be able to put it on the proper path. Therefore, implementation of the plan rightly adopted within the armed forces should not be further delayed, under penalty of once again triggering the dance [of death] at the edge of the abyss, the danger of which certainly does not now require additional supportive evidence.

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CSO: 3010/1898

## MILITARY OFFICER DISCUSSES ARMY ASSIGNMENTS

PY291705 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0010 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jul (NA)--Almost all of the army commanders of the units which directly participated in the Malvinas war, and who have been replaced in their posts, will be given new posts in the next few days.

According to what a high-ranking military commander told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, 2 colonels, 8 lieutenant colonels and 10 majors will be given what he termed "good posts."

The source also categorically dismissed the rumor which grew stronger and stronger today on the rather imminent possibility of an internal disagreement [planteo] within the army, and even of a coup.

The leaks and rumors in this regard were especially numerous and alarming today, causing concern and various consultations in the political, business and labor union circles.

Resuming the Malvinas subject, the military commander revealed that the commanders of the regiments or of the special units which were directly connected with the war, and who still remain in their posts, will also be transferred. However, he said that this will take place in a few weeks.

Generals Mario Benjamin Menendez, Oscar Jofre, Americo Daher and Omar Parada and two out of the four colonels who were replaced, will remain at the disposal of the army commander in chief.

The new assignments, he said, are being handled by Department I (personnel) of the army general staff, and are of great interest to army commander in chief Cristino Nicolaides.

The qualified military source said that the internal situation of the army is absolutely normal, when taking into account the events stemming from the South Atlantic war, the replacement of the army commander in chief and the withdrawal of the navy and air force from the political process.

The source said that those servicemen--a little less than half of all the servicemen on active duty--who were unable to take their winter leave due to the belligerent conflict and its consequences, will begin doing so in the next few days.

The military chief admitted that important [word indistinct] for the other two forces to resume their participation in the political process are still pending.

The military chief expressed his belief that the time which elapses [word indistinct] this, because when the navy and air force commanders in chief do return to the military junta, they will have to approve all the things the army undertook on its own from the second week of July onwards.

The source also admitted that there is growing concern within the army over the current economic situation, but he stated that no deadlines or any other type of limitations have been imposed on Jose Maria Dagnino Pastore and his team.

As for the process for a political opening, the source said that the army headquarters is following it ever closely. Moreover, he said that there is no concern over it in its current state, despite some of the blatant statements and excessive accusations.

Asked directly about the rumors relating to the warnings issued by Government House yesterday and today on the nature of the meeting held by the more radical sectors of Peronism in the premises of the boxing federation, the source said that those sectors are minority sectors within the Peronist party.

CSO: 3010/2040

## ARMY COMMANDER NICOLAIDES ADDRESSES TROOPS IN TUCUMAN

PY292140 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] A few minutes after 0800 the army commander in chief arrived at the Tucuman's San Miguel airport, flying in from Jorge Newbery airport in Buenos Aires. He was met by the governor of the province, the governorship secretary general and high-ranking officers of the local army units. After the courtesy greetings, the commander in chief went directly to the 19th Infantry Regiment where he presided over a special troop formation at the Plaza de Armas Regimiento Del Norte.

Addressing the troops, Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides said: The imperative need I feel, as commander in chief of the army, is to have direct and personal contact with personnel of the forces I have the privilege to command. This need brought me today to this garrison, as well as Tucuman's institutional and national historical significance. It is a province that was the birthplace of independence and the tomb of subversion.

The woods looking at us were silent witness to glorious events, both in the remote and the recent past. It suffices to say that Tucuman was the site of Belgrano's heroic deeds and of the annihilation of the subversives who had no sense of national identity. These deeds served to temper our army and its personnel, giving them the moral strength which made possible the safeguarding of the nation's highest interests.

Today the arms of the fatherland have just suffered a military defeat that is not in accordance with the justice of the cause they defended. In any event, it was nothing but that, a military defeat sustained by some elements of the Argentine army which had to fight in very extraordinary conditions. For that very reason, today we have to turn our eyes to and nourish our spirit in the example of those who preceded us. These predecessors are the signposts on the road we must follow to attain the supreme objectives which the fatherland imposes upon us, objectives which stand above some circumstantial adversity.

CSO: 3010/2040

## BRIEFS

LABOR LEADER STATEMENT--Buenos Aires, 26 Jul (NA)--Saul Ubaldini, secretary general of the CGT-Brazil [General Labor Confederation, Brazil Street faction], today said that "the fate of the justicialist movement is in the hands of Isabel Peron," seemingly reacting to a recent decision of the moderate Peronist CGT-Azopardo [General Labor Confederation-Azopardo Street faction] to join forces with the Justicialist Action Coordinating Board, an antiverticalist group led by Angel Robledo. Ubaldini made the above remark from the roof of a pick-up truck parked on front of the CGT headquarters, from where he addressed some 1,000 people who had participated in a ceremony to pay homage to Eva Peron on the 30th anniversary of her death. [Excerpt] [PY272058 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2350 GMT 27 Jul 82]

SOVIET COMMUNIQUE ON SAILORS--Buenos Aires, 29 Jul (DYN)--The Soviet Embassy in this capital strongly denied rumors that Soviet ships may have rescued and taken to the Soviet Union crewmen of the cruiser "General Belgrano," and charged that the rumors pursued "obscure political objective." The embassy's communique notes that "false rumors are being circulated lately to the effect that Soviet fishing ships had rescued Argentine sailors serving on the cruiser "General Belgrano," which was sunk by a British submarine, and that those men are in the Soviet Union now." The Soviet Embassy notes that "sailors from the Argentine ships sunk by the British fleet cannot be in the Soviet Union" since the Soviet fishing ships, undertaking rescue missions at the request of Argentina after the sinking of the "General Belgrano," found only three bodies that were turned over to the naval prefecture of Mar Del Plata, as was reported by some Argentine newspapers." The communique concludes by saying that "the fact that the rumormongers do not hesitate to exploit the anguish of Argentine families in pursuit of obscure political objectives deserves condemnation and provokes indignation." [Text] [PY300006 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2245 GMT 29 Jul 82]

RESEARCH SHIP TO SOUTHERN REGION--The scientific research ship "Captain Canepa" put out to sea today from the Mar Del Plata port. It is heading toward the country's southern region to carry out a new research program in the southern maritime zone. The ship is carrying equipment and technical personnel to undertake a research assignment in the southern area. It will carry out technological studies on the migration and breeding of species in relation to ocean streams. [Text] [PY261835 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Jul 82]

GRAIN EXPORTS--Argentina's exportation of grains and byproducts in the first 6 months of the year amounted to almost 12,100,000 tons, that is, 3.8 percent less than the exportation in the same period of 1981, according to information published yesterday by the National Grain Board. The Soviet Union continues to be the largest importer of Argentina grain, having purchased about 60 percent of Argentina's overall total exports. During the aforementioned period, Argentina exported almost 3,500,000 tons of wheat, that is, about 21.7 percent more than for the same period last year. Corn exports for the period totaled just over 3,400,000 tons, about 21 percent less than in 1981, while sorghum exports totaled 3,100,000 tons, that is, an increase of 10.2 percent compared with the previous period. On the other hand, during the first 6 months of the year Argentina exported 828,000 tons of soybeans, a 29.5-percent decrease compared with the previous period; and finally, Argentina's exports of byproducts increased by 7.8 percent with an overall total of almost 1,100,000 tons. [Text] [PY280143 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1930 GMT 26 Jul 82]

UNION MESSAGE--The General Confederation of Labour (CGT-Brasil) said yesterday Argentina is "defeated, emptied and degraded" and warned of an upcoming "enormous social uprising which will come from the deepest layers of society." The union's statement, marking a new anniversary tomorrow of the death of Eva Peron, says the uprising will come "from those same masses which, on that historic October 17, 1945, rescued Argentina from oligarchy, from the privileged few, to create the modern Argentina." [Text] [PY262340 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 25 Jun 82 p 9]

CSO: 3020/154

INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES RISKS OF ARMED CONFRONTATION

PY281745 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] The country is running serious risks, including the danger of a generalized armed confrontation, Interior Minister Lt Col Edgar Rojas stated yesterday. He also made a fervant call for national unity, giving up sectarian selfishness.

The minister made these remarks while attending the celebrations marking the silver anniversary of the air force fighters unit No 31 headquartered in El Alto.

This is the time for decisions, the minister stated, referring to the dangers which are hovering over the nation.

[Begin Rojas recording] I want to emphasize that all pressures, all obstacles and problems can be overcome. Bolivia, above all, needs self-denial, integrity, and unselfishness. If we want to reach this goal, we will have to work together. The country is running serious risks, including the danger of a generalized armed confrontation. I ask the Bolivian people, the humble youth, and I ask all honest people to become aware of the real Bolivian situation. This is a time for decisions, a time in which each Bolivian, each woman, must assume responsibility in the course of history in order to ensure the country's survival. [end recording]

Minister Rojas called for the unity of all Bolivians to guarantee the process of national democratization and the survival of the country.

[Begin Rojas recording] On behalf of the armed forces government, as a Bolivian and as a human being, I make a fervent call to all to be united in order to achieve our goals, because only in this manner will we be able to have security in Bolivia. [end recording]

The minister then answered criticisms against the government, accusing them of perpetuating the military regime in office.

[Begin Rojas recording] The government is accused of perpetuating the military regime. The government is obviously for a perpetuation, but for a perpetuation of the democratic process. In this regard, [words indistinct] [end recording].

Asked about the investigations being carried out regarding attacks perpetrated against politicians during the past few hours, the interior minister stated:

[Begin recording] About these attacks we give specific instructions. We regret that there are people who are only interested in triggering violence and in creating a climate of restlessness among the people in these hard times. I have instructed the appropriate organizations to investigate these events and to identify and punish the culprits. [end recording]

CSO: 3010/2041

## JUNTA MEMBER MORALES FORESEES NO ECONOMIC BLOCKADE

PY211230 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] General Natalio Morales, a member of the junta, shares the viewpoint of the political parties regarding the search for solutions to the economic problems the country is undergoing. This remark was made by General Morales on leaving Government House:

[Begin Morales recording] Obviously, I share that viewpoint, the concern of the political sector, because I believe that last night with the installing of the junta of commanders as the new government, the concern will in a certain way be resolved. You can be sure that we, the military, are really concerned about the economic situation. [end recording]

As for the economic policy implemented by General Torrelío's administration, Natalio Morales said: It must be redressed if possible. However, he noted that an in-depth study of the situation must be made before this is carried out.

General Morales also said that an economic blockade of Bolivia due to the change of president is not foreseen because it was a normal and natural transfer. In this regard, Morales stated:

[Begin recording] Well, I believe this will not be so. Last night I told you that the change of president was a normal and natural transfer and there is no reason for interpreting [word indistinct] that it was a coup. I reassert that it was a natural and normal transfer because in view of General Torrelío's resignation, it was necessary to [words indistinct]. General Torrelío handed the government over to the military junta and we designated his replacement. Therefore, I do not harbor any fears of a blockade against Bolivia. [end recording]

CSO: 3010/2041

COUNTRY SECTION

BOLIVIA

ARCE GOMEZ NAMED MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SCHOOL COMMANDER

PY271846 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1627 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 27 Jul (TELAM)--It has been asserted in the local press today that former Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez has been named commander of the military intelligence school.

Arce Gomez held the post of minister during the government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza and he was considered to be the strongman of the regime.

Arce Gomez has been singled out by the U.S. and Brazilian press as being one of the persons who manages the drug traffic in Bolivia.

The military intelligence school has the objective of training officers in the military intelligence sector and at the same time they specialize in security programs.

It has also been reported that Col Luis Cordero Mentellano has been confirmed as chief of department one (personnel) and that Col Simon Subieta has also been confirmed as chief of department two (intelligence).

Colonel Rodrigo Lea Plaza, Col Arnaldo Pinto and Col Gerardo Peralta remain at the head of departments three (operations), four (logistics) and five (quartermaster) respectively.

It has also been reported that Col Oscar Pantoja is at the head of department six (military institutions) and that Col Carlos Estrada Estrada is head of the psychological action department.

CSO: 3010/2041

COUNTRY SECTION

BOLIVIA

MINEWORKERS FEDERATION CRITICIZES MILITARY SUCCESSION

PY211303 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] The latest decisions of the armed forces and the military junta have caused adverse reactions in various mining districts of the country. It was announced that demonstrations of rejection against those decisions will be organized today. After a meeting held yesterday, the Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia [FSTMB] expressed its concern over the governmental succession. It voiced the opinion that the change of government does not provide any solution whatsoever to the deep political, economic and moral crisis which the country is currently facing.

The FSTMB further states that the mineworkers will continue their struggle to attain the institutionalization and democratization of the country, adding that the latest events are an attack against the firm determination for democratization which is desired by the Bolivian people.

The document released by the mineworkers was read by its leader (Oscar Zarate):

[Begin recording] After 4 days of high-level military plotting the people have been advised about the naming of a new president of the republic, again appointed without regard for the opinion of the nation. The methods that have been used and the commanders concerned in this appointment can only lead to the conclusion that this is an attempt to continue the policy initiated with the disastrous coup d'etat of 18 July 1980.

We mineworkers hold the opinion that the changes which have taken place imply very serious dangers of political regression which threatens the democratization and constitutional process, which has begun thanks to the struggle and sacrifices of the Bolivian workers and people. [end recording]

CSO: 3010/2041

## BRIEFS

UDP ISSUES DEMANDS--The Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] has demanded holding general elections next April under conditions of fairness and full respect for the sovereignty of the people. A communique signed by (Mario Benarde), Oscar Eid Franco and Ramiro Barrenechea contains the following points: On 21 July from 1100 to 1200, the hour of the general work stoppage by the Bolivian Labor Federation, the active members of the UDP and the whole people should gather at their work places to discuss the grave crisis and the arbitrariness of the dangerous elections of General Vildoso as president as a result of high-level military negotiations. The UDP document then says that no democratic, popular, revolutionary or progressive party was consulted to make General Vildoso emerge as the new chief of state. The document also says that the fact of having been a minister under Banzer and a general under Garcia Meza are not precisely merits but rather a demonstration of his position contrary to the people and democracy. The UDP concludes by asking for the disbandment of the paramilitary groups, the reconstitution of the 1980 electoral organization, full and unrestricted democratic, labor union and political guarantees, the suspension of the economic model which is against the interests of the nation and the people, and the holding of elections in April 1983. [Text] [PY211405 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Jul 82]

RETIRED GENERALS ON ELECTIONS--La Paz, 21 Jul (TELAM)--Forty generals and admirals in retirement released a statement last night demanding the formation of a transition government of national unity and harmony, the full prevalence of the constitution and the holding of general elections followed by municipal elections. The document signed, among others, by retired generals Luis Rodriguez, Carlos Aliaga, Marcos Vasques Sempertegui Amado and Prudencio Hugo Cespedes, maintains that all the country feels, above all, a power vacuum enveloping the fourth stage of the government system introduced in July 1980. One of the conclusions of the document is that the transitional government of national unity should preside over and guarantee the holding of general elections and then order the withdrawal of all militarymen on active service to their barracks. [Excerpt] [PY211433 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1350 GMT 21 Jul 82]

GOLD RESERVES REPORT--The current stock of gold in the vaults of the Bolivian Central Bank is 24,000 wltorams with a purity of 99 percent, and this purity is backed by the (Johnson Massey) Company. This announcement was made by executives of the Central Bank during a visit to the vaults made with journalists. This stock, valued at \$247 million, comes from national gold production purchased by the Central Bank through the mining bank which purchased it from producers of gold deposits throughout the country. However, Central Bank officials explained that the value of \$247 million given to the gold stock in the vaults of the Central Bank is a commercial value and that it is only a reference for knowing its value. They emphasized that its monetary value is certainly different because it is subject to taxes and other regulations set by the IMF. [Text] [PY271855 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Jul 82]

COMIBOL A PRIORITY--The plan to rehabilitate the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL] will be a priority in the labor policy outlined by the new mines and metallurgy minister Octavio Villavicencio. He made these remarks yesterday at the end of the first cabinet meeting held at Government House. He said that he understands the anxiety of workers created due to the shortage of supplies in general stores. Villavicencio said that he had instructed COMIBOL officials to find solutions to this problem. He also said that a delegation had been sent to border markets to purchase primary necessity goods in an effort to solve the problem and put an end to the workers' anxiety. [Excerpt] [PY291530 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jul 82]

CSO: 3010/2041

COUNTRY SECTION

BRAZIL

GENERAL'S PROMOTION LIST SUBMITTED TO PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO

PY282245 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT  
28 Jul 82

[Text] After a 3-hour meeting the high army command decided to include Gen Jose Luis Coelho Neto as fourth in the list of five major generals who are candidates for the two vacancies of army generals. As a result of the inclusion of Gen Jose Luiz Coelho Neto, cabinet chief of Army-Minister Walter Piris, in the promotion list Gen Octavio Pereira da Costa fell to fifth place.

Had the army ranking seniority been maintained, General Coelho Neto would have ranked fifth in the list of promotion to the highest rank in the army. General Octavio Pereira da Costa is currently the deputy chief of the army training and research department and is considered an intellectual in the army. General Coelho Neto, currently the cabinet chief of Gen Walter Piris, is considered a presidential candidate leaning more to the right.

The list, prepared during the meeting, was submitted to President Figueiredo by the army minister during a meeting held at Planalto Palace. General Octavio Pereira da Costa had been informed that he would not be promoted. Therefore, he requested his transfer to the reserves. Octavio Costa is going on vacation to wait for the presidential act confirming his request. Octavio Costa's friends said he is leaving for Rio de Janeiro to seek a high position in a private firm.

[Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO on Portuguese on 28 July, page 4, publishes a report on the list of army promotions prepared by the army minister. The five listed for consideration for full general are: "Leonidas Pires Goncalves, Jorge sa Freire de Pinho, Mario Silva O'Reilly Sousa, Jose Luis Coelho Neto and Octavio Pereira da Costa."]

CSO: 3001/ 2031

## DIPLOMATIC SOURCES COMMENT ON TRADE WITH IRAN, IRAQ

PY270410 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Jul 82 p 19

[Article by Flavio de Almeida Salles]

[Text] Port of Spain--Brazil and Iran have struck their first business deal since combat resumed in the Gulf war. Interbras [Petrobras International Trade, Inc] sold 56,000 tons of steel on the Iranian market. The steel will be delivered between August and September.

Junichiro Shimizu, head of the Interbras steel department, revealed this information yesterday. Shimizu was in Tehran last week and is now a member of Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreira's delegation visiting Trinidad and Tobago.

Shimizu, who is in Port of Spain to negotiate the purchase of steel products from Trinigad and Tobago for Brazil [as published], confirmed, at the same time, that the first official Brazilian delegation will go to Tehran in mid-August to firm up the renewal of petroleum purchases and the sale of Brazilian products on the Iranian market. The delegation will include Braspetro [Petrobras International, Inc] and Interbras representatives.

Brazilian diplomats, commenting on the news, recalled that despite the strong relations between Brazil and Iraq, Brasilia never conditioned its policy of good relations with Iraq to limiting Brazilian relations with Iran.

If Brazilian dealings with Tehran have diminished, it was because of a decision adopted by the Khomeyni government and was not a measure taken by Brasilia related to its good relations with Baghdad. This is emphasized by the fact that at no time during the past 2 years did the Brazilian Government take part in any of the embargo movements against Iran. On the contrary, the Interbras office continued operating normally in Tehran during that period with the result that Iranian purchases from Brazil amounted to more than Iraqi purchases in 1981.

Meanwhile, diplomatic circles have begun to notice the beginnings of a pressure movement being brought to bear by the Baghdad government and the firm of Mendes Junior (a firm which won several contracts for building railroads and highways in Iraq). The pressure is aimed at delaying the renewal of economic and commercial relations between Brazil and Iran, relations estimated as being worth more than \$1 billion before the Iranian revolution.

But the reaction of Saraiva Guerreiro himself is to reject any type of pressure. Without any sort of prejudgment, Brazil's relations with Iran and Iraq do not imply any political positioning in the war between the two countries. Therefore, the inclination is to accept the new Iranian initiative aimed at increasing trade with countries like Brazil that can buy oil and sell the manufactured goods that the Iranian market is in such need of at this time.

The analysis of this new picture for relations between Iran and Brazil brings up another matter of concern for the Brazilian Government: how to avoid the tendency of the Iranian Government to link purchases from Brazil to oil sales, even though the oil is offered at better prices than those of the official market.

When the Interbras mission was in Tehran last week, Iranian officials made it clear that they would like to link bilateral trade to the sale of oil on the Brazilian market. Brazil understands that this position could be important for Iran, which is trying to reestablish its monetary reserves at any price, even to the point of selling oil on the "spot" [given in English] market, going against all the rules set by OPEC. Moreover, Iran is now selling around 2 million barrels of petroleum a day on the international market at prices much cheaper than those fixed by OPEC, all the while knowing that OPEC only authorizes Iran to sell 1.2 million barrels of petroleum a day.

Petrobras will be able to buy petroleum from Iran after next year, but the purchase will be in keeping with Petrobras' policy of diversifying its sources and not as a condition for renewing commercial and economic relations between the two countries, Brazilian diplomatic sources added.

CSO: 3001/2031

## COMMENTS ON SELA MEETING IN WAKE OF WAR

PY300051 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Regional Solidarity"]

[Text] The annual meeting of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) being held in Buenos Aires is an opportunity for the countries of the region to make progress in the sense of redefining their mutual relations and their relations with the United States after the commotion of the Malvinas war.

Undoubtedly, inter-American relations will not return to their pre-conflict state. As has been asserted many times, the U.S. decision to support Great Britain against Argentina very bluntly showed the secondary position of Latin America in Washington's scale of alliances. The inevitable consequences were the breakdown of the OAS and the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) in so far as they are creatures of the U.S. hegemony on the continent and exclusive instruments of anticommunism.

The Malvinas war may not have brought the inter-American system to an end, but it pointed to the urgent need to review the participation of the Latin American countries in that system in more realistic terms, beginning with the principle that their relationship with the United States implies a strategic solidarity as well as a divergence in political and economic interests.

The call to Latin American solidarity made by Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone at the opening of the SELA meeting rung with the bitterness that at a critical moment Argentina was unprotected in the face of the British military might and of the EEC economic sanctions. In less dramatic circumstances, Brazil could see how difficult it is to face alone the selfishness of the developed countries in the northern hemisphere when it comes to trying to establish mutually satisfactory terms of trade.

In the intraregional context, the intensification of Latin American trade is perhaps a modest alternative, but not a negligible one in the face of the growing protectionism of the developed countries. At the same time, a minimum

of political liaison among the countries of Latin America should help gain a less weak bargaining position vis-a-vis the United States.

We expect the Brazilian delegation to be able to use Brazil's growing prestige in Latin America to turn this SELA meeting into a concrete step in both regards closer economic and political ties in Latin America.

CSO: 3001/2031

## PREDICTION OF UPCOMING NEED FOR STATE OF SIEGE

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 2 Jun 82 p 4

[Raimundo Emiliani Roman commentary: "Reflections on the State of Siege"]

[Text] Like kicking a dead dog, a lot of ink has been used to revile the state of siege on the occasion of its lifting, which was celebrated by the guerrillas with deadly salvos against soldiers and officers assigned to the heroic and thankless task of maintaining public order, and by common criminals with the sad kidnapping of Gloria Lara de Echeverri, a distinguished government official dedicated to the noble task of taking care of the needs of the most depressed communities.

For example, with the same forcefulness with which Andres Holguin has demonstrated the inexistence of God and Daniel Samper the physical existence of witches, and both, with mastery of "Les Mauvais Maitres" [The Bad Masters] which instills noxiousness into the charm of literature, have equally demonstrated that Article 121 of the Constitution which authorizes the declaration of a state of siege on account of a domestic disturbance or a war with the outside cannot be invoked except in those two cases, interpreted in their strict sense, and that extending it to similar situations is an abuse by the governments which transforms it into an instrument of repression and torture and the abominable replacement of ordinary justice with military justice.

While man is prone to abuse the powers granted to him, as Montesquieu noted in formulating the whole theory of limiting by means of the diversification of the powers of the state, it is not admissible to suppose that all the presidents of the republic for 34 consecutive years have governed with the state of siege simply as an antirepublican whim of power rather than an actual necessity to maintain public order, despite the fact that there was no formal armed insurrection to depose the legitimate authority.

That is to say, they considered that the case of domestic disturbance could be justified without having to have a regular army organized which, by means of a previous announcement or buildup, would proclaim its intention to resort to arms to depose the legally constituted government. The truth is that this demand would force us to anachronistically revert to the Middle Ages, whose chivalrous customs, imitated by some of our presidents and

insurgents of the past century, required certain dignified formalities in order to determine a state of mutual belligerence.

At present, all of that certainly seems ridiculous when it comes to disturbing the order and creating a social commotion. The terrific capability to inflict harm of modern weapons, even small arms; the skill and audacity of the techniques and strategies of criminals and the multiple and diverse manifestations of the violence; the dulling of the most elementary humanitarian feelings which gives rise to degrees of cruelty and atrocity that are really inconceivable; the international organization and financing of terrorism and the so-called guerrillas by the leftists, in order to exalt their horrendous depredations before the public opinion; the hair-raising escalation of crimes having a broad social impact, such as kidnapping and extortion, is capable of causing much more harm than some ragged army with limited and noble political aims. To imagine a modern revolutionary joining their ranks to achieve their anarchistic objectives is as foolish as imagining him submissive to the legalistic routine of democracy.

When all these factors break loose and the citizenry feels an easy victim of crime, and the cities themselves are threatened by guerrillas in the outskirts, panic spreads and it is the terrified citizens themselves who ask the government to decree the state of siege.

And the government is forced to decree it; and confidence begins to be restored by the simple declaration which alerts the whole mechanism and resources of the state to channel them on a priority basis toward the objective of protecting public order, and with elementary measures of prevention and repression, such as adding clauses to lenient penal laws and teeth to benign procedures, and, above all--let the truth be known--by the replacement of ordinary justice with military justice, because there is the conviction that the former is the cause of the impunity on account of its serious intellectual, moral and educational defects.

Within a short time, we will see the country asking again for a declaration of the state of siege. May God forbid it!

8414

CSO: 3010/1880

## 'FUERZAS ARMADAS' INDICATES MILITARY VIGILANCE AGAINST DISORDERS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Jul 82 p 8-A

[Text] The Communist Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC) are a constant and real threat to democracy, states the editorial of the newspaper FUERZAS ARMADAS in the edition that is being distributed throughout the country today.

The organ of the armed forces characterizes the M-19 as the boldest, most spectacular and anarchistic revolutionary apparatus in its aims and ideology to whom the army and the police have inflicted serious setbacks.

The editorial is in favor of the lifting of the state of siege, and points out that a return to constitutional normalcy will free the military organization from many heavy burdens and worries, allowing it to return to its garrisons constantly vigilant to thwart any disorders.

The editorial reads:

"Peace has been a constant yearning of mankind and a boon highly valued by the nations. The origin of the state is in good measure the result of man's relinquishment of part of his individual freedom on behalf of harmony and coexistence with his peers. That is why this inestimable boon is the determinant factor in international relations and the internal cohesiveness of nations; without peace there is no security, without security there is no order, without order there is no progress, and without progress there can be no well-being, which in the final analysis is the main purpose for the existence of any politically organized society.

"The foregoing rationale is general and universal, valid for any state, but it gains special significance in countries like ours, afflicted by a series of political, economic and social problems peculiar to underdeveloped, or at least developing, countries, which require a suitable climate of peace and a just and stable social and public order to resolve their multiple necessities.

"Through the democratic system, Colombia has attained sufficient political stability for its development; unfortunately, violence has been its almost historic certainty. During the past century, civil strife and the caudillo movements plunged it into anarchy and caused it irreparable territorial

losses; it was only in the interregnum of the first quarter of the century, following the Thousand Day War, that our forebears managed to enjoy peace. But at the first diatribe, at the first partisan instigation, they again engaged in fratricidal struggle; political violence was followed by banditry without allegiance, and banditry was followed by subversion and terrorism bound by foreign allegiance, yet no less terrible and cruel, which seeks to push the nation toward the void and in its grim designs has buried thousands of innocent and promising lives, jointly with considerable material riches, undermining social morale and restricting national development despite the efforts and determination of vigorous and enterprising governments.

"In the midst of this gloomy scenario, the armed forces and the National Police, with a spirit of sacrifice, or martyrdom, misunderstood or slandered, but always having faith and hope in the country, have known how to uphold the law, preserve the legitimate institutions and protect all that conglomerate of traditions and values which constitute the moral heritage of Colombia, safeguarding the people from slavery, despotism and foreign dependency. Subversion and terrorism have smashed against the chests of the soldier and the policeman until at this time, serious setbacks have been inflicted on the organization and structure of the boldest and most spectacular, albeit anarchistic in aims and ideology, revolutionary apparatus of the M-19; there remains only the FARC as a constant and real threat to democracy, sheltered by the reign of terror unleashed against the peasants, the terrain in the areas where they operate, and the domestic and foreign support surreptitiously and cleverly provided to them by taking advantage of our laws. But the persistence of these bands of criminals in the guise of guerrillas sooner or later will be frustrated by the determined, courageous and calm action of the armed organization.

"The current military situation, complemented by the democratic spirit of our people, allow us to be somewhat optimistic at this time and to perceive peace and progress for the country in the future. More so with the lifting of the state of siege decreed by the government on 20 June, which will make it possible to return to constitutional normalcy and to free the military organization from many heavy burdens and worries, enabling it to return to its garrisons although remaining vigilant, of course, to prevent any disorders."

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CSO: 3010/1880

NATIONAL POLICE TO GAIN 18-20 THOUSAND MEN

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 28 Jun 82 pp 1, 9

[Text of interview with National Police Director Maj Gen Francisco Jose Naranjo Franco, broadcast over Caracol Radio Network on 28 June]

[Text] [Question] General, is the country ready to continue without the state of siege?

[Answer] I have no fears about the situation worsening with the lifting of the state of siege. The military forces are able to maintain order and to ensure Colombians a peaceful and quiet existence. There will not be, of course, a lack of disorders created by common criminals, but that circumstance can be combatted from many angles. I know that we will be able to do well for the country in the end. It is not a challenge, but a permanent and continuous task.

The Peace Commission

[Question] Do you believe, general, that the dialog with the subversive groups should be maintained, that the Peace Commission should be restored?

[Answer] I will not refer to the failures of the Peace Commission because it was designed to make suggestions to the government. The fact that the meetings have ended does not mean that what it did was a failure. There were suggestions that were beneficial to the country.

It seems to me that at any time, under any circumstances, a peace commission is not superfluous. A commission that advises the government and analyzes the problems that create restlessness is important. As to the subversive groups, I believe that they are on the way out because of the courts-martial, and sentences handed out, the persons that were captured, and the end of the courts-martial [sic] which helped in that situation. In the case of the M-19, the only thing left is redoubts--they call them that, but to me, they are more like common criminals than subversive groups. Other groups have disappeared, and although there are some left, they will not be able to survive indefinitely and will come to an end.

[Question] A poll conducted by Caracol determined that the problems of insecurity in the country stem from the lack of vigilance, the unemployment and the absence of solidarity. How does the police cope with those situations?

[Answer] I have heard in political rhetoric that insecurity improves when the social conditions of Colombians improve. That is a fact, and the president-elect himself just said so. This government, which is nearing the end of its term, devoted itself to improving the social conditions of Colombians and managed to accomplish it to the point that security improved, and that is why the state of emergency was ended. If that program continues, then security will undoubtedly have to improve in Colombia.

[Question] General, regarding the kidnapping of several persons, are the authorities in a position to control those incidents?

[Answer] What is happening is that there are crimes, and then there are crimes. There are crimes that are difficult to control, while others are very easily combatted. Kidnapping is one of the most difficult to combat because it is planned beforehand. It is not improvised. There is premeditation as to the way it is perpetrated.

Prevention of this type of crime would have to begin with the improvement of the conscience of Colombians, of their honorability, their honesty, because it is one of the dirtiest crimes in the gamut of criminality and the most censurable. It is very difficult to prevent because it is perpetrated by poor, wretched, middle-class and even rich people.

But that does not mean that we are powerless; powerless would be if we announced we are withdrawing to our garrisons because we cannot combat it, and that is not going to happen.

A Good Colombian

[Question] General Naranjo, [any comments] regarding the police campaign to recruit new personnel, if that profession proves attractive to Colombians?

[Answer] To think that you can join the police because of an excellent salary or because it affords a good livelihood is a mistake. We come here for other reasons, and the first one is being a good Colombian. It is for love of country, because of affection for the country and a great vocation for service to fellow men, a desire to serve others. We are not here because of money or an avid desire to get rich.

We try to compensate the inadequate pay by providing other advantages at no cost to them. For example, they are supplied uniforms, government housing[?], no rent at the garrisons, food at low prices, and they have clubs, lounges and recreational resorts, and so forth. They have been granted allowances that improve their base pay. However, the salaries are not like those paid at Colombian Ports, as the press has reported.

[Question] General, we understand that the police is constructing a hospital and an administrative building. What is the progress of those works?

[Answer] We have invested some 600 million pesos in that construction. We still have some 300 million pesos left to complete the works, which we will do this year. Hospital maintenance has been already financed at a cost of 900 million pesos. The medical assistance problem of the police will be solved.

#### Control of Drug Traffic

[Question] Has the fight against drug trafficking been effective?

[Answer] Undoubtedly. The antinarcotic group is a source of great satisfaction to me. The value of drugs seized amounted to 1.237 billion pesos in 1978, 2.133 billion pesos in 1979, 4.010 billion pesos in 1980, and 4.628 billion pesos in 1981. So far this year, we have seized 7.056 billion pesos worth of drugs, which shows us that by year-end, we will have seized at least 14 billion or 15 billion pesos worth of drugs. The amount seized totals 19.066 billion pesos.

In cocaine, 5.561 billion pesos; in laboratories, 57 million pesos; in coca leaves, 2.554 million pesos; in coca plants, 2.952 billion pesos; in marihuana, 8.027 billion pesos; in marihuana plants, 2.383 billion pesos; in methaqualone powder, 43 million pesos; in methaqualone pills, 38.443 million pesos; for a grand total of 19.066 billion pesos. In these operations, which add up to 1,490 cases, 2,551 persons were detained and 421 vehicles, 17 vessels, 15 planes and 879 weapons were seized. They are significant figures which reflect the task performed by the National Police.

[Question] Is the total force going to be increased?

[Answer] We have received the necessary approval to increase the number of police personnel. In this period, we have increased the table of organization by 5,000 men. We intend to increase the number of personnel by 18,000 to 20,000 men in the next period, and it has already been programmed.

8414

CSO: 3010/1880

## ICAP PRESIDENT RODRIQUEZ HONORED BY SRV

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 30 Jun 92 p 3

[Article by Omar Vazquez]

[Text] Rene Rodriguez Cruz, a member of the party's Central Committee and president of ICAP [Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples] and of the Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam, yesterday received the Order of Friendship conferred on him by the Permanent Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The presentation ceremony was presided over by Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo and chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the party's Central Committee. During the ceremony, referring to Cuba's solidarity with its brother country, Vietnam, Nguyen Vinh Nam, Vietnamese charge d'affaires emphasized that "coming just at the beginning of our struggle against American aggression, this solidarity movement has grown day by day, has demonstrated at all times its extraordinary strength, flowing from reason and from the heart, its firmness and its unique fighting spirit and has become one of the most beautiful examples of proletarian internationalism in our world today."

"In answer to Fidel's call and that of the Cuban Communist Party," he added, "saying that 'for Vietnam we are willing even to shed our own blood,' the whole island became a huge Committee for Solidarity."

Addressing Rene Rodriguez, Nguyen Vinh Nam said that he "is an example of how the Cuban Revolution has been able to blend authentic patriotism and proletarian internationalism," and that "as a child and also a leader of this revolution, you have always been linked to this beautiful movement of solidarity with our people and our cause. Especially yours has been the important mission of carrying on the activities of the committee in this significant stage of our history." Rene Rodriguez responded: "It is an honor and a commitment to display this symbol of a people who love friendship as the purest value of its spiritual grandeur."

After expressing his thanks, he added: "I receive it in the name of the institution over which I preside as a gesture of reward for the work of

many comrades," and that "for this work we have been inspired by the best traditions of solidarity handed down to us by Jose Marti and Ho Chi Minh and raised to the highest expression of human identification Fidel Castro."

Among those attending the ceremony were Mario Rodriquez and Guillen Zelaya, vice president of ICAP; Francisco Pividal, other members of the Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam and officials of the party.

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CSO: 3010/1925

## RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF SOVIET AID

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 2 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by Elsy Fors]

[Text] Moscow, 1 July (PL)--The Soviet Union is the basic element in Cuba's economic development, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and of Ministers, said today.

Commenting on the results of the 12th session of the Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which concluded yesterday, the Cuban leader indicated, in an interview with PRENSA LATINA, that the results demonstrate once more the firmness of the USSR's solidarity toward Cuba.

None of the fundamental problems in Cuba's development was omitted from the meeting, he said, and he added that [that was] not only because trade relations with the USSR are the most important and decisive, but also because of the high level of that country's participation in the basic programs of Cuban economic development.

During the session the progress of investments involving Soviet collaboration were reviewed, particularly those in two large textile plants which are to be dedicated soon, one at the end of this year and the second around 26 July 1983. The first is a plant which fulfills the need for a spinning industry in Cuba to support its textile industry, and the second will be one of the biggest in the world, with a production capacity of 80 million square meters; it is already under construction in Santiago de Cuba, he explained.

Another very important project discussed at the meeting was the Punta Gorda nickel plant, which will produce 30,000 tons annually of that mineral. This huge enterprise is the largest construction project ever undertaken by Cuba. The member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party emphasized that the country's energy development was also discussed.

With the installation of new units in the eastern part of the country and in Havana, the construction of the Havana thermoelectric plant with a 1 million kilowatt capacity and the commencement of operations of the Cienfuegos nuclear power plant, Cuba will double its present electric power generating capacity, Carlos Rafael Rodriquez said.

The search for energy sources also received attention at the session, he stated. Cuba has been systematically exploring for oil with Soviet aid since the early years of the revolution, and it has already achieved a small-scale production, he said, adding that with better technology and more experience, in the next few years Cuba will have the cooperation of the USSR's Ministry of Gas to explore the underwater shelf.

Regarding transportation, he indicated that both parties addressed the need to improve and further the organization of the work of loading and unloading merchandise, which for Cuba is a matter of great importance.

Referring to the most pressing problems of the national economy, the Cuban leader said that it appears that the years 1982, 1983 and 1984 will be very difficult because of two factors occurring simultaneously: the low prices of sugar and the sharp rise of prices of industrial items and food.

This forces us to restrict our plans, he said, and to use our freely convertible foreign exchange very moderately and carefully.

Further on he pointed out that our relations with the socialist countries and in particular with the Soviet Union assure us that Cuba's development will not be delayed; development will continue, but there will be some effect on the improvement of the people's standard of living, since development at this time means more factories for basic products and for the utilization of our natural resources.

He denounced the systematic economic attack by the United States on the island, which has increased to the point where it is more intense than the political and military struggle.

Among the forms this aggression takes, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez mentioned the case of Cuban nickel, against the sale of which the United States has developed a systematic policy, even making agreements with certain European buyers, while attempting to do the same thing in Asia.

It has tried to interfere--and has succeeded in some cases--with the granting of loans which are important to Cuba, in addition to trying to get banks in developed capitalist countries to remove their deposits from the Cuban bank, he said.

This economic attack on Cuba, he said, will mean that the economic plans of the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party will be difficult to achieve fully, but solutions are being sought.

In another part of his speech the Cuban vice president emphasized the significance of Cuba's participation in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA), which the island joined 10 years ago.

"I believe the example of Cuba, Vietnam and Mongolia will help the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America," he stated, "to understand that the future does not lie in unequal relationships of exploitation with the

capitalist imperialist countries, but that is rather inclines toward a new type of relationship such as being established among the countries of the socialist community."

At present, he reported, the member countries of CEMA are discussing and studying new forms of collective, multilateral cooperation with the developing countries.

I believe that in 1983 some very important steps will be taken to improve and to make more effective and useful CEMA's participation in the development of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, he said.

And he said in conclusion that as a developing country with a high rate of encouragement for its economy, Cuba represents a valuable experience for CEMA in its relations with economically backward third world countries.

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CSO: 3010/1925

## PCC CENTRAL COMMITTEE HAILS YUGOSLAV CONGRESS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 29 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] We publish the following message from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba to the Twelfth Congress of the Communist League of Yugoslavia, given by Dr Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Dear Comrades:

Receive the friendly and brotherly greeting from the people, the workers and the Communist Party of Cuba, and from its First Secretary, Fidel Castro, on the occasion of the Twelfth Congress of the Communist League, to communists, peoples and citizens in the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia.

On greeting you on such an important event, we pay tribute to the memory of the legendary figure of Josip Broz Tito who, during more than four decades, led Yugoslav communists through far-reaching stages in the struggle against fascist aggressors, and in the building of a new society.

Tito's life, whose 90th birthday we celebrated hardly a month ago, not only was wholly dedicated to the progress of his people, but was consecrated also to the noble ideals of peace as one of the principal forerunners and an outstanding figure in the Non-Aligned Countries Movement.

The labors of your Twelfth Congress have been preceded by much preparation and participation by the members of the Communist League of Yugoslavia in all republics and autonomous provinces. We express to them our best wishes for complete success in their labors in this important meeting and in the subsequent application of its agreements and decisions.

Comrades:

You are meeting at a time in which grave dangers stalk the people as a result of very powerful, war-like and adventurous policies with which imperialism and its reactionary followers try to impose their sinister designs on the world.

Man during the last years does not recall having lived in such difficult times.

To the deep crisis generated within the capitalist system, whose effects are felt in the entire world economy and with special harshness in under-developed countries, is joined the unbridled armaments race. The decision to install 572 medium range nuclear missiles in Europe, together with the obstinate imperialist attitude for obstructing the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union for embarking upon the serious road to arms limitations and reductions and to get far removed from the devastating risks of a nuclear war, they intend to attain military superiority and to create along there-with new and greater dangers.

That imperialist policy is also based on proliferation of provocative military maneuvers in support of and stimulus to the despicable regime of apartheid, on backing the fiercest dictatorships in Latin America which attempt to crush the heroic struggle of its people, as in El Salvador and Guatemala, and in threats and attempts to stifle the revolutions in Nicaragua and Grenada. The true face of North American imperialism was openly demonstrated by its support and participation in the recent British colonialist aggression against the Malvinas Islands.

The brutal Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and against Lebanon, done with ostensible complicity of the imperialist Government of the United States, constitutes the atrocious crime of genocide which at the same time involves, in its turn, serious danger to world peace.

Today, as never before, the most determined solidarity with the Palestinian people is demanded at a dramatic moment and no honest awareness can escape this high responsibility.

In these difficult times, the struggle for peace and the need for gathering around it the biggest forces capable of stopping this warlike policy, becomes the prime problem of our time, and it takes on an undeferrable character. In it the Non-Aligned Countries Movement has played an active role and should continue offering its valuable contribution. In short, it concerns the most important question for mankind at this historic moment.

Regarding our own Revolution, too, imperialist threats have been on the rise; the economic blockade is intensified to create problems for our people, plans for subversion are made public, lying is used and even going so far as blackmail is tried.

The Cuban people, victorious in the long run after almost 25 years of confronting Yankee imperialist aggressions have closed ranks around their Party and Fidel and they are preparing themselves to resist and to overcome whatever new action their enemies undertake.

As a matter of principle, we want peace and we do everything within our grasp to preserve it. With that same determination we are willing to fight to the last man if they attack us.

Comrades:

The friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Cuba have been building throughout these years on ever-broadening bases which express the will of both peoples and of the Communist Party of Cuba and the Communist League of Yugoslavia and of making them strong in the direction of common interests for the sake of peace, social progress and socialism.

We welcome the opportunity that you have afforded us by being present at the sessions of your Congress and of knowing of your achievements and experiences in building a new society.

We express once again to you our deep desires for the greatest successes on the road to progress and prosperity for the peoples and citizens of Yugoslavia.

Long live the friendship between the Yugoslav and Cuban peoples!

Long live socialism!

Long live communism!

Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba

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CSO: 3010/1958

## MINED'S FERNANDEZ ADDRESSES SANTIAGO SNTEC

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 16 Jun 82 pp 2, 3

[Text] Speech delivered by Jose Ramon Fernandez, minister of education [MINED] at the closing session of the Conference on the Renewal and/or Ratification of SNTEC [National Science and Education Workers Union] Mandates in Santiago de Cuba Province (13 June 1982).

Comrades, ladies and gentlemen:

This session concludes the Conference on the Renewal and/or Ratification of Mandates of the Provincial Committee of the Science and Education Workers Union in Santiago de Cuba Province, after intensive work in the municipal structures and union sections as part of the organizational process of the 5th SNTEC Congress which will be held in October 1982.

The phase ending today represents an important step in the consolidating and strengthening of the union movement in the province, aided and abetted by the active participation of its affiliates in the assemblies which preceded it.

I must call attention to the enthusiasm and organization which have characterized this conference, its critical and self-critical nature and the ideological content and quality of the speeches in the recounting and analyzing of the problems and deficiencies which affect educational, sports and scientific activities.

This reflects the combative spirit and the high degree of revolutionary awareness which characterize the teaching sector of Santiago and all the workers, men and women, of this still heroic and hospitable Santiago de Cuba.

The names of Frank Pais, Pepito Tey and Enma Rose Chuy, among others, will forever live in the memories of the present and future generations of educational workers. They, as teachers, gave us the finest lesson in patriotism and self-sacrifice; by their example, they showed us the way to the Revolution after which came the dawn of victory in which a group of brave men, heroes and martyrs, with Fidel at their head, undertook the action at the "Moncada Barracks," whose 29th anniversary will be commemorated by our people in the near future.

In a meeting of this kind, during which the Union is carrying out such an important activity, it is proper to recognize the positive results of the educational work in this province and its well deserved vanguard status.

During the general inspection visit made recently, with satisfactory results, it became evident that the province is maintaining a sustained integral development effort, an effort carried out in all organizations for the perfecting and stabilizing of the cadres, a high level of organization in the centers, with outstanding advances in important aspects of the teaching-educational process, such as: the low drop-out rates attained, which in almost all the subsystems were lower than those at the same time last year; the results obtained in evaluation of classes and programmed activities observed; in educational work, concern for social property and formal education; and broad monitors' movement, the massiveness and quality of the interest groups, the large number of cultural and sports groups and other aspects.

With a view to fulfilling the Agreements of the 1st and 2d Party Congresses and the specific guidelines provided by Fidel on the subject of the quality of education, for some time the Ministry has been adopting a series of measures aimed at raising the efficiency of the teaching-educational process and underscoring a number of problems related to evaluation and promotion, aspects which have been analyzed in seminars, meetings and other activities. In this respect, we have said: "Work for the purpose of promotion, limited to the final act of testing, is a mistaken idea which contradicts the ministry's policy, as it fails to ensure the proper education of the pupils, particularly their academic preparation."

It has been said on many occasions that promotion is earned day by day in every class that is duly prepared and presented, in the attention given to individual differences, in adequate orientation and control over individual and group study, in the correct use of textbooks, laboratories and workshops, and when there is proper preparation by the teacher or professor and correct organization of work; in short, it is the result of an optimum organization of the school, of constant effort, with a high level of performance standards, carried out in close collaboration with the School Council Union and the student, political and mass organizations of every center, of every school.

We repeat what we have said on other occasions: "At times we try to do in 15 days that which we have been unable to do with our daily work since the start of the school year. These remedial solutions can never give the quality which we would be able to obtain with well organized work performed from the first day of the school year."

To fight against finality exam and easy-way syndromes, in all their manifestations, is an unavoidable duty of educational workers, of the union, school councils and family; and it is part of the campaign being sustained by the ministry to achieve "the maximum advancement with the maximum quality," as it was put by Comrade Fidel.

I think it appropriate to say that it is the stringency and requirements of systematic controls, partial controls and final tests and examinations in general. Last year the ministry made the tests for the 9th and 12th grades more demanding and this requirement has been made more exacting this year. We will continue to work in that direction after taking the steps needed to ensure that the pupils can attain the established objectives. What is more, a test should be an instrument which, because of its difficulty, encourages the pupils to study.

At the same time, we are conducting a review of Resolution 255/78 which establishes the current evaluation system, without implying changes in its principles, and which takes into account the experience accumulated in the past few years and the suggestions made by teachers, professors and pupils at many meetings and assemblies of the Union and the FEEM [Federation of Intermediate Level Students].

With regard to indicators related to the need to improve spelling, writing and the pupils' method of expression, we feel it opportune, when the final test is given to the 4th grade in the Spanish language, to independently grade the three parts of which it is composed: grammar, writing and spelling, whose mastery without a doubt depends upon the effort exerted daily by the teacher with her pupils in the school.

For the intermediate level, in the debated problem of the final exam for the second semester and the need for increasing the stringency of the final evaluations, we are going to establish the requirement that all pupils of the 7th to the 12th grades, to receive a passing mark, must get a grade of 70 percent on the final exam of the second semester, that is, 35 points, which would be acceptable in other kinds of instruction.

These measures increase the stringency and quality of the evaluation process. We have objective standards for this purpose: there is the material base of study, and the teachers and professors have the opportunity of preparing themselves adequately to teach good classes; however, it is necessary to emphasize the subjective factor, which in the teaching-educational process performed with quality means that we are able to inculcate in our pupils the need for study, independent work, knowledge and to ensure that the teaching effort responds to these objectives.

The development of the organic process of the 5th Congress of the National Science and Education Workers Union, initiated on the basis of the active participation of all workers in the educational sector, organized in their union sections, has become a valuable instrument for strengthening union work and the analysis and proposed solutions to the problems of the teaching-educational process, which should aid and abet one more step forward in the conjunction of forces of all Cuban educators to increasingly improve the quality of our work.

Comrades,

The municipal and provincial renewal or ratification of mandates conferences have come out in favor of raising the quality of instructions and education and in support of the efforts required at all levels to attain efficient school organization, inasmuch as this serves as the basis for teaching-educational work, impacts directly on the teaching of children and adolescents, discourages dropping out and promotes scholastic advancement.

This has also been a generalized statement of the objective of having every teacher or professor become a real example in the exercise of the social function assigned to him by the Party and state, so that his daily work will be characterized by a high ideological, scientific and pedagogical level; by his human sensitivity, his love for his pupils and the desire to teach them better; by his creativity; combative attitude against formalism and routine; by his political-ideological activism; and because he is the personification of socialist morality in his personal and social comportment.

They have also come out in favor of contributing to the maintenance of a high and meaningful standard of attendance, punctuality and utilization of the workday by workers, particularly teaching personnel.

Attendance and punctuality are factors of capital importance in the efficiency of the teaching-educational process. The successful completion of study plans and programs, the formation of correct habits and the consolidation of self-discipline in our pupils depend upon the strict observance of attendance and punctuality standards.

We must achieve regular and systematic attendance at school by all workers in the educational sector and make punctuality and respect for the class schedule and school calendar a habit of daily work. We have the obligation of creating an attitude of complete rejection for anything that would interrupt the normal process of the teaching-educational effort.

We have been apprised of many proposals made by delegates to municipal assemblies and in provincial conferences that were analyzed to determine which could be resolved and which were the responsibility of other organizations.

We call upon the directorates of municipal and provincial centers to make the greatest possible effort and to work to find solutions to all those problems which can be resolved and to give the workers the clearest explanation of the difficulties which our objective realities prevent us from resolving at this time.

Out of a total of 89 problem areas analyzed nationally, 68 are in the process of being resolved, have been resolved or are under study so that they can be corrected; 7 are the responsibility of other organizations; 14 have been classified as without immediate solutions, as they involve material resources or increases in the budget and, given their economic implications, it is impossible for us to resolve them.

Subjects related to the organization of work and salaries constituted 49.8 percent of the proposals formulated and of these about half belong at the national level, some of which were repeated in the conference today.

In this regard, several different steps have been ordered with a view to the definitive resolution of some of these problems, including the problem of the policy to follow for the designation of teaching associates. These clarify the fact that this function falls within the framework of the activism movement and a ban is placed on its utilization for the performance of the duties of vacant positions in schools where the teacher associate system has been approved, particularly in the rural areas and in advanced [perfeccionamiento] education institutions. The guideline referred to calls for the uniform application of tasks performed by associate teachers so that they will be completed in the time allotted and when this is not possible they are recorded as volunteer work.

The working conditions and salaries of those professors of Intermediate Education, who for justifiable reasons are not incorporated in the Rural School Program, also required some clarifications, as doubts and erroneous interpretations had arisen with respect to the procedure to follow. We must make the greatest effort to ensure that all teaching personnel are incorporated in the Rural School Program, and when it is impossible for some of them to be incorporated for fully justifiable reasons, it is mandatory for the municipal directorates to assign them to a task in the locality in line with their capabilities but in no event should they try to make this a salary problem, as this in large measure would detract from the spirit of the activity and the feeling of responsibility and the elan with which professors should approach this task.

The incorporation of the professors in the Rural School Program is being analyzed in a general assembly in which all the workers of the teaching center are participating, who give their opinions about and approve in principle cases which present difficulties with regard to participation in this program. The Directorate of Education, in coordination with the appropriate organizations, is making verifications and in unjustified cases the established political and disciplinary action should be taken. We want to say that the readiness of the teaching workers to join in this task is positive and the results are good in this province.

Because of the importance of guarding equipment in the urban centers at the intermediate level, with boarding facilities, standards were established recently for the organization and performance of this activity, with account taken of its characteristics to ensure that its organization is suitable for the situation, size and needs of the centers. Ministerial Resolution No 467/81 applies to rural boarding centers and its provisions conform with CETSS [State Committee for Labor and Social Security] regulations.

Independently of the fact that this resolution is not applicable in intermediate level urban centers with boarding facilities, it is important to point out that the condition of the pupils demands special attention from the teaching collectives in carrying out their functional responsibilities,

which means additional effort and dedication. Educators must be aware of their activities, life, health, achievements and difficulties and must give them the necessary support. Such effort cannot be exerted only during classes but throughout the time the pupil is in the center; and one of the organizational tasks designed so that such responsibility is spread among the teaching collective in the guarding of equipment.

Therefore, it is an inherent responsibility of the professors working in the urban boarding centers and an unavoidable duty to ensure that the assigned responsibility is properly carried out.

We take this opportunity to direct the attention of all comrades to the performance of the political and organizational work called for by this task.

The conferences exposed a number of deficiencies in the application of the established salary policy for professors of Physical Education who work in elementary schools; therefore, it became necessary to clarify that those who work both sessions with groups of pupils from different schools, for the purposes of working conditions and salaries, should be considered to have rights equal to those of teachers who teach classes in schools with double sessions; and, if on the contrary, they work a single session, in schools where the rest of the teachers work two sessions, they will be considered single-session teachers.

Similarly, in coordination with the union, we are analyzing with the CETSS three decisions with respect to salary policy: additional pay for librarians who work in rural schools and who guard equipment; compensation for the female teacher who is responsible for day-care schools; for teachers in urban elementary schools who work in A and B type classrooms and have fewer than 14 pupils; and for multigrade teachers who have fewer than 12 pupils, down to a minimum of 9.

The problem of chair heads and class heads and the policy to be followed when they leave their posts is another aspect on which we are working actively, so that for the next school year we will have in force standards to ensure the stability of personnel who have that important responsibility in teaching centers and to preserve their hierarchical rights. We have submitted for the consideration of the provincial directorates of education and the union the regulations which we propose to establish, with a view to their submitting their views.

On 22 May 1982, the Council of Directors of the Ministry of Education broadly discussed the new version of the document which determines acceptable academic degrees and equivalent training for the performance of the various teaching responsibilities. As you know, the existing standards date back to 1976, and it is necessary to bring them into line with the current characteristics and conditions of educational work; therefore, it is desirable for these standards to become effective before the start of the 1982-83 school year. That is why we are working actively to complete this task.

Much time was also spent during the SNTEC conferences on problems related to the material base of study and the budgets for educational activities, to which our country annually earmarks large amounts of resources. The state budget for the financing of education totals 1,499,400,000 pesos, which is equal to 154 pesos per capita.

It is the responsibility of all the directorate and planning organizations of the educational sector at all levels to establish conditions which will assure that material and technical needs are met, in line with the numbers of pupils in the schools and the study plans and programs developed by the National Education System, in accordance with established policy and the objectives set by the party directorate and the government.

Occasionally, problems have arisen with respect to supplying schools with books and other teaching materials needed to adequately carry out the teaching-educational process. We have a case in which orders were placed and the supplier was ready to make the sale but the purchase could not be made for lack of budgetary funds for that purpose. In other words, the country had earmarked funds, for purchase abroad or for production in the country; however, internal mechanisms and deficiencies of an organizational kind, prevented the materials from reaching the hands of the professors and pupils.

With regard to textbooks, because of problems with the delivery of raw materials to the country, the printers were unable to meet their commitment to produce 90 percent of the Annual Book Plan by 30 June. In spite of this, at the meeting on 3 June 1982, a compromise was reached for the production of 10 million copies of 422 different textbooks which will be delivered for distribution during the months of June, July and August. To accomplish this task, the cooperation of everyone is required, as a great part of the books will be received in the provinces during vacations and these texts must be in the hands of the pupils on 1 September 1982.

It is unacceptable for schools not to have the materials existing in the country; we must raise the performance requirement to ensure that plans include the material resources needed, in accordance with the approved standards or classifications; that consideration be given in the budget to the funding required to purchase them; and that distribution and delivery plans assure that they arrive in time and good shape at the school.

Few countries can show similar effort to ensure that the textbooks, work notebooks and reference materials required for each of the courses in existing study programs are delivered on time.

We can state categorically that our school system today has the objective materials required for the successful performance of the social task entrusted to it by the Party and state: the communist education of new generations. And, in order that such an important task be completed, it is absolutely necessary to have the most solid and efficient training of our teaching personnel.

I am very pleased by the attention which has also been given by the union conferences to all the problems relating to the need for continuing to perfect and expand the activities of methodological training and improvement of personnel; they have made worthwhile recommendations which the Ministry of Education is studying with interest.

The objectives of methodological training are to raise the political-ideological, scientific-technological and pedagogical-methodological level of the teachers and professors with a view to perfecting and deepening their skills and knowledges, developing their creative abilities and, in short, preparing them properly for the performance of their duties. This will ensure understanding of the study plans and programs, mastery of the content of the materials or course subject matter and the utilization of methodology to teach them.

As the result of the work done in the subsystem of Training and Improvement of Teaching Personnel, we have made great advances.

All of the elementary school teachers are graduates; and we are involved in the task of bringing them up to the level which, in the not too distant future, will be the required level, consisting in making their training equal to those who are now coming out of teacher-training schools at the intermediate level. To this end, we have organized a 2-year course of study: 1 year full-time, without loss of salary, and 1 year of seminars from their place of work. About 1,100 persons have gone through this training, and another 1,800 are now taking the course.

What is more, for teachers who wish it, since 1977 there has been the possibility of studying for a Degree in Elementary Education. To enter this course of study, a Preparatory Course has been established which has been taken by over 20,000 teachers. At present, about 11,000 teachers are studying for their degree.

Thousands of teachers have been graduated as professors of the intermediate level and are working toward graduation from the higher level in the near future. At present, to facilitate completion of studies at the Institute of Educational Improvement, over 800 teachers of Spanish, geography, biology and history, at the basic secondary level, were relieved of their work assignments for 1 year to accelerate their studies and to complete their training.

In spite of all these facilities that are made available to teachers and professors, the principal method for the advanced training of teaching personnel, which for them is an inescapable obligation, is systematic study and daily preparation at their workplace.

As regards advanced training for professors at the preuniversity level, which will be offered during the coming school year, we have taken into consideration the opinions and suggestions expressed by professors, directorship cadres and union leaders, with a view to harmonizing advanced professional training and the quality of these courses with the efficient operation of the teaching-

educational process in the centers. To do this, we have decided to adjust the mathematics, astronomy and physics programs of the preuniversity professors, in those grades in which their professors attend seminars and to hold these courses basically during the period in which the centers are assisting the Rural School Program.

We have analyzed with the Union leadership the importance of extending these courses to a group of basic secondary school chair heads and in these cases we have agreed to ask for an extra effort from the pedagogical collectives of the chair heads in which the courses are held to take care of the groups of pupils of the chair heads attending these courses.

We are fully convinced that all professors understand the need for such personnel to receive advanced training so we can fulfill our principal responsibility in the 5-year plan: to raise the quality of education, and that, as always, they will respond to this appeal.

In July 1982, for the first time, we will give an intensive course in the higher teacher-training institutes for professors studying for degrees in the specialties of mathematics, physics and chemistry with a view to their consolidating and deepening their knowledge of the subjects studied during the course, which will result in better training of teaching personnel.

The completion of these intensive studies should also contribute to our obtaining practical experience which will enable us to extend them next year to all specialties taught in these centers. This calls for an integral study of the activities engaged in by teaching personnel in the month of July, since, as you know, we have been using this period to conduct intensive courses in advanced methodological training in preparation for the next school year.

During the next school year, the Advanced Training School will begin operations in the Enrique Jose Varona Institute for Higher Teacher Training with a view to giving advanced training to the professors of all the high institutes of teacher training and to the teachers of the mid level centers who because of their training and prospects for development should be given specialized, high-level courses. These courses will also be given in other higher teacher-training institutes.

Considering the importance of these institutes of advanced training in education for the raising of the quality of education, a priority task for us at this time, it is necessary to complete the personnel staffing of these centers in all specialties; therefore, it is important for us to encourage the most outstanding and best-prepared professors in every province and municipality to participate in the competitions to fill vacancies in the institutes at these levels.

We are not unaware that there are still deficiencies in the level of training of many professors and, therefore, in their mastery of subject matter content, which inevitably results in the poor training of pupils.

We must be aware of the fact that to a large degree this problem is the cause of lack of exacting standards and stringency. The low training level of some professors must be remedied by daily self-study, systematic advanced training and regular attendance at improvement activities, in addition to such courses as may be organized.

To accomplish this, we must have integral organization of the advanced training plan as a system which incorporates all activities inherent in the Annual Calendar Plan so that these activities can take place in consonance with the rest of the important tasks which are entrusted to the educators, without affecting the performance of the teaching-educational activities.

We are sure that such measures will make it even more possible to perfect the advanced training activities and that the professors will be able to devote the required time to their methodological training and to raise the level of their general training, which will permit them to master the programs of their specialty and to ensure the quality of education.

We have repeatedly said that quality of education is not only a fine revolutionary watchword but is also a social and economic necessity. This involves raising the scientific, pedagogical and political-ideological level of teaching personnel, which determines the level of efficiency of the National Education System.

To the problems already mentioned have been added situations which also affect the proper operation of the teaching-educational process. I am referring to problems which have arisen in connection with lesson planning which has become a complex, mechanical activity laden with formalism and the generator of an incredible number of documents which take the teacher away from his central activity by forcing him to devote a large amount of his available time to the preparation of unnecessary reports and controls.

So that you may get some idea of this situation--which we have been analyzing and discussing with the union--during an investigation of school documentation which we conducted recently in 56 centers of the different educational subsystems, we were able to show the existence of over 50 documents above and beyond those called for by Resolution No 330/79, "School Documents Regulation," which were established by schools, municipalities and provinces; and we do not doubt that some were the result of instructions, methodological guidelines or other documents from the Central Organization; we also learned that this problem becomes more acute during months when evaluations are made.

No doubt the excess of plans, reports, control notebooks and other documents impact on the available time of the teacher or professor to the detriment of his improvement, class preparation and educational work, which are his basic activities.

Recently we addressed all teachers and professors and made reference to the excess documentation and information requested of them, some established and others unnecessarily expanded, that are a burden to them, among which I emphasized lesson plans that have become significantly complicated,

distorting their purpose and the role they play. This generated proper and multiple opinions on the part of teaching personnel, particularly as regards the expansion and complexity of documentation which includes unnecessary information.

There is not doubt that planning is the fundamental element of conducting a class and that it is the means by which the teacher expresses his concept of what he hopes to convey to the pupil. Thus the preparation of the lesson plan is a personal effort, which, as indicated in Circular No 13, does not exclude consultation between members of the teachers' collective. In this Circular it is stated that the scope and degree of detail in the lesson plan should be in line with the capabilities of each teacher and professor and that it is the responsibility of the center director to ensure that the teacher carries out his duties and is concise and clear, so that he does not spend unnecessary time on preparation of the lesson plan.

Another important aspect of the Circular is its statement to the effect that the lesson plan is not a decisive element in his evaluation; that what basically should be considered is the quality of the class, which is judged by the attainment of the proposed objectives through implementation of the plan.

In the case of multigrade situations, because of the conditions under which the teacher has to work in this kind of school, that is, teaching more than one grade at one and the same time, consideration was given to the advisability of preparing lesson plans for publication; and already, for the upcoming school year, multigrade teachers will have appropriate lesson plans, which will facilitate the performance of their duties in more than one grade.

We feel that these lesson plans are going to contribute not only to the improvement of the quality of the classes of these teachers but also to their own training as such, as they will be instructed in the application of methodological variations characteristic of this kind of activity directed at more than one grade, particularly as regards the direction of the independent work of the pupils; and they will be able to apply the methodology successfully when they teach a single class at other stages of their careers.

We are sure that with the new measures adopted to lighten the unnecessary documentation load, vigilance on the part of everyone and control by those called upon to implement these measures, we have responded to the just concern of the teaching sector.

At present, we are working on a revision of the forms and reports established by Resolution 330/79, teaching documents and methodological guidelines with a view to eliminating all those which are unnecessary, to combine those where possible and to simplify all of them. We are working toward the objective that the content of every form or report should be the necessary minimum required.

At the same time, we are working to ensure that other forms and reports not requested by the Ministry of Education are submitted by directors and teachers to the proper authorities for determination of which of them should really be continued.

Once this determination has been made, our purpose should be to establish the required vigilance and control to ensure that new forms are not originated by different organizations and offices and that those which remain in use are not complicated.

The First National Meeting on the Organization of Work Based on the Available Time of Teaching Personnel recently concluded its sessions in Havana. The meeting was attended by workers and technical, administrative and union leaders and was for the purpose of collecting practical experiences and recommendations which will enable us to increasingly make progress in the organization of teaching work, with optimum utilization of the workday and rational use of the educators' efforts. This meeting, which was initiated at the rank-and-file level and which was attended by thousands of workers, critically took up the achievements and problems presented by the organization of the workday and suggested a series of recommendations which should contribute to the improvement of current standards.

The participants in the meeting, in general, presented worthwhile ideas concerning application of Resolution 792/80 and recommended that it be stripped of everything that tends to distort its principles and make it just another "piece of paper" instead of being the instrument that will make it possible for us to provide the teaching-educational process of the organization which in every center calls for the struggle for quality.

We are studying what was discussed and the questions taken up during the First National Meeting on the Organization of Work Based on the Available Time of Teaching Personnel with a view to incorporating everything that may be beneficial or is valid.

With regard to available time, allow me to point out one aspect of vital importance to the quality of education, namely class preparation and self-preparation. Although it is true that the planning of work by teachers and professors requires that they be given the time to perform it, we are convinced that it is necessary to have an additional effort on the part of our workers. In this connection, on 7 June 1982, during the graduation ceremony of the Manuel Ascunce Domenech Teaching Detachment, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro said:

"Self-preparation is the basis of the professor's culture. It is essential that every comrade be ready to devote many hours to individual study, with a thirst for knowledge, to improve his work as an educator. To become an educator who is respected for his knowledge, one must devote much time to reading and study and must even sacrifice hours of leisure time, if necessary.

"Self-preparation will have quality if there is a spirit of improvement, if one is demanding of oneself, if one is dissatisfied with the knowledge he

possesses. The intellectual ferment of a professor is a quality inherent in his profession..."

Fidel goes on to say:

"The work of the educator demands much dedication, and even sacrifice. He should devote a good part of his energy to study, to the expansion of his knowledge so that he will be able to prepare himself to teach increasingly better classes. Therefore, he should develop the habit of properly organizing his work, of being demanding, of making use of the time and opportunity offered him by the Revolution to acquire one of the most important and noble professions in our society..."

We are sure that workers in the education sector will always continue to be an example in the fulfillment of their tasks and established standards and that in every teaching center they will struggle in a sustained manner to achieve optimum dedication to their work, the rational use of manpower resources and organization and efficiency.

We should not look upon exacting performance standards as a campaign but rather as a way of acting, a way of improving efficiency and productivity.

Disorganization, neglect or lack of discipline do not in any way educate. Exacting performance standards, discipline and order are indeed factors of great formative worth in the education of our children, adolescents and workers.

In scientific activity, the country also has a sector of extraordinary importance; and the SNTEC has a field which requires constant attention so as to continue adding to the positive results already being attained.

There is no doubt that the linking of scientific research with the need for economic-social development is progressing satisfactorily and that the introduction of its results into social practice should increasingly promote the productive activity of our workers, attention to the health of our people and the creation of better conditions for the satisfying of our needs.

This in itself defines the social responsibility of researchers and the attention which the SNTEC should give to the normal development of its scientific production and to the conditions in which it takes place.

Recently, measures were adopted which in the labor sector are designed to guarantee the necessary quality and efficiency of research work and, consequently, the optimum utilization of the limited resources which the country can devote to this activity. In this regard, it is a necessary requirement that the qualifications and sociopolitical conditions of the workers in the scientific sector be at the same level as the great social responsibility which has been conferred upon them and which is objectified by their daily work in the interest of production and services and by the scientific-technological development of the country on behalf of our people.

Another direction in which continuing effort is being exerted is the sports and physical education sector because of what they mean to the education, health and recreation of our people.

The policy we are following in the sports and physical education sector has massiveness as its fundamental pillar, which ensures the broad and increasing participation of children, youths and adults, men and women, in these activities.

Thus there is a need to continue paying attention to the optimum utilization of the professional workforce we have for the development of these disciplines and, in particular, its work in relation to the School Physical Education and Sports Program and the extensive plans being developed by the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation.

As a way to assure the success and quality of these plans, we call upon all instructors who are in a position to complete their degree studies in 1985, with the certainty that they will respond to this appeal.

Comrades, ladies and gentlemen:

The support and active and conscientious participation of the union is an invaluable factor in the success of our work and in the struggle which we have undertaken to raise the quality of teaching and education, as one of the principal tasks of the current 5-year plan.

Today, in this provincial conference, we reiterate not only our conviction that the results of the work will improve to the degree that, in every directive organization, there is a strengthening of both technical and administrative management, such as union management, and that both operate in the direction of and with attention to the workers in the organization and development of emulation, making of this emulation a driving force of assemblies analyzing the teaching-educational process and of assemblies of representatives promoting collective and individual action in the timely resolution of problems which could hamper the successful performance of daily work; in the strict compliance by all leaders and workers with Socialist Legality; in the use of and optimum care of the materials and resources which the Revolution has placed in our hands to carry out this great enterprise for which we are responsible to our people and to our Party.

We call upon you to increasingly strengthen your work relations with a view to carrying out your assigned responsibilities on a timely basis.

We are sure that the new SNTEC Provincial Committee, which was elected by you democratically, and which we congratulate for such an honorable appointment, will continue to consolidate the successful work accomplished by the Union up to now, with new attainments and victories in the struggle we are engaged in to raise the efficiency of our National Education System.

There is no better opportunity than this Conference to once again recall that the quality of education depends principally on improving the training

of our teachers and professors, deepening their revolutionary awareness and raising their political level; and that they should reflect on their daily attitudes in accordance with the principles of our ideology and with the firm conviction which motivates them to be living examples and to devote themselves entirely to the noble task of teaching and educating.

The teacher also has to be a pupil in our Fatherland's traditions of struggle and in his respect and love for its symbols, patriots and heroes, for the principles of the Revolution and the Party's cause; in strict compliance with labor discipline; in the constant effort to improve the teaching activity. He should also be characterized by his intransigent stance in the face of any violation of socialist morality, by his preparation for the defense of the Fatherland and of any country which requests it; by his internationalist attitude toward teaching in Angola, Nicaragua or in any other place his presence is necessary.

A worthy example of what I have been saying are the young members of the Che Guevara Internationalist Teaching Detachment and the Frank Pais Contingent of Internationalist Teachers in Angola and particularly the heroic Augusto Cesar Sandino Contingent which in such an exemplary fashion and with self-abnegation are working in the most remote regions of Nicaragua where recently the heroic Santiago teacher, Ana Virgen Robles Rosseau, gave up her life as she was carrying out her mission of teaching the children of that noble country. Our tribute is in remembrance of her and the Cuban teachers assassinated by the counterrevolution in that country, teachers who were new symbols of the Fatherland and Latin American internationalism.

Today we can say that Cuba, by virtue of its heroic tradition of struggle, the firmness of its principles, with the work and sacrifice of its children and workers and with the support of international solidarity is advancing toward the Fatherland's socialist future, confident of victory, with the same spirit of struggle as displayed by the heroes and martyrs who in this very city of Santiago de Cuba attacked the Moncada Barracks with the same faith in victory that the guidance and teachings of our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro inspire in us.

Fatherland or death.

We will overcome.

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CSO: 3010/1861

## CIEGO DE AVILA OVERCOMING MANPOWER SHORTAGES

## Agricultural Needs

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 2 Jul 82 p 36

[Article by Andres Rodriguez]

[Text] Letters from different parts of the country have been arriving in the office of Rafael Valdes, party first secretary in Ciego de Avila Province. They are letters from men and women, including married couples, who offer their skills or long experience, attracted by one incentive: housing.

Valdes himself showed us some of these offers. One from a mechanic in Las Tunas and his class A office clerk wife; the one from the personnel chief of a Cienfuegos enterprise and his wife, a cashier at a bank agency; or the one from a highly qualified teacher from the Isle of Youth.

It so happens that Ciego de Avila has its 46 inhabitants per sq km too unequally distributed on its territory. Municipalities with a certain population density, such as the city of Ciego de Avila itself, coexist with others that are substantially underpopulated. Bolivia, Ciro Redondo, Primero de Enero or Venezuela are among the latter and they have agricultural enterprises (particularly sugarcane) that are highly important because of their significant production.

The situation has created a vicious circle which always has forced, and still forces, the province to take care of its rich agriculture (sugarcane, pineapple and other crops) by resorting to mobilizations.

Sometimes such mobilizations brought in from other provinces were big and costly. Then this Gordian knot was cut. However, mobilizations from Ciego de Avila Province itself still continue today, with their natural effects on the various areas of production and services.

Now, during the current campaign of sugarcane weeding and spring planting, there are about 10,000 persons permanently assigned to these indispensable tasks so as to continue to increase sugarcane production.

This Gordian knot, which has played its role as a remedial solution, also has to be cut with a permanent solution: housing.

Thus far, a truly vigorous step has been taken toward this solution, which is decisive to settle and establish the manpower required by the province. This is the reason for the letters that are coming to the desk of Rafael Valdes.

Skilled workers, technicians and professionals of various types are required to start settling what here are called complete communities, in other words, communities with electrification and all the indispensable progress of our times.

Ciego de Avila agriculture is seeking manpower and is finding it thanks to these new communities which are becoming a reality. The so-called economic housing units which likewise are being built in farming areas and sugar mill towns, also are contributing to this final solution.

Ismael Vidaurreta, the Sugar Industry Ministry official responsible for this work, gave us a detailed report on the present and immediate future housing outlook. We beg the reader to read the article titled Housing in Ciego: Present and Immediate Future.

And the requests continue to arrive. Some 300 who were demobilized from the 15th and 16th call of the Youth Labor Army decided to stay in this province and already they have been assigned housing.

#### Housing Availability

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 2 Jul 82 p 36

[Article by Andres Rodriguez]

[Text] Six communities will be built during the current 5-year period, five at sugarcane enterprises and one at the pineapple enterprise located about 5 km from Ciego de Avila Municipality.

The five sugarcane communities are:

1. Las Palmas, in Chambas municipality. It is currently in the planning stage and will have 496 housing units.
2. El Varual, in Bolivia municipality. It has the most complete social installations, including a moviehouse, swimming pool and even a funeral home. It will have 568 housing units, 256 of which will be delivered this year.
3. Ramon Domínguez de la Pena, in the municipality of Venezuela, with a total of 744 units, 88 of which already have been delivered and 88 will be delivered over the rest of this year.
4. Las 20, Baragua municipality. It will have a total of 608 housing units, and 152 will be completed this year.
5. La Jacinta, Ciro Redondo municipality. It is now in the planning stage. However, construction of 100 of the approximately 600 housing units it will have, will start immediately. It is a historic site because Comdr Camilo

Cienfuegos camped there during our last and definitive liberation war.

In addition to the above, the province this year will build 1,041 low-cost housing units for all the agricultural enterprises, primarily sugarcane enterprises. From this total, 496 will be delivered on the occasion of the 26 July anniversary.

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CSO: 3010/1910

## SUMMER PROGRAMMING ON NATIONAL TV DESCRIBED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 2 Jul 82 p 58

[Article by Enrique Valdes Perez]

[Text] Starting Monday, 5 July, and until Sunday, [as published] 30 August, Cuban television will offer its summer program, aimed at satisfying as much as possible the recreation needs of our people during the vacation period.

For this reason, some changes will be made, one of the most noteworthy being the transfer of "Revista de la Manana" [Morning Magazine] to Tele-Rebelde. It will go on the air from 7 to 11 in the morning Monday to Friday, 7 to 12 on Saturdays and 8 to 10 on Sundays.

The popular program "Todo el mundo canta" [Everyone Sings] returns to its original time on Wednesdays at 9:30 pm, while "Colorama" moves to Saturday at 10 pm.

Unlike previous years, Channel 6 will remain on the air continuously from 9:30 am to 12 midnight. The programming from 9:30 to 1 pm will be primarily for children, with cartoons, serials and repeat of the adventure story "El Halcon" [The Falcon] at the rate of two chapters daily.

Many new shows have been scheduled for children, youngsters and adults. Undoubtedly, foremost among what viewers are waiting for is the selection of the most popular films requested by the public itself this year. The public mailed their requests to the Cuban Radio and Television Institute (ICRT) or telephoned the ICRT to name the movies they preferred.

We recall that last year, when the initiative was taken to show every Tuesday the movies most liked by the people, the letters received by ICRT did not reach a thousand. Now, 40,000 responses, including telephone calls, have been received. Moreover, the avalanche of letters continues, although the deadline established for the final count has passed.

#### The Most Requested Movies

Every Tuesday, at the conclusion of "Teatro," the most requested movie will be shown. This year's top eight are:

|                                                 |              |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Punos de Venganza [Fists of Vengeance]          | 37,890 votes |
| La Isla Azul [The Blue Island]                  | 34,625 votes |
| Sala 8 [Room 8]                                 | 32,566 votes |
| Cocodrilo [Cocodrile]                           | 26,115 votes |
| Cuando Un Extrano Llama [When A Stranger Calls] | 23,414 votes |
| Alien                                           | 21,452 votes |
| Rocky II                                        | 20,783 votes |
| El Carro de la Muerte [The Death Car]           | 19,283 votes |

It is significant that although there were more options for "The Saturday Movie" schedule last year, the public continues to prefer suspense or adventure movies at that time of night.

For its part, Cuban television also has selected films already shown which are of great artistic interest.

In consideration of suggestions of televiewers, "Cine del Ayer" [Movie of the Past] returns on Thursdays at 10:30 pm. The movies selected are: "La Diosa Arrodillada" [The Kneeling Goddess] (Mexico), "Papa Tiene Novia" [Father Has a Girlfriend] (Argentina), "The Maltese Falcon" (U.S.), "La de los Ojos Color del Tiempo" [The One Whose Eyes Have the Color of Time] (Argentina), "La Barca de Oro" [The Golden Boat] (Mexico), "Internado Para Senoritas" [Girls Boarding School] (Mexico), "La vida de Carlos Gardel" [The Life of Carlos Gardel] (Argentina), and "Carta de Amor" [Love Letter] (Mexico).

The first 16 chapters of the serial "Around the World in 80 Days" (animated), with Spanish dubbing, are among the new shows for children.

In adventures, once "The Prisoner of Zenda" ends, the youngest televiewers--and why not of all ages--will enjoy "El Trueno y la Espada" [The Thunder and the Sword]. After the last chapter of "Rosas a Credito" [Roses on Credit] in early August, "Horizontes" [Horizons] will return with the serial "El Tiempo Jovenno Muere" [Youth Time Does Not Die], by Eliseo Altunaga, which has our student struggles as the main theme.

The most requested serial will be shown at 4 pm Monday to Friday. The three most enjoyed by televiewers were: "Cartas de Una Desconocida" [Letters From A Stranger] (28,777 votes), "En Silencio Ha Tenido Que Ser" [It Has Had To Be In Silence] (second part, 23,737) and "El Asesino Vive en el 21" [The Murderer Lives On The 21st] (17,965).

#### Other Attractions

The space Cinemateca de Cuba en TV will offer "La Novela en el Cine" [Novels In Movies] during the summer program. The films to be shown are: "Atentado a Heydrich" [Attempt On Heydrich], "La Viaccia," "Desnudo Entre Lobos" [Naked

Among Wolves], "Memorias del Subdesarrollo" [Memoirs of Underdevelopment], "Lady Chatterley's Lover," "Sons and Lovers," "Cielo dividido" [Divided Sky] and "La Tia Tula" [Aunt Tula].

Historia del cine [History of Movies] will devote its space on Fridays at 10 pm to a series of entertainment movies.

The musical program "Retrato en Vivo" [Life Portrait] will be offered Tuesdays at 8:30 pm with eight premiers. They are the "Life Portrait" of Mecedades, Ana Belen, Angela Carrasco, Albert Hammond, Lolita, Rocio Durcal, Dyango and Mari Trini.

Tele-Rebelde will show "Varadero 81" in six chapters on Saturdays at 8:30 pm. This is something innovative since it is a Canadian serial about our festival.

Other shows that have been well received by televiewers will return. They are, among others, "Pasos Hacia la Montana" [Steps Toward The Mountain], "Papa, Querido Papa" [Father, Dear Father], "The Muppet Show," "Un Hombre en Casa" [A Man In The House], "El Nido de Robin" [Robin's Nest] and "La Barraca" [The Barracks]. Classic works of Hispanic literature, such as "Un Juez y un Policia" [A Judge And A Policeman] and "Una Mujer de 30 Anos" [A 30-year Old Woman], will be shown for the first time, as "Books."

"Nuestros Artistas" [Our Artists], Cuban musical specials, will go on the air alternating with "San Nicolas del Peladero" on Mondays at 9 pm. "Recital" will be broadcast in color on Thursdays with artists of unquestionable quality. Another musical program, "Mano a Mano" [Face to Face], with soloists, singing groups and orchestras, is scheduled for Fridays at 9:30 pm.

"Suspense," police stories by masters of that field and produced by Cuban television, will be on the air that same day at 10 pm.

There also will be special programs such as the Day of Nicaragua on Cuban TV (Monday, 19 July), Day of Poland on Cuban TV (Thursday, 22 July), Day of Romania on Cuban TV (Monday, 23 August). There also will be comprehensive special programming for the 29th anniversary of 26 July, and the Havana City carnival will be broadcast.

The "Tanda del Domingo" [The Sunday Show] will not remain behind. It will have, particularly in August, surprises that will be quite pleasing to T.V. viewers.

#### The Central American Games

All the events of the 24th Central American and Caribbean Games, to be held in Cuba from 7 to 18 August, can be seen over Tele-Rebelde which will spend the entire day covering this important sports competition.

We do not want to finish this report without highlighting the work done by the comrades of the ICRT Social Research Department and Publicity Department. They conducted surveys among the population so that a varied, pleasant and general interest program could be scheduled for this summer.

9925

CSO: 3010/1910

## URBAN REFORM SAID TO PROTECT PRIVATE PROPERTY

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 2 Jul 82 p 8

[From the "Correspondencia" Section]

[Text] According to the contents of a letter sent to this section by reader Maria E. Diaz of Havana City, she is concerned about knowing if she has any right over the land which she says she owns and is located in back of her home and of two apartments that she was renting and were taken over by Urban Reform. She explains that a tenant of one of the apartments has stated that the land belongs to him.

The reader should know that if referent land is included in the lease signed by the tenants and the owner, the land was transferred to the Urban Reform System. Therefore, it belongs to said housing units as an integral part of them.

On the other hand, if the occupants of these apartments have been using and enjoying the land with the owner's authorization, they have no right over the land and are required to leave it at the disposal of its owner as soon as she deems it appropriate.

Lastly, the urban reform legislation has respected and always will respect privately-owned land, as long as the owners prove their ownership with the proper recorded document.

If Mrs Diaz' right has been impaired in any way, she can go to the Municipal Urban Reform Office on O'Farrill and Figueroa [Streets] which, based on the location of the property, is required to hear the problem and will resolve it according to law.

This information was given to "Correspondencia" by Dr Alcira Rodriguez of the Justice Ministry's Urban Real Properties Directorate.

9925

CSO: 3010/1910

## U.S. AMBASSADOR'S PERFORMANCE PRAISED

PA300035 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 28 Jul 82 p 6

[Article by Alejandro Maradiaga: "Mr Hinton's Diplomatic Ethics"]

[Text] When pointing out the actions and attitudes which converge to form a clear view of our country's present situation, it is important to mention the policy of those personalities who are effective and dynamic contact points between El Salvador and friendly countries. An example of this is the conduct of U.S. Ambassador Dean Hinton, who recently met with U.S. Government sectors to make a just evaluation which, due to its spontaneity, has a much greater importance for the Salvadoran events because he is in the midst of these events. He is not like those who, from their desks in congress, look at the proposals and subversive activities without taking into consideration the enormous aid which comes from Cuba and the USSR through Nicaragua.

In the United States Mr Hinton clearly stated our present situation and demonstrated that they are wrong who assert the process of change has stopped in El Salvador and that this process actually has greater impetus in favor of the Salvadoran peasant sectors. We believe that in making these statements in his country, Mr Hinton has reaffirmed exemplary conduct as a diplomat and that he possesses a clear and unerring view of what is happening in El Salvador. The ambassador has been precise and emphatic and has maintained an honest attitude throughout his term as ambassador.

We are not going to analyze what other diplomats did who passed through here without pain or glory and who either did nothing to relieve the Salvadoran tragedy, or worse, sided with injustice and aggression in a frankly reprehensible and strangely unworkable attitude which does not correspond to the lofty mission of the genuine representatives of the friendly governments.

It is important to refer to a number of activities carried out by the U.S. Embassy for the benefit of the country, such as the aid obtained through Mr Hinton for the refugees or for private enterprise. The latter has also suffered blows and become disorganized and has disrupted the production sector.

The Central American solidarity now manifested all the way from Costa Rica through Guatemala, with the exception of Nicaragua, has given support to the U.S. reconstruction plans. It is hoped that the Reagan plan will accomplish the proposals which were so optimistically received and in which ambassadors of Mr Hinton's stature unquestionably can do what still remains to be done in order to lift these countries from the great uncertainty caused by the constant aggression which we are now enduring.

## CHAVEZ MENA DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH EUROPE, NICARAGUA

PA291639 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1232 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena spoke at the monthly luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce of El Salvador to explain the main aspects of the Salvadoran foreign policy in the next few months. He said efforts will be made to seek detente with the Western European countries. The foreign ministers said:

[Begin recording] A fourth essential point in our foreign policy for the next few months will be to seek detente with the Western European countries. As you must be aware, due to various circumstances, particularly due to the Social Democrat's support for the revolutionary democratic front, we had serious difficulties in our ties and relations with Europe. Unfortunately, the EEC and the European countries have not continued all the economic and technical aid that they gave to our country in previous years. This is particularly so in the case of Germany. In November, we tried to begin a policy of detente with the Western European governments and had some success. We believe that now is the time, when we have a democratically elected government, a process of institutionalization of the country and such a clear demonstration of the Salvadoran people's will as expressed on 28 March, to begin a program of rapprochement with the European countries. To this end we have a program that will begin during the first half of September in order to achieve at the bilateral level and through the Central American Democratic Community the renewal of European economic and technological aid. [End recording]

In his speech, the foreign minister also spoke of the government's relations with the other Central American countries:

[Begin recording] Relations with Central America consist of permanent links with the Central America countries, particularly Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica. Our relations with Nicaragua are obviously strictly formal; they are consular relations which involve strictly bureaucratic tasks. Nicaragua has maintained a hostile position of open support for the political and armed groups which have tried to destabilize our country and overthrow the legitimately established governments. This is an act of clear intervention in our domestic affairs and a violation of the fundamental norms of international relations and the principles established in the UN and OAS charters. Therefore, at no time can we term our attitude toward or our links and relations with Nicaragua friendly. [end recording]

CSO: 3010/2036

## FLMN RADIO ALLEGES SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT CRIMES

PA272002 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT  
27 Jul 82

[Station message "To the U.S. People and Congress"]

[Text] Crime, torture, illegal arrests and massacres against entire sectors of the population have increased since Reagan's last certification to the U.S. Congress in January 1982 on respect for human rights in El Salvador. Mass killings have been committed by the army's elite Atlacatl and Belloso brigades. The Atlacatl brigade was trained in the United States. The Belloso brigade has U.S. advisers.

We can mention some cases of human rights violations:

On 25 January 1972, regime troops under officer (Dimas Delfin) carried out operations in villages of the San Vicente central region and killed 50 civilians. On 11 February, in San Felipe, El Obrajuelo, San Pedro, Jucuaran and other villages near Usulután and San Miguel, several persons were shot to death by members of the National Army. From 13 to 17 March, cantons in the municipalities of San Esteban (Catarina) and San Vicente were bombed and fired on with machineguns. This operation was directed by U.S. advisers, who especially directed the bombing of the (Los Cocos) and (La Cruz Sevilla) detour area.

On 18 April personnel of the 3d Infantry Brigade of San Miguel massacred 48 residents of (Errios) village, (Yudicadero) municipality, Morazan.

24 April: The government's army entered El Limon canton, Delicias de Concepcion municipality, Morazan, and shot 11 persons--mostly children--to death.

2 May: The dictatorship's army launched an operation against 9 cantons near the Lempa River, between the departments of Usulután and San Vicente, and massacred 52 civilians, mostly elderly people.

11 May: Sixty army soldiers carried out an operation at (Chihuayo) farm, near the Lempa River, San Vicente, and killed four peasants who were doing agricultural work.

2 June: The dictatorship's army launched a cleanup operation against FMLN positions in Chalatenango Department. This operation lasted 4 days, during which several civilians died when they tried to cross the Sumpul River.

3 June, Chalatenango Department: The genicodal army fired its machineguns for 36 hours [as heard] against several Chalatenango Department towns. As a result of this, many women, children and elderly people died.

13 June: Approximately 200 children from the Suchitoto area developed serious eye infections as a result of chemicals used by Salvadoran army planes at the end of last year, according to charges filed by former CIA official (Scott Barnett).

19 June: Approximately 400 soldiers from the armed forces engineering school tortured and massacred 125 persons, including children, women and elderly people, after ambushing 500 peasants on the (La Raya) plain, San Vicente Department.

28 May: Death squads killed 22 persons in San Salvador. In Apopa, on the outskirts of the capital, death squads took seven young people from their homes and later killed them. On the same day the bodies of six persons who had been murdered were found in San Juan Opico. Prior to this, the human rights committee had announced the discovery of 16 bodies in El Playon, between Quezaltepeque and San Juan Opico.

30 May: Approximately 600 peasants were murdered on the Sumpul River in a genocidal operation conducted by the Salvadoran army against defenseless peasants in the departments of Cabanas and Chalatenango.

13 July: Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, commander of the Atlacatl Battalion, admitted that the Salvadoran army killed many women and children during the scorched-earth operation in Chalatenango. During a news conference held at the army staff headquarters, Monterrosa justified this action by arguing that women and children help the guerrillas.

These are some charges of human rights violations in the country. They don't include actions carried out in remote areas of El Salvador. In spite of this systematic increase in repression and violations of human rights, President Reagan will certify to the U.S. Congress that the Salvadoran regime has shown more respect for human rights, so that he can continue giving economic and military aid to those who are massacring the Salvadoran people, a people who demand justice, liberty and democracy.

President Reagan's certification will be a mockery and an act of disrespect toward U.S. institutions and the U.S. people. The certification is contrary to truth and represents a betrayal of all the legal and moral principles bequeathed to that nation by George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln.

President Reagan's foreign policy is leading to a regionalization of war in Central America. He is already using the Honduran army for his interventionist policy. He is also threatening to get U.S. troops involved, which would result in spilling once again the blood of U.S. young people.

The U.S. people, their congress and their democratic institutions today face the historic responsibility of rejecting President Reagan's certification-- which will not be in line with the truth. Reagan will again try to fool the people and their institutions to secure approval for more economic and military aid that would result only in death for thousands of innocent people and in the upholding of a regime that violates human rights to prevent the Salvadoran people from building a truly democratic society.

The historic commitment of the U.S. people to peace and democracy in El Salvador is in the hands of the U.S. Congress and depends on what it decides about President Reagan's forthcoming certification.

In our broadcast tomorrow we will deliver this message in the English language. It will be directed to the U.S. people, who now are stating their solidarity with our legitimate struggle and are opposed to the interventionist plans of Reagan, who is internationalizing war in Central America.

CSO: 3010/2036

## CASTILLO RULES OUT DIRECT TALKS WITH BELIZE

PA281957 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0003 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola today said that the Guatemalan Government will not negotiate with the Belizean authorities, since Guatemala's dispute is with the United Kingdom.

The Guatemala city newspaper PRENSA LIBRE today published a report on Belize's willingness to negotiate with Guatemala on the latter's 100-year-old claim on Belizean territory.

According to PRENSA LIBRE, Belizean Prime Minister George Price wants to comply with the agreement signed in London on 11 March 1981, which gives Guatemala the right to a corridor to the Atlantic Ocean and the use of the Zapotillas keys.

The Guatemalan Government claims that the United Kingdom violated the March 1981 agreement when it granted independence to the disputed territory on 21 September, and refuses to recognize its independence.

Castillo Arriola said that Guatemala will negotiate, but only with the United Kingdom.

More than 6 months ago, Price announced his desire to negotiate with Guatemala, but Rafael Castillo Valdez, the foreign minister at that time, and former President Romeo Lucas rejected his proposal.

Castillo Arriola said that although Guatemala will not negotiate with Belize, the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry is presently analyzing the Belizean prime minister's statement.

He added that "the problem of Belize must be negotiated on a bilateral basis between Guatemala and the United Kingdom. The Belizeans can only participate in the negotiations as observers."

CSO: 3010/2037

## RIOS MONTT REFERS TO COUP, SUBVERSION DURING PRESS CONFERENCE

Guatemala DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 22 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] We are moving Guatemala ahead, said the president of the republic, Gen Efraim Rios Montt, in his weekly press conference which took place this morning in the Banquet Hall of the National Palace.

Despite the fact that the present crisis, according to the criteria of many, is worse than the economic crisis of 1929, President Rios Montt was optimistic regarding the future of the country and its recovery in several aspects of its national life.

Referring to the current crisis, the president said we are going through problems of an economic as well as a political nature on the national level in the Central American area.

On the economic side, he said confidence would have to be provided in investments and he asked the press yesterday not to become a spokesman for subversion, but to be a former of opinion and national conscience on the basis of unblemished truth.

It is well worthwhile that newsmen think about this lofty mission that is theirs to fulfill and the responsibility that it implies for the national constituency.

Speaking of investments, he also expressed that some people, instead of investing in national development and creating sources of work, are trying to invest in a new coup d'etat against their government. You can tell those people, General Rios Montt said, looking at the newsmen, to let Guatemala have a bit of peace.

Referring to the other problem area alluded to, he said subversion no longer has a banner, since it is being rejected by sectors of the great majority in the land.

We have sought a dialogue, he commented, using all possible channels and the government issued an amnesty decree which up to now some 240 people, among them professionals, students and peasants, have welcomed.

Speaking of amnesty, the president pointed out that many people, the majority being wives and mothers, are asking that it be extended so that heads of families have a longer time to think about the advantages of being included again in it.

He said there is a sincere desire on the part of the government to bring about peace and through it, it will provide work programs, better foods and services, especially in those areas where subversion has made the situation difficult.

9908

CSO: 3010/1912

## RESULTS OF ECONOMY MINISTER'S EUROPEAN TOUR REPORTED

Guatemala PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 25 Jun 82 pp 11, 67

[Text] Nearly 600 million quetzals in loans, direct collaboration to solve Aviateca's economic problems and the launching of various development programs, are some of the achievements reached by the minister of economy, Mr Julio Matheu, on his trip through Europe, Israel and the United States.

Yesterday at a press conference in his office, the minister spoke extensively about his trip which culminated with the signing of a trade agreement and economic cooperation between the governments of Guatemala and the state of Israel, which awaits only the ratification by President Efraim Rios Montt.

He emphasized in his report that when in Spain, officials from the Foreign Bank told him of their desire to continue cooperation with Guatemala in agreements made with that banking institution where one of its goals was to establish a branch in our country as soon as diplomatic relations are renewed between the two nations.

As for Aviateca, the minister said he had received an offer from Iberia and Lufthansa airlines to send to us, without cost whatsoever, a team to make appropriate studies and thereby find a solution for the problems of that country, and other sorts of cooperation.

He said he visited Pope John Paul II in Rome who sent Guatemala his blessing, hoping that with the change of government it will get on the road to a better future. He had conversations with Mr Armatto Valdassaba, the minister of foreign trade, who confirmed that Italy is ready to consider lending Guatemala up to \$500 million for financing hydroelectric projects, rural telephones, modernization of railroads, highway and hospital construction, and development of chemical extracts from hydrocarbons.

The minister of foreign affairs, Doctor Colombo, in turn, offered up to \$200 million for industrial projects.

9908

CSO: 3010/1912

## COFFEE EXPORTS YIELD 273 MILLION IN REVENUE

Guatemala PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 26 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] Coffee exports valued at 273,297,650 quetzals in revenue equivalence have been collected in the three quarters of the current coffee production year from October 1981 to June 1982, states an official news release by the National Coffee Association (ANACAFE).

Its value--according to the report--includes exports sold within as well as outside the quotas established by the International Trade Agreement on Coffee which regulates the supply and demand for world coffee trade.

The report explains that in the October to December 1981 quarter, 491,999 quintals (one quintal = 1,000 kilos) were exported; in January-March 1982, there were 567,988 quintals; and in the one about to end, which includes April to June 1982, exports came to 715,973 quintals.

In the last quarter there was a cutback of 65,765 quintals, ordered by the International Agreement as a means for raising prices when there was a pronounced drop in May.

The total export for the three quarters is 1,755,970 quintals which is the very quota amount that the International Coffee Organization (OIC) assigned to Guatemala during the current period. Based on an average of 131.60 quintals per quintal f.o.b., the value of those exports included in the coffee quotas (in gold) is 233,717,650 quetzals.

To this are added exports sent to (new) markets outside the international quotas which in what is included in the international coffee year come to 505,500 quintals to an average price of 78.30 quetzals per quintal f.o.b., which amounts to 39,580,000 quetzals.

The report from ANACAFE emphasizes that the result is that, when adding the three quarters, plus exports within as well as outside assigned quotas, Guatemala has sold coffee amounting to 2,281,470 quintals, equal in revenue to 273,297,650 quetzals.

With respect to the fourth coffee production quarter starting in June, it is shown that, within the quota assignment, Guatemala's share (July-September) is

616,000 quintals, which at an average of 131.60 quetzals f.o.b., would come to 81,065,000 quetzals.

These forecasts are subject to the possibility of two quota reductions which (as already has happened in the third quarter just ending) the International Agreement can apply, if the unstable average within 2 weeks of the quoted combined price drops below \$120 a quintal on the New York Stock Exchange.

As for the non-quota market, the estimate of sales is uncertain. Guatemala has almost 750,000 quintals available for that market which is worth no less than 59 million quetzals.

According to this report, the National Coffee Association says that, with the collaboration of the exporting companies, all coffee on quota has been sold and that more than half a million quintals in non-quota coffee has been placed in new markets.

9908

CSO: 3010/1912

COUNTRY SECTION

GUATEMALA

BRIEFS

TAIWAN GRANTS CREDIT--The Republic of China has opened through the Export-Import Bank of China, a \$5 million credit line to Guatemala to be used in purchasing products made in Taiwan. The credit has been granted to the Bank of Guatemala, at a 7-percent annual interest rate, with a 2-year grace period. [Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 16 Jul 82 p 7 PA]

CSO: 3010/2037

DE LA MADRID OPPOSES ANTI-U.S. STEPS

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 30 Jun 82 pp 1-A, 10-A

[Article by Guillermo C. Zetina]

[Text] I do not believe that it is advisable to liquidate the OAS or to segregate the United States from its midst, although for many years this organization has been suffering from weakness and inability to solve the area's problems, stated yesterday Miguel de la Madrid to a group of foreign correspondents, before whom he indicated that Latin Americans lament the fact that the United States did not have a more considered attitude in the conflict between Great Britain and Argentina concerning the Malvinas.

He said that his future government resolves to maintain cordial, "just and worthy" relations with that of Ronald Reagan, and he noted that the Mexican policy for oil production and exports will be dependent upon internal demand, the overall administration of the economy and the capacity of our productive apparatus to absorb foreign exchange.

De la Madrid indicated that internationally "the current relations are not favorable for the developing nations because injustice, hunger, unhealthfulness and poverty are not adequate sustenance for a just relationship between nations." The presidential candidate of the Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] said that Mexico is ready to collaborate in seeking better communication between the United States and Cuba, and he emphasized that the measures that would most favor a worldwide relaxation of tensions would be effective agreements in containing the arms race. He proposed that the powers "freeze" the situation and not continue to increase their arsenals.

In the domestic area, De la Madrid indicated that a profound and radical effort is being proposed to combat inflation, "because not only does it create social injustice, but it hurts economic activity and employment."

In response to journalists' questions, he stated that there are various circumstances that have hindered fair and fruitful relations between North and South, and this "has weakened the consciousness of international economic cooperation." He noted that only reason and law can save the world from its own destruction and establish the foundation for a new international coexistence that is more just and equitable.

He also said that in foreign policy peace is the value that must be protected with the greatest care. "I am concerned about the constant risk that menaces would peace; it worries me that the powerful nations are channeling large amounts of resources into an arms race, seeking a flimsy balance of terror."

The press conference took place on the fourth floor of the PRI building. George Natanson asked De la Madrid how he sees the chances for better understanding with the United States. The answer was:

"On several occasions I have declared that I resolve to maintain cordial, just and worthy relations with the United States. I have recognized that the fact that we two countries are neighbors with quite different degrees of development may at times make relations difficult and complex; but having good faith and a sound inclination for worthy and at the same time cordial treatment on the part of both governments--as has been the case up to now--, we will be able, as we have been so far, to reach mutually beneficial agreements."

Miguel de la Madrid told Luis Moreno Verdin that establishing the production and export policy will have to be based on the growth in domestic demand, on the suitability of collecting foreign exchange for the overall management of the economy and on maintaining a policy where the receipts from petroleum sales may be compatible with their efficient absorption by the productive apparatus for goods and services.

He also said that the oil exploration policy will have to take into consideration the international conditions in the petroleum market. "And I have also indicated," he emphasized, "that at this time there are no sufficient reasons that might call for Mexico's entry into OPEC." Nevertheless, he made clear that Mexico will be watching how internal and external circumstances evolve, and upon assuming the presidency "I will make the definitions more precise."

De la Madrid declared to Mario Diaz that Mexico should continue to support the efforts of Latin American peoples to determine their own political and social system, and to reject military or political intervention from any source in the internal affairs of Nicaragua. And Mexico, within its possibilities, will continue to support with solidarity the efforts of that country and of the others of the area in their desire for economic and social development.

Responding to a question by Jorge Timossi, De la Madrid indicated that the international organizations have lacked sufficient capacity to orchestrate coherent international law and that peace must be protected with greater care. The PRI presidential candidate spoke of continuing to support the North-South dialogue.

In response to Eric Nepomuceno, he affirmed that some analysts and critics of the PRI have said that his campaign was too costly and showy.

"I do not believe that there is any real justification for this criticism. Evidently the PRI is the majority party in Mexico; it has many groups collaborating fully in carrying out our campaign--organizations, both national in scope and local. Consequently, it is doing what is the essence of a democratic system; it is carrying out a mobilization and an exhausting, intense and profound campaign, a campaign not only by the candidate for the presidency of the republic, the candidates for the Senate and the House of Representatives, but also by the organizations making up our party."

He added that a majority party of the size of the PRI must necessarily give freedom of initiative and movement to the organizations. "Now then," added De la Madrid, "it is appropriate to indicate that in this political campaign the minority parties have also carried out a political campaign, very important campaigns, some of them vigorous and costly as well. They also have sources of support and financing, and some of them have even received financial support from the government. But they have also received something very important--unrestricted access to the communication media, to the press, to radio and television. If we add the time--which we have measured--of the presence of the minority parties in the mass media we will see that their proportion of the time greatly exceeds their electoral strength."

He indicated that he prefers the cost of political campaigns to the cost of repression and oppression by dictatorial systems.

The candidate for the presidency of Mexico told Eloy Aguilar that the country is interested in collaborating to reduce tensions in the area, to preserve peace and to provide a solid basis for international cooperation. In addition: "Mexico will continue to do what it can to these ends, including that of achieving communication between the United States and Cuba."

Responding to a question by Gerardo Arreola, Miguel de la Madrid asserted that he intends to continue to expand and diversify Mexico's economic and commercial relations, including, of course, those with the group of socialist countries.

Then in answering a question by Clifford Krauss, he recognized the reform policy of President Lopez Portillo. De la Madrid said: "Everything that contributes to increasing the participation of citizens in the social life, in the political processes, but also in the economic and cultural processes, is the road to follow, increasing and perfecting Mexican democracy." He stated that the democratic channel has been widened and he pointed out that a half century with peaceful transfer of power indicates a society that is maturing, gradually but profoundly, along the road to democracy as understood by the Mexicans.

In response to Jesus Ceberio, De la Madrid indicated that one must see if the results make advisable radical changes in the procedures of the PRI. "Our party is constantly becoming more democratic," he declared.

Lev Konstanian asked De la Madrid which ideas he would defend in order to eliminate the possibility of war. "In my opinion the measures that would

most favor a relaxation of tensions would be effective and firm agreements for containing the arms race. At least let the world's great military powers reach an agreement on a freeze, instead of continuing to increase their armaments," he replied. He referred to strengthening the international organizations, especially the United Nations.

In response to a question by Paz Cohen, he said that Mexico will respect the sovereignty of the Guatemalan people in determining the sort of government that they wish.

Later, Kim Conroy asked him about his administration's economic program. De la Madrid put special emphasis on combatting inflation. "What must be done, especially by the government, is to formulate the basic balance between the various goals of political economy and also execute policy, but doing it with as much justice as possible, so that the sacrifices involved in the adjustment are divided equitably between the different sectors of the population."

John Rettie asked about the Malvinas conflict and the outlook for relations between Latin America and the United States and Europe. De la Madrid said:

"The unfortunate event of the Malvinas demonstrated the incapacity of the inter-American system to support the legitimate anticolonialist demand of the Argentine people, particularly the demands in the case of the Malvinas. Actually, the Latin Americans lament that the United States did not have a more considered attitude in this case. I also believe that we lament the lack of historical vision on the part of the European community for handling this case. I believe that there is still time, within the norms of international law and within the United Nations, to find a just solution in the case of the Malvinas."

Personally, the PRI candidate reiterated his support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine people to regain full sovereignty over the Malvinas, and he rejected the use of violence in exercising the right. "The Mexican Constitution indicates that no one has the right to obtain justice by his own hand. Reason does not need violence; reason is supported by law. I believe that for many years the inter-American system has been suffering from weakness, from the inability to attend to its fundamental ends.... Its weaknesses and faults are derived from the lack of support for the OAS on the part of some of the member countries. In realistic terms, I do not believe that it is advisable to liquidate the OAS or to segregate the United States from that organization."

Then he said in concluding that policy is a matter of realities and the reality is that the United States is an important country on the American continent.

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CSO: 3010/1918

## BRIEFS

COTTON EXPORTS TO DROP--Mexican cotton exports will decrease by 300,000 bales this year as a result of national production being 1 million bales, compared with 1.5 million in 1981, reported yesterday Heriberto Ramos Gonzalez, director for cotton affairs in the Secretariat of Agriculture and Water Resources. He explained that despite lower foreign sales, foreign currency receipts will grow by nearly 1.5 billion pesos due to better prices for the fiber on account of the devaluation of our currency. Ramos Gonzalez explained that this year's lower production is not attributable to decreased productivity, but to a smaller area under cultivation--down to 250,000 hectares in 1982 from 350,000 hectares in 1981. He indicated that 750,000 bales of national production will be needed in the domestic market, and the remaining 250,000 will be destined for export, together with 200,000 bales left over from the preceding harvest. In the next 6 years, he said, Mexico should consume up to a million bales annually, mainly in the national textile industry, whereas another million should be exported, so that the receipts in the country's cotton-growing zones would be some 30 billion pesos. [Excerpts] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 1 Jul 82 pp 4-A, 30-A] 9746

CSO: 3010/1918

## COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT MONGE'S REMARKS IN U.S. CRITICIZED

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 25 Jun 82 pp 1, 12

[Editorial]

[Text] The international conspiracy of imperialism and its allies against the Nicaraguan Revolution is the height of cynicism and hypocrisy.

In spite of the inconsistency and falsehood of Robelo and his band of traitors.

In spite of the ever clearer truth about the nature of Somoza's rule and the demands and laments of that brand of counterrevolutionary, which have their origin in plunder, there is now a resorting to the most dirty tricks imaginable.

The president of Costa Rica (according to the Enders version) told Reagan in the same office where the smell of Begin's Nazi vermin was still hanging in the air, that a totalitarian Nicaragua with its army would pose a threat to Costa Rica. He then asked for due "protection" from the most unscrupulous president the United States has ever had.

Luis Alberto Monge had no reason to seek help for the dismal economic situation his country is in and to show so much disrepute and unconditionality in the very presence of the ones who have brought about the ills of his homeland and of all the nations of Latin America.

The people of Costa Rica have thus understood his actions. Even the press, which should come courting him, because what he did was so unheard of, has not hesitated to censure him.

In effect, how can Monge request protection from Reagan in the light of recent U.S. actions regarding the colonialist aggression of Great Britain?

Is it that Monge is only interested in having imperialist "protection" in the same way as the Bay of Pigs, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, or El Salvador?

On the other hand, what is it that Monge resents about the government of Nicaragua?

He cannot be serious or truthful when he states that he is being threatened by a country like Nicaragua, which only wants peace and respect for its national reconstruction efforts.

He cannot be serious or truthful in his accusations when he knows by public declarations and actions made by his government that it is on his country's own soil where terror and death are conjured up in Nicaragua.

He cannot be serious or truthful who has tolerated the reception of a group of renegades--who had just murdered a combatant in the People's Sandinist Army--within his borders with a publicity show; especially when such a show was planned in advance and involved crime.

How can a Latin American who is respected and who respects his people and the public office they bestowed upon him stoop so low in the presence of such individuals to do harm to a people that are his brothers?

If Monge had wanted to be sincere in his request for economic aid and even in expressing his true fears, he should have had other things to say to Mr Reagan.

He would have told him how it dumfounds him to see how Nicaragua which has suffered earthquakes, wars, aggressions, and floods, maintains better guidance and protection for the people's interests and for the people's standard of living.

He would have told him that that is the greatest threat to capitalist and imperialist interests in Costa Rica, without Nicaragua's being more to blame than the example it unavoidably provides.

He would have told him that is was necessary to end U.S. exploitation in his homeland, would not have held back the truth, would not have harmed anyone, and on the contrary, would have showed the most patriotic fervor for his nation and the nations of Latin America.

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CSO: 3010/1886

CARRION INTERVIEWED ON 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST COUNTRY

PA242232 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 15, 16 Jul 82

[15 Jul 82 pp 1, 5]

[Part I of report on 14 July BARRICADA interview with Luis Carrion, deputy minister of the interior; place not given]

[Text] "The aggression has already begun. We cannot continue to talk about preparing for the war, because the war has been unleashed. We must defeat the invasion," Luis Carrion, commander of the revolution and deputy interior minister, indicated yesterday in exclusive statements for BARRICADA.

His firm statements, without rhetoric, were accompanied by a great number of factors that prove the dramatic truth that "the international aggression against Nicaragua has already begun and is developing."

Commander Carrion added that the second phase of the war began "with the invasion of our territory" by "large groups that have a military organization that is practically a regular army and the weaponry of a regular army."

He added: In the past few days there began a series of attacks on border posts (up to five attacks on the same post) to serve as a screen for the infiltration of these units. They are preparing airstrips on the Honduran side for helicopters to land, since "the plan is to introduce large forces with powerful weapons to give the impression that an internal war is underway here, when we are actually faced with an invasion."

Carrion revealed that 2 days ago a destroyer that could not be identified was spotted off the Pacific coast. He added that there has been an increase not only of spy flights but also of bases in Honduras, and it was learned that ships carrying large quantities of weapons recently arrived in Puerto Lempira. Referring to the third anniversary, he said that state security guarantees that the counterrevolutionary enemy will not have an opportunity to hinder the 19 July festivities, since the groups that had been planning disruptive activities have been dispersed."

"We can say that there are counterrevolutionary bases from Guasaule to Cape Gracias a Dios, because the number of them has grown," Carrion told BARRICADA. He expanded on his explanations regarding the aggression.

It was made clear in the interview with BARRICADA that there is no other logical explanation of the course of counterrevolutionary activity than that the CIA is waging a war against Nicaragua.

"Across the border we are faced with a string of military positions that have large concentrations of men, ranging from 100 in some camps to 300 in others. They have what is almost a regular military organization and the weaponry of a regular army, since it has been noted that they have large quantities of FAL and M-16 rifles, mortars, heavy machineguns, grenade launchers and rocket launchers.

"They have received these weapons through sectors of the Honduran army and possibly from the United States, since we know of ships that have come directly from the United States to Puerto Lempira carrying weapons.

Commander Carrion said that these counterrevolutionary groups are no more than a tool used by imperialism against Nicaragua, since by themselves they cannot train what is now an army in all its aspects.

#### The Phases of the Aggression

Based on their statements, we can say that in the past several months the strategy of the counterrevolutionary military units has changed. The first phase was that of preparing the camps, weapons and men, seeking a greater social base and preparing the international conditions.

"The phase of aggression has already begun. It consists of the clandestine invasion of our territory by counterrevolutionary groups coming from Honduras with heavy weapons and fairly good military training, to set themselves up in this country.

"They no longer attack from their bases on the border but have proceeded to carry out clandestine invasions. The most typical example is that of northern Zelaya."

Commander Carrion next mentioned the seven [word indistinct] band as an example. Some months ago, BARRICADA reported a clash in northern Zelaya between the Sandinist people's army and state security troops and a counter-revolutionary military unit in Seven Benk.

It was discovered that the site contained an extraordinary military camp not only for training but also for ideological indoctrination by a Moravian pastor.

"The counterrevolutionary military unit at Seven Benk received its weapons, and its military and political leaders from Honduras. Its political leader is a Moravian pastor and the political preparation that is given is the Moravian religion," Carrion said.

"All those people, all those resources physically come from Honduras, but we know that their true origin is in the heart of the United States, where the CIA operates," Carrion added.

#### Not a Simple Aggression

To speak of current counterrevolutionary activity is to go beyond the classic picture of the bands.

We are now talking about units of trained men with heavy weapons who enter the country to establish themselves in the mountains, from where they plan to set up a movement to cut off a portion of the territory. Others will be responsible for seeking recognition by certain governments.

Commander Carrion said: "It is possible that there may be an offer of recognition for the counterrevolutionary government behind this."

However, he said, we are also speaking of support bases, logistics capability (arms, mobilization, communications, food, etc.), weaponry, a center to direct the operations and a specific ideological base.

That is why we cannot continue to think in terms of the bands that harassed the border up to a few months ago.

Commander Carrion explained: "This is not just a simple counterrevolutionary aggression. It is an aggression by U.S. imperialism against Nicaragua. It is the only way to explain the enormous amount of weapons available to those units, the great freedom of movement, the protection that they find in Honduras and even the military aspect of their activities.

For example, this plan for northern Zelaya was accompanied by a great number of diversionist actions in the northern and Pacific areas. One or two border posts have been attacked practically every day (for the past 10 days). These attacks are normally launched to facilitate the infiltration of one of these units.

"Formerly, small groups were infiltrated; now larger units are entering. These are different from certain bands in other areas that are generally made up of criminals and counterrevolutionaries. They cause damage and commit crimes, but in general they are not really dangerous and we have been neutralizing them one way or another. Of course, they are the closest allies of the invasion and the counterrevolutionaries from abroad try to link up with them."

#### The Concept of the Plan

Commander Luis Carrion said that the center that generates the counterrevolutionary strategy is not manned exclusively by former Somozist guardsmen. This main center is made up of former national guardsmen; members of the Miskito, Sumo, Rama, Sandinist Unity (Misurasata); counterrevolutionaries who are not former national guardsmen; and Chilean and Argentine mercenaries who have been detected by Sandinist intelligence.

There are also "U.S. citizens who advise them" and Honduran officers.

Carrion said he does not believe that the plan involves \$19 million, since more money is probably involved and is hidden in various ways.

He said that there are deep religious motives (see tomorrow's report on how the sects operate, their techniques and the modus operandi of the counter-revolutionary military units). The deputy interior minister again referred to the Seven Benk case, where the military unit had two leaders: Alejo Teofilo, the military chief, and Tirilo Cirilo, the political leader.

He was a Moravian pastor whose ideological material--according to captured papers--is a leaflet entitled "History of the Moravian Church." Separatism and other political principles mixed with religion is the ideology that is now promoted in the units.

#### The Helicopters

When we tried to pursue the subject of the helicopters, Carrion said that "we have not photographed any as yet, but we know that strips have been cleared and prepared for them to land."

He added: "We have received information about conversations among high-ranking counterrevolutionary leaders in which they claim that they already have helicopters. We do not doubt that it is possible."

[16 Jul 82 p 4]

["Part II" of report on 14 July BARRICADA interview with Luis Carrion, Nicaragua's deputy minister of the interior--place not given]

[Text] "Our war against imperialism will be a long one. We have to stay prepared for many years...many, many years. We cannot even foresee how many years, because the enemy has very favorable conditions for its actions."

This statement by Luis Carrion, commander of the revolution and deputy interior minister, was followed by a lengthy analysis of the way in which the counterrevolutionary bands in northern Zelaya operate and of the work in ideological preparation that evangelist groups have done in that region.

Commander Carrion said that from the day after the revolution's triumph a tidal wave of preachers, pastors and others with different religious ideas began to arrive in Nicaragua. Many of these people headed for the remote mountainous areas.

"We cannot say that these sects made a sudden appearance. It was the counter-revolutionary leaders of some churches and religious sects who were practically the first to devise the plans to attack us.

Their arrival in the country took place almost the day after the people's victory. They went to remote spots because they knew that such areas would be good places in which to win followers, because of the cultural backwardness there and the misinformation that results from inaccessibility and distance," the deputy minister said.

After noting that it was in the same area where these people went to preach that the criminal actions began months later (one cannot dismiss this as coincidence), commander Carrion said that "it took us some time to realize the danger that these sects represented and we were, therefore, slow in denouncing them."

At this point, he began to recall the Moravians' participation in separatist plans, such as the Red Christmas Operation, which sought to create a Miskito uprising against the Sandinist revolution. This ended with the Miskitos' transfer to settlements.

The second part of that offensive, when they no longer had support on the banks of the river and had to go further into the mountains, involved the attempt to seize Puerto Cabezas and other coastal towns that was recently frustrated by the armed forces. At this stage, as Carrion said in yesterday's edition, those diversionist plans against the third anniversary failed.

"To take the case of northern Zelaya, I would not say that there are religious motives behind this but that the Moravian religion is being used as a vehicle for the counterrevolutionary and anti-Sandinist ideological indoctrination of these people," Commander Carrion said.

He added: "In other words, they use the mantle of certain religions to conceal the counterrevolutionary ideas that are their real objective." As an example, he noted the case of the Seven Benk band and the work of Moravian pastor Tirilo Cirilo, who is the group's "political leader." However, there are other cases in which the ideological penetration is not so evident.

"In other cases, the sects act as ideological advance groups for the armed counterrevolutionary," he added, "since they arrive in the rural areas preaching that no obedience is owed to political and civil authorities, that one should not join the militias and the reserve battalions and that one should not defend the fatherland. This is the case with sects like the Jehovahs Witnesses, who even encourage disrespect for the fatherland's symbols."

There are more than 60 known denominations in Nicaragua, many of which were founded by former Somozist guardsmen. Commander Carrion commented on this:

"One's attention is irresistibly drawn to the fact that a large number of former national guardsmen are now evangelical pastors. No one, not even the leaders of those churches, can argue that those individuals are involved in strictly religious activities. We understand how they act within the CIA's general plan against Nicaragua. Their task is to play the propaganda and ideological role, since the military units play the military

"The first thing that they create is a general situation of apathy and of distrust toward the revolution; then they prepare the necessary psychological conditions so that people will join the bands, or at least support them," Carrion stressed.

In other words, the first objective of the sects was to create a social base that would oppose revolutionary changes. Initially, they had to change the image of the social changes, saying that they were horrible to justify the role of the counterrevolutionary aggression.

#### Financing and the \$5.1 Million

Where does the financing of the counterrevolutionary military units come from?

Commander Carrion notes that the United States has publicly admitted that the CIA allotted \$19 million for these destabilizing activities, but he notes that the CIA's budget is secret.

"Shortly after the U.S. Government revealed that it was spying on Nicaragua and disclosed the matter of the \$19 million, a newsman asked the deputy chief of the CIA about that sum of money, and he replied with the characteristic arrogance of the imperialists that \$19 million is nothing," Carrion said.

Obviously, there are greater sums of money invested in these operations: the spy flights "that are continuing, that have not ceased"; the pressure by means of ships and frigates off our coasts; and the weaponry that is provided to the counterrevolutionaries.

Carrion also mentioned the \$5.1 million that the U.S. Government recently approved for "the church and private enterprise."

"This money," he said, "is for organized groups of businessmen. It is not true that it was for private enterprise. The money is to be used for specific programs within the peasant sector."

#### And the Social Base?

It is difficult to calculate the specific number of men involved in this large-scale aggression against Nicaragua, Carrion said. It is known that at least 5,000 Somozists are grouped in "bases along the northern border" and that there are several thousand Miskitos.

However, the numbers should not be misinterpreted, he said. Five thousand guardsmen are not a few. They are few for a regular type of aggression, but they are not too few for the kind of aggression that they are staging. One hundred men on the plains of Chinandega is not the same as 100 armed men in a mountainous area. The first case could be compared to the effect of a company, but the second case is almost a battalion because of the kind of tactics used. Moreover, they choose the time, the place and the manner in which they will attack us." [quotation marks as published]

In discussing this topic, it is also necessary to make comparisons with other counterrevolutionary phenomena, such as the cases of Cuba or Africa.

"There are differences in the case of Cuba. There is quite a bit of similarity to the cases of the African countries.

"Cuba is an island where they could not infiltrate 150 men together. That would be a very complicated operation. However, in this country, 150 men can cross the border in 30 minutes and be inside Nicaraguan territory.

"The main difference is that we have two land borders with military bases on both borders, making it possible for them to keep their supply lines open from neighboring countries to the counterrevolutionary detachments without having to organize them."

All of this is a basis for Commander Carrion's initial statement. We must be prepared for an intensive war over a long time. Let us forget about the system of small bands that operated along the border some months ago; now there are counterrevolutionary detachments and military units that are infiltrating Nicaraguan territory in the form of a silent invasion that must be stopped now.

When the leaders of the revolution warned some months ago of the escalation of the counterrevolution that was evidenced by the activity of larger contingents and a notable improvement of their weapons, the main new characteristics were also noted: support from the United States in the form of financing and equipment and the complicity of a sector of the Honduran army.

The escalation is exemplified by the inclusion of weapons such as FAL rifles, manufactured not in Belgium but in a Latin American country, M-16 and Galil rifles, 81-mm and 60-mm mortars and the incursion of the 40-mm M-79 grenade launchers among their equipment.

It is obvious that such weapons could not be purchased in large quantities without the economic resources that the CIA placed at the disposal of the counterrevolutionary leaders through the covert action that Commander Ortega denounced in Paris as "a silent invasion of Nicaragua."

#### How the Weapons Reach Them

The following could happen to any Honduran citizen who lives in or travels through the area near one of the many camps that the counterrevolutionaries have established with the support of a sector of the neighboring army: suddenly the roads that he always used are closed to him and Honduran soldiers prevent him from going to particular places.

Such actions, which have so often been reported, cover up a specific fact: the Honduran army carries out operations to ensure the "secrecy of the unloading of weapons at one of the airstrips built to support the bands. [quotation marks as published] Three counterrevolutionary camps, the Auka, the Rus-Rus and the Mokoron have this type of official runway by which the CIA sends weapons and vehicles to the counterrevolutionaries.

However, this is not always the case. There is testimony that the greater part of the weaponry arrives in a "legal" manner: it is sent to the Honduran army, which removes it from the Tegucigalpa airport and delivers it by land to those who invade our country to kill our brothers.

Also used is the route of Puerto Lempira, whose chief, Major Luque Jimenez, is one of the greatest friends of the counterrevolutionaries. Large boxes arrive in this port and later end up in the camps.

When the air route is chosen and the destination is the airstrips in the camps, C-47 airplanes are used. This type of plane is appropriate for this type of action because they can land on relatively small runways and fly at low altitudes.

#### The Counterrevolutionaries Learn More

The change in weaponry and the improved and more sophisticated weapons that the imperialists have provided in the past few months presented the counterrevolutionaries with the problem of effective use. It was necessary to train more, to learn to use the grenade launchers and the new machineguns and orchestrate the use of the weapons for tactical purposes.

Within the plans drafted by the CIA it also became necessary to receive instructions on troop movement, military intelligence, sabotage, encirclement and harassment, which are the attack options that the counterrevolutionaries have available and use in this phase.

Washington pulled the strings and it was not difficult for it to arrange, with the support of its advisers, for certain Latin American military academies to receive these "students" of crime and violation.

#### Twenty-Man Units

One of the results of this training was the division of the groups, with the support base of the detachment, into 20-man units, each of which carried, in addition to personal weapons, a 60-mm mortar, an M-79 grenade launcher and a heavy machinegun. Of course, uniformity in this has not been achieved, in view of the very social nature of the counterrevolutionary, since the ambition of the chiefs prevails.

This new structure also determined the groups' tactical profile, since they were taught to use the type of movements that are characteristic of guerrilla groups. In the light of the fighting that has taken place lately in our territory, their tactics can be defined thus: emplacement of a mortar at 400 meters, harassment of the target in order to be able to place a grenade launcher at 150 meters, more harassment and then the approach of the members for rifle fire.

Apart from tactics, it must be emphasized that the destruction produced by a mortar has an approximate radius of 30 meters, and that of a grenade 5 meters.

We say apart from tactics, because the instructors at the academies perhaps forgot to tell the criminals that the effectiveness of the guerrilla tactics is based on having roots in the population, or a social base. By failing to take this into account they get bogged down and are annihilated by the revolutionary forces.

#### Logistics of the Counterrevolutionaries

Apart from the great supplier of resources and training, the United States, the counterrevolution's logistics have three bases: money, military counseling and political propaganda.

Honduran military personnel transfer the weapons. Many landowners lend their lands for the counterrevolutionaries to operate along the border. They and the Honduran rightists take care of the propaganda over Radio 15 September or the HRN [call sign for Voz de Honduras Network] channels.

The money, in great quantities, comes through the clandestine CIA channels and from financing that the counterrevolutionaries have obtained from reactionary regimes in the Americas.

All this summarizes one of the phases of the aggressive imperialist plan. It is a prelude to a phase of aggression en masse. It has already crashed against the heroic Sandinist fire from the fighters of the Sandinist people's army.

CSO: 3010/2035

## BARRICADA DIRECTOR ADDRESSES CONFERENCE IN MEXICO

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] The director of the Nicaraguan daily BARRICADA, Carlos Fernando Chamorro, addressed a large audience in attendance at the International Social Communications Forum, which was organized by the Mexican daily EL DIA. In his address he analyzed the assisting role played by journalism in his country in the construction of an alternative to the power of the Somoza dictatorship as well as today in the consolidation of the revolutionary process and the ideological debate being generated.

In the first part of his discourse, Chamorro referred to the wide-ranging participation of newsmen and their organizations in the anti-dictatorial struggle, which was borne along by the momentum of the demands for democracy (for the abolition of the black code) to go on to establishing closer ties with the people as the revolutionary process developed.

The underground press and the birth of bodies having institutional ties with the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], accompanied by the appearance of a vast antidictatorial cultural movement, characterized that period of struggle.

Along the same lines, he pointed out how the printed press and the underground radio, the drive of the dedicated journalists, and the cultural movement itself contributed to journalism's establishing direct ties with the masses, to the transformation of the anti-Somoza consciousness into an anti-imperialist consciousness linked to a democratic project, and how these factors were an important element of support for the organization of the people for the struggle and for the cohesiveness of the struggle.

After the triumph of the revolution on 19 July 1979, a change in the distribution of property and the communication media was implemented, as well as an appropriation of the aforementioned items. Then came the confiscation of NOVEDADES and of Somoza's property, the founding of BARRICADA on 25 July, and the transferring to public control of 17 of the 48 existing radio stations. Radio Sandino was founded, which had played a significant role during the last few months of the war of liberation with its underground organization, along with radio La Voz of Nicaragua.

Carlos Fernando Chamorro pointed out that the New Nicaraguan Agency [ANN] was founded in October of 1979, which almost from its beginning organized the pool of News Agencies of the Nonaligned Countries. Chamorro underlined the point that ANN was the most important instrument in the broadcasting of the Nicaraguan reality abroad and the one who set its goal opposing the twisted actions of the transnational information agencies.

In summarizing that first period after the triumph, he said: "We assist the historic invasion of the people into the mass communication media." They are born with a calling for the defense of our sovereignty, our nationality, and our culture. In this last aspect he underlined the importance of the Ministry of Culture and the Nicaraguan Film Institute [INCINE].

Meanwhile, the bourgeoisie, lacking a political project with which to oppose the revolution, tried to regroup and get back control of the media. Incapable of taking upon itself the revolutionary project and incapable of accepting the political pluralism and the mixed economy, it set off the first serious confrontation with the revolution.

At that time the crisis of the daily LA PRENSA was also sparked. The first director of that paper, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, was assassinated by Somoza's dictatorship. That paper in the past had gotten the anti-dictatorial movement off the ground, although without providing an ideological trend and without questioning the system's ideology as a whole. Along with the director, 90 percent of the staff were going to found EL NUEVO DIARIO in the form of a cooperative and with a clear line of support for the revolutionary process. Today LA PRENSA has become an unofficial arm of the business sector relegated to the position of introducing foreign elements into society. It tries to brandish the seal of approval it had in the past before the eyes of the most backward sectors of the population.

Chamorro related that there is now a process of polarization going on in ideologies in which the Rightist press is trying to contain the revolutionary process and make widespread a series of values that it manipulates at its whim. For instance, it is utilizing a false concept of democracy and a popular feeling of religious sentiment, which it is artificially trying to place at loggerheads with the revolution.

He denounced the articulated campaign of the transnational information agencies and recognized that a sector of U.S. journalism had noticed the ploy and set about providing more truthful information on the Nicaraguan problem.

Chamorro recognized the need of Nicaragua to increase its role in journalism, as well as in other national activities. Photo journalism and revolutionary criticism should also be developed, always along with the presentation of alternatives.

Finally, he underlined that he was always an apprentice in constant search of new forms of language that would reflect more accurately the truth and in search of the development of a flexible and amenable style of journalism which would always come to the defense of the interests of the revolutionary process.

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CSO: 3010/1886

## COUNTRY EARNS LESS FOR EXPORTS IN 1981-82

\$28.7 Million Less

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] In spite of the fact that our exports of some agricultural items rose in volume during the current cycle, Nicaragua earned \$28,782,000 less for its shipments abroad in relation to the corresponding preceding period.

Price decreases in agricultural products on the international market are reflected in the fact that during the last export cycle, which lasted up until 20 June 1981, our country had earned \$270,572,052. As of 19 June of this year, only \$241,782,416 had been earned.

With the sole exception of seafood, all agricultural products earmarked for export, traditional as well as non-traditional, experienced a sharp decline in world prices, which affects foreign exchange earnings and has consequences for our own development projects.

Up until 19 June, out of the 1981-82 harvest, Nicaragua had exported 66 percent of the coffee, 93 percent of the cotton, 70 percent of the sugar, 80 percent of the meat, 25 percent of the marine products, 69 percent of the molasses, and 101 percent of the sesame, according to export estimates outlined previously and sources of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. On page 5 BARRICADA offers an itemized breakdown of exports and a comparison of them with the behavior of prices during the preceding economic cycle.

## Details of Exports

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] The item which to date is first place in earning foreign exchange is coffee, with \$86,010,827 for the export of 692,723 quintals at an average price per quintal of \$124.16. The coffee was sold to the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Soviet Union, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, the United States, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the United Arab Emirates. As of this date last year, the sale of 822,381 quintals of coffee brought \$105,170,759.

The second place item is cotton, earning \$85,350,405 for the sale of 264,421 bales at an average price of \$65.26 per quintal. It was sold to Japan, the People's Republic of China, France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, Honduras, Bulgaria, Taiwan, and Indonesia. As of this date last year, 234,950 bales had been exported at an average price of \$80 per quintal for a total sum of \$94,367,590.

#### 25 Million for Sugar Sales

Sugar earned the state \$25,391,973 for the sale of 1,553,730 tons sold at a price of \$16.34 per quintal to the United States, the Soviet Union, and Mexico. Last year sugar earned \$38,490,075 for the sale of 1,596,456 quintals at an average of \$24.11 per quintal.

Meat exports brought \$18,053,958 for the sale of 17,595,702 pounds at an average price of \$1.02 and was sold in the United States, Puerto Rico, and as of this March, Panama. Last year's sales of 12,169,962 pounds, at an average price of \$1.17 per pound, earned \$14,289,772.

#### Increase in Marine Products

Marine products showed an increase on the international market of \$0.92. To date, 2,107,170 pounds have been exported at an average price of \$4.75 per pound for a total of \$10,016,407. As of this date last year, 2,033,117 pounds were exported at a price of \$3.83 per pound for a total value of \$7,772,317. The purchasers were: the United States, Canada, Guatemala, Japan, Costa Rica, and El Salvador.

Non-traditional products such as lumber, furniture, plywood, cigars, tobaccos, ginger, rootlet, peanuts, castor-oil plant, and others, are sixth place in exports and earned a sum of \$5,521,196. These products were sold to: the United States, Honduras, Great Britain, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Sweden. Last year there were only \$2,879,012 in sales.

Banana exports earned \$4,501,390 in the sale of 1,046,835 boxes at an average price of \$4.30. They were sold to the United States. This year banana exports will drop by \$2 million on account of the disaster that destroyed 30 percent of the plantations.

#### 4 Million for Sesame Exports

Exports of sesame (both natural and shelled) amounted to \$4,149,174 for the sale of 83,234 quintals at an average price of \$42 per quintal. It was sold to the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Great Britain, the United States, and the Netherlands. As of this date last year, 70,738 quintals were exported at a price of \$71.75 per quintal, which earned \$3,660,140.

Exports of molasses earned an amount of \$2,787,084 for the sale of 60,754 metric tons at an average price of \$45.87 per ton. It was sold to Bulgaria and the United States. Last year \$3,942,785 were earned for the sale of 38,393 metric tons at an average price of \$102.60 per metric ton.

9983

CSO: 3010/1886

## DAMAGES CAUSED BY FLOODING AMOUNT TO \$300 MILLION

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 30 Jun 82 p 11

[Text] The Economic Commission for Latin America [ECLA] assessed the damages caused to the socioeconomic structure of Nicaragua last May at \$300 million (over 3 billion cordobas), the coordinator of the National Disaster Committee, Reynaldo Antonio Tefel, reported today.

The chairman of the Nicaraguan Social Security and Welfare Institute [INSSBI] also added that the aforementioned inter-American agency yesterday handed its report to the National Reconstruction Governing Junta, which is now reviewing the report.

ECLA sent a group of technicians to Nicaragua for the purpose of getting some specifics on the damages caused by the rains that occurred throughout the country and assessing the amount of the damages, which have proved to be greater than the government estimated.

The National Disaster Committee initially estimated the damages at \$200 million (2 billion cordobas), a figure which according to ECLA, is really 50 percent higher. This shows that damages to roadways, agriculture, housing, power cables, and other facilities will force the government to reassess its economic goals for the coming years.

Tefel stated that ECLA's complete report--which consists of some 300 pages--will be made a matter of public knowledge within the next few days by the governing junta. He added that, depending on the content of the report of the aforementioned agency, Nicaragua will be able to apply for concrete aid for different projects from international credit institutions and friendly countries.

Tefel also reported that the sum total of donations received from international organizations, people's associations within the country, and other institutions to date add up to over 60 million cordobas (\$6 million), a paltry sum in relation to the amount of the damage.

In the report submitted today, which deals with last week, it is specified that donations on the order of 21,617,000 cordobas (\$2.1 million) have been received in kind alone and over 5 million cordobas (\$500,000) have been received in cash, not including the Red Cross, CEPAD, [Evangelical Committee for

Development Assistance], and other agencies who have not specified the amount of their donations.

The coordinator of the Emergency Disaster Committee emphasized that a great part of the donations received as of one month after the disaster are from collections taken in labor unions, factories, and other agencies of Nicaraguan workers. Also noteworthy are the donations of OXFAM of America, which donated \$25,000, OXFAM of England, which donated \$50,000, the government of France, \$29,000, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, the Soviet Union, and other countries, who have been shipping supplies, provisions, and cash money.

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CSO: 3010/1886

## BELAUNDE OPPOSES SILVER SALES BELOW \$8 PER OUNCE

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 28 Jun 82 p A-1

[Text] President Fernando Belaunde said yesterday that Peru is not prepared to sell silver at less than \$8.00 per ounce, as a measure to raise the price of silver on the world market.

After indicating that the cooperation of other silver-producing countries is needed to form a common front, he announced that our government is working along these same lines with respect to copper. Minister Pedro Pablo Kuczynski will travel to Chile for this purpose, he added.

During his Sunday press conference, the chief of state said that he had already talked with the ambassadors of Mexico and Canada, the other silver producers, with a view to coordinating measures, provided those countries together with Peru can be decisive factors in this market.

"If we do not sell silver for 3 months, we will trigger a great rise in its price; and this would not be for a speculative purpose," he clarified, "but rather to show that we are ready to take drastic steps."

Belaunde Terry recalled that at present an ounce of that metal is selling for \$5.00, while \$8.00 per ounce is a profitable price. "We know that every storm is followed by calm; however, we do not know how much longer the storm is going to last." He was referring to the fact that no upturn in prices is yet being produced on the world ore market.

He said that the minting of silver coins announced by the Central Reserve Bank is designed to avoid cheapening our product. "It is better that the silver remain in the country until its price improves; after all, later the value of the coins could change and we will not have lost our resources at low prices," he noted.

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CSO: 3010/1916

## MINING BANK ANNOUNCES PLAN TO SELL COINS, SILVER BARS

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 25 Jun 82 p A-10

[Text] Beginning in August 1982, the Mining Bank will mint silver coins and freely sell silver bars weighing 0.5-10.0 ounces bearing a stamp which guarantees the silver content and weight of the metal. The price of the metal will vary in accordance with the world market.

Silver may be purchased at any of the tellers' windows of this bank by any person interested in possessing or exporting the bars, which will be minted as required by the demand for these silver coins on the national market.

This action has been taken because the Central Reserve Bank [BCR] rejected the Mining Bank's recommendation to mint silver coins of 5,000 and 10,000 sols for mandatory circulation and debt payment, which would serve to diminish the current crisis being experienced by the national mining sector.

These proposals were brought forth during the press conference held yesterday by the president of the Peruvian Mining Bank's board of directors, Dr Moises Heresi, who said that it is necessary to withdraw about 20 million ounces of this valuable metal from the market to raise its price.

Heresi said that the BCR's decision to coin silver medals for collectors would not solve the crisis caused by the drop in world prices of metals.

The president of the Mining Bank said that this difficult situation could last for a year or more and that if the government does not support the mining sector, "I do not know which of the present companies will still be in business at the end of that period," he said.

A profit of 15 percent will be obtained from the sale of silver bars which will be used to increase the Small Mines' Relief Fund.

With respect to the seriousness of the crisis, Heresi said that compared with 1979 and 1980, the country has ceased receiving 60 percent of its foreign exchange from the export of ores but that in spite of this no company has yet to shut down because of the Mining Bank's efforts to overcome the crisis.

## Credit Operations

In the period July 1981 to June 1982, the Mining Bank granted a total of 23,978,000 billion sols in loans, of which 45 percent were given to the small mines' sector, he reported.

He also said that 2 weeks ago a promotion fund had been established for the small mines from which credits are being granted at an annual interest rate of 42 percent, unlike normal credits which are granted at an annual rate of 62 percent.

Heresi also announced the installation of 20 ore concentration plants with a capacity of 30 to 200 tons per day. Three of them are located in Ancash Department and will be opened soon by President Belaunde.

These plants mean huge savings for the miners, as they permit the transportation of concentrated instead of unprocessed ore.

Three mini hydroelectric power plants will also be inaugurated along with the concentration plants. They are located in Zapata, Carabaya and Marangani, he said finally.

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CSO: 3010/1916

## EDITORIAL COMMENT ON SILVER COINING

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 28 Jun 82 p A-2

[Editorial: "The Brena Coins"]

[Text] The Central Reserve Bank has just announced the minting of 100,000 sterling silver coins (with 0.925 silver content) in commemoration of the glorious Brena campaign. These coins will be worth 10,000 sols and will have a fine silver content of .5 ounce. On the back of the coin is an engraved likeness of Marshal Andres A. Caceres, the inspiration for and leader of that legendary heroic action, which in the world history of military operations stands out as one of the most remarkable examples of popular resistance, along with the campaigns of the Spanish peninsula in 1808 and of Kutusov in Russia in 1812, against the armies of Bonaparte.

According to the Central Bank, these coins can be used to pay any public or private debt. In this regard, they are reminiscent of the proposal made in April 1981 by the Mining Bank which on several occasions we felt was pertinent, in view of the need for removing large amounts of silver from the world silver market to maintain prices which are declining sharply.

This initiative coincides with one just taken by the Mining Bank of minting silver bars which anyone can buy and keep in the country or freely export. However, several important differences should be noted.

The issue of coins by the Central Bank, which was recommended by the Chamber of Deputies and the National Commission for the War in the Pacific Centennial, responds more to a commemorative patriotic objective than to an economic objective associated with the world silver market. In fact, the 100,000 coins have a total value of only 1 billion sols and represent 50,000 ounces of silver, an amount which is of no significance whatever in this context. The Mining Bank's proposal envisions the minting of 20 million ounces in four stages and is analogous to the successful coin issuance operation in Mexico. The proposal also called for the mandatory circulation of the coins and their acceptance for the total payment of debts.

As regards their metallic value, these coins--which doubtless will be coveted and highly prized by collectors, for other reasons and precisely because of the limited issuance--will only be worth half the price which the Mining Bank proposes to charge for fine silver in bars. Doubtless two very different offers are being made which should not confuse the public. As we have stated

in days past, an ounce of silver in bar form will cost about 5,000 sols--at the current price of the dollar--while the silver in coin form will be worth 20,000 sols. However, the markup in the coined silver is far from that suggested by such figures. In fact, it is a modest markup, considering the fact that the Central Bank purchased its silver holdings at another time at a price of \$14.50 and even \$16.00 per ounce, while the current price quotation of the metal--as we have noted in recent days--barely exceeds the very low figure of \$5.00 per ounce.

Therefore, these coins of precious metal should not be evaluated as mere objects made out of silver. Nor should they be looked upon as resources in support of the mining sector. They will be something quite distinct and also important: valued and noble testimonials of the recognition which the Peru of today is expressing for Marshal Caceres and for the many--civilians and military men, simple peasants and men of wealth and culture--who fought under his command, with no resources other than their indomitable patriotism, for the rights of Peru.

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CSO: 3010/1916

## AGRARIAN REFORM FAILURE UNDERLINED

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 28 Jun 82 p A-6

[Text] Large imports of food at present is one symptom of the failure of agrarian reform as concerns efficiency of production. This conclusion was reached by a study conducted by the National Planning Institute [IDP].

The INP also states that the kind of imports reveals the existence of a consumption pattern which does not respond to the country's real possibilities of production.

Continuing with its conclusions, the study says with respect to distribution and the restructuring of consumption in Peru that factors such as the inadequate training of workers in the peasant enterprises has impeded the development of an adequate level of agricultural production.

Added to these factors are: decapitalization of the agricultural sector, defective administration, commercialization problems, insufficient technical and credit assistance, etc.

The study also says that this system of inefficiency is even more dramatic if account is taken of the high percentage of direct food imports vis-a-vis total food consumption.

In the statistical analysis tables prepared by INP, it is shown that in 1975 the percentage of imported direct and indirect consumer food products totaled 36.6 percent of all imports.

This percentage, minus the 12.1 percent represented by direct food imports, indicates that the high percentage of indirect food imports had reached the elevated figure of 24.5 percent.

The document says that from this it may be deduced that food production not only is precarious but also is not properly integrated with the rest of the country's productive apparatus. The study also states that the agrarian sector does not have an adequate level of assigned resources, due to the fact that its role was secondary within the context of the style of development advocated by the government of that time. The document also says that, with some variations, the study projected the primary exporter model in lieu of importer which characterized the national economy at the end of the 1950's.

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