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JPRS 81651

27 August 1982

19980916 125

Latin America Report

No. 2562

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27 August 1982

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2562

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IMPORTANCE OF ENERGY COGENERATION EXPLAINED

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 12 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Felix Simon]

[Text] AIN--The combined and simultaneous production of heat and electricity from one and the same complex of energy installations (cogeneration) is currently being studied in Cuba for its extensive application as one of the most interesting alternatives in the conservation of energy.

Insufficiently employed these past few years, this system, which utilizes steam in its double function of heat energy in boilers and kinetic energy, capable of turning a turbine, would permit us to save considerable quantities of fuel in the production of electricity.

A study made by a commission of the technical advisory group on energy of the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers has demonstrated that reductions of almost 50 percent of the cost per hour of fuel oil can be achieved by utilizing steam from boilers through a counterpressure turbine.

Moreover, the utilization of steam in the generation of electric power will constitute an additional source of electrical insurance for industry and will reduce the local and national production cost of a kilowatt hour.

This sort of technical initiative is by no means a novel one, since the sugar industry has commonly used it due to the very nature of its manufacturing process, which requires large quantities of steam while contributing a byproduct, bagasse, used as fuel for the boilers.

However, it has not been widely used and only 136 of the country's factories use it, mostly in the sugar mills and some basic industry, construction, food industry and steelworking installations.

During the capitalist period the low prices of fuel and electricity that then existed permitted underutilization of this method of generating energy.

But at the present time when the cost of fuel is reaching astronomic heights in comparison with the prerevolutionary years, the utilization of methods of generation that may make up for the scarcity of conventional sources of energy and which are capable of guaranteeing the country's needs is imperative.

The study made by the above-mentioned commission has, furthermore, demonstrated that the 13 plants of the Ministries of Construction, Basic Industry, Food and Steelworking which employ cogeneration alone offer power amounting to over 1.103 million megawatts and a saving in fuel of over 302,000 tons a year.

Added to the proven fact that the combined production of heat and electricity is more efficient than their separate production, there is the advantage of exploiting the potential energy of heat in higher functions to a greater degree.

At the same time, in employing steam from the boilers for the twofold purpose of producing more electrical energy, the national electrical energy system, which could be run more economically, would produce more power and reduce the relative demand and would be relieved of a large demand for energy.

And lastly, in augmenting the capacity of the system, the less efficient units would be left in reserve to be employed only in emergency situations or during peak demand hours.

The advantages offered by widespread use of cogeneration constitute an alternative for conserving energy which would provide the country with substantial bonuses in terms of its fuel reserves and contribute to the national development of electrical energy right from its inception.

11,466

CSO: 3010/1950

ORTEGA SAYS PETROLEUM PRODUCTION WILL INCREASE

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 14 Jul 82 p A 1

[Text] Ecuador is seeking to obtain the highest price for its petroleum under the current circumstances, declared Eduardo Ortega, minister for natural resources and energy, in reporting that the OPEC conference is remaining open to analyze the world market situation.

Also, it was learned from official sources that the Uxmal platform now drilling in the Gulf of Guayaquil is being moved to the Amistad Sur field, where a new well is to be opened in the search for hydrocarbons.

Referring to the national situation, Ortega limited himself to saying that Ecuador will maintain the production quota assigned to it by OPEC and that, in regard to prices, it will follow a policy of observing the position of other producing countries and the international oil market.

Nevertheless, the official admitted the possibility that with the incorporation of the northeast fields, our country may increase its production rate. "I believe that the world market will not be affected by 25,000 barrels a day, more or less," he emphasized. He added that he thinks that it will be easy to sell this volume.

He also reiterated that Ecuador is installing new tanks to increase the crude oil storage capacity to more than 6 million barrels.

"At the moment," said Ortega, "there is no glut of crude oil in the storage terminals. In any case," he explained, "that does not mean that everything has been sold, because price negotiations are continuing with the country's five long-term buyers. It is hoped," he said, "that an agreement can be reached for this third quarter with all the enterprises."

He recognized that the lack of agreement forced the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation to realize "spot" sales. He then noted the sale of almost 2 million barrels last May through this marketing system. "Nevertheless," indicated Ortega, "these are exceptional cases because the Ecuadorean policy is to give preference to long-term sales."

This principle is defended by OPEC, the organization that met 9 July in Vienna to analyze a recommendation by the Vigilance Committee to maintain production ceilings. No decision was made in that regard, said Ortega, nothing that instead there was Agreement on continuing to observe the base price of \$34 adopted by the organization last year.

Also, he said, those attending the meeting resolved to hold open the OPEC conference, which may be repeated in about 1 month.

It was resolved to hold open the conference, he explained, based on the fact that it is necessary to study in more depth the situation in the international market and to analyze the problem of differentials put forward by the Saudi Arabian delegation.

9746

CSO: 3010/2010

LIFTING OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS NOT BALM FOR U.S. SUPPORT OF UK

Buenos Aires LA NUEVA PROVINCIA in Spanish 21 Jul 82 p 2

[Column by Sergio Ceron: "The Wounds Are Still Open"]

[Text] Last Thursday, the president of Uruguay, Gregorio Alvarez, declared that Latin America has the opportunity to "give a joint response to the industrialized countries in the area of international trade."

The Uruguayan chief executive explained that it so happens that the central powers have established the groundrules for trade in accordance with their own interests, so that they have upset the stability of the South American governments.

In a dialog held with newsmen, Alvarez confirmed his aspiration to promote a meeting of Latin American presidents, adding that there are indications that the idea might prove productive. First, the foreign ministers would deliberate, so as to create the conditions for the presidents to be able to make decisions "on the political, economic and social problems." He also said that his country supports the creation of a multinational defense organization in the South Atlantic, based on an idea put forth 5 years ago by the then commander of the Uruguayan Navy, Vice Adm Hugo Marquez. As we may recall, this commander favored the creation of a kind of Organization of South Atlantic Nations. The unanswered question, after the Malvinas war, is with which countries the pact should be organized. Is North America perchance reliable for Latin America after its rejection of the obligations imposed on it by the TIAR and its alliance with the extracontinental attacking power?

But what remains clear, as a positive element, is the Uruguayan position on the Latin American integration process, concerning which the continental consciousness is becoming quickly consolidated.

One can readily perceive this regional position from the results of the intensive diplomatic activity displayed by the foreign ministry, entrusted to the ambassador to the OAS, Raul Quijano. Since Mexico's proposal that Latin America be a bloc submitting to the United Nations the Argentine demand for restitution of its sovereignty over its southern archipelagos, it has been noted that San Martin Palace has been steadfastly bent on not missing the chance to wage the diplomatic battle with the greatest possible backing.

Quijano visited Venezuela, Mexico, Panama and Ecuador, on a tour which includes Peru, Brazil and Uruguay, obtaining an overtly favorable response.

He received on all sides expressions of agreement on the fact that the recovery of the Malvinas transcends Argentina's interests and has become a principle of Latin American anticolonialist reaffirmation.

There is a widespread awareness of the need to carry out a joint action with respect to world public opinion, so that it will be made clear, both in the United States and Western Europe, that there cannot be any more colonies in America, and that the last territories under the control of extracontinental powers must be definitively decolonized.

Quijano voiced his conviction that Latin America will attempt to constitute a bloc wherein there will be a reflection of the experience that the Malvinas conflict left behind in the regional agreements, which the United States ignored to keep commitments with other blocs of nations.

The Wounds Are Still Open

The lifting of the economic sanctions imposed by the United States on Argentina last April, following the southern conflict, has by no means closed the wounds opened by the backing given to Great Britain by that country, in a position which did more for the creation of a Latin American consciousness of integration than scores of rhetorical speeches.

Argentina knows that it can count on Latin America in its claim to the Malvinas and the other Atlantic islands. With that support, and with the backing that it will seek among Asian and African nations, San Martin Palace is preparing to submit its case to the United Nations General Assembly, which will meet in September.

The blindness and arrogance of the Europeans have helped to accelerate the continental integration. Last Friday, in fact, the Argentine Government submitted a strong protest to the European Economic Community over the granting of resources to Great Britain to be used in the Malvinas.

Western Europe has thereby not only backed the British colonial presence in a Latin American area, but also offended the UN, by disregarding the repeated resolutions on decolonization of the southern islands passed by the international organization.

But if anything further were needed to understand the indifference with which the countries of the northern hemisphere consider their relations with the rest of the world, there are the statements made by the head of the British Labour Party, Dennis Healey, to the Peruvian journalist, Francisco Diez Canseco, concerning the future of the relations between Argentina and his country.

Healey, who represents the most moderate sector in the United Kingdom, intends to arrange a United Nations trusteeship in the Malvinas Islands in the immediate future, and is of the opinion that, "In the long run, the negotiations with Argentina are probably inevitable."

It is Healey's view that the Argentines "think that they have a right of sovereignty," and he claims that, "It will be impossible for the inhabitants of the islands to be safe and in peace without reaching some type of agreement with the inhabitants on the mainland."

While evincing this image, obviously less harsh than that of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, he nevertheless could not avoid being given away by the old imperialist spirit when he warned Latin America about "the possible reappearance of the British fleet in the event that it resorted to force to resolve territorial claims."

In a word, "There will be negotiations if you accept the terms which we impose; otherwise, we shall send the fleet."

The message is clear, as clear as the British intention of dividing Latin America that is disclosed by other remarks made by Healey. He claimed that he expects his country to act "very firmly" against Guatemala's threats against Belize; but he gave a reminder that the case of Guyana is different, because it became independent without a military guarantee. However, Healey comforted himself with another possibility. He concluded: "I understand that Guyana has just reached an agreement with Brazil to explore the oil residue in the Esequibo River, and perhaps Venezuela will think twice before challenging Brazil, if it does not do so before challenging Guyana."

Integration or Balkanization

The intention is so clear that it might even be described as naive, if history had not shown us that this type of divisive action has very often succeeded with the complicity of the native minorities allied with the economic and political interests of the great powers.

But the new ingredient that has been introduced into the region, a factor that was nonexistent in the past, is the awareness of the need for becoming integrated or suffering from Balkanization, dependence and underdevelopment, which is coming over the Latin American leaders.

Starting at this point, things will not be easy for the great powers; even though they may use the services of their minor allies to close the gap which the incompetence of Alexander Haig and Ronald Reagan has opened on the continent. In a dispatch of 15 July, the United Press International agency from Brasilia mentioned statements by an anonymous "Canadian diplomat" made on the occasion of President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo's forthcoming trip to the northern country.

He commented: "What we don't want is for the United States to be excluded from Latin America and we regard Brazil as a kind of bridge."

We can infer two concrete facts from this: 1. There is no doubt that the United States cannot lose its relations with Latin America, and that these maneuvers tend to make a possible reconciliation the least expensive possible; 2. once again, the Anglo-Saxons, as in the case of Guyana-Esequibo, are attempting to use Brazil as a potential aid.

This brief but decisive history of the Malvinas war brought about completely new events. The assumption of an awareness of the need for total integration of the region to confront the world power centers is one; the other is Brazil's solidarity with the Spanish-speaking nations, which it had always subjected to its game of alliances with the current empires, whether they be called Great Britain during the 19th century or the United States during the current one.

No Latin American country has sufficient potential of its own to be equipped to break the dependence on the central powers, not even Brazil, whose greater relative development is unquestionable. It will not be easy to convince some sectors of the neighboring nation that are dreaming of the "manifest destiny" proclaimed by Golbery do Couto e Silva of this reality. Meanwhile, there is a need to hasten the process of Argentina's integration with the nations of Hispanic origin, particularly those of the Andean Group. When this goal has been attained, it will be easier to talk on an equal footing with the Brazilian leaders, who will be simultaneously stricken by the conclusiveness of the facts.

Latin America, without any exception, has no course of action other than to implement its integration. Argentina has learned a lesson from the southern conflict: it learned to distinguish between countries which are commercial clients and countries which, in addition to being such, are partners and friends. Among the former, it managed to distinguish the reliable ones from the unreliable ones; and among the friendly countries, those which are also partners and allies. This lesson applies to all the Latin American nations, which must learn from someone else's experience, so as not to pay the price that we Argentines have paid.

2909

CSO: 3010/2064

COMMENTATOR ON INTRA-MILITARY POSTURES

PY122236 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Commentary by J. Iglesias Rouco: "Internal Military Affairs"]

[Text] I believe it for it is absurd.

Tertullian

Lt Gen Lami Dozo's replacement as commander in chief of the air force means, among other things, a victory of the nationalist sectors over the so-called "liberals" in this branch. In this regard this victory falls perfectly within the scope of the effects which a lost war almost always has on armies. However, its consequences are undoubtedly the opposite of those sought by Lami Dozo when he proposed to the country a certain degree of political continuity, not so much of the regime as of the various allegedly "liberal" objectives that prompted the coup d'etat on 24 March 1976. This is a piece of information which the army, the navy and the parties, especially those who claim large portions of the constituency, are certainly bearing in mind.

In order to evaluate Lami Dozo's demise from the right viewpoint, the following circumstances should be taken into account:

1. Just as Brigadier General Plessl, who could not become air force commander in chief because of his personal involvement in the 2 April operation, was a member of the air force "liberals" that are now a minority, Brigadier General Hughes, a great "professional" appears to be linked to the nationalists (in some cases we would have to say ultranationalists or disciples of Mr Genta [not further identified]).

Most of these nationalists also belong to the group of 19 commanders that hold majority in the council of brigadier generals which is made up of 36 superior officers. In this group the 19 commanders also belong to the same class. Hughes' chances for staying in the job--he is a nationalist but a moderate one--thus depend on his ability to control the group.

3. Last Monday Lami Dozo lunched with a high-ranking military officer of the "process" to whom he conveyed his intention to "leak" "preview" of his speech which he finally released officially. The officer apparently tried to change his mind. From what we do know, he told Lami Dozo that the "leak" should only convey that the desire of the air force to reassemble the junta was motivated by the wish to prop up the transition government and pave the way for the laying of firm bases for the future "democracy," without mentioning at all any kind of party that would interpret the "objectives" of the "process." As to politicians friendly to the regime, they reportedly suggested to Lami Dozo that the "leak" should merely voice the air force's gratitude to those civilians who supported the "process."

4. No one in the air force encouraged or prompted Lami Dozo to broadcast his explosive statement. It seems that the encouragement had come from certain civilian political circles and some personal friends of the commander in chief, like Colonel Guiraldes.

5. Lami Dozo's hopes of becoming president after Galtieri's ouster appear to have had no support among his immediate subordinates. It was felt inside the air force that even though during the war the branch had gained some political "status" it did not have the capacity for making its commander in chief president of the nation. It was believed that any such pretention would further erode the relations with the army and the navy, relations severely affected by the collapse of the junta. Lami Dozo also wanted an "agreed upon" president to rule over the constitutional stage. Something which his branch also viewed as a mistake.

6. Air force commanders, including mid-level officers and "hunters" (fighter pilots) believed then and still do that Lami Dozo made a serious mistake in January during the junta's discussion of the Malvinas operation conceived by Galtieri and the navy, because in their opinion he should have firmly opposed the project. According to our sources Lami Dozo had strongly objected the plan but in the end he just signed it without any observations.

7. Almost all brigadier generals and colonels believe that it will be easier to reassemble the junta now that Lami Dozo is gone because, they say, before the crisis broke out the only disagreement within the branch was over the "time" when the junta should be reassembled. There are still many questions about the position that the army and the navy might assume.

8. Both Lami Dozo and most of his subordinates objected and are still objecting the labor and economic policies, and to a lesser degree the social welfare policy within which they only criticize the plan to give the unions strong participation in the so-called welfare projects. In this regard one brigadier general told us: "We understand that it is necessary to analyze and review the mechanisms through which the process tried to attain some of its 1976 objectives. However, this does not mean that these objectives must

be eliminated as Dagnino Pastore, Cavallo, Villaveiran and Navajas Artaza are doing." The same general told us that the air force will no longer attempt to put one of its men in the labor ministry even if the junta is reassembled.

9. General Bignone has reportedly asked Miret to stay on as planning minister during the transition period despite Miret's retirement. Not unreasonably, government house sees a change of heads in so sensitive a ministry as the source of more problems than benefits.

Generally speaking, our air force and navy sources give special emphasis to the fact that the reinstatement of military unity now depends basically on the solution that could be found to the situation of the army which they term very uncertain. One brigadier general was even more explicit: "If, despite the performance of the air force during the war, the leadership was removed, what will happen in the army. In sum, pilots and sailors are convinced that irrespective of Nicolaidides' fate only two or three major generals headed by Trimarco have some chance of maintaining some active "political" status within the branch.

According to our sources the "prevailing ideas" in the navy could be summarized in the following manner:

A) Before leaving his post Admiral Anaya will have to deal with the sensitive matter of promotions and retirements and in particular, he will have to clear up internal responsibilities related to the war and apply the appropriate punishment as soon as the investigative committees that are currently working within the branch issue their rulings. Thus Anaya's retirement could take place only in mid-September or October. His successor could be Admiral Franco.

B) The economic, labor and social welfare programs currently underway must be discontinued. The objectives of the "process" have not been attained but must be maintained.

C) Contrary to what the air force and the army believe, the reestablishment of overall understanding with the United States which Galtieri launched in 1981 cannot take place without first reconciling objectives with Washington and this calls for slow and gradual negotiations.

D) The claims over the Malvinas must remain unchanged, there should be no commitment to a cease of hostilities with Great Britain as is being proposed by the air force and the army.

However, as in certain sectors of the air force, military unity is the subject which has given rise to most of the novel "ideas" among the navy. From what we do know most officers believe that an agreement between the three forces should be expressed through "joint military support" for a "provisional" president, rather than through the reinstatement of the military junta, although the navy does not formally oppose this reinstatement. This president could be either Bignone, or another retired officer.

As you can see, there are many differences which still persist among the three military branches. It seems that each of these branches is trying to preserve its domestic framework and even its outward image from the disastrous effects of the war and the political failure of the "process." But for the time being they do not even have harmonious military "doctrines." For example: a modern system for using resources for naval air operations has been "frozen" for two years now because of disagreements between the air force and the navy. How, then, could they possibly reach an understanding on political, economic or social issues? Nevertheless the need for such agreement becomes more pressing every day as far as the nation is concerned because the army, the navy and the air force share, whether they want to or not, the political responsibility for the present situation. Even the preliminary reports of the International Monetary Fund, very critical indeed but not as critical as some people think, reveal that the funding of the foreign debt or its refinancing requires, first of all the existence of a true political power in Argentina. Mr. Colombo is about to arrive in Buenos Aires as the spokesman not only for Italy but for the entire EEC and for Great Britain itself, hoping to find the beginning of a solution to the conflict. However, who will speak with him, on whose behalf, and about what?

CSO: 3010/2122

MULTIPARTY GROUP ISSUES DECLARATION

PY121757 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0135 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Aug (NA)--The multiparty group today demanded general elections without gradual stages for the second half of 1983, the resignation of officials "committed to political activities" and urgent measures for solving the "dramatic economic and social emergency."

In a 10-point declaration--the harshest released by the multiparty group this year--the group also demanded the lifting of the state of siege and the release of political prisoners.

The multiparty group, which met for almost 2 1/2 hours in the headquarters of the Radical Civic Union (UCR) today, expresses its "complete opposition" to any change or amendment to the national constitution by the military government.

The declaration demands from the military government "a definite date for holding elections not to be beyond the second half of 1983." It stresses that "there is an urgent need for the approval of the electoral law, a law which must serve to insure the democratization process and not its postponement or distortion."

It also rejects "any gradual stages, and consequently demands general elections in the entire republic in one single action."

The declaration then reports that involvement in politics at different levels of the government has been observed and therefore demands the "removal of the officials engaged in political activities."

In this regard, justicialist Deolindo Bittel and Christian Democrat Martin Dip reported during a press conference that noninvolvement in politics is not practiced by the governors of Santa Fe, San Juan, Jujuy and La Pampa nor by some Buenos Aires intendents.

UCR members Carlos Contin said on this occasion that "the provincial governors who are militants of political parties must be removed."

The multiparty declaration also states its repudiation of "any attempt to impose conditions on the full enforcement of democracy" and demands the lifting of the state of siege, freedom for political prisoners and the normalization of labor unions. It also requests the free access of political parties to the means of communications controlled by the state and that "these means of communications not be manipulated for distorting reality or for serving sectorial or party interests."

Regarding the economic and social situation--which is being studied by a special commission--the multiparty group states its "profound concern for the dramatic socioeconomic emergency as there are no prospects for overall solutions for reversing the deterioration of the standard of living."

In this regard, the declaration demands "urgent measures for solving, as soon as possible, unemployment, the fall of real salaries and industrial reactivation." In conclusion, the declaration stresses that the policies being implemented by the current military government in the economic and social areas differ from the multiparty proposals.

The meeting--held from 1830 to 2055--was attended by justicialists Deolindo Bittel, Bernardo Montenegro and Torcuato Fino; UCR members Carlos Contin and Rodolfo Garcia Leyenda; the members of the intransigent party Juan Manes, Miguel Monserrat, Fayiz Sago, and Raul Rabanaque Caballero; the members of the integration and development movement Arturo Frondizi, Americo Garcia and Carlos Zaffore; and the Christian Democrats Carlos Auyero, Martin Dip and Hugo Gonza.

CSO: 3010/2122

ALFONSIN'S FACTION WITHIN UCR GAINS INFLUENTIAL VOTES

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 22 Jul 82 p 8

[Article: "The Great Absentee"]

[Text] Something Unexplained

Now that the expressions of the inevitable Radical folklore, the uproar among the young supporters and the waving of the few white berets observed in the vicinity of Tucuman Street have died down, the leaders of all sectors have turned to a study of the implications of the group's last plenary session.

In principle, the fact that the two leading internal movements, each on its own side, are of the opinion that both have emerged from the critical situation with greater strength does not cease to appear strange.

Of course, this is a mathematically impossible conclusion, because if one has gained positions, it has inevitably done so to the detriment of the other's positions. But actually, with the final embraces, that evidence was buried, at least temporarily, by the composition of a new leadership which is respected by the group as a whole.

The Balbinists, combined with National Line, base their optimism on the certainty of Dr Carlos Contin's confirmation as chairman of the committee. One of their spokesmen told LA NACION: "This alone proves that, even though Balbin is not present, the structure of the Line is intact."

The Alfonsinists, for their part, gathered in the Renewal and Change Movement, claim that, regardless of that ratification, the distribution of votes has shown "the beginning of a biologically new phase in the Radical Party," as it was put by Dr Barrios Arrechea in statements published elsewhere in this issue.

The grounds for this judgment are Barrios Arrechea's inclusion in the party's top echelons, as second vice president, perhaps one of the most significant results of all to emerge from the meeting.

What Was Anticipated and the Reality

At this point, it is worthwhile recalling that the preliminary estimates of the Balbinists amounted to 60 votes in favor of the view upheld by Dr Rosito, who

provided the grounds for the legality of Contin's appointment, as compared with about 30 votes backing the position maintained by Dr Alconada Aramburu, who claimed the need to appoint a new president. This latter opinion is the one which gave a proper legal context for the proposal put forth by the Alfonsinists to appoint Dr Arturo Illia to the position.

So what were the reasons which caused those anticipated 60 votes to end up being only 37?

In the view of the aforementioned National Line spokesman, they were the following:

1. Several delegates from the interior could not go to the capital, for "personal reasons": Missing, among others, were two from Catamarca, one from Tierra del Fuego and a fourth from Salta (the former public health minister, Dr Onativia, who is recuperating from surgery).
2. At least three delegates (from La Pampa, Formosa and La Rioja) had to return to their provinces before the time that the voting took place, because they had no opportunity to change their airline reservations.
3. The delegation from the capital, a traditional Balbinist supporter, was reduced by the absence of "Pancho" Rabanal, who is still ill, and by the surprising pro-Alfonsinist vote of the delegate Enrique Benedetti, who "made a turnabout in the air," in the words of the informant.
4. And, finally, there must be deducted the eight abstentions of the Yrigoyenist Affirmation Movement, headed by Dr Luis Leon, which in the previous estimates amounted to the same number of votes in favor of National Line.

Illia's Vote

Special mention should be made of the vote of the Cordoba delegates, as indifferent as ever to the movements beyond the inland area.

As anticipated, Horacio Garcia voted for National Line, while Conrado Storani, Arturo Illia and Luis Caeiro voted in favor of the Alfonsinist viewpoint. Caeiro voted in his capacity as alternate delegate, because the actual delegate, Victor Martinez, left the premises just before the voting, in a move the significance of which would be difficult to ignore. In any event, the greatest surprise was the vote cast by Illia, from whom many were expecting a definite abstention.

In point of fact, it seems quite logical for the Alfonsinists to be inclined to attach a deep political significance to this changing gamut of "incidental" circumstances.

The certainty that, insofar as the Balbinists are concerned, this sector is suffering a serious, inevitable crisis has reached the point where signs of an immediate redefinition of tactics are already evident among its members.

Alfonsin's Predictable Shift

In the view of some leaders very close to Dr Alfonsin, the latter is about to begin a rapid passage to the center of the party apparatus.

In short, this leader would reportedly cease to be head of a movement, and would aspire to be leader of the entire entity.

Mention has even been made of the feasibility of giving up the title Renewal and Change Movement, under the shadow of whose unmistakable varied demands Alfonsin took shelter, to make his image grow into a dialectical conflict with the unattainable leadership of Ricardo Balbin.

In any event, everything that was seen and said during the plenary session last weekend should be interpreted on the basis of the lack of the "great absentee," perhaps using the same method that is usually applied to observation of post-subservient Peronism.

Another factor which tends to corroborate the situation is the virtual disappearance from the scene of the presumed Radical "right." Dr Garcia Puente, visualized as head of the group's most conciliatory movement, was forced to withdraw his candidacy for one of the vice-presidencies on the first day of the discussions, after a speech which was not to the liking of any of the sectors represented among the supporters.

The Candidacies

So, Balbinists and Alfonsinists are tending to become the leading protagonists of the Radicals' future because, incidentally, what was agreed upon during the weekend is only a temporary arrangement in effect until the day on which the new statute for the political parties is enacted.

After that brief truce, there is every indication of a forceful resumption of the internal struggle; because then not only will the party leadership be at stake, but also the determination of the candidacies.

If the most widespread predictions of the observers are not wrong, that will be the time of the confrontation between Antonio Troccoli and Raul Alfonsin. From Cordoba, Dr Angeloz will be watching that conflict, wherein the first-named will arrive with the indisputable prestige of his image and the backing of the party apparatus, the majority of which is still Balbinist. Alfonsin, for his part, will do so with the cause of a return to the revolutionary sources of Radicalism, with his eyes focused on those 5 million young people who will be going to the polls for the first time.

Both "presidential hopefuls" will be competing simultaneously for the internal and external consensus. So it would not be surprising if the two contenders were soon to embark on a game of mutual accommodation, in a confused exchange of causes.

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CSO: 3010/2064

WRITER URGES CONTINUATION OF MAJOR PROJECTS

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 21 Jul 82 p 28

[Article by Martin Olivera: "The Actions Should Back the Words"]

[Text] The war in the South Atlantic (understandably, since while it was in progress it had to be the leading national priority) postponed many matters, and buried in oblivion others which had become topics of national debate.

With the return to normality (dominated somewhat by the economic situation and the new political suspense stemming from the government's decision to call for elections), these issues are beginning to return to the agenda, although with a certain amount of hesitancy.

For example, what significance could there be in talking about Yacyreta, or the Embalse nuclear powerplant or the Bermejo River project, when what is being discussed is industrial reactivation, Argentina's inclusion in the world and the way of consolidating the national unity that is so often mentioned? Well, a great deal.

In the first place, because one of the means of reactivating the economy (and of combating unemployment) is to engage in projects. Of course, it is the major construction projects which have the greatest effect in these areas. Moreover, if the true intention is to reactivate the economy, a suitable energy growth curve must be plotted, which cannot logically be planned to cover with hydrocarbons when there is the possibility of water power and nuclear power.

Secondly, there is Argentina's rejoining the world. Although it is true that this is an essentially political action, it is nonetheless true that it cannot be used without a consistent economic position. There are many difficulties in this regard.

For example, in these terms there is being discussed the review of the Yacyreta project (a stratagem already used by Alemann to delay the work), an action which, in principle, does not seem to be the most suitable, because it would effect greater lags and, hence, greater costs.

One of the arguments used is the need to hold another bidding so as to gear it to the circumstances. One may assume in this respect that the circumstances are

those of foreign policy; in which case another bidding would not be necessary, since the majority of the consortiums belong to countries that participated in the economic boycott of Argentina. Therefore, it would be absurd to reward them with a project of this size. In other words, the candidates are few in number.

But even more serious than this is the possibility (which is being bandied about in certain circles) of waiting to see how the relations with the United States evolve and, on that basis, taking advantage of the loans offered at the time by EXIMBANK [Export-Import Bank] with rates and terms sufficiently burdensome to warrant rejecting them flatly.

Nevertheless, spurred on by the Paraguayan interests (which in each new negotiation observe the opportunity for accruing more advantages for their country), some Argentines are looking with renewed hope toward the coffers of the North American banks.

Shall we never learn? Didn't 2 April teach us anything?

This is not meant to suggest a break in relations with the United States (an almost adolescent naivete), nor a total freeze on the dialog with the Western democracies. It is meant only to give a reminder of who our friends were and who the allies of our enemies were. It does not mean having no relations; it means not rewarding them with the best business.

Argentina must look inwardly and pay more (money is not what matters most, despite the pain of the worshippers of the calf of gold), if its independence and liberty are involved. To accept a loan from EXIMBANK today means forgetting 2 April.

Let us hope that the Argentine authorities will make use of this review of Yacyreta to gear the "economic relations" involved in the project to our new inclusion in the world.

Let us hope that the authorities will realize that deeds remain and words vanish, and that to reactivate, to develop and to integrate (in other words, to unite), actions are a good vehicle.

Let us hope that no one will be afraid to create now, with actions, that new Argentina (following 2 April) of which there has been so much talk.

Otherwise, Argentina will miss another historic opportunity that will not be preserved either by the polls nor by good intentions. It will have chosen to be a third-rate nation, but indeed, with excellent relations in the international financial agencies.

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CSO: 3010/2064

MID STATEMENT CRITICIZES ECONOMIC MEASURES

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 18 Jul 82 p 6

[Article: "Severe Judgment of the Military Process From MID"]

[Text] Yesterday, the Integration and Development Movement [MID] warned in a document that "there is an attempt to use the electoral promise as an anesthetic for the perpetuation of a model that is impoverishing the country and its people," claiming that, if the current economic system is maintained, "there can be no democracy."

It also demanded that the government assume "the political responsibility" for its actions, and explain what the "real, inside development of the antisubversive battle" was, and the status of the missing persons; as well as "how the adoption of Mr Martinez de Hoz' economic policy was decided upon" and "what reasons prompted the decision to occupy the Malvinas Islands."

The document, which bears the signatures of the president and vice-president of MID, Arturo Frondizi and Rogelio Frigerio, declares that after "the sad days which ensued after the fall of Puerto Argentino (...) there were only two possible types of action: a candid self-criticism to undertake a real change, or a pretense of change so that, in essence, everything would remain the same. We have no doubt that there was an option for this latter course of action."

It notes that there was a sidestepping of "what is fundamental in any halfway organized nation: the assumption of the political responsibility for the government's actions"; adding that, "The country suffered the consequences of an economic plan which destroyed the productive system, damaged the social fabric and weakened the national sovereignty, and yet no one assumed responsibility."

The seven-page document entitled "With This Economic Model There Can Be No Democracy," claims that, "The Martinez de Hoz plan still has a very strong effect, under the surface of the outward changes"; and expresses the view that, "The policy decision to lead the country into war was made as a result of a gross mistake concerning the relationship of international forces, the intention of concealing the internal crisis and both things simultaneously."

MID pointed out that, "The public was systematically deceived about the progress of the hostilities"; and stated that, "The Argentines who, without exception,

followed their troops with touching solidarity, deserved an explanation to make amends." The party added: "The determination of responsibilities appears to us to entail a preliminary, special declaration"; noting that, "There are things which should come out of the dark, which nurtures suspicion and grudges."

The document indicates that the authorities should give an "extensive, clear, concrete" explanation of "what the real, inside development of the antisubversive battle was, and of the status of the missing persons; of how the adoption of Mr Martinez de Hoz' economic policy was decided on, and how it could last for 6 years, amid the popular outcry; and, finally, of the reasons which prompted the decision to occupy the Malvinas Islands, what political handling of the conflict was carried out and what political and military considerations determined its progress and outcome."

The Integration and Development Movement claims in its statement that, "The new economic program, arising precisely from the vague policy, is a continuation of the Martinez de Hoz plan." In five points, it specifies the main criticism of the program, asserting that, "The chief objection that we make is that the policy of low wages is maintained simply because there is no intention of going into depth with the changes."

It states: "Just as it uses the wage to serve as a variable for adjusting prices, shrinking the demand and, naturally, the domestic market, it persists in evading telling the truth (concealing the inflation instead of facing and resolving it), also in the area of prices, through the failed policy of fixing which, in fact, is a freezing and curtailing of the process of capital formation."

It points out that the economic plan "is a mere monetary and financial reform, with adjustments in that superficial area, so as not to go in depth with the changes in the process of production and distribution of goods, which at best could prevent an overflow in the external sector for awhile."

It subsequently stressed that, "The bills that are withdrawn from the banks or issued will be applied very little to investment; they will circulate in sales of securities, real estate or durable goods, until there is another uncontrolled inflation, new requirements for foreign exchange and a return to the starting point."

MID commented that, "In view of this picture, we cannot help but predict that the crisis will not only fail to decline, but will become worse"; noting that its proposals went unheeded and "assume a special significance at this time when there is an attempt to use the electoral promise as an anesthetic for the perpetuation of a model that is impoverishing the country and its people."

In its final portion, the document states: "The true issue is that there can be no democracy with this economic model. Either it will cause social chaos and the resultant interruption of the institutionalization process (which is most likely in the course of an unprecedented crisis such as the one we have been fated to experience), or else it will impose intolerable conditions on the return to the constitutional system."

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CSO: 3010/2064

INCREASE IN EXPORTS DRAMATIZES CRITICAL PORT SITUATION

Buenos Aires LA NUEVA PROVINCIA in Spanish 18 Jul 82 p 8

[Article by Hector Gay: "Madryn: Peaks Which Are Deceptive and a Distorted Reimbursement System"]

[Text] Puerto Madryn--An unusual activity, which will result in new historical export records this year, is currently under way in the local maritime station, from which 5.43 million crates of fruit and 17,200 tons of fish, among other products, have been shipped out during the first 6 months of the year.

Through reimbursement, the Almirante Storni wharf has become one of the country's most important outlets, despite the fact that it does not have a halfway adequate infrastructure. Nevertheless, there is agreement on the expectation that the "furor" of exporting through Madryn will be of very limited duration.

In fact, the gradual reduction in the reimbursement (it is currently 8 percent and declines 1 percent per year), plus the announcement that, starting in 1983, exporting will take place through the port of San Antonio Este, and the failure to create a sizable port complex, will increasingly cause Madryn to lose the "magnetism" that is currently attracting exporters.

Although the second phase of the expansion of the Storni wharf is at the height of its execution, it is not sufficient to lend it the operational capacity of other Argentine ports.

The work being carried out, started last January, includes a paved square measuring 10,000 square meters, an access road, a shed for storing merchandise and a building for the offices of the General Administration of Ports and the Harbor Master's Department. The request on the part of the local authorities for a third phase of construction, with the building of three new wharves, has not received a favorable response.

The port's slight capacity has caused a daily observance of long lines of trucks with the most variegated products from all over the country, and several ships awaiting their turn for several days on the access roadstead, with the damage that this entails. To be sure, the reimbursements cover everything....

Upon being questioned by LA NUEVA PROVINCIA, the truck drivers expressed their dissatisfaction with the conditions under which they have to wait their turn to

unload the goods. They remarked that, "The least they could have made here would be an adequate parking space and rest room facilities, so that one would not have to relieve himself out in the open."

Faced with the problem, the Port Administration authorities said that this work should be performed by the municipality of Madryn, which has given as an excuse budgetary problems to delay it.

Not only do the community authorities admit it, but the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of this town also acknowledges the fact that, "The only department which fulfilled what had been agreed upon for the work on the Almirante Storni wharf is the Port Administration."

Exporting Offensive

We saw many trucks and hitches awaiting overseas vessels to ship the accumulated cargo here; but the latter did not consist only of wool, fruit and fish, which are the most traditional products.

There are many thermal vehicles with beef that has been frozen, boned and processed, in boxes, to be shipped to the Republic of Egypt from Madryn.

The fact is that the stimulating sense of the reimbursement granted by the government to foster activity through the Patagonian ports has been distorted so much that, in recent months, hides, tobacco from Misiones, goatskin from northern Argentina, silica from Salta and other nonregional products have been shipped out through this station.

This year, all the shipping records will be broken because, in 1981 (the year with the maximum levels), for example, 4.8 million crates of fruit and 12,100 tons of fish were shipped out, figures which have already been exceeded during the first half of this year. Moreover, the constant egress of products processed in the Aluar aluminum plant, a dynamizing factor in the local economy, must not be overlooked.

With the inadequate infrastructure in plain sight, Madryn is on the way to reaching new peaks. Meanwhile, the spirit of the system for promoting the Patagonian ports has been evaded; because it was devised, with the benefits that have been cited, for the egress of regional products (wool, fruit and fish), something which is not being carried out.

It is this distortion which is keeping major Argentine port facilities unused, with the resultant harm to the country.

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CSO: 3010/2064

TRACTOR INDUSTRY REGISTERS UPTURN

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 18 Jul 82 p 10

[Text] In June of this year (for the second consecutive month) the tractor industry reached a high level of sales in comparison with those recorded for the first months of 1982. During the sixth month of this year, that industrial sector sold 461 units on the domestic market, whereas 555 were sold in May, and 215 in April. After the growth which occurred in May, namely, 158.1 percent, this shows a reduction of 16.9 percent, according to a report from the Argentine Tractor Manufacturers Association (AFAT).

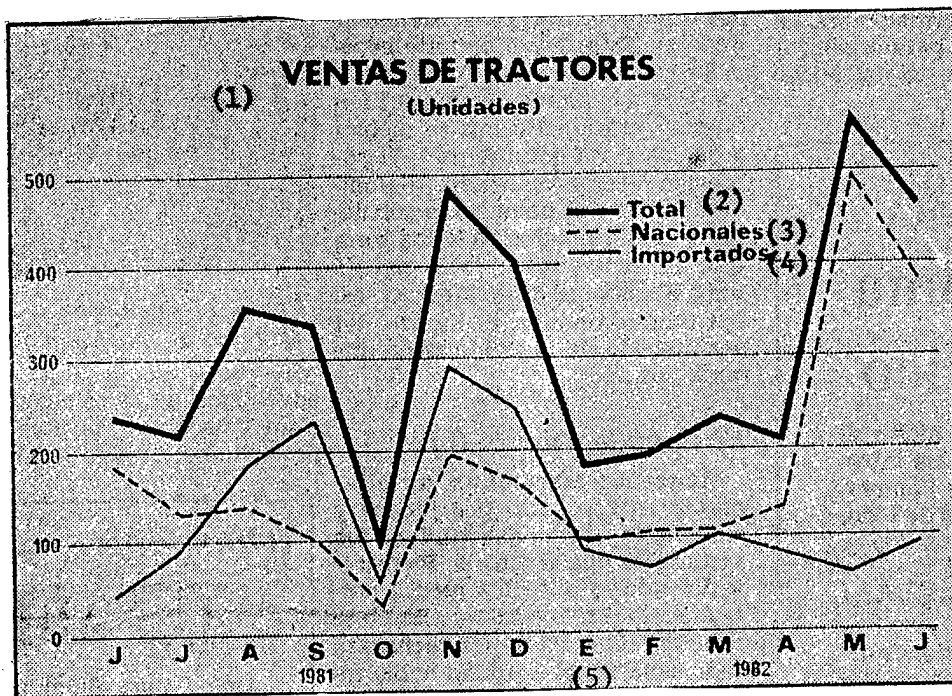
The June sales indicate a definite participation by tractors of native production, which amounted to 79 percent of the total sold, with 364 units. This segment of the sales declined 25.9 percent in comparison with the 491 units sold in May.

On the other hand, the marketing of imported tractors, which totaled 97 units, underwent a 51.6 percent increase over the 64 units sold last May. Thus, the participation of the imported ones represented the remaining 21 percent.

First Half

The total sales for the first half of this year was 1,825 units, with a 57.6 percent increase over the 1,158 during the same interval last year. Between January and June of this year, the domestic market absorbed 1,316 tractors of native production; in other words, 80.3 percent more than the 730 sold during the same period in 1981.

During the first 6 months of 1982, the demand for imported tractors amounted to 509 units, thus making an increase of 18.9 percent over the 428 units sold during the same period the previous year.



Key:

1. Tractor Sales (Units)
2. Total
3. Native
4. Imported
5. J (for January)

2909

CSO: 3010/2064

BRIEFS

ILLEGAL FUEL SALES PROBE--Buenos Aires, 11 Aug (AFP)--Court sources here today reported that two executives of Argentina oil-related organizations are being investigated, apparently for high treason. A suit filed for alleged supplying of the British task force with Argentine fuel during the recent war for the Malvinas appears to involve high-ranking officials of state companies. The deputy manager for foreign trade of government oil deposits (YPF) and the director of the national hydrocarbons department authorized fuel exports to the United States in May and June 1982 according to the report submitted to the courts. The director of the nationalist magazine REAFIRMACION filed the suit based on anonymous information and personal investigations. Various politicians also raised the matter at the end of last month. It seems that six shipments of fuel were exported to the United States, one was sent out by Shell and the other by YPF. According to the report Shell chartered the Astracruz tanker to carry 36,000 cubic meters of fuel oil initially to Barbados and then to New York. Everything seems to indicate that it is quite possible that the British task force was being supplied with Argentine fuel oil from Argentina, according to the report. This report added that "in the best of cases an ally of our enemies was being supplied with fuel during the war for the Malvinas," and recalled that Argentina has not exported oil or oil byproducts since 1981. The director of REAFIRMACION also claimed that high-ranking officials of YPF and the hydrocarbons department are all former employees of Esso and Shell. [Text] [PY112147 Paris AFP in Spanish 1036 GMT 11 Aug 82]

GENERALS TO RETIRE--Buenos Aires, 13 Aug (DYN)--Military sources tonight revealed that Brig Gen Augusto Hughes' inauguration as the new commander in chief of the air force next Tuesday will mean that 12 generals, part of the current leadership of the branch, will retire. Seven major generals, current commander in chief Basilio Lami Dozo included, will retire because they are senior to the new commander. Five brigadier generals, less senior than the new commander, will also retire because of the reshuffling of the leadership that Hughes will implement, the military sources indicated tonight. The five high-ranking air force officers who will retire because of the reshuffling are Aquilino Guerra, current secretary general of the branch; Julio Porcile, former labor minister; Carlos Soria, chief of the materiel

department of the air force general staff; Gustavo Revol, head of the general staff intelligence department; and Alberto Luciani. The seven major generals that will retire because of their seniority over Hughes are, in addition to Lami Dozo, Ubaldo Diaz, Juan Garcia, Conrado Weber, Alberto Banos, Jose Miret and Sigfrido Plessl. [Text] [PY130125 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0004 GMT 13 Aug 82]

TRADE AGREEMENT--The executive branch has approved an agreement signed between Argentina and the Republic of India. This agreement provides for making it as easy as possible to exchange various products between the two countries. Felix Pena, the undersecretary for international economic relations, has arrived in New Delhi within the framework of an agreement between the two countries. Pena will reportedly meet with Prime Minister Gandhi, the Indian foreign minister and with Indian industrialists. [Text] [PY102127 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Aug 82]

CSO: 3010/2122

BRIEFS

ZAMBIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Lt Gen Benjamin Mibenge presented his credentials as high commissioner of Zambia to Governor-General Sir Gerald Cash today. [FL171723 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Aug 82]

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION OF BANK--Banco Ambrosiano has decided to go into voluntary liquidation. The move was approved yesterday by the bank's shareholders. His excellency the governor general acting on advice from the deputy prime minister and minister of finance, The Honorable Arthur D. Hanna, has extended for a period not to exceed (?60) days, the suspension already issued on July (?15). The purpose of the extension is to give the liquidators an opportunity to apply to the court, to bring under the supervision of the court the voluntary liquidation of Banco Ambrosiano Overseas, Ltd. [FL171723 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 17 Aug 82]

CSO: 3025/1138

OFIPLAN PREPARES PLAN TO REACTIVATE ECONOMY

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 15 Jul 82 p 10A

[Text] The national economic reactivation plan drawn up by the National Planning Office (OFIPLAN) includes more than 50 measures, it was revealed yesterday.

Some of the provisions included in this program have already begun to be applied by the new administration, and others may be included, according to government officials.

The plan described decisions that will be adopted in the monetary, credit, wage, tax and exchange spheres.

Measures

The preliminary version of this plan was finalized by OFIPLAN technicians in July.

The plan states that the National Banking System should give priority to the private sector in granting credit, and that limits will be imposed on the allotment of credit to activities not considered indispensable, such as commerce, personal expenses, services and others.

It also says that market interest rates will be reduced to a level that will stimulate productive activity, and efforts will be made to avoid any impact on domestic savings.

The document mentions that interest rates will be used in a very discriminating and limited fashion to channel resources toward the sectors with lower incomes.

As for pricing policy, the document states that minimum prices will be set for certain products in order to encourage the production of basic consumer goods, assuring the producer of adequate profits.

The reactivation plan goes on to say that the maximum prices designed to protect consumers should be flexible and dynamic enough to prevent any disincentive for production.

It adds that the minimum wage policy will aim at the recuperation of buying power, although it will be implemented gradually so that it will not hinder the country's economic recovery.

"That policy will be executed by adjusting wages in a differential manner, according to income level, with the highest raises going to the lowest levels," states the plan.

The magnitude of the increases, furthermore, will be closely tied to hikes in prices in the basic basket.

Fiscal Policy

In terms of fiscal policy, the plan recommends that the tax system be used as a means to stimulate productive activity.

That, along with the measures that will be taken to curb public spending, will allow for the gradual reduction of the government's dependence on bank financing. This will free credit resources for supporting the private sector, according to the plan.

Other measures are designed to generate foreign reserves for the country, increase employment, produce food and solve businessmen's problems.

For that purpose, in addition to supporting business in renegotiating the foreign debt and obtaining foreign reserves from multilateral agencies, the Investment and Exports Promotion Center (GENPRO) has been asked to investigate new markets in order to expand exports.

It is also recommended that technology transfer contracts be prohibited from including restrictive trade clauses, and that the copyright law be modified to prevent patent monopolies.

Another request is that public agencies be forced to acquire goods and services (such as consultation) nationally, unless it can be proven that they are unavailable.

The plan mentions that the greatest institutional support should be given to agroindustry, industries whose production is based on other nationally produced inputs, reexportation industries, and those that produce essential goods for the agriculture sector.

The document recommends that several projects be promoted, such as the creation of free zones and industrial parks, agroenergy projects, ground coffee exports, gold exploration and exploitation, ammonia production, and the industrialization of rice, among many other measures.

8926

CSO: 3010/2029

SITUATION OF WAGE EARNERS IN COUNTRY REPORTED

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 12 Jul 82 p 6A

[Text] Approximately 55 percent of the 554,948 wage earners in the country earn less than 3,000 colons per month, according to last March's survey of households, employment and unemployment, carried out by the General Office of Statistics and Census and the Ministries of Economics and Labor.

According to these figures, 307,376 people who work in agriculture, industry, construction, basic services, commerce, services and other unspecified activities, are in the situation described above.

The surveys are conducted every 4 months, and a sample of 7,000 households throughout the country is taken.

The compilation of data lasts about 22 days, and the survey covers the population 12 years and older, whether employed or unemployed. Among the principal objectives are: to determine the number of unemployed and underemployed workers; to determine the conditions under which the people carry out these activities; and to determine the relationship between production and the number of workers.

According to the results obtained last July, the number of people who earned less than 3,000 colons had dropped by about 10 percent at that time.

Last year alone, however, wages lost one-fourth of their buying power, according to a study by the Institute of Economic Sciences of the University of Costa Rica.

Numbers

The survey reveals that 41,144 people earn less than 800 colons a month, equivalent to 7.4 percent of the total wage-earning population. Another 41,735 people earn 6,000 or more, making up 7.5 percent of the total.

As for workers who earn less than 3,000 colons a month, it was specified that 55.3 percent are in the private sector.

The survey also indicates that these people are farmers, while in the basic services sector, which is in the same position, 11,270 people earn less than that amount.

Food

According to a study undertaken in the middle of last year by the Nutrition Information System (SIN), 20 percent of the Costa Rican population spends between 70 and 100 percent of its wages on food purchases.

The data obtained by visiting shopping centers reveal that a family of four needs to spend about 3,000 colons on basic food supplies.

At the same time, it is estimated that the same size family must spend at least 2,000 colons a month on housing.

Wage	Absolute Number	Percentage
800 to 1,999 colons	40,271	7.2
1,200 to 1,999 colons	113,251	20.4
2,000 to 2,999 colons	112,710	20.3
3,000 to 3,999 colons	67,781	12.2
4,000 to 4,999 colons	42,987	7.7
5,000 to 5,999 colons	25,300	4.5
More than 6,000 colons	41,735	7.5
Not determined	69,769	12.8

8926

CSO: 3010/2029

BRIEFS

UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE--The underemployment rate is 21.3 percent, according to a document called "Series of Corrected Data, 1976-1982." The document is part of the National Survey of Households, Employment and Unemployment that was conducted last March. The above percentage means that 176,148 people, out of the total Costa Rican labor force of 825,260, are underemployed (people who do not work a full day and work only occasionally). According to the director of the planning department of the Labor Ministry, Jorge Barquero, underemployment consists of open unemployment (people who do not have a job and are trying to get one for the first time), visible underemployment (those who work a shorter than normal day and would like to have more hours of work), and invisible underemployment (people who work a normal or even long day, but for low pay or at least lower than the established index). According to the document's figures, of the total number of underemployed, 78,768 are openly unemployed, 55,292 are visibly underemployed, and 42,088 are invisibly underemployed. The document also states that between March of last year and March of this year, underemployment grew by 5.4 percent. Barquero states that the problem is due to various factors, including uncertainty on the exchange market, price setting policies, wage raises and some measures adopted by the two administrations that he called improvised. These situations lead to a lack of confidence among employers, he said. He also noted that although no precise figures are available, it has been discovered that many people have given up looking for work. [Text] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 18 Jul 82 p 8A] 8926

CSO: 3010/2029

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECOND SESSION

First Day Activities

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 2 Jul 82 pp 1-3

/Article by Joaquin Oramas, Jose A. de la Osa, Susana Lee, Jose Norniella, Fernando Davalos and Marta Rojas: "CPA, Electoral Laws Approved"/

/Text/ The second regular session of the second legislature of the ANPP /National People's Government Assembly/ approved the CPA /Agricultural and Livestock Cooperative/ Law and the Electoral Law during its first workday yesterday. It was attended by: Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Councils of State and Government; Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and first vice president of the Councils of State and Government; and other members of the Council of State.

The supreme organ of state power met at the Palacio de las Convenciones with Flavio Bravo, Jorge Lezcano and Jose Aranaburo, its president, vice president and secretary respectively, presiding. It also approved a message addressed to the parliaments of the world and the Interparliamentary Union, expressing firm and militant solidarity with the Palestinian people, the PLO--its only legitimate representative--and the Lebanese progressive forces facing the barbaric aggression of the Zionist forces of Israel.

The morning session was characterized by extensive participation by the deputies in the discussion of the findings on the CPA Law. They made interesting observations on this important matter.

At 9 am, the notes of our National Anthem were heard. As he opened the session, the president of ANPP pointed out that 448 of the 499 deputies that make up this organ were present or 89.8 percent. With the regulation quorum verified, the second session of the second legislature of the top organ of state power began.

Flavio Bravo proposed the necessary and just recognition of all those comrades who ended their duties as deputies at the close of the first legislature. "For 5 years, they fulfilled their duties as deputies of the people, validating Jose Marti's words. Marti's concept of what a deputy should be was 'a

man charged by the people to study their situation, to examine their problems, to remedy them as much as possible, to keep thinking of ways to remedy them.'"

He added that these comrades, with some of those present at this session, were founders of ANPP. He stressed that the fruitful work of the first legislature was recognized by the Second Party Congress. He proposed to give each of the departing deputies a certificate of recognition for his work, adding that this would be an official act of ANPP.

Discussion and approval of the acts of the previous two sessions followed. Those of the session constituting the second legislature on 28 December 1981 and the first session of the second legislature on 29 December 1981 were unanimously approved.

Then they approved the Order of the Day covering topics of extraordinary interest like the CPA Law and points on carrying out the agreements of the Second Party Congress to improve the people's government organs. The decree-laws approved by the Council of State were ratified. They covered: railroad discipline; the economic association between Cuban and foreign entities; regulation of the material responsibility of the military; issuance and control of weapons licenses; ban on direct hiring of Cuban personnel by foreign missions; regulation of the peaceful use of nuclear energy; and discipline for researchers.

The communication from the president of the Council of State informing the ANPP of the replacement of members of the Council of Ministers agreed on several months ago by that organ was also approved.

CPA Law Discussed

The deputies then began discussion of the CPA Law with speeches also by our commander in chief, Fidel Castro.

Before discussion of the law, the president of ANPP stated: "We wanted the CPA Law discussed in a prominent place in this second session of our ANPP." He added that this bill is a necessity for our revolution and a complementary law of the Constitution of the Republic. He noted that when the first Agrarian Reform Law was signed on 17 May 1959 in La Plata, our commander in chief wrote in his own hand that the organization of cooperatives was one of the future forms of agricultural-livestock development on superior bases. The president of ANPP continued:

"As it advanced, the revolution brought profound and substantial economic and social changes to our fields. Our agriculture experienced great transformations with the creation of the state agricultural-livestock enterprises. There was a need to make organizational changes to leave behind inefficient individual production by small landowners and go on to new forms of production in this important sector.

"All this could only be achieved through cooperatives. After the Fifth ANAP /National Association of Small Farmers/ Congress in 1977, the cooperative movement really started to develop and grow. With voluntariness as an inviolable principle, about 40,000 peasants joined. By the time of the Sixth ANAP Congress held recently, there were 1,143 cooperatives which include 35 percent of the land owned by individual peasants."

He also revealed that these figures have continued to grow since the Sixth ANAP Congress. He stated that the cooperatives have shown notable success in production, reduction of costs and the results of collective work, "successes that open beautiful prospects for the peasant sector."

He emphasized that it has been said that the Sixth ANAP Congress marked a surge toward cooperatives in our fields. He added that this has historic importance since it means that our peasantry has voluntarily and consciously chosen to produce in a superior and socialist way, uniting their lands, uniting their means of production and working, not individually but as a cooperative. There is an imperative need for a law that provides the legal norms this movement needs for subsequent consolidation and development.

He revealed that, at the request of the Politburo of the party, the bases for the bill were drawn up by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Sugar Industry and ANAP. The Sixth ANAP Congress gave it warm and enthusiastic support.

As is traditional in the ANPP, the entire new law is submitted to vote first as the expression of whether or not the supreme organ of state power approves a law that meets those principles, that has that nature. Then there is thorough discussion of the committee recommendation, articles of the bill and amendments.

After the entire law was unanimously approved, deputy Rene Penalver Valdes, chairman of the Food Production Committee, read his committee's recommendation on the bill.

When discussing the amendments proposed in the recommendation, Jose Ramirez Cruz announced his agreement with the amendments in style and concept except the recommendation to delete the paragraph referring to unions, associations or groups of cooperatives. "Although it is said that these bases are not yet solid, we feel that it is an experiment that, as we Guajiros say, is already ready to pick. This is a necessity which is requested by the peasants and by our organization in all the municipalities and provinces."

This topic provoked many speeches by the deputies. Alberto Valdes Gonzalez from Consolacion del Sur agreed with Jose Ramirez based on the fact that unions of cooperatives now exist throughout the country. Not to reflect this in the law would mean ignoring them. "We would not know where to place them since they are not state enterprises or merely cooperatives. Legally, it is necessary to find a solution," he argued.

He added that this type of union located in the municipality is viewed optimistically. From the beginning, it has been saving the state budget a good amount of money.

Another deputy, Maximo Diaz from San Jose de las Lajas, explained that clause c of Article 2 of the General Provisions states: "any formula that we want to establish remains open. In the work being done with unions of cooperatives, there has not been enough experience or time to project that this is the ideal organization for the development of cooperatives."

The debate continued with a speech by deputy Rafael Valdes from Moron. Among other things, he referred to the experiences in his municipality with the work of the unions and stated that the results have been very good. They make the solutions to the basic problems that the peasants face in production viable.

The ANPP president recalled that clause c of Article 2 of the bill indicated: "Any others (referring to organizations) that, in accord with the Constitution and this law, have the objective of superior forms of production by the peasants." Flavio Bravo added that, in this case, union fits without mentioning it by name.

On this point, deputy Arnaldo Milian felt that the mentioned clause c sufficed. He said that cooperatives have been formed for many years in our country; this experience has been observed and now the law on cooperatives is being discussed. He added that it was correct to wait for time to pass in order to analyze the experiences. When it was definite that it was positive for the country, this organization was formulated in a law.

He warned: "Unions of cooperatives are now an experiment in the country; they have been formed recently in only a few municipalities. No one can say what the results of this experiment are because it has only lasted a short time and only in a small number of municipalities."

Expanding on this theme, he stated that if unions of cooperatives were inserted in the law, they could not be prevented because they were in the law. If the recommendation and the bill were left as is, unions could be formed if they were authorized. Not expressly putting unions of cooperatives in the law does not mean that they cannot be organized if it is later verified that these experiments starting now yield positive results for the country. He repeated that if the recommendation remains as is, this "does not impede unions of cooperatives if, in the end, we verify that this is a good experience."

The interesting debate continued with a speech by deputy Aida Gonzalez Bello from Chambas referring to the union of two cooperatives. Milian explained that the paragraph referred to municipal, provincial and national unions of cooperatives.

Narces Lopez from Palma Soriano expanded on the theme, warning that if we stated in the law that there should be unions of cooperatives, we would limit

ourselves to unions of cooperatives instead of helping make it possible for perhaps another system in the future.

Rene Penalver pointed out that Chapter IV of the CPA bill had been extensively debated "and this point on unions of cooperatives was one of the most debated."

He revealed that the conclusion that the committee reached "is not that we are against unions but that a little more experience is needed to reach a conclusion."

After an enlightening speech by Fidel, Pepe Ramirez asked for the floor to request an explanation from the ANPP Presidency.

President Flavio Bravo explained that the part stating "...equally covers unions, associations or groups of cooperatives" was deleted and clause c now states "any other."

Pepe Ramirez spoke again to say that he understood that the proposal was to delete it. He said: "Then we do not have any conflict because we advocated not inserting municipal union when we discussed that in ANAP."

Pepe stated: "If that is the way it is, there is no conflict. Excuse me."

Flavio Bravo said that, except for Pepe's confusion, Fidel's speech sufficiently clarified the reasons the word union or any other word should not be inserted. This "does not conflict with the idea of developing them" as clause c states.

ANPP unanimously approved the proposal in the recommendation to delete the final paragraph of Article 2 referring to unions, associations or groups of cooperatives.

Deputy Jorge Enrique Mendoza from the municipality of Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus Province, requested the floor to present a "perhaps political" question.

He said that if the CPA law was going to have great importance within our country, it would also have strong repercussions abroad. "I am thinking about Latin America, western Europe." He said, therefore, that some matters should be carefully stipulated.

Mendoza commented that almost at the beginning of the recommendation, it was stated--"and this is a historic question"--that this law had its roots in the historic agrarian reform law promulgated by the revolutionary government on 17 May 1959.

He stated: "I feel that it would not be a bad idea to add in the recommendation that the roots of this entire process in favor of the Cuban peasantry and workers lie in the statements on agrarian affairs contained in 'La historia me absolvera' and Law No. 2 of the Sierra Maestra dictated 10 October 1959 by the General Command."

Jorge Enrique Mendoza's proposal was unanimously approved.

The next deputy to request the floor was Ramon Covas Rodriguez from the municipality of Cabaiguan, Sancti Spiritus Province. He asked for clarification of an amendment in the recommendation concerning Article 9 of the law. It stated:

"...after fulfillment of the established requirements for its organization, with approval from the Ministry of Agriculture, at the request of ANAP, in consultation with the Ministry of the Sugar Industry, depending on the case."

Deputy Rene Penalver explained that it was very clear in the recommendation "that we have proposed that control of the law be in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture." He indicated that it was not possible "to put in two ministries and ANAP."

Deputy Miguel J. Cano from Holguin Province stated that neither the recommendation nor the law under discussion contained a matter that he felt was important: the basic production of the cooperatives. He said that no article regulated the basic production of the cooperatives. It seemed to him that the leadership council of a cooperative which, at a given moment, produced cane could meet and decide to produce vegetables or livestock.

The ANPP president suggested that a draft be written concerning this.

Another proposal about hiring, approved unanimously by the deputies, was made by Luis Martell Rosas from the municipality of Jesus Menendez, Las Tunas Province. "It seems to me that something more or less similar to what I propose --that all hiring must be subject to the existing wage legislation--should be included."

Deputy Sergio Corrieri from Manicaragua, Villa Clara, asked for an explanation of the end of Article 22 which states: "...if it refers to land, there must be an exchange for the purposes to which it has already been destined...." According to him, "the meaning is obscure to me and to other deputies whom I have consulted."

Delegate Rene Penalver spoke to say that he agreed that it was necessary to clarify that paragraph.

President Flavio Bravo suggested wording a new proposal for Article 22.

He immediately granted a 30-minute recess.

When the session resumed, Rene Penalver referred to the statement made by deputy Sergio Corrieri on return of land. He said that Corrieri's proposal was understandable. He suggested eliminating everything referring to land in the final lines of Article 22. It already explained the assets that constituted the patrimony of the cooperative; the land references were sufficiently clear in Article 24.

This proposal was unanimously approved.

Then Miguel Cano read the wording of his proposal: "Each cooperative has its basic line of production that, due to possible effects within the framework of the general economy of the municipality or province, must be protected against change. Therefore, any proposed variation must be subject to the regulations of this law."

Alberto Galvizu, deputy for the Havana municipality of Plaza de la Revolucion, then explained that the basic objectives of the CPA must be very explicit in the law. Article 6 or a new section should state that the objectives of the CPA include its contribution to the development and consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance.

Marta Lugioyo, deputy for Centro Havana, revealed that she agreed with Galvizu. However, she advised that it be included in the preamble of the law, not in the body.

The proposal to include a paragraph expressing that this law contributes to the development of the worker-peasant alliance was unanimously accepted.

Galvizu spoke again to propose that the obligations of the cooperative member include the care and protection of social property. He suggested that the end of Article 16 be worded: "...and the care and protection of cooperative and social property." There would be greater agreement with Article 21 which states that the CPA can receive other assets of the state that are considered beneficial for its development.

After Pepe Ramirez spoke in favor of this proposal, it was unanimously approved.

Galvizu's third proposal had to do with Article 38 which should also include aspects of the development of the socialist and communist society and the effort to create awareness consistent with our socialist society.

The ANPP president suggested that Galvizu write down his idea and present a draft for subsequent discussion.

Raul Leon Torras, deputy for Playa, referred to the importance of the support that the state gives the cooperative movement and the productive activity of the peasantry in general. One expression of this is the credit policy of the National Bank of Cuba. He reported that, at the end of May, the bank had granted credits to the CPA for investments, production and other objectives totaling some 107 million pesos and credits to individual peasants totaling some 92 million pesos.

Penalver stated that Article 9 should not contain a long list of participants who had to be heard since, in practice, all these organisms and institutions played an active part and were always consulted.

The next speech was given by Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, deputy for Guines. This began a long, fruitful discussion about the contradiction between Articles 22 and 23 of the bill under discussion.

Alvarez alleged that Article 22 referred to the return of assets contributed by the cooperative members whenever approved by the assembly of cooperative members. However, Article 23 states the opposite in its second paragraph because it states that the cooperative member who withdraws from the cooperative only had the right to receive the unamortized price for the assets contributed.

Penalver explained that he did not see a contradiction between the two articles and argued this point.

Juan Rodriguez, deputy for Los Arabos and president of the Victoria de Giron CPA, said that when a peasant joined the cooperative, the regulation concerning his obligations and rights was read to him. It was explained to him that if the cooperative member wanted to withdraw, he would be paid for his assets which he cannot take with him; they remain the patrimony of the cooperative.

Arnaldo Milian stated that deputy Alvarez was right. In Article 23 this was well understood.

Fidel was also of the opinion that there was a contradiction between the two articles which had to be resolved before passing the law.

Another deputy who spoke on this point was Jacinto Cespedes, a cooperative member of the 24 de Febrero CPA in Camaguey. He stated that he was totally in agreement with eliminating Article 22 because they had "the case of a peasant with 2 caballerias who joined. After verifying that the work was hard, he soon said that he could not tolerate it and wanted to withdraw. That peasant resigned and we paid him for his 2 caballerias. He did not take even a seed of the cooperative with him." He said that that paragraph should be eliminated because "I do not feel that anything should be returned. He already relinquished that and entered into a new form of production."

In another part of his speech, Jacinto said: "Things have to be clear because some of us peasants do not understand. I myself am at an assembly like this for the first time and I am a little confused. I do not see where to go--whether to go to this side or the other. But I am very clear about the laws of the revolution."

He also referred to the open peasant markets. He said that, although on some occasions, he had seen evidence of those markets, "comrade Fidel was right at the ANAP Congress when he said that not all peasants went to the open peasant markets. We never went to those markets to sell products. I believe it is necessary to sell them for stock once a month when the delivery plans have been fulfilled before going to the open peasant market. We peasants have absolute faith and absolute confidence; we were really exploited by the bourgeoisie. We have absolute confidence in this revolution that our

commander in chief Fidel Castro has so justly and so efficiently guided in these historic moments that we are going through."

Jacinto's speech was applauded at length by all those attending the ANPP.

Pepe Ramirez stated that the law must not leave open the possibility that the cooperative can sell its assets that it already has in its patrimony to individual peasants. Even if he resigned from the cooperative, he does not have the right to demand the assets that he contributed. He said that it was necessary to make it very clear that he has the right to collect for the part of the assets that he contributed but had not been paid for. He also spoke in favor of eliminating Article 22.

Juan Rodriguez spoke again, saying: "If the article did not mean anything, it should be eliminated. When a peasant enters the cooperative, the assets that he contributes are appraised and the cooperative pays him for them. If he wants to leave, he cannot take anything because when he entered, everything was well explained to him. He was given the opportunity to choose how he wanted to receive payment for his assets contributed."

When submitted to vote, the ANPP unanimously approved deletion of Article 22.

After this, with discussion of all the matters in this bill exhausted, it was submitted to a vote. The CPA Law was unanimously approved.

Deputies Severo Aguirre, Ernesto Vera and Victor Paneque were appointed to the Style Committee. They can be assisted by as many persons as they feel appropriate.

Then Flavio Bravo opened discussion on the bill for the Electoral Legislation Law.

New Electoral Law Approved

The new Electoral Law includes the experiences of our past elections and the suggestions, criticisms and positive aspects of previous legislation in effect since 1976. It was approved yesterday at the evening session of ANPP.

After extensive and exhaustive analysis, the text incorporates new matters like the requirement of an identification card to exercise the right to vote. It also establishes the moral duty of each citizen to fully exercise this constitutional prerogative.

It classifies the elections in the country into three groups: general elections that are held every 5 years to elect deputies and delegates to all the state organs; elections every 2½ years for delegates to the local people's government organs; and special elections to fill vacant positions outside of the two election periods mentioned above.

The new Electoral Law contains the same classification of electoral commissions as in previous legislation and adds the district commission. By

carrying the weight of the electoral process, it makes it easier for the municipal commission to attend to the lists of voters.

It also maintains, as a democratic principle of elections in our system, the requirement of a minimum of two candidates for the election of municipal delegates.

This Electoral Law establishes that correction of errors, inclusions, exclusions and changes of residence can be made at any time in the electoral period. This facilitates the exercise of the right to vote for someone who reaches voting age, returns to the country or moves.

Convocation of elections is increased to at least 120 days in advance of the date planned. This will permit the process to be carried out more slowly and gives the new district electoral commissions 60 days before elections to determine the voting sites in their area and deliver the lists of voters to the municipal electoral commissions.

The new law also specifies the entire nomination process, establishes Sundays as election days and maintains the present hours for voting. The National Electoral Commission can change the hours, depending on specific situations. The special districts (military, student, etc.) are permitted to hold special elections to fill vacant positions in the municipal assemblies on another day, depending on need.

The text also includes the way to resolve ties, the number of members on the credential and candidacy commissions at the different levels of the people's government organs and establishes the recall process based on the principle that the one who elects, recalls.

It develops the electoral process to fill vacant positions between general elections or elections for local organs and the referendum process which establishes participation by Cuban citizens abroad.

Effects of Final Discussion of Electoral Bill

In the final discussion of the bill for the Electoral Law, there were more than 50 speeches by deputies.

The Constitutional and Judicial Affairs Committee was in charge of examining the bill for the Electoral Law. It first presented to ANPP its recommendation. It expressed general approval of the legal text under discussion and formulated a number of amendments to improve the concept of this law.

The ANPP unanimously approved the recommendation, excluding Recommendations 28 and 29 that proposed the elimination of the credentials commissions which the committee felt, in practice, had only formal functions. Deputy Blas Roca sent the ANPP, through President Flavio Bravo, his opinion that this elimination could affect the democratic nature of our elections. Finally, the deputies decided to maintain the mentioned commissions as conceived in the law.

Flavio Bravo then opened debate on points not covered in the recommendation, giving the floor to deputy Pedro Chavez from San Antonio de los Banos. He proposed to incorporate the election of the professional members of the municipal executive committees at the first meeting of this organ when its president, vice president and secretary are elected after their election by the municipal assemblies.

The Villa Clara deputy, Raul Rodriguez, said that this election of the professional members is purely functional and must not be included in the corresponding article of the new law which already covers this election. Deputy Antonio Martinez, chairman of the committee that analyzed the bill, agreed.

There were several speeches by deputies opposing the first proposal. Finally, the ANPP decided to keep Article 117 in question as conceived in the Electoral Law being discussed.

The analysis by the deputies continued with some questions on style. Alberto Galvizu from Plaza de la Revolucion referred to Article 7 specifying the people excluded from the right to vote for different reasons. His motion proposed to recognize the validity of the medical declaration of mental incapacity which the law concedes exclusively to a legal declaration.

Deputy Galvizu mentioned the difficulties with this last requirement and suggested adding the above-mentioned medical declaration. Flavio Bravo called attention to the fact that this precept, as conceived in the new Electoral Law, is contained in our Constitution. Fidel indicated that if a legal declaration were not obtained, it would be a constitutional violation.

Deputy Maria Cutino Pelegrin from Mayari proposed to add to Article 64 which stipulates those who can be excluded from the list of voters those who are on internationalist missions since their physical absence from the elections affects the percentage of voters.

Jorge Enrique Mendoza, deputy for Trinidad, stated that those who are fulfilling such an honorable mission should not be included in this article and suggested that the wording of the bill be maintained. Several speeches were given including one by Fidel who called attention to the negative effect of this and other types of justified absence from the elections which are reflected in the percentages of participation. He proposed that the internationalist workers who are outside the country be added to Article 64.

Our commander in chief recalled that at the last general election, all the voters possible had participated and, nevertheless, 100 percent of the voters had not voted.

Deputy Osmar Ortiz from Centro Havana pointed out the contradiction between one of the clauses in Article 26--referring to the functions of the district electoral commissions--and two other articles in the bill. The mentioned clause indicated that one of the prerogatives of those commissions is to adopt the necessary measures to hold special elections to fill vacant

positions in the municipal assembly. This is impossible since, according to law, they cease functioning as such once the objectives for which they were created are fulfilled. That function remains under the municipal assembly or its executive committee.

Deputies Fidel Castro, Diosdado Hernandez, Antonio Martinez, Felix Moreno, Orlando Torres, Elia Garcia and Miguel Aguilar spoke on this subject. Elimination of that clause was approved by a majority.

Other deputies spoke then on questions of style. Finally, there was a unanimous vote to approve the recommendation and the Electoral Law with the agreed amendments.

Last Part of Evening Session

Resuming the session after a brief recess, Jorge Lezcano read a document in the name of the Cuban Parliamentary Group. It was addressed to the parliaments of the world and to the Interparliamentary Union and condemned the Zionist regime of Israel for its barbaric aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The text which appears in this issue was unanimously approved by the deputies.

The floor was given then to Francisco Garcia Valls, president of the State Committee for Finance, who read a summary of the liquidation report of the 1981 state budget. Jose A. Veitia, chairman of the Global Economic Activities Committee, read the corresponding recommendation.

The debate on this subject included speeches by deputies Fidel and Raul Castro, Ramiro Valdes, Rosa A. Colas, Jose A. Veitia, Alberto Galvizu, Faustino Beato, Miguel Aguilar, Eddy Fernandez, Roberto Ogando, Georgelina Miranda, Tomas Cardenas, Rene Lara, Oscar Fernandez Mell, Reiner Regal, Hipolito Rodriguez, Rene Penalver, Juan Antonio Bravo, Georgina Barea, Augusto Fajardo, Ramon Cobas, the president of the State Committee for Finance and the budget director of that organism.

At the end of the many speeches on both documents, the recommendations contained in the committee's recommendation and the considerations made in the course of the discussion were approved.

This first workday of the supreme organ of state power ended at 8:55 pm. It will resume its work today at 9 am.

Cuban Parliamentary Group Formed

The Cuban Parliamentary Group was constituted during a meeting held at the Palacio de las Convenciones. Its membership will be submitted for ratification by ANPP during the morning session.

Jorge Lezcano was appointed president of the group.

During the meeting, the members of the group examined the document on Zionist aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples which was approved later by the deputies.

CPA Draft Law

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/Text/ After examining the CPA bill, considering the opinions of different technicians and jurists and the opinion of the Constitutional and Judicial Affairs Committee, the Food Production Committee of ANPP issued the following

Recommendation

The bill that is being analyzed is complementary to the Constitution of the Republic which, in Article 20, "authorizes the organization of CPA in the cases and form that the law establishes...."

It has its roots in the historic Agrarian Reform Law promulgated by the revolutionary government on 17 May 1959 and in the thesis on agrarian affairs and relations with the peasant approved by the First Party Congress.

It is adapted to the bases analyzed and discussed in the Sixth ANAP Congress.

Among other matters, it regulates the cooperatives that can be formed and their objectives, the requirements to be a member of a cooperative, their property and patrimony including the land, means and instruments of production, their funds, etc.

It establishes the general norms for remuneration for work, the right to personal ownership of housing and the rules referring to merging and division of cooperatives as well as their dissolution.

In accord with the analysis made, the reporting committee proposes the following to ANPP:

Recommendations

1. In the fifth line of the second Whereas, to replace the expression "a technical production" with "an efficient application of technology in production." Also in the seventh line, to change the phrase "of superior ownership" to "superior ones of production" and to end the paragraph with this last word.

These amendments are proposed with the objective of using the appropriate terms.

2. To amend the penultimate line of the sixth Whereas so that, starting with the comma, it has the following wording: "...becomes necessary to regulate and legislate this collective form of peasant work." This stipulates the concepts to which it refers.

3. To delete the final paragraph of Article 2 referring to unions, associations or groups of cooperatives. The basis for this proposal which will be repeated with respect to other parts of the bill is that it is premature to formulate the idea of those unions, associations or groups now without having experience in the functioning of the CPA regulated by this law and its regulations.

4. To amend clause e of Article 6, replacing the word "satisfy" with the expression "contribute to the satisfaction of..." since it is obvious that different state institutions participate in the satisfaction of those needs.

Also to replace clause g of the same article with the following wording: "to develop the conscious participation of the cooperative members and their families in the economic, political and social tasks of the country" which has much broader meaning.

5. To amend the last line of Article 7 so that, starting with the word "interests," it says "of the rest of society" since the cooperative is an integral part of society.

6. To amend Article 9 so that, starting with the word "held," it is worded as follows:

"...after fulfillment of the established requirements for its organization, with approval from the Ministry of Agriculture, at the request of ANAP, in consultation with the Ministry of the Sugar Industry, depending on the case."

This recommendation is made so that the control of the Ministry of Agriculture is defined.

7. To amend Article 10, adding at the end "and must be signed by all the members of the cooperative."

8. To add at the end of Article 11 the expression "corresponding to the State Committee for Statistics." This is done to specify which register the article refers to.

9. To amend the second paragraph of Article 12 so that it is worded as follows:

"The Internal Regulation is approved and amended by the General Assembly of Members."

10. To divide Article 14 into two articles so that the paragraph that says: "These are indispensable requirements for cooperative members..." constitutes an independent article from Article 14.

11. To add the word "those" to the second paragraph of Article 15 so that it is worded as follows:

"A member of the cooperative cannot be the personal owner of those means of production that..."

12. To amend the final part of Article 19 so that after the word "disciplinary" which appears in the fourth line come the following words: "...the agreement of two-thirds of the members of the cooperative is required."

13. To amend the first part of the first paragraph of Article 20 up to the period, replacing it with the following wording:

"Cooperative ownership constitutes the basis for the strengthening and development of the cooperative economy and contributes to the strengthening of the national economy."

This proposal emphasizes the fact that the basis of the strengthening and socialist development of the economy is primarily state socialist ownership.

14. To delete the last part of Article 31 that says: "It can also allocate a certain quantity of agricultural-livestock products for self-consumption."

This should not appear in the law so that it cannot be interpreted that the cooperative can allocate part of the planned production for self-consumption. The reference in Article 32 on products allocated for self-consumption is sufficient.

15. To delete the word "except" from the third line of Article 32 since it is not really an exception. In these cases, the cooperative member pays although he pays a lower price. It should be worded as follows:

"The products that are allocated for self-consumption by the cooperative members must be paid for at the cooperative. In duly justified cases..."

16. To amend Article 42 starting with the period so that it is worded as follows:

"If he disagrees with the measure that it adopts, he can appeal to the General Assembly of Members. Against this last, he can appeal according to the regulations of this law."

This proposal is based on the need to establish that the regulations must cover appeals in these cases.

17. To amend Article 44, replacing the word "and" on the third line with the word "or" so that it is interpreted correctly.

18. To delete the second paragraph of Article 51 since the first paragraph defines that the inheritance of the housing of cooperative members will be governed by the respective legislation.

19. To amend Article 64 so that it remains worded as follows:

"The Ministry of Agriculture, at the request of ANAP and in consultation with the Ministry of the Sugar Industry, depending on the case, analyzes and proposes the solutions or measures as to..."

20. To delete Article 65 since its content is not the subject of the present law.

21. To add a new article at the end of the section entitled "Dissolution of the Cooperative" that states:

"Any union, integration, merger, division or separation has to be first authorized based on Article 9 of this law."

22. To add a new article at the end of the section entitled "The Credit and Service Cooperative" worded as follows:

"In the case of dissolution of the CCS /Credit and Service Cooperative/, it appoints a committee to liquidate its patrimony. Once its work is done, it reports to the cooperative members on the way those funds will be distributed."

This proposal establishes the procedure to follow in these cases so that it can be included in the regulations.

23. To completely delete Chapter IV of the bill that refers to unions, associations or groups of cooperatives for the reasons indicated above.

24. To delete the second paragraph of the First Final Provision that also refers to unions, associations or groups of cooperatives.

25. To amend the Fourth Final Provision so that it remains worded as follows:

"The CPA and the CCS are governed by this law and other legal provisions that are..."

This is done to include the CCS.

26. To add a final provision that states:

"The Ministry of Agriculture is authorized to dictate complementary provisions that may be appropriate for the best application of this law and its regulations."

27. To reorganize and group the chapters, sections and articles to achieve better coherence and relationship among them.

After analyzing the bill, the committee feels that it does not contradict existing legislation, its political and economic importance is obvious based on the degree of development of our socialist production relationships and recommends its approval with the proposed amendments.

Lastly, it proposes that a style committee review the bill before being published in the GACETA OFICIAL.

Second Day Activities

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 3 Jul 82 pp 1, 3, 4

/Article by Joaquin Oramas, Jose A. de la Osa, Susana Lee, Jose Norriella, Fernando Davalos and Marta Rojas: "ANPP Regulation Bill Approved"7

/Text7 The bills for regulation of ANPP and regulatory norms for municipal assemblies were approved yesterday at the second regular session of the second legislature of the supreme organ of state power. It was attended by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Councils of State and Government, and Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and first vice president of the Councils of State and Government.

The keynote in this session led by Flavio Bravo, president of ANPP, was the wideranging debates, the main characteristic of this second workday. There were more than 100 speeches by deputies about the recommendations and bills as well as questions about the elaboration and analysis of the economic plans.

In the continuation of its session, ANPP will consider the bill on regulatory norms for provincial people's government assemblies, the report that the minister of light industry, Manuel Millares, will present on his sector, a special speech by Juan Antonio Bravo, president of the Camaguey Provincial Assembly, and a rendering of account by that province, by the Attorney General's Office and the TSP /Supreme People's Tribunal7 today among other aspects included in its Order of the Day.

Discussion of ANPP Regulation

After reporting that there was a quorum since 460 deputies of the 499 in ANPP --or 92.2 percent--were present, the president of the supreme organ of state power indicated that, according to the approved Order of the Day, discussion on the ANPP regulation would begin.

Flavio Bravo stated that, upon presenting the bill for the ANPP regulation for discussion in ANPP, "we are also referring to the provincial and municipal regulatory norms since they are closely related."

He recalled that the Second Party Congress approved the resolution on the improvement of the people's government organs. That document specifically recommended that ANPP study existing legislation on the functioning of those organs in order to introduce amendments necessary to adapt its precepts to the party resolution.

He stated that the work done at the different levels of the people's government organs in these 5 years demonstrates that they have fulfilled many complex tasks assigned by the state and the party and have consolidated and developed their cadres. That in itself has helped accumulate experience, find gaps in legislation or legislated aspects that, in practice, are obstacles

for the development of work. It also includes avoiding unnecessary formalities and excessive reports and meetings and strengthening the dynamism and daily action of the delegates of the people's government organs at all levels.

He revealed that the tasks of the people's government are active, dynamic and immediate because they respond to daily affairs. It has become necessary for their norms, regulations and instructions to be flexible and improve. He argued: "We feel that this consolidates the institutional work and makes it stable."

He proposed that the deputies discuss in this session the ANPP regulation and the regulatory norms for the provinces and municipalities which are closely tied to the Electoral Law approved on Thursday. He added: "We feel we are responding to the need to improve the people's government."

He felt that the three bills to be analyzed contained innovations that respond to the practice of 5 years and the opinions given. He emphasized that the three bills maintain some regulations in existing legislation; others have been abolished or are included in the new Electoral Law.

Then he gave the floor to deputy Felix Moreno Suarez, member of the Constitutional and Judicial Affairs Committee, to read the recommendation on the ANPP regulation. After this procedure was over, the ANPP president suggested first discussing the recommendation and its proposals and then going on to debate any aspect of the articles of the law not covered in the recommendation.

Deputy Libertad Carrera from the municipality of Diez de Octubre asked for the floor to discuss Recommendation No. 3 referring to the article of the regulation. She said that the presence of the secretary of the Council of State in the presidency is not indicated in this. She recalled that Article 72 of the Constitution indicates that the secretary of the Council of State is a member. She recommended that the secretary be added in the mentioned recommendation in order to make it agree better with the Constitution.

This point was analyzed by several deputies since, as the ANPP president indicated, it is impossible to be secretary of the Council of State without belonging to this organ; therefore, this was implicit in the text of the recommendation discussed. Another deputy called the proposal a redundancy. After another speech by the deputy from the municipality of Diez de Octubre, Flavio Bravo ended the debate: "Since they say you can't get too much of a good thing, we could agree to insert the word" (the presence of the secretary in the presidency). He submitted the question to the vote of the deputies and it was approved.

Another proposal by deputy Libertad Carrera referred to the recommendation to add the phrase "the organisms of the Central State Administration" to Article 118 of the law so that it remained worded: "The relations of ANPP with the organs of the people's government and the organisms of the Central State Administration are developed by means...." She said that the way it is worded could infer that ANPP is not an organ of the people's government when

it is the supreme organ of people's government. She recommended that it be worded as it is in the regulation which indicates that "the relations of ANPP with the local people's government organs and the organisms of the Central State Administration...."

Flavio Bravo explained that the word "local" cannot be used because the Council of State is not a local organ but a supreme organ. It should say "the other organs."

Felix Moreno disagreed with the deputy from Diez de Octubre because he said that the relations between ANPP and the Council of State are established correctly in other articles in the regulation. In the case in question, he added, "it is a matter of covering something that we feel is missing, the relations of ANPP with the organisms of the Central State Administration."

Explaining that the deputy's proposal does not oppose what Moreno said, the ANPP president said that some word is missing in the text since ANPP not only has relations with the local organs but also with the supreme organs of people's government.

Deputies Raul Amaro Salup and Luis Mendez Morejon also spoke. They said that relations with the organisms of the Central State Administration should be added to Article 117 and Article 118 should be left as it is in the bill. It was agreed to eliminate Recommendation 16.

Another point covered by Luis Martell from the municipality of Jesus Menendez referred to the first recommendation to add a new article between Articles 26 and 27 that states: "The committees can request, through the ANPP presidency, that the respective ministers and directors of other state organs be present at their discussions so that they can contribute the corresponding information." This permits the committees to receive explanations and to reach conclusions with a greater degree of objectivity on the matters debated, according to the recommendation.

Flavio Bravo argued that those fraternal work relations between the ANPP committees and the chiefs of organisms are necessary but they must be organized. He added: "For that reason, we inserted through the ANPP presidency so that the committees are not summoning the ministers except in an organized and coordinated form with the Council of Ministers." He said that the presence of the ministers at the committees clarifies many questions and presents problems so that they can be resolved by ANPP. He added that that relationship is indispensable. In recent days when the committees have been working on the recommendations, the ministers have provided much information from one angle. The committees must not work with only the opinion of the ministers; they must seek information from others also.

Deputy Arnaldo Morales from Madruga made a statement concerning Recommendation 15 to amend Article 117. The deputy warned that this means that ANPP, by means of its presidency and committees, develops permanent work relations and coordination with the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the

organisms of the Central State Administration. He stated that he was confused since he interpreted that the Council of State was set apart from ANPP in the text. He added that once the ANPP sessions were over, the Council of State assumes its responsibility between sessions for all practical purposes.

Felix Moreno explained that the article never refers to the relations of the committees to the Council of State but speaks of the relations of ANPP with the Council of State. He said: "Yes, we believe that the phrase 'the organs and organisms of the Central State Administration' should be added to the text."

About Morales' statement, he said that there is no conflict between what, in practice, are the relations between ANPP and the Council of State. Each member of the Council of State is a member of ANPP but the Council of State has some legal functions apart from ANPP and exercises them between assemblies. He added: "I believe that ANPP needs its relations with the Council of State established in its regulation."

The subject aroused comments on the definition of the organs and organisms of the Central State Administration.

Deputies Amaro and Moreno referred to the matter. The first asked for a clarification and the second indicated that the Constitution establishes a difference between organ and organism of the state administration. Moreno gave as an example that Arbitration is an organ of the Central State Administration and a ministry is an organism.

The ANPP president suggested and deputy Antonio Martinez seconded sending the disagreement to the Style Committee to analyze it longer. Humberto Perez from Cabaiguan spoke to clarify what he called a "convention that established the difference between organs and organisms when the documents were written to institutionalize the country.

"Different from anatomy where we understand that an organism is the whole and an organ is the part, we have the reverse in this case. The purely conventional definition in a language that could be understood in the party as well as in the state was to call organs those that had an elected nature and organisms those that have an appointed nature." He added: "Therefore, they are called organs of people's government because they are elected organs and the ministries are called organisms because their personnel is appointed." In the case of the party, the congress is an organ and the assemblies are organs but those that have appointed personnel--for example, the secretariat --are organisms.

There was a majority vote to keep the wording as it was in the recommendation. The recommendation was voted on and approved in order to continue discussion of the articles in the regulation.

Deputy Raul Castro asked for the floor. He observed that page 37, Article 92, of the bill states: "When questions are directed to the Council of State or

the Council of Ministers, the respective presidents of these organs or the member whom they designate will answer them."

Raul indicated that it was just a detail but Article 72 of the Constitution states that the president of the Council of State is chief of state and chief of government. He pointed out: "Then something is wrong with this term /respective/ in boldface."

The ANPP president proposed to change that text and reconcile it with the Constitution of the Republic. The proposal was unanimously approved.

Other Speeches

On other matters of the ANPP regulation, Roberto Ogando from Las Tunas asked that those that modify the number of members stipulate the makeup and number of members on the provincial executive committees. He said: "I do not see anywhere who is authorized--the Council of State, the ANPP Presidency--to determine the number of professional members on these executive committees." Luis Mendez explained that the point is presented in the recommendation referring to the provincial and municipal regulatory norms.

One subject that provoked many speeches was brought up in the session by deputy Zoe de la Cruz Diaz from Sancti Spiritus referring to the activities or functions of the deputies indicated in Article 85 of the Constitution. She noted that the regulation under discussion does not define the activities that the deputy is called upon to carry out in his district, municipality or province although they are specified in the Constitution.

She emphasized that the deputies can be less representative and help the state and government a little more in their district and their province. She also referred to publicity for their activities and explained: "When we speak of propaganda, this should not be seen as a problem of 'imagine.' We do not want to imagine but to give credit to the deputy and that is written in the Constitution." Answering an observation by another deputy, Zoe de la Cruz Diaz repeated that her proposal is to include the basic structure of the functions and activities of the deputy in the regulation under discussion. She felt that this could also be done in the elaboration of the regulation for deputies now being written.

The ANPP president agreed on the justice of the statements by the deputy from Sancti Spiritus and also stated that there are new deputies who do not know all their rights, prerogatives and tasks. He also referred to the fact that sufficient importance is not given to them everywhere and confirmed that a bill on the regulation for deputies is being written.

Lazaro Vazquez endorsed the statements made while Gaspar Carballido repeated that Article 82 of the Constitution clearly expresses the duties of the deputy. Vilma Espin pointed out that the committees as well as the presidents of the assemblies to which they have been elected must assign tasks to the deputies.

Continuing the debate, Adalberto Pena from Holguin mentioned the tasks assigned to the deputies in his municipality. Estrella del Otero from Abreus emphasized that they would be the driving force so that the work would be more efficient in the committees. Maria Cristina Sotomayor from Jovellanos warned of the need for the deputies to receive more information to develop their work.

Caridad Pantoja repeated that it is necessary that the law agree with Articles 82 and 84 of the Constitution. Rolando Roca from Encrucijada argued that the deputy earns prestige and he becomes known through his work with the electors.

Finally, the presidency proposed a vote on the proposal by the deputy from Sancti Spiritus and another by Rosa America Colas that the regulation for deputies should not be mentioned since it has not been written yet. Both proposals were submitted to a vote and the one presented by Zoe de la Cruz was approved by a majority.

Then there was a recess.

Fidel Talks About Deputies

When the session resumed to continue discussion on the bill for the ANPP regulation, our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, asked if Flavio Bravo was going to summarize what had been expressed in the session on the role or usefulness of the functions the deputies can carry out to benefit the country, the state and politics in general.

Fidel noted: "I believe that there is a problem here. The only thing done was to vote on the point presented by comrade Zoe. No summary was given."

Fidel continued that there are different situations in different municipalities. In some, the deputies receive a lot of attention, their role stands out, they are used. In others, it seems that this is not true. He stated: "It seems to me that this does not depend on them alone. The deputy has his work but if this is not converted into a policy of the party and the people's governments, then no matter how much they try to be useful, to carry out their tasks and their functions, they would be limited in their possibilities."

The head of the revolution stated that the functions of the deputy, what he can do for the country and for society, do not have to be limited exclusively to what is indicated in the Constitution "because the Constitution is a very general precept. The ANPP can expand those functions of the delegate, looking at things through experience, with political meaning." He added: "Especially the local deputies because many deputies are party secretaries in the provinces or presidents of the people's governments or union leaders. It is not necessary to introduce them or assign them tasks because they have many."

Fidel indicated: "I am referring to this problem related basically to more than half the deputies of ANPP who are local deputies." Addressing the ANPP

president, he stated: "It would be good if you summarized that feeling expressed here."

About the Deputies

The ANPP president took the floor to say that this problem presented by comrade Fidel "is something that we have noted and mentioned in all our visits to the provinces. I believe it is very opportune to repeat this."

He said that it was true that the Constitution, in a very general way, defines the duties and rights of the deputies. He recalled that in the meetings that he has held in the provinces, he has indicated that this is an area where there is still much to be done.

He indicated: "The deputies are exceptional comrades with beautiful backgrounds like vanguard workers, comrades in the armed forces, administrative leaders, party leaders." He stated that it can be said that the "cream of the crop" of our country is in ANPP although this does not mean that there are not people of great value outside of it.

He recognized that this political force is not always used appropriately. He gave as an example the fact that there are comrades who are deputies whom no one knows. He added: "A little propaganda is done for them when the elections come, they are known in their municipalities, the people vote for them with an extraordinary percentage of votes but then the role of the deputy dissipates." He commented that, at times, what was said here happens: there is an important celebration and a deputy attends but the deputy is never introduced. In some cases, he might even have spoken at the celebration.

He also revealed that the deputies could spearhead a number of political tasks and solutions to problems in the area.

He mentioned: "I see that in other countries the badge is not only worn at ANPP but it is worn constantly. It is a symbol of pride and social respect."

Flavio Bravo indicated that it is necessary to review everything. He said that comrade Zoe was right to speak about this problem.

The ANPP president maintained: "One thing is true here." He emphasized a statement by a deputy: the deputy has to earn that role with his attitude, his activity, his daily work. He said that no one denies that all the deputies--"some more, some less"--have great prestige in their area.

He repeated the fact that, in addition to what the deputy himself does, "we have to do a lot ourselves to publicize the deputies." He pointed out the role that the press, our magazines, can play by publicizing the background of the deputies and what a deputy does.

The ANPP president mentioned that when a task is assigned to a group of comrades, a seminar is given. They stay at a school for a period of time "so

that the people know what to do." He said that the comrades knew that, in meetings with new deputies, some have stopped to say: "Comrade Flavio, what is it like to be a deputy?"

He added that these are new deputies who do not completely know how they should act and the areas in which they can work. He repeated the fact that this is not pointed out sufficiently in our own mass media.

Based on the above criteria and agreeing with Fidel's opinions, he said: "It is necessary to work more in this sense because our deputies are a political force, a quarry of extraordinary cadres." He added that the same thing is true about the delegates, "thousands of men and women who are struggling each day in close tie with the masses and are becoming political leaders. They are not only in contact with the more serious problems of the people but are trying to solve them and are in constant training through political discussions with the masses."

He concluded: "That is another magnificent quarry that we must point out in the work of the people's government."

Statements Continue

Deputies Homero de la Paz from the municipality of Palmira and Jose R. Miyar Barruecos also spoke about the articles of the bill under discussion.

The two amendments presented by Jose R. Miyar Barruecos to Article 31 and Article 78 in the chapters referring to the ANPP sessions and ratification of the decree-laws and agreements of the Council of State were unanimously approved by ANPP.

Deputy Humberto Perez from the municipality of Cabaiguan referred to Article 72 which states: "The Council of Ministers sends the bills on the Single Plan of Socioeconomic Development and the State Budget for the following year to the ANPP president for approval 45 days before the session...."

He pointed out that he perfectly understood this term of 45 days so there is sufficient time for the plan and the budget to be examined by the corresponding committee and by the deputies to try to give the plan and the budget the best quality possible. He said: "But, as a result of the experience in recent years in the elaboration of the economic plans, we are concerned that this effort to meet this deadline conspires against the quality of the plan."

Humberto Perez detailed the timetable for development of the plan to back up the needs for time and basic information "which lead us to feel that this deadline could conspire against the quality of the plan. We at least want to share these concerns with the deputies."

He stated that the control figures this year are being turned in now. Already in order to complete the elaboration of the plan within the year, it is necessary to replace not only the times of the assembly but the discussion with the workers "which will only be done with the representatives councils."

He added: "The discussions with the people's government cannot be the same as last year because there is no longer time for this." He recognized that the mechanism that had been achieved was a step of progress in the participation of the people's governments and has been affected.

He stated: "This year the plan will arrive on the eve of the assembly although that is not the situation that we want."

Deputy Humberto Perez, president of JUCEPLAN /Central Planning Board/, expressed the opinion that due to the official nature of an ANPP regulation--since the Council of Ministers has seen what is officially presented to ANPP --"a term of 20 days in advance of the assembly should be required."

He indicated that this does not necessarily mean that that is the first time the ANPP committee sees the plan for the following year and the figures involved. He maintained that it is possible that, before the committee learns the proposed figures, "they will be discussed by the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers." It can be familiarizing itself and forming opinions for subsequent recommendation.

Humberto Perez also revealed that the comrades in JUCEPLAN can meet with the corresponding ANPP committee "to come to an agreement and listen to opinions about what concrete matters we can elaborate so that discussion of the plan is not just a formal discussion or a report that we give where there is no possibility of discussion if the comrades do not sufficiently understand the problems."

In conclusion, Humberto Perez said that the most sensible thing would be to eliminate the deadline of 45 days that is either repeatedly not met or, in trying to meet it, could affect the main objective--that is, the best quality possible for our plans. We should "try to resolve the participation of ANPP, especially the pertinent committee, by having it participate earlier in the work on elaboration of the plan in the different organisms, especially at JUCEPLAN."

Deputy Orlando Lugo from the municipality of Guane asked whether Humberto Perez' proposal included the budget. Perez answered affirmatively.

Deputy Faustino Beato from Cardenas asked for the floor to say that, at the time of reducing the terms for discussion of the plan, the time of the enterprises in territorial planning could be reduced.

Roberto Ogando from the municipality of Las Tunas spoke. He said that, in his opinion, the more difficulties there are, the more discussions there have to be to solve them.

He indicated that Humberto said that there would be less time with the provinces than there was last year. "Really, if there is less time than last year, it practically will not be discussed."

Deputy Ogando said that much can be done in the territories. Among other things, they can participate in the discussion, in the plan, "in giving our opinions on the solution of many problems."

He cited as an example not only the stage of elaboration of the planning "but after, it is very difficult for us to introduce something that is not in the plan even if it is beneficial for the country." He gave the concrete example of the manufacture of tool handles which the country decided not to import.

He indicated: "In Las Tunas we have a factory that produces tool handles and the wood that is used is national, even from the territory itself. In the JUCEPLAN plan, the production of those handles goes to that enterprise but the cutting and allocation of that wood does not go to that forestry enterprise. We have the plan to solve a problem in the country that is not being fulfilled in the provinces and the enterprises that need these tool handles."

He added that, during these 6 months, they have gone through all the organisms that are involved in this. Nevertheless, approval to include the figure with that organism that has to cut that wood, saw it and deliver it has not arrived and the wood handles are not being produced.

He noted: "My example is a solution to a problem based on local resources, not imported ones."

Deputy Ogando indicated that, for that reason, the workers frequently cannot understand that they are asked for their ideas on how to solve a problem and then the chance to solve the problem is hindered.

About the Economic Plan

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said that we are in a lengthy process that has been getting shorter in recent years to improve the national planning system. He said: "I believe that one of the elements in that improvement has to be to define what ANPP approves."

He stated: "We say 'ANPP approves the plan,' but the plan has a general content and many specifics."

Alluding to Humberto Perez' speech in which he stated that ANPP does not have the opportunity to discuss the enterprise plans, he said: "I do not think there is any reason for ANPP to know or discuss the enterprise plans."

He revealed: "There are other levels of the country that must discuss the enterprise plans." Then he said that ANPP is the representation of the society as a whole and must discuss the general guidelines that affect the development of society.

He stated: "In other words, ANPP--and no other organism instead of ANPP-- must decide the norms for accumulation and consumption in the plan, whether we devote more to consumption or more to accumulation."

Then he asked: "How should this be done in the process of the plan?" He answered: "I believe that this is not up to ANPP." He added that this would give a number of general guidelines as it has every year "because the plan, when approved every year, contains very few figures."

"If we had the idea that it is necessary to approve the national economic plan here, it would be wrong to say that we are approving the plan; we are approving the general lines of the plan."

He said that if things materialize, ANPP has enough time in 20 days to study the documents that JUCEPLAN should provide so that ANPP is in the position to make decisions on what it is asked to. He insisted that ANPP cannot discuss the entire national economic plan nor should it nor does it have reason to nor the conditions to do it "because it would have to spend all year discussing the national economic plan."

He indicated: "That is an element on which we would have to agree. We must ask JUCEPLAN that the 20 days that ANPP will have to discuss this problem be effectively 20 days, not with 4 pages of norms but with 40 or 50 pages where it is argued why we give this figure for accumulation, why we accumulate only 15 percent and not 20 percent, why these are the foreign trade figures, what elements lead us to limit housing construction."

Carlos Rafael maintained that it is in the position to do that. ANPP could have more elements than it has had in the past to really decide on the problems it should decide on.

Referring to deputy Ogando's speech, he said that it was a different problem --the role and functions of the provincial people's government organs as to territorial planning. He indicated that, with the measures being taken to make a rational economic plan, in the coming years the provincial assemblies will have more time to discuss their territorial problems.

In another part of his speech referring to the economic plans, he said: "Our plans will always be deficit plans and we must be aware of that." He noted: "We are building a society which is different from the one envisioned by the constructors of the theory of socialism."

He said: "We have built socialism starting from underdevelopment which is not foreseen by any planning or development theoretician."

He added that socialism built without reserves has difficulties "but we will have to construct socialism without reserves for several years. This introduces enormous difficulties for JUCEPLAN."

Finally, Carlos Rafael stated the opinion that if JUCEPLAN provides the deputies with the elements that they must consider to make their decisions, 20 days are enough to be able to understand what they should vote on.

The floor was given to deputy Georgina Barea from Las Tunas who said that the decrease in time for discussion of the plans in the enterprises must be

avoided "because it was stated here that the enterprises have 60 days to discuss the plan. That is when they actually receive it on the planned date."

Plan Must Be Written Within Year

Humberto Perez spoke "about some things which have been said." He cited the statement by deputy Beato who said "the time at the enterprises for territorial planning can be reduced." Comrade Barea expressed just concern that the time at the enterprises is too short.

He maintained: "We understand that the time is really short for both." He said that the situation is that it is necessary to write the plan within a year.

He added that if they also meant the central organisms, they would ask for more time also.

Humberto Perez explained that JUCEPLAN is not "the one who gives" the plan to the enterprises; it is given to the organisms and the organisms give the plan to the enterprises. He stated: "The plan is given to the enterprises in the different territories and when an organism is behind, that creates problems in meeting the deadline. There are many organisms that participate in this and there is a real lack of discipline."

He recognized that the participation of the provinces is unquestionable, gives quality to the plan "and we defend that." He said: "Therefore, we are suggesting not sacrificing the time of the provinces and the enterprises--I mean under normal conditions--to deliver the plan 45 days in advance. The basic thing is to discuss these matters that comrade Carlos Rafael presented. Otherwise, it would be necessary to take time from other stages of the plan that, it seems to me, are those that give it greater quality. We must reserve adequate time for this."

In his speech, Humberto Perez referred to the example cited by delegate Ogando of tool handles "which it is good to clear up." He referred to the statement that JUCEPLAN gave the enterprise the production plan but did not give the corresponding wood supply to the forestry enterprise.

He repeated: "In the first place, JUCEPLAN did not give the plan to the enterprise producing wood handles because it did not provide the plan nor did it give the plan to the forestry production enterprise that provides the wood to that enterprise.

"JUCEPLAN assigned a certain number of cubic meters of wood to the people's government of Las Tunas the same as it did the previous year. That people's government distributes it among the different objectives and gives it to the enterprise: 'You are guaranteed so much wood.' JUCEPLAN gives the Ministry of Agriculture its allocation plan for wood production and delivery which it then gives to the people's government.

"Then it is a problem of the mechanism in which the organisms and the enterprises themselves have to participate to agree concretely on where the wood is going that the people's government receives and that the Ministry of Agriculture receives to give to the people's government but not specifically to the enterprise itself."

The floor was given to deputy Lionel Soto from the municipality of 10 de Octubre. He said that he had been listening to a discussion that covers basic questions, questions of form and some statements that unquestionably "either help us understand some things or contribute to our economic education."

He added: "However, we are discussing the time for presenting the report on the national economic plan to ANPP. It seems to me that 45 days or 20 days will depend on what type of information we present to ANPP."

He continued saying that if an exhaustive report, filled with figures and descriptions, is presented which means an in-depth study which the reality of the country must permit, we have to leave a lot of time for consultation, etc. Perhaps that is not possible.

"According to what I understand, the report of the national economic plan to ANPP has to be essentially a report of the economic policy that the state should follow in the coming year to advance the trends of economic development expressed in figures."

He explained that he said "trends" because it seemed to him that it had been ambitious "on our part" to want to precisely approve the economic forecast under the conditions that we have lived in "and that worsen now." He said that perhaps it has been very ambitious to want to bring plain figures to ANPP "and for us to approve them with illusions and faith that that is the way they will behave in the following year."

Lionel Soto agreed with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. He asked: What policy will be followed? A policy that will restrict accumulation, that will restrict consumption? What wage policy will we follow? What branch policy will we follow? "This means delineating the economic policy of the socialist state: where we are going to concentrate, what we must sacrifice, what we ask the people for, what efforts must be made, where we are going to guarantee a certain production."

"I realize today or I believe that under past conditions and under the conditions of the future, we were not and are not today in the position to make these beautiful, exact, mathematical forecasts to which we could aspire at another level of development or in another national situation."

He recommended that while it is possible, under other conditions, to decide what type of information is given, this should be more flexible "and perhaps the time provided should be stated as follows: with a desirable term of such and such with a minimum of such and such." He said that, in the near future, perhaps these criteria can be elaborated more to reach a conclusion of what type of information will be presented to ANPP and what type of data can be offered to the country.

ANPP President Flavio Bravo stated that an agreement could be reached because it was not a matter of what day the plan would be delivered but the way in which the deputies participate in the elaboration of the plan and come to ANPP, not blindly to hear a report and vote on it, but with sufficient elements to form an opinion.

He stated that a practical measure that can be taken at the provincial level is to invite the deputies to learn the problems in their territory and in their province at the different stages of writing the plan. Also at certain stages in the makeup of the plan, especially the final ones, the comrades who head the Economic Affairs Committee of ANPP should also participate so that they become familiar with it. Lastly, what is presented to ANPP to be approved?

Then he said that a committee of the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers, the leadership of our government and our party must analyze what we present to ANPP in the final term that Humberto proposed--20 days.

When the assembly was asked if it was in agreement with these ideas, the delegates raised their hands in unanimous approval.

Finally, the bill for ANPP regulation was submitted to vote and unanimously approved.

Then there was a recess.

Regulatory Norms for Municipal Assemblies Approved

The rendering of accounts of the delegates to their electors twice a year instead of three times as now and two regular sessions of the municipal people's government assemblies instead of four a year are two of the more important innovations contained in the regulatory norms for municipal people's government assemblies approved yesterday at the evening session of ANPP.

Jose A. Gell, chairman of the Local People's Government Organs and Grievances and Suggestions Committee that was in charge of studying the mentioned bill, began with an explanation of the recommendation. It recommended approval of these norms with a number of amendments which were then discussed.

The considerations of this committee contained in the recommendation grant new prerogatives to the executive committee at that level in evaluating the reports presented by the administrative directorates, enterprises and budgeted units directly subordinate to it as well as others to the chairmen of these work organs. The recommendation, approved by ANPP after exhaustive discussion and the incorporation of some amendments, adds the definition of the functions of the vice presidents and secretaries of the work committees, among other matters.

The problem of the appointment by the municipal executive committees of the staff directors of educational and other centers arose in the course of these debates through a speech by delegate Luis Perez Perez from Quivican. There

were many speeches including one by Fidel who called attention to its importance. Our commander in chief stated: "This is one of the most sacred duties of the municipal executive committee."

Fidel was interested in learning if the strictness and depth of the analyses to appoint the teaching cadres in the centers in our municipalities are effectively carried out. Many deputies from different municipalities in the country, including several presidents of provincial assemblies, immediately answered. These appointments also evaluated by the party and the corresponding levels of the local education directorates are governed by an agreement of the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers.

Deputies Pedro Chavez from San Antonio de los Banos, Reinel Regal from Rodas, Pablo Otero from Sancti Spiritus, Jorge Antelo from the Isle of Youth, Eddy Fernandez from Contramaestre, Orlando Lugo from Guane and others spoke about this topic.

Our commander in chief also asked about our training programs for directors of educational centers. Deputy Jose R. Fernandez, minister of education, responded citing the courses taught at the Fulgencio Oroz National School and other programs. He said that, at one time, there was a difficult situation in the appointments of directors in intermediate education due to the explosive growth of enrollment and the number of schools but this was already taken care of.

Fernandez reported that since our enrollment at that educational level stabilized between 1.15 million and 1.20 million students, normalization of this situation became viable.

Then some proposals were formulated on other articles of the document under discussion.

Aurelio Armengol, deputy for Mayari, spoke about one aspect of the chapter referring to the work committees. One of the recommendations was that, in case of the temporary absence of the chairman of any of them and if the vice chairman was not a delegate to the municipal organ, the executive committee at that level would provisionally appoint another delegate to replace him during his absence.

This speech provoked a long debate with opinions for and against by deputies Ana Rey from Primero de Enero, Luis Rodriguez from Nuevitas, Pedro Garcia from Manzanillo, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Idalberto L. de Guevara from Las Tunas and Raul Amaro Salup from Matanzas. Fidel and Raul also gave their opinions on this subject.

Finally, it was agreed that when these cases occur, even though the vice chairman of the committee is not a delegate, he occupies the presidency temporarily, eliminating the amendment proposed in the recommendation. The ANPP Presidency was made responsible for wording that paragraph and all others in the bill that contradict this idea.

Other speeches dealt with the proposal by Faustino Perez, deputy for Manzanillo, to reword Article 65 to adapt it to the new proposal that a delegate meet at least twice a year with his electors. This makes it explicit that there are two established meetings based on a program approved by the municipal assembly. If it were necessary to hold others, the executive committee would be consulted. This was approved. Juana Fernandez from Centro Havana proposed that there be three meetings of the municipal assemblies instead of two as stated in the bill. That was rejected by a majority vote.

During a recess at the end of the discussion of the last point mentioned, our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, made a brief tour of the exhibit on local industries in Havana and Havana City which was in the anteroom of the plenary room of the Palacio de las Convenciones. He was interested in the different articles exhibited there. Then he chatted with a group of deputies about several of the points discussed in the session.

When the debate resumed, it was agreed after a statement by deputy Georgelina Miranda to maintain the criterion that the number of professional members on the municipal executive committees must not exceed half the total number of members of the organ. The corresponding paragraph would be worded to permit the indispensable exceptions.

Once the recommendation was approved with the agreed on amendments, they proceeded to analyze proposed amendments not included in it.

Deputy Maria Cristina Sotomayor from Jovellanos proposed including a paragraph, in the articles referring to the prerogatives of the municipal executive committee and the rights of the delegates, that the delegates periodically receive information on the fundamental aspects in which the local organ plans its work. This was approved after speeches by Georgelina Miranda from Holguin, Elia Garcia from Placetas, Gina Leyva from Boyeros, Lilia Diaz from Cerro, Oscar Fernandez Mell from Havana Vieja and Jose Luis Lopez from San Miguel del Padron.

Pursuant to a proposal by deputy Severino Gomez from Diez de Octubre that was not included in the text, Flavio Bravo used the occasion to explain some considerations concerning debates in the supreme organ of state power. He stated that they had to immediately write an internal regulation for debates in ANPP. This exists in all parliaments of the world to regulate them, organize them, determine the way to carry out discussions, their organization and limitation of speeches and the time for them. This will guarantee their better development and an unquestionable savings in time.

There were new deliberations on other points by deputies Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Senen Casas, Diosdado Hernandez from Plaza, Marta Lugioyo from Centro Havana, Arnaldo Morales from Madruga, Luis Rodriguez from Nuevitas, Jorge Risquet from Sancti Spiritus, Josefa Fagundo from Antilla, Ruben Rivero from Manzanillo, Tomas Cardenas from Camajuani, Reiner Regal from Rodas, Emilio Pimienta from Bahia Honda, Elia Garcia from Placetas and Juan Antonio Bravo from Camaguey. After more than 90 speeches, the regulatory norms were unanimously approved with the inclusion of all the agreed on amendments.

Since this ended at 7 pm, it was agreed to conclude the session and resume consideration of the agenda at 9 am today.

Final Report

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 5 Jul 82 pp 1-4

/Article by Joaquin Oramas, Jose A. de la Osa, Susana Lee, Jose Norriella, Fernando Davalos and Marta Rojas/

/Text/ After 3 days of intensive and fruitful work, ANPP concluded its second regular session of its second legislature Saturday at 8 pm. It was attended by: Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Council of State and Government; Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee and first vice president of the Council of State and Government; and other members of the Council of State.

The closing words were given by Flavio Bravo, president of the supreme organ of state power, who with Jorge Lezcano, vice president, and Jose Aranaburo, secretary, directed the work during this session.

Flavio Bravo said: "We are going to leave this assembly knowing more clearly the problems that we must face in the defense of the country as well as in the economic problems and the growing persecution of our enemies, U.S. imperialism. At the same time, we are going to leave more convinced than ever, through the extraordinary unity of our people, our party and our deputies, that--under the leadership of Fidel--all the difficulties will be overcome."

In its last two sessions--during the morning, afternoon and part of the evening Saturday--the deputies considered, debated and approved the regulatory norms for provincial people's government assemblies, the report on light industry, the 1981 accounting reports by the provinces with a special one by Camaguey, by the TSP and the Attorney General's Office. They also ratified the 16 standing work committees of ANPP and formation of the Cuban Parliamentary Group and the Friendship Groups.

During this last day, a document of solidarity with the Argentine people and recognition of the Camaguey Provincial Assembly for the report presented on its work and to the Camaguey people for their achievements in 1981 were also approved.

ANPP agreed that in its third session that will be held at the end of this year, the minister of the sugar industry, Diocles Torralbas, will present a report to the deputies on the activities of the sugar harvest and the coming 1982-83 sugar harvest.

Debate on Bill for Regulatory Norms for Provincial Assemblies

After verifying the quorum since out of 499 deputies, 460 or 92.2 percent were present, Flavio Bravo opened the morning session. In accord with the

agenda, discussion began on the regulatory norms for the provincial people's government assemblies. Deputy Marcia Diego Vazquez, vice chairman of the Local People's Government Organs and Grievances and Suggestions Committee, read the recommendation.

With the discussion open, Francisco Oscar Romero Laffita from Baracoa, Guantanamo Province, referred to the recommendation to amend Article 3 of the bill. He stated that the amendment refers to the prerogatives of the provincial assembly while the above-mentioned article refers to the territorial limits of the provincial assemblies. He felt it was not appropriate to make the proposed amendment. He stated that it should be added as a new clause to Article 7 of the norms which does refer to the prerogatives of the provincial assemblies.

Luis Mendez explained that this amendment is exactly the same as those approved on the previous day concerning the municipal norms and has the objective of expanding the general definition of Article 3 on the state functions of the assembly in accord with Article 101 of the Constitution. Deputy Galvizu proposed to send the suggestion of his colleague from Baracoa to the Style Committee; this was approved.

Since there was no other observation, they voted on the recommendation which was unanimously approved. Then Faustino Perez asked for the floor (before the vote on the articles) to refer to Article 13 of the regulatory norms. He felt that, to make it better agree with the Constitution concerning the functions of the Council of Ministers--concretely, Article 93 of the Constitution --and with practice, the following could be added to the mentioned article: "and concerning their administrative and government functions to the Council of Ministers."

Elia Garcia, deputy from Placetas, stated her concern since Article 96 of the Constitution establishes that methodological and technical management and supervision of the administrative functions of the local people's government organs, through the ministries and the corresponding central organisms, are prerogatives of the Council of Ministers.

Flavio Bravo stipulated that it was a problem of constitutional interpretation and cited Article 96 of the Constitution. Faustino, in turn, repeated that Article 93 of the Constitution states that the Council of Ministers is the top executive and administrative organ and constitutes the government of the republic. The executive committees exercise local government. At the recommendation of the ANPP president, Faustino withdrew his proposal so that the matter could be studied more calmly and in depth.

Since there was no other speech, the entire bill for regulatory norms for provincial assemblies was voted on and approved.

The floor was given to Jose Aranaburo, secretary of ANPP, to announce the creation of a style committee to review those questions on style in the Electoral Law, the ANPP regulation and the regulatory norms for municipal and provincial assemblies. The committee was made up by deputies Jorge Enrique

Mendoza, Jose R. Amaro Salup, Julia Maria Maceda, Elvia M. Perez, Reinerio Fonseca, Vera Bueno Alonso and Marta Lugioyo.

Then came the report by the minister of light industry. First the ANPP president recalled that Fidel stated on 30 June 1978 on the occasion of discussing problems related to electricity: "It is established that one of the functions of ANPP is to summon a minister when pertinent to explain, to seek the solution to problems. This is a dynamic form of participation that ANPP has, apart from writing laws and in close coordination with the Executive Branch of the state, to help explain, better inform us to know our problems more in depth and to help in solutions." For this purpose, Flavio Bravo said, we have invited comrade Manuel Millares, minister of light industry, to give a report on his work.

He added that that ministry has a major effect on our people since it produces consumer goods, clothes, shoes, textiles, furniture, etc.

After Minister Millares read a summary of his report, deputy Santos Godoy, chairman of the Industry, Transportation and Communications Committee, read the recommendation on the report by the minister of light industry. After this and after a recess, discussion of the topic began.

Hipolito Rodriguez from Taguasco referred to the situation of orthopedic shoes. He said that every year the country invests large resources to improve medical care which has made the development achieved in that field possible. That gives us the future possibility of being a power in medicine, as our commander in chief stated. He added that part of this development is the education of the people who go to the polyclinic for any problem. From the time they are born, the children receive constant attention. All this influences the increase of medical consultations in the country, he emphasized, including the specialty of orthopedics.

He added that MINIL /Ministry of Light Industry/ has not been able to respond to the increased need for orthopedic shoes through its factories; this is a worsening situation. He stated that the small factories for custom-made shoes which are devoted to the production of shoes for people with defects went from MINIL to enterprises subordinate to the people's government. They remain in a difficult position concerning supplies to produce shoes.

He reported that when these small factories were administered by MINIL, the delivery of resources was given priority and they never had problems since their consumption within large industry is minor. It was possible to guarantee their operation. He added that when they went over to the people's government, the materials allocated did not arrive, deliveries were not given priority by the producing industries and their old machines were not given maintenance by specialized personnel. Also there were no spare parts for them. He stated that MINIL turned over the factories but advice and assistance for the work to improve, develop and expand do not exist. He continued: "There is no mechanism, there is no systematic work and that is what concerns us. This is a reality; the service in this sector is bad. We cannot forget that orthopedic shoes are medicine and, therefore, complement the work that the doctor does."

He recommended including in the recommendation that MINIL seek a solution not only to the production of orthopedic shoes in the industry but also advise and guarantee the necessary resources for the small industries that are subordinate to local enterprises so that they can meet the needs of this important service to the people.

In response, Minister Millares said that it is necessary to find some mechanisms to improve attention and, especially, coordination to take care of the problems of orthopedic shoes.

He added that perhaps the situation of orthopedic shoes most reveals where, in spite of the growth achieved, the growing demand cannot be met. He reported that 233,000 pairs of different types of orthopedic shoes were made in our industries in 1970. In 1981, 826,000 pairs of orthopedic shoes were manufactured and 847,000 are planned for this year. He stated that there has been fulfillment in producing orthopedic shoes although there have been problems with assortment.

He indicated that the problem of orthopedic shoes was discussed recently in a meeting run by comrade Pedro Miret, a member of the Politburo. It was attended by: Antonio Esquivel, vice president of the Council of Ministers; Vila Sosa, minister of domestic trade; and representatives of all the provinces. All the problems of services to the people were analyzed and one of the most discussed topics was orthopedic shoes.

He stated that the growth in orthopedic shoes is part of the general shortage in shoes. He added: "In my opinion, the problem of orthopedic shoes is not only due to the increase in medical service which generates more demand for orthopedic shoes but is also an escape valve for the shortage of shoes. To a certain degree, it is a way to guarantee shoes." He felt it was necessary to review the situation given the limitations of leather since orthopedic shoes must be made of leather. It is necessary to see to what degree a support could be avoided in orthopedic shoes since as the number of orthopedic shoes increases, the production of other types of shoes is limited facing the availability of resources.

He announced that after the meeting he mentioned, he visited the Cuba-RDA public health establishment which produces typical orthopedic shoes for medical needs. He said that they made some commitments. He reported that, with the support of the party, there will be meetings between tanners and the comrades at Cuba-RDA and other establishments to review problems with the quality of leather. He stated that this type of shoe requires leather of the highest quality. He argued: "I would say that, at times, it requires leather that we are not in the position to produce based on the type of cattle we have."

After indicating that attention has been given to the shops subordinate to local government within the possibilities of the organism, he announced that it has been detected that some leather that we allocate to orthopedic shoes is being used in other types of production which is definitely a deviation. He felt that there was a certain degree of separation between MINIL and the

activities of the people's government. It is necessary to seek some mechanism that makes them closer, especially concerning the problem of shoes. He pointed out that, this year in particular, there is an allocation of 42,000 meters of leather for different provinces. There were 1,200 for Sancti Spiritus and, until then, it had received 2,286, being the province with greatest fulfillment in that area. However, he recognized that the allocations are low for all the provinces.

Deputy Hipolito Rodriguez said: "This is one of the problems that we must analyze." He stated that orthopedic shoes alone require 2,400 meters of leather in his province and the allocation is about 1,200.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro asked for the floor. He asked the minister of light industry if the 847,000 pairs planned for this year are in addition to what the provinces produce.

Millares explained that the shops in the provinces make shoes to order while those of the ministry mass-produce them. Expanding on the subject, he revealed that there is a committee that has been working with public health on these matters.

Fidel was interested in learning how much the people's government shops produce to get an idea of the production of orthopedic shoes. He asked for a calculation by square meter of leather allocated. The minister explained that it depended on the type of shoe and adaptations that had to be made.

Keeping sizes in mind, Millares estimated that children's orthopedic shoes require 12 square decimeters per pair (about eight pairs per square meter). Three pairs of adult shoes can be produced per square meter. "Then they produce more than 100,000--between 100,000 and 150,000," Fidel noted, referring to the production of the shops under local government. "Almost 1 million," he commented, combining that figure with those produced by the MINIL shops.

Continuing his observations, he inquired: "How can it have grown four times in 10 years? Has orthopedics progressed so much? Has medicine progressed so much? Has it improved so much?" He continued: "If only it was a medical phenomenon that has been multiplied by four from 1970 to 1981." Then he asked if there was any orthopedist or any doctor in ANPP who could speak on the problem.

Jorge Antelo from the Isle of Youth said that there was one orthopedist in his municipality in 1970 and now there are four. "We even have had some electors ask why pediatricians do not prescribe any type of orthopedic shoe."

In other words, there have been requests to expand it. He gave his opinion that the situation responds to an increase in service because the number of patients who regularly go to the doctor, especially children, has increased year after year.

Fidel said: "Your opinion is that there has been an improvement in service--four times more, that much?"

Antelo explained that he was referring to his municipality that has had an increase in orthopedists.

Fidel continued asking: "You think that this responds not to an escape valve as Millares said but to a need?" The deputy confirmed that, at least in his municipality, it is generally due to increased service.

Oscar Fernandez Mell disagreed with his colleague from the Isle of Youth about convenience, explaining that it is abused. He recalled that normally no one liked to wear orthopedic shoes because they are ugly, covered with patches and resoled. He stated that not all the people who wear them need them. He recalled that traditionally there have been jobs that have needed orthopedic shoes like nurses and restaurant employees among others. He felt that many people wear them now and just as there are medical certificates of convenience, so there are medical prescriptions of convenience for shoes that, as we see, are of better quality because they are made of leather.

He stated that some time ago a type of orthopedic shoes was in style. It was very pretty and "everyone had them."

He stated that the people do not have such a need for orthopedic shoes but an artificial need has been created.

Fidel revealed that only a few days ago he met with some 1,700 medical school professors. He reported that next year he is thinking about meeting with all the medical professors in the country to discuss certain problems. He then asked whether all the orthopedists could also meet to discuss this problem with them.

He added that it is necessary to do something if prescriptions of convenience exist. He pointed out: "There is also a diet of convenience." He asked Fernandez Mell whether he was referring to orthopedic convenience.

"Orthopedic convenience just like the medical certificates," the president of the Havana City Provincial Assembly responded.

Fidel felt that the matter could be discussed at a meeting some day with all the orthopedists in the country to see what problems there are. At best, they might discover that they need 800,000 more pairs. "If there really is an abuse of this, there is a problem, there is a situation, there is a need. We could speak with them since orthopedists also have consciences," he stressed.

Fernandez Mell spoke again to say that in the past any shoe was transformed into an orthopedic shoe since an outside addition like a Thomas heel could be put on any shoe.

The commander in chief asked Dr Manuel Espinosa, the deputy from Rio Cauto, to speak.

Espinosa explained that he is not an orthopedist and said that there could be two situations. In the first place, with the increase in the country, the

number of orthopedic shoes indicated by the needs of the people has increased. He added that he wears orthopedic shoes for a physical defect. In the polyclinic, he has seen many mothers say to the doctor: "Doctor, I am bringing my child in so you can order orthopedic shoes for him." Sometimes they prescribe orthopedic shoes for convenience.

He reported that the lines were enormous at the orthopedic store in Bayamo where he went to buy his shoes some months ago. He felt it was right to hold a meeting with the orthopedists to analyze that situation since it might be an escape valve, given the great quantity of orthopedic shoes requested in the country.

Responding to Fidel's questions, he stated that the service where his shoes are made is good. The commander in chief was interested in learning deputy Hipolito Rodriguez' opinion. He stated that he had even met with orthopedic workers and stated: "It is true that we have accustomed the people--let us say, mothers--to go to the doctor for any symptom. We have an increase in orthopedics in the provinces."

Fidel was interested in the existence of comparative data with other countries that could give an idea of what percentage of shoes should be orthopedic. "Here I see it is at least 10 percent already."

Millares stated that he cannot say that the orthopedic shoes prescribed are not needed. "I completely agree with comrade Fernandez Mell that if there were an abundance of shoes, many of those seeking orthopedic shoes for minor problems would make the demand notably decrease." He repeated that he does not doubt that perhaps if there were a meeting with the orthopedists, it would be demonstrated that not just 800,000 are needed but maybe more.

Fidel spoke again: "From the point of view of medical needs, the services that these shops that produce custom-made shoes give are more important than mass-produced shoes. I imagine that the best known cases require custom-made shoes." He added that it was necessary to study the matter. He cited the statements that MINIL could help those shops in many ways. He said that that organism supported those industries of local subordination.

Vilma Espin asked to speak on the same problem. She explained that the FMC /Federation of Cuban Women/, through mothers and the people, receives problems related to that aspect. "We believe that if there are some prescriptions of convenience, this does not occur much compared to the number of shoes requested." She added that if all those who needed orthopedic shoes had them now, we would need greater production. She gave as an example people who should wear orthopedic shoes and do not have time to order them to be made. They know that there are problems and do not do it.

Vilma added: "What is true is that we have repeated that, at early ages, children must wear them if they need them. We do that through the child-rearing work of the FMC in coordination with public health. This unquestionably increases." Going back to the words of the minister of light industry, she added that there is no other shoe on which the addition can be made. We

have seen that there are many people who wear them in infancy. When the children get older, they do not want to wear them and then the number of shoes requested decreases. When people get older, they have to wear them but many do not because of this problem of having to stand in line, etc. She confirmed his opinion that the real demand is much greater than the number of orthopedic shoes we have.

At the suggestion of deputy Jorge Torres and the consent of ANPP, Dr Ezequiel Bueno, an orthopedist who is not a deputy but a guest at the session, was asked to speak. In explanation, Doctor Bueno said that perhaps there is a percentage of prescriptions of convenience. There might be some comrade who falls into those weaknesses although they are not in the majority.

He indicated another problem--the quality of the shoes. It is not optimum so the shoes do not last long. The orthopedist stated that the mothers complain that the shoes last the child 6 months at the most.

Referring to his experience, Dr Ezequiel Bueno stated that 50 percent of the children need orthopedic shoes in the beginning at about 2 years of age. He reported that the most frequent problem is flat feet. There is a type of shoe that the industry mass produces for this, the Thomas heel with internal support.

He referred to another type of modification for adults. These are made in lesser quantity. The other type of orthopedic shoe is for deformities of the foot; then it is necessary to make a shoe to measure. That number is very small, according to the doctor.

Fidel asked whether someone with flat feet had to wear orthopedic shoes all his life or only part. Ezequiel Bueno answered that when children wear them at an early age and also do exercises, the problem should be solved and they do not need them all their lives. Bueno added: "The foot must form an arch through development of the musculature."

He indicated that it is irreversible in an adult who will have to wear a support all his life "although it can be solved with a changeable support from one shoe to another."

Fidel asked again: "Are those supports manufactured in Cuba?" He received an affirmative response. Bueno said: "They are manufactured but the quality is very poor and they are not always available." He added that, at times, it is necessary to order shoes for the people because there are no supports.

Flavio Bravo asked whether the support can be plastic. Bueno indicated: "It must be made of a flexible material; I believe it can be plastic."

Deputy Juana Fernandez Calvo from the municipality of Centro Havana said that comrade Fernandez Mell spoke about the problem of "convenience." She indicated that, although that situation might exist, she was of the opinion that, in reality, "I believe it is not true." She based her opinion on the fact that orthopedic shoes are very ugly. "They are not pretty shoes that you want to wear."

She stated: "It gives the impression that you are wearing a pair of boots, especially when a woman has to wear them."

Deputy Marta Depres agreed with Juana Fernandez Calvo.

The next deputy given the floor was Jose Luis Lopez from San Miguel del Padron.

He expressed the opinion that the rising improvement in public health in our country is one of the causes for the greater demand for orthopedic shoes. He said that the poor quality of that shoe contributes to the demand.

Making a personal reference "because I have flat feet," he said that he weighed 220 pounds, was going to be 57 years old and, with the exercises that he was doing, "even my corns do not hurt."

Smiling, Fidel jokingly addressed Jose Luis Lopez, the deputy who had just spoken. He said: "Listen, we are not going to congratulate you for the 220 pounds because that goes against our campaign against sedentariness and obesity." He started a dialogue with the deputy.

Fidel asked: "How much overweight are you? Because you do not look very fat."

"According to the doctors, I should be 190 or 200 pounds and I am 220," he answered.

"What plans do you have?" Fidel asked.

"The plan is not to snack and to do exercises, to have only one meal."

After this fraternal dialogue, the floor was granted to Santos Godoy who stated that the subject of orthopedic shoes could be analyzed later. The situation, the need, has been presented "in Hipolito's proposal."

Flavio Bravo commented that there were two important problems here: Hipolito's recommendation that MINIL seek a solution not only to orthopedic shoes in the industry but that it advise and guarantee the necessary resources for the small industries in local enterprises so that they could meet the needs of this important service to the people, which is medicinal.

Santos Godoy said that he agreed with Hipolito's proposal.

Flavio Bravo continued, saying that he thought that the Industry Committee of ANPP had to make an in-depth study, including the opinions of orthopedists on the type of shoe that could be made in the industry, those that should be made with medical prescriptions, those that should not be accepted unless with prescriptions. He stated: "I also believe that a good part of the demand for these shoes is from medical convenience."

He added that "since this is one opinion that at best does not have a basis, I think that it is necessary to make an in-depth study quickly because it is something that is affecting the people, causing criticism and is a medical need."

The ANPP president said: "I think that this matter has been sufficiently debated."

Approving applause was heard in the large plenary room of the Palacio de las Convenciones.

These proposals were approved unanimously.

At the suggestion of Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, a proposal that the Council of Ministers study this problem and find a solution was approved.

About Ready-Made Clothes

Deputy Luis Perez Perez took the floor to state that, making use of Article 84 of the Constitution, he wanted to ask the minister a question. The report given by Manuel Millares detailed the situation of ready-made clothing, particularly certain articles. However, it did not refer to men's trousers "which is my question since it is a problem of the people."

He asked: "Why is it so difficult sometimes to find solid colored trousers while our stores are crammed with checked and striped trousers which our male population does not like, making it unsellable merchandise?" He stated:

"What is this due to?"

Minister Manuel Millares said that the deputy's statement "is completely true because the stores are filled with checked and striped trousers." He noted that there has been an attempt to improve this situation by continuing to work with the fabric suppliers and being more demanding for more appropriate fabrics, not only "seeking more solid colors" but also more appropriate fabrics for our climate.

He said that for some time the purchase of fabric, especially our control over the quality of fabric received, has not been the best. He added that there was some deterioration in the quality of fabrics purchased. He commented that more than a year ago, they began to purchase some quality-control machines to supervise the quality of imported fabric and began, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Trade, to make demands and the corresponding claims about the quality of the fabric.

The minister added that he thought deputy Luis Perez was going to make the "equally just" criticism about the style of the trousers, what the boys call Cheo trousers and trousers that do not fit.

About this last, he said that there had been work and, little by little, new patterns were being incorporated. "We are short of technically skilled designers."

He continued: "We are redesigning this pattern little by little. We already have some totally renovated enterprises with lines of trousers that we know will be better accepted by the people."

Millares expressed his opinion that some criticisms at previous assemblies about work pants--"and it is right to say it"--have been somewhat solved. At least work pants now have five pockets, some types of pants for priority sectors like the sugar harvest have improved "and it must be said that our production capacity was limited by eliminating the mass production of pants that had been criticized."

The ANPP president was interested to learn if deputy Luis Perez was satisfied with Minister Millares' response. Upon receiving an affirmative response, he indicated smiling "that we should be grateful for Millares' answer" because Article 84 of the Constitution to which he referred states that the minister can respond during the same session /or at the next/ in boldface.

Deputy Maria Alvarez from the municipality of Baragua suggested including in the recommendation the possibility of analyzing the establishments adscript to MINIL which are isolated and do not represent a major factor due to their economic status to see if they could be directly attended by the people's government.

Flavio Bravo stated that the concrete cases must be studied by the comrades at MINIL to analyze which, in reality, should remain adscript to MINIL or go over to the people's government for technical reasons, the destination of the production, etc.

The ANPP president said: "If the comrade agrees, we can make the recommendation that the ministry and the Council of Ministers, which has to authorize these transfers, study this problem." This was unanimously approved.

Production Design in Light Industry

Deputy Alfredo Guevara from the municipality of Plaza de la Revolucion asked for the floor to make several proposals. The first referred to including the Ministry of Culture in point 5 of the recommendation, given the contribution that it can make by basing itself on its specialized directorates (art schools, Advanced Art Institute) and on the spheres that can contribute to the development of products and to develop or accelerate the training of cadres or their aesthetic education.

Vilma Espin recalled that the creation of the Advanced Design Institute was already presented. It will train the advanced level design cadres, specifically in industrial design, with the necessary characteristics to incorporate all aspects of design, "naturally the economic and technical aspects first, not just the aesthetic aspects." She added that it is necessary to consider the aesthetic aspects but they are not the only ones.

Vilma stated that this does not mean that the Ministry of Culture cannot make a contribution through this Advanced Design Institute but we feel that it must be through already established ways, not only through MINIL but through JUCEPLAN. The Design Office which controls this activity is adscript to it.

She repeated that design must always obey established scientific-technical criteria in order to achieve real development in production and appropriate exploitation of the real technological possibilities at each moment.

Armando Hart took the floor to report that the design school was for a time under the Ministry of Culture. After a study, it was proposed to the government that it pass to JUCEPLAN, creating a design department or office that coordinated these activities with collaboration from the Ministry of Culture. He said: "Effectively, this greatly exceeded what could be done in a design school adscript to the Ministry of Culture since it was more directly related to the organisms of production and industry."

Deputy Armando Hart asked that treatment of the matter not be based on an aesthetic question because it was not a report of the Ministry of Culture. The discussion had to be oriented toward the concrete questions in the MINIL report which was the object of analysis.

The ANPP president indicated that it was a good idea to make the explanation presented by comrade Vilma Espin that the present governing organ for industrial design is the National Design Office.

There were many speeches in the debate on design that permitted ANPP to gain knowledge about the subject of design and its importance for the economic and cultural development of the country from an overall point of view as well as the measures that have been implemented for the solution of problems with designers, fashion designers and the organisms responsible for coordinating such activities.

One of those who spoke was deputy Humberto Perez. Responding to questions from Fidel, he indicated that there is work in coordination with the Ministry of Higher Education for the creation of the mentioned institute but it will be adjunct to the National Design Office. He said that a new university department would be created.

In another speech by Vilma, she indicated: "We need trained designers, a vital matter for development." She said that mathematics and economics are basically studied in that school. Then there are a number of technical matters, in addition to aesthetic training, in order to create the scientific bases that permit development of the production of objects, everything that man uses.

She explained that much more could be said about the matter "but at least we want us all to be aware that an artist, a painter, cannot solve the problems of design and good taste in clothing and other aspects through his goodwill." She also said that good taste has to be subject to our realities: the best, the prettiest within the realm of what we can produce, with the raw material that we have, with our technological progress, the goodwill and the demand of MINIL on each one of its workers so that quality control and design control norms are not violated. These are the two aspects that permit quality production.

Deputy Mariano Rodriguez from Mayari also spoke during the debate. He agreed with the statements made by Hart and, in general, with those by comrade Vilma. He said that, in his opinion, design is a general cultural problem.

Then it was explained how the Ministry of Culture has collaborated with the Design Office and would collaborate in the creation of its advanced institute. Deputy Alfredo Guevara withdrew his proposal.

Craftsmanship and Production

A new proposal was formulated by Alfredo Guevara to include the following text in the recommendation for the subject under discussion: that the necessary measures be adopted to study and use creativity in the search for qualitative solutions for the establishment of mass production patterns after verification of feasibility as well as solutions to less widespread needs.

He explained that he made this proposal "always within the framework of the work of MINIL"--that is, aimed at the production and marketing of products through that ministry.

Minister Manuel Millares agreed with Guevara's proposal. Submitted to vote, it was unanimously approved by ANPP.

Poor Quality in Some of Its Production

The last proposal presented by deputy Guevara referred to page 2 of the recommendation under discussion which stated "poor quality in some of its production." He commented that, although he understood very well from reading the report that there is a necessary generalization since MINIL has varied production, "in certain products that have more extensive consumption and which the people receive in a more direct way, the poor quality is not just in some." He stated: "It would be good that if we did not carry things so far as to say many, which is the general impression, through this partial view of the production of MINIL. I would say at least in not just a little of its production."

Guevara stressed: "Some gives the impression that some things remain to be solved. It seems to me that this is not only unreal but gives an impression of complacency. Therefore, I propose that we insert in not just a little of its production."

Deputy Santos Godoy interrupted to say: "I do not dispute not putting in the word" but the term complacency "because the recommendation cannot be characterized by one word." He stated that he did not believe that there was a tone of complacency in the recommendation.

The ANPP president submitted Alfredo Guevara's proposal to a vote and it was rejected by a broad majority.

Fidel Explains His Negative Vote

Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, asked for the floor to explain his negative vote "because we are not going to 'attack' MINIL and we are not going to fall into idealism as if we were going to do miracles with all the difficulties and problems there are."

He stated that it was necessary to help MINIL "and we all have to make an effort."

Loud applause was heard in the large plenary room.

Fidel continued saying that he wanted to verify some things about MINIL "because no one here has spoken of work clothing yet. No one has mentioned it and it is a very important problem for this country. We have said that it is necessary to make work clothing first and then dress clothes for those who cut cane, those who build...."

Again loud applause from the delegates to ANPP gave their firm endorsement to these statements by the head of the revolution.

Fidel recalled: "Among all the measures that we adopted to have better sugar harvests through which averages of exploitation were achieved in the industry that had never been achieved even under capitalism, one of the measures in the 1981 and 1982 harvest was attention to the man which is basic. When MINIL was asked to collaborate to make work clothes for cane cutters, special shirts for the cutters with high productivity and special pants in large quantities --very large--and also uniforms for the combine workers, then uniforms for the mechanics, MINIL made a great effort and a great contribution. When uniforms for nurses were asked for, they designed uniforms. There were 400 models, shoes for nurses; they made the effort."

Then he emphasized: "I say that these are quality products!"

Expanding on the theme, he said that the pants made for the cane workers and the uniforms for the combine workers were of such quality that many were going to parties in these uniforms.

He insisted: "There have been efforts and we know the difficulties because there are many objective and subjective difficulties."

Fidel commented that Millares had stated this. "I really liked the explanation that he made, the lines, the ideas." He added that "they are in agreement with the recommendation."

He added: "I am aware of the limitations in materials that they have. It is necessary to use these to make the maximum, the best, and to optimize those resources. That was stated."

He emphasized the fact that it is necessary to make demands of MINIL--"we must be demanding"--but it is also necessary to be aware of the objective

conditions with which the ministry has to work and the resources, the materials and all those things. He said: "I sincerely believe that they are making a great effort and have made a good report."

He also indicated that he believed that the recommendation was a good one.

The head of the revolution maintained: "It is necessary to be fair, to be just, because otherwise we are constantly tossing all the serious problems that we have at the workers, the ministry.

"I know, I am aware, that when the ministry has been asked for a number of very important things for production and the economy, it has been done with quality. It seems to me I must express this opinion here."

Based on the reasons expressed, Fidel indicated he had voted against the proposal.

At Fidel's suggestion, Humberto Perez explained some problems in MINIL and the economy of the country in general as a result of the insecurities of the international market due to the present world capitalist crisis. This aggravates present low sugar prices.

He maintained: "This has some effect on MINIL."

Deputy Juan Herrera Machado asked for the floor to say that all the deputies had received the MINIL report on time and that only the part contributed by deputy Hipolito about orthopedic shoes was missing in the report. The rest of the questions discussed are included in the report: the problem of striped and checked pants, the lack of sizes, shoes wearing out quickly, ugly designs, etc. He said: "If we add the words of the commander in chief and comrade Humberto, we propose that the recommendation and the report be voted on, taking into consideration these elements, especially the words of our commander in chief and comrade Humberto."

Submitted to vote, the MINIL report and recommendation were unanimously approved.

Just before 1 pm, a recess was declared until 3:30 pm.

Rendering of Accounts by the Provinces

When the session resumed at 3:30 pm, deputy Juan Antonio Bravo, president of the Camaguey Provincial Assembly, presented the rendering of accounts of the actions of the people's government in that territory during 1981.

The document analyzed progress achieved, deficiencies that still remain to be resolved and experiences in summary form. It indicated that, in recent years, the province has aimed its main effort at developing the material and technical base for the cane and livestock branches in addition to construction, industry, education and health based on Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's instructions.

The more important data included the following. The economic plan was over-fulfilled by 4.5 percent with a growth of 13.7 percent compared to 1980. Planned productivity was surpassed by 5.6 percent and the average wage by 6 percent with increases of 12.3 percent and 18 percent respectively compared to the previous year. The growth in production was due basically to increased work productivity.

Concerning some production branches, it stated that 87 million arrobas more were ground in the sugar harvest and 32,000 tons over the plan were produced. It analyzed mechanization, cultivation, low density of the fields, irrigation and drainage, productivity of the cutters and the machines and new investments as well as problems in yield and agroindustrial efficiency.

Similar analyses were developed concerning livestock. There were positive results in the reduction of mortality, increase of births, control of brucellosis, savings in the number of head destined for slaughter, increases in the production of milk, meat and the food supply for the animals in the dry period.

The province produced 1,708,000 quintals of rice with a significant increase in yield per area which reached 975 quintals per caballeria. It produced 1.6 million quintals of vegetables.

More than 107 million kilowatt-hours over the plan were generated. About 159,000 tons of fertilizer and 493,500 tons of cement were produced. Even though the latter was lower than the plan, it showed a notable effort by the workers because of shortages in spare parts and lack of fulfillment in the program of repairs and planned investments. The food industry grew with special attention given to the exportable categories.

In construction, 122 million pesos of work were carried out with a growth of 26.3 percent. More than 1,400 housing units, 21 agricultural-livestock projects, 7 industrial projects, 2 semiboarding primary schools and a home for the handicapped were completed. However, it pointed out deficiencies in fulfillment of timetables for the completion of projects.

The report contained critical evaluations of the situation in roads and maintenance of housing and other buildings. The results were inadequate for the enormous need accumulated in recent years. This activity must continue to increase through management as well as through increased materials offered to the people to make solutions possible through their own efforts.

In education, there were 241,000 students enrolled in all educational levels (one out of every three Camagueyans studies). It cited the levels of continuation and promotion and the solution to the shortage of teachers and professors existing until 2 years ago. It indicated that the results achieved do not correspond even to the large investments in the sector because of lack of demand, inadequate technical quality in methodological training and incorrect application of the existing evaluation system.

The same thing is true in the health and social welfare sector. With the efforts made, services and the main indicators have improved. At the end of

1981, there was a ratio of 1.25 doctors and 0.3 dentists for every 1,000 inhabitants and an increase in the number of beds and polyclinics.

Other spheres of work were also covered in the report like culture, sports, recreation, transportation, local industries, community, commercial and food services. These last have the more critical situations, suffering from inadequacy and deficiencies that irritate the people who demand effective measures to change these realities.

The last part of the report covered the functioning and government action of the local organs. It indicated that the mechanisms for attention to the statements of the people do not function with the required speed, the management methods applied are often excessively administrative and hinder proper attention to the problems that affect the people. Also there are still problems in the elaboration of the economic plan.

The last pages discussed the need to strengthen the functioning of the work committees, the extensive and positive relations maintained with the central organisms and the efforts of the people in defense tasks which were satisfactorily fulfilled in the period.

It indicated: "We are convinced that, to the degree that we are capable of improving our work style and method, eradicating habits of bureaucracy and formalism, impressing greater dynamism on our government action and incorporating the masses in them, we will be in the position to increase our level of efficiency and we will make a more rational use of the human, material and financial resources that the people place in our hands."

Debates

The Committees for Local People's Government Organs and Grievances and Suggestions, Labor and Social Security, Global Economic Activities, Public Health, Environment and Community Services analyzed and gave their opinion on the rendering of accounts by the provinces. Deputy Pablo Otero, a member of the first committee, read the corresponding recommendation.

Flavio Bravo proposed and it was agreed to debate the three documents--the Camaguey report, the rendering of accounts and the recommendation--together. There were more than 20 speeches by deputies concerning various points of the documents.

The topic most extensively discussed was the youth movement, mentioned first by deputy Ana Rey from the municipality of Primero de Enero. She advocated studying this problem in which several thousand youths between 13 and 16 are involved.

Deputies Carlos Lage, Jose A. Veitia, Vilma Espin, Pedro Chavez and Roberto Veiga spoke on this topic. In one form or another, they confirmed the importance of this problem and presented concrete experiments being carried out in some provinces, tying those children to factories and shops.

In their speeches, Vilma and Lage, chairman and vice chairman respectively of the Committee for Youth and Child Care and Women's Equality, reported that committee's willingness to undertake a special study on this problem .

At the end of the discussion, the three documents were submitted to a vote and approved unanimously.

Standing Committees, Parliamentary Group, Friendship Groups Ratified

After a brief recess, Jorge Lezcano, vice president of the supreme organ of state power, submitted the formation of the standing work committees, the Cuban Parliamentary Group and the Friendship Groups for ratification by the deputies. They received unanimous approval.

As was announced in advance at the time of their provisional formation, there are 16 committees: Global Economic Activities; Sugar Agroindustrial; Food Production; Industry, Transportation and Communications; Construction and Housing; Constitutional and Judicial Affairs; Foreign Affairs; Local People's Government Organs and Grievances and Suggestions; Health, Environment and Community Services; Trade, Services, Food Service and Tourism; Education, Science and Sports; Culture, Art and Recreation; Labor and Social Security; Youth and Child Care and Women's Equality; Defense; and Internal Order.

They are headed by deputies Jose A. Veitia, Juan Herrera, Rene Penalver, Santos Godoy, Josefina Rebellon, Antonio Martinez, Faustino Perez, Jose A. Gell, Adolfo Valdivia, Rene Lara, Mirtha Rosa Rodriguez, Ernesto Vera, Noel Zubiaur, Vilma Espin, Jorge Enrique Mendoza and Pascual Martinez respectively.

The Cuban Parliamentary Group formed by 54 deputies is headed by Jorge Lezcano, vice president of ANPP.

The ANPP Friendship Groups are: Cuba-Japan, Cuba-United Kingdom, Cuba-Italy, Cuba-Belgium, Cuba-France and Parliamentary Group for Peace. They are headed by deputies Luis Mendez Morejon, Oscar Fernandez Mell, Aleida March, Elia Garcia, Antonio Nunez Jimenez and Bernabe Ordaz respectively.

Rendering of Accounts by TSP

Deputy Antonio Martinez, chairman of the pertinent committee, read the commendation on the rendering of accounts by the TSP.

This document felt that, in the year of reference, the TSP adopted measures to improve management of jurisdictional activities. It also observed the positive coordination established between the courts, the Attorney General's Office and the Ministry of Interior as well as collaboration with other organisms to effectively confront the more serious social crimes, especially those that hurt the national economy and patrimony.

It also recognized the effort made to eliminate delays and mentioned the need to make criteria in criminal evaluations uniform among the different levels in order to improve sentencing since there have been inappropriate sentences.

The recommendation on the rendering of accounts of the TSP for 1981 verified the problems revealed in excessive appeals and quashing declared with cause. This demonstrated that deficiencies in the lower courts persist.

It indicated that the Civil and Administrative Affairs Court ended the year with only a small number of matters in process. The Labor Court recorded a notable increase in the settlement of review appeals.

The report of the TSP, evaluated by the Constitutional and Judicial Affairs Committee, showed an increase in oral trials and a substantial decrease in their suspensions compared to previous years.

The recommendation mentioned the solution of the problems noted in sentencing in defense of the essential assets of our society and the continuation of the above-mentioned work coordination. It recommended improvement of the internal organization of the TSP in order to be able to have the auxiliary inspection and supervision organs indispensable to improve judicial work.

Among other matters, it also suggested maintaining strict control to decrease delays in criminal trials and to guarantee strict compliance with the policy of speedy criminal trials when the accused is being held in prison.

Other recommendations included completion of studies to determine the causes for suspensions of trials as well as their effective decline and proposals for organizational and legislative measures to solve the problems concerning court structure and completion of staffs.

Finally, the committee recognized the progress achieved last year, agreed with the recommendations in the guidelines for the present year in the TSP report and felt that our judicial system has identified the main problems that affect its efficient functioning.

Deputy Edilia Cordero from Venezuela observed that the increase in the number of appeals with cause stimulated this. She suggested that study of that problem expand.

Deputy Raul Amaro Salup, president of the TSP, agreed with these statements and reported that, in the first 5 months of 1982, this situation has already improved with fewer appeals and fewer with cause. He said that the mentioned study is still not completed.

After different speeches, the report and the corresponding recommendation were finally approved unanimously.

Recommendation and Report by Attorney General's Office

Consideration of the recommendation and rendering of accounts by the Attorney General's Office for 1981 were the last matters on its work agenda submitted to the ANPP.

Antonio Martinez, chairman of the Constitutional and Judicial Affairs Committee of ANPP, read the recommendation that was approved unanimously without amendments, deletions or additions.

The document recognized that the results of confronting criminal and antisocial activities and the tasks of prevention have been positive compared to the previous year. This was attributed not only to the Attorney General's Office "but also the participation of the Ministry of Interior and the courts as well as the active cooperation of the mass organizations."

The recommendation of the committee, however, stated concern about lack of fulfillment by some organisms, institutions, enterprises and labor centers. Through lack of vigilance or omissions, they aid criminal activities. After listing 15 recommendations, it stated finally: "In the report given, achievements compared to the previous period can be seen and the Attorney General's Office has identified the main problems that affect its functioning."

Discussion of the report provoked many speeches beginning with deputy Isabel Tamayo from Santiago de Cuba. She stated her concern about what she called an express indication in one of the paragraphs to the youth and mass organizations in fighting and preventing crimes by youths and minors. She alleged that since it was a social problem, it was the responsibility of all. She also said there was a contradiction since, later in the same report, the effective participation of the different factors, including the youth and mass organizations, was recognized.

At the request of the Presidency, attorney general Idalberto L. de Guevara, deputy from Las Tunas, responded that the work with youths and minors is certainly everyone's task. The report does not deny the intensive and hard work that our mass and youth organizations do in education, formation of behavior and care of social property by minors. It presented the need to do better work by everyone, including the organizations.

Then there was an explanatory speech by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and another speech by the attorney general to recognize the FMC for the distinguished work it does in that area.

William Galvez, deputy for Holguin, then said that he felt that there must be plans in the future for the creation of a professional organism to attend to youths and minors with criminal conduct and its prevention. He said that juvenile delinquency in our country is not alarming or even serious but it is a phenomenon that we should keep in mind in order to solve it.

Then Enrique Mederos, deputy for the municipality of Matanzas, proposed a measure to be added to the report that the Ministry of Education make an analysis to help explain the causes of crimes by minors in the study centers. He indicated that the school can contribute greatly to prevention because it is the minor's home away from home.

In response, Jose Ramon Fernandez explained that those matters are the focus of work by the committee responsible for that sector. However, he had no

objection to the proposal. When submitted to a vote, it was approved by a majority.

The largest number of speeches on the subject of criminal activities by adolescents and minors and its prevention occurred when Fidel and deputy Rosa Colas from Banes asked for an explanation on the situation of serious criminal activities by youths younger than 16 which appeared in the report.

The attorney general himself and Pascual Martinez, the deputy from Santiago de Cuba, responded. The latter said there has been more active work by the organs that participate in confronting criminal activity by minors.

Vilma Espin gave a brief account of work in prevention and reeducation. She said that a number of structures that have been created in recent times are helping, especially to detect and prosecute the cases. She understood that that had occurred last year.

There were new speeches then. Ramiro Valdes recognized that there has been more detection of cases although that is not the whole answer. It is necessary to improve the work. Jose Ramon Fernandez explained to the delegates that two bills have been presented, one referring to minors without representation and another to youths with deviate behavior. He repeated that the figures given in the report were not alarming and added that housing and family conditions are very important in the conduct of youths and adolescents.

The speeches ended with two new requests for the floor for explanations by deputies William Galvez and Enrique Mederos. Then the report was approved unanimously.

Other Agreements

At the proposal of several deputies, Jose Aranaburo, ANPP secretary, submitted to the consideration of the organ a recognition of the people's government organs in Camaguey Province for the report presented and congratulations to the Camaguey people for their achievements in 1981. This was approved.

Fidel spoke briefly to point out that the report was not only very good but it reflected extraordinary work by the province with concrete data.

Then Jorge Lezcano, vice president of ANPP, read the document of solidarity with the Argentine people proposed by deputy Jesus Montane.

Flavio Bravo's Words

After concluding the points on the agenda approved for this session, Flavio Bravo, ANPP president, gave a brief final speech. He said that points of interest for our people like the CPA Law and the documents related to the improvement of the people's government had been covered.

He indicated that the sessions were rich in very good speeches not only by the leaders of the provinces but also by the new deputies who expressed their ideas with magnificent ability and contributed to the quality of ANPP.

He said: "The problems concerning the budget, the matters related to the economic plan, the many speeches by comrade Fidel which are always enlightening and guiding have been very interesting."

He felt that this was due in great measure to the fact that the comrades came to the meeting better prepared through the great effort made so that the documents arrived on time and could be analyzed with greater care.

However, Flavio Bravo said that he still had the feeling that the documents were not as good as ANPP demands which demonstrates that it is necessary to write them more in advance and discuss the recommendations more in advance so that the deputies know the committees' proposals before coming to the session.

Indicating that much remains to be done, he stated that all the studies done during the first legislature must be taken up again to update and apply them. There will be strict control of the agreements of ANPP. This task corresponds to the secretary but "also to all the deputies."

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CSO: 3010/1932, 1933, 1934

COMMENTARY LAMBASTES SYMMS AMENDMENT AS 'MADNESS'

PA180052 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 16 Aug 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The ballyhoed Symms amendment recently approved by the U.S. Senate reveals the extent of the madness of the yankee rulers and their increasingly dangerous warmongering hysteria. The amendment in question is a shameless and cynical threat against Cuba and other countries of the region because it empowers President Ronald Reagan to use the U.S. armed forces and counterrevolutionary groups in direct aggression against what the amendment calls the Cuban threat on the continent. It advocates the revitalization of the OAS, the inter-American reciprocal assistance treaty, TIAR, the Monroe Doctrine and other instruments which the United States has always used against the nations of our America.

The Symms amendment, conceived in the typically cynical and overbearing terms of the rulers of the brutal north which despises us, as Jose Marti put it, also empowers President Ronald Reagan to employ what he calls the Cubans who love freedom in favor of the self-determination of the people of Cuba. Let us look at some of the details of these very aggressive instruments have been and are. Let us look at how the U.S. Senate now places them at the disposal of a president who has not exactly distinguished himself for prudence and good judgment.

The OAS was theoretically created to promote good relations on the continent and to collectively defend the legitimate interests of the American nations. However, the United States has used the OAS for precisely the opposite. Under the powerful pressure of the imperialists and with the complicity of reactionary Latin American rulers, the OAS overlooked the imperialist aggression against Cuba, the overthrow of the Jacobo Arbenz government in Guatemala in 1954, the yankee marine's invasion of the Dominican Republic in 1965 and other similar misdeeds.

The Monroe Doctrine is a monstrosity conceived by the United States more than 150 years ago to theoretically prevent colonialism from beyond the continent against Latin America. However, in practice it has only served to emphasize U.S. neocolonialism in our America. Its slogan, America for Americans, disguises its main purpose, which is America for the north Americans.

According to its creator, the TIAR was supposed to serve for the American countries to defend themselves from any aggression from beyond the continent. The attitude assumed by the United States in the British aggression against the Malvinas Islands reminds us what the real objectives of the TIAR are. The U.S. armed forces, which the shameless Symms amendments now suggests should be used against Cuba and other Latin American countries, have always been used against our countries. One must remember the Yankee marine invasions of Mexico, Nicaragua, Cuba Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic and other nations of the continent.

Those, whom the Symms amendment and the imperialists in general describe as Cubans who love freedom, are nothing more than the expatriate mercenaries who, at the service of the United States, attacked the Cuban people through the Giron Beach. They have committed other criminal misdeeds against the fatherland that accidentally hosted their births.

Those are the discredited and criminal instruments that the Symms amendment suggests be used in the defense of democracy. To top it off, it places them at the disposal of a president who supported Great Britain against Argentina, Israel in its genocide against Lebanon and the other Arab states, and South Africa in its racist adventures. He is the same president who supports the Salvadoran, Guatemala, Chilean and Uruguayan genocidal regimes that murder their people: President Ronald Reagan, who threatens the world with nuclear extermination.

CSO: 3010/2154

HART DISCUSSES GOVERNMENT'S POLICY ON CULTURE, ART

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 12 Jul 82 pp 4-5

[Speech delivered by Armando Hart Dávalos, a member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee and minister of culture, at the conclusion of the Third Congress of the Cuban Writers and Artists Union (UNEAC), held in Convention Hall, Havana, on 9 July 1982, the "24th Year of the Revolution"]

[Text] Comrades:

The Third UNEAC Congress is being held in the midst of a very exceptional international situation. On the one hand, the capitalist system's economic crisis is making its effects felt on the world economy and, in a very special way, on the underdeveloped countries. Cuba does not remain on the fringe of this situation. The vertical drop in sugar prices, the Reagan administration policy, aimed at reducing our trade in every possible way and, in general, the country's international economic relations and consequently the provision of products that are indispensable to our effort affect our economic difficulties. All this goes to make up a situation that must be carefully taken into account by all sectors of our national life and among them the cultural sector.

On the other hand, the American administration has plainly set out on a course which will lead to a new worldwide conflagration unless it is stopped.

Weapons have begun to speak their language of terror and death. The question that should be raised at this UNEAC congress is the following: Under the present circumstances, what is the role of culture; what is the language art should employ? When they speak of weapons and when the most reactionary sectors dominate the domestic and foreign policies of a country as powerful as the United States, it is difficult enough to speak of art and culture.

Culture can and should transmit a message to the masses, a message that alerts them to the dangers and promotes the struggle against the warmongers. As Karl Marx said: "When an idea penetrates the masses, it becomes a material force."

A powerful cultural communication, a great exchange of ideas among intellectual sectors exists on an international scale. The system of international relations in the cultural domain furthers communication between you and the intellectuals of Latin America and the Caribbean, the socialist countries, Asia and

Africa, North America and the entire world. This can and should be an important way of developing a systematic struggle for the ideals of the social and cultural progress of nations and a moral weapon to combat the warmongers that may alert people to universal awareness of the dangers of current American policy, a weapon that denounces the criminal course American imperialism has set out on and makes it clear that this can lead to a nuclear holocaust and the extermination of mankind and all that civilization and culture have created over thousands of years. In my opinion, during this period Cuba, America and the world are living in, there is no greater responsibility than this for writers and artists!

This important goal can be achieved if we preserve and strengthen the unity of the Cuban intellectual movement on the basis of the principles of the cultural policy of Fidel, the party and the revolution and that policy's people-oriented, socialist and internationalist objectives. And in terms of this, artists and writers' full identification with the people's movement and the determination to go on building a socialist culture constitute an essential point.

So I would like to specifically state our opinions as to what we should do to effectively crystallize a socialist culture that embodies the true nature of the people and is internationalist in design. This problem is of a magnitude such that it cannot be confined to the limits of the field of art. This is an issue of a very broad social, political and even economic nature. We must place it in the field of the social sciences and of political action.

The development of a socialist culture will be a consequence of the action of countless factors, governed by the principles of historical materialism and inserted into the very foundations of the socialist structure. Our people's socialist aspirations should be a source of inspiration and guidance for the creative effort in art. However, this does not mean the language of art has to model itself on previously conceived forms. To more profoundly approach the popular nature we desire our culture to have, it is absolutely necessary for us to adopt as an essential orientation the constitutional precept that is referred to in the text: "As long as its content does not oppose the revolution, artistic creation is always free." And the same precept adds: "In art, forms of expression are free."

The adoption of a people-oriented and socialist awareness by our artists and writers is the first moral obligation that you have imposed on yourselves. And this awareness has to be a valuable element, of enormous significance for the socialist design of culture. Our artists and writers, of course, want the whole society to feel that they are an inseparable part of the people. And to do so, they must more and more identify themselves with the great popular movement that is being generated about culture. The best guarantee of a rigorous and esthetically demanding art movement lies in the ties our artists and writers have with the rest of the worker masses and in their identification with the cultural policy established by Fidel. This is the only valid cultural policy, the only one really consistent with Marxist-Leninism. For this reason anything that separates or creates artificial divisions between the people and the art movement will in turn create obstacles to the development of the revolutionary government's cultural policy.

If I were to be asked what the essence of our cultural policy is, I would reply: to promote an extremely broad popular movement centered about culture and to do so in such a way as to facilitate rigor and esthetic exactitude and the broadest creative freedom of the masses and the writers and artists who spring from them. Everything that serves to accomplish this will have the support of the party, the ministry and other state organizations; everything that interferes with and blocks this goal will meet with our firm opposition.

The defining feature of a culture and an art that aspires to reflect the realities of socialism is provided substantially by the popular roots of the cultural movement and the internationalist design and nature of the ideology that is present in its essence. A popular nature, on the one hand, and an internationalist design, on the other, are substantive elements of a culture and an art that strive to reveal the image of our society's complex and contradictory reality, which is in a state of constant evolution and change.

If we work along the lines of the policy that has been adopted, the people-oriented and socialist content of our culture will be developed with vigor and artists will know how to find ways of expressing it. What will no doubt decide whether we achieve these objectives is the participation of the masses in artistic creativity and in the elaboration of the cultural policy. And also the fact that we may see to it that the art movement, and therefore the creative efforts of the most talented people, forms an inseparable part of the people's movement.

The advancement of technical and professional levels, the improvement of the skills of the creators, the extension of their political and ideological knowledge will make it easier for them to with absolute freedom -- as established in our Constitution -- find forms of expression more suited to the higher objective of acquiring the socialist content of our culture.

In the history of art there are two great lines of development. One line involves the creation of individual talents who throughout the course of human history have known how to synthesize and express the talent of the people. We might call this mediate or indirect creation by the people, because ultimately even that of the great talents is always a creation of the people. Individual talents synthesize through a level of culture they have attained, through a technical skill they have mastered and through a special sensitivity they possess, which the people have historically been creating. This has been one of the great historic lines of development of universal art. Separating it from its popular origin, this is the one bourgeois art historiography, which tends to view the history of a culture in terms of the history of the great figures of the cultural movement, most emphasizes.

But there is another great line of cultural creation which is not mediate or indirect, but involves the direct participation of the people in creativity. Examples of this are many of the people's artistic demonstrations generated at popular celebrations like carnivals, in handicraft production and in rural songs and dances. And the most outstanding example among us of artistic expression arising as a direct creation of the people we find to a large extent

in Cuban popular music, some of whose creations have made the rounds of the world commanding respect because of their very high quality.

If we devote ourselves exclusively to promoting an art that is directly rooted in the people, without developing talents and without turning them into professionals, we could succumb to a superficial and populist view of culture.

If we devote ourselves exclusively to nurturing individual talents, without concerning ourselves with stimulating direct creation by the people, we could succumb to a sort of elitism of the intellectual aristocracy that would wind up losing its artistic authenticity.

If, also, we apply these two lines of development, but without synthesizing both of them, we could succumb to a parallelism that would not contribute to the cultural movement and the creativity of the people all the fruits we ought to aspire to.

If we do not succeed in combining the creative power of individual talents with the development of a direct and immediate creativity of the people, we will not achieve the progress demanded of culture in a socialist society and, consequently, the qualitative jump we aspire to will not take place.

Just one good effort of association and dialogue between these two essential forces of cultural creation will have the power to socialize the use and creation of the most genuine of esthetic products and thus break through the historically inherited barrier between so-called "cultivated art" and "popular art." In our socialist societies all art should be cultivated and popular.

We have within our purview a very specific example of the synthesis between popular art and the refined creation of an individual talent; we have before us the example of Nicolas Guillen.

Where individual talent has been an inseparable part of the social movement its roots have been nourished and it has been enriched with the sap of the people, with the skill and with the technical knowledge provided only through systematic effort and study; the highest summits of culture have been reached. The work of our dear comrade, Nicolas Guillen, whose 80th anniversary our people have just celebrated, demonstrates this to us.

His work, a synthesis of the highest esthetic exactitude and the deepest essence of the people, shows us the direction the revolutionary government would like the Cuban intellectual movement to follow. Therefore, Guillen constitutes a unique example to be followed, a lesson that all Cuban artists and writers ought to at this time adopt as a supreme model.

While one of the essential objectives socialism aspires to in the field of culture consists of revealing the high esthetic level of the popular element of the art movement, we realize that at the very top of the list of our unavoidable duties is the fact that we must work to foster the conditions necessary to promote the participation of the masses in both artistic creativity and the application of the same and, of course, in the very elaboration of the policy to be followed.

It is certainly true that in the edification of socialism culture is nourished through the truly artistic creation historically forged by mankind over centuries. This is one of the fundamental objectives of socialist cultural policy. However, it is not only a matter of preserving culture, but of discovering what feature differentiates the culture of a socialist society from that of others, what new features socialism contributes to cultural policy and culture. And among the new things is the fact that the popular nature of culture is more thoroughly explored on the basis of the highest esthetic exactitude.

Socialist societies have to critically adopt the historic values created by previous social systems and in its turn the search through freely chosen forms for the popular feature in art. And if the search is conducted with talent and imagination, we will find a new content that will result in a contribution to the history of art.

In this search, we must be on our guard against bourgeois mass manipulation of works of art. What we propose is the opposite pole to this bourgeois mass manipulation. Let us remember that Marx pointed out how capitalism is hostile to art, how it converts art into just one more piece of merchandise. And in the so-called capitalist "mass culture" the public ends up being a passive recipient. Capitalism is hostile to art in that the latter must derive its sustenance from the participation and influence of a receptive public.

The receptive public was limited in slave and feudal societies. The so-called "mass culture" of capitalism expanded the public enormously.

The large-scale development of industry and, especially during the past few years, of the communications and news media has created a new problem unparalleled in the history of the intellectual movement. The expansion of the public until it reached the massive proportions it has today is a historic fact that threatens the cultural movement with becoming a mass movement.

Not coming to grips with this problem with the proper thoroughness represents a step backwards culturally. It is equivalent to the obsolescence of esthetic ideas. The contemporary world forces us to systematically absorb the threat of mass culture which the impetuous development of the news and communications industry has introduced.

Let us add that the constant raising of our people's educational level and the broad mass movement in terms of culture place a greater demand on esthetic quality. The problems of quality in art in our country are not conditioned by a demand on the part of minorities. They are determined by the enormous educational revolution that has occurred in Cuba. In this way the demand for rigor also becomes a mass phenomenon. The need for raising the quality of works of art and the fact that these reach all segments of the population is a consequence of the cultural and educational revolution that has taken place in Cuba during these past 24 years. Cuban intellectuals are working for greater exactitude in art, but not from points of view that disdain or underestimate the role of the people in culture. They are doing so in the name of a cultural movement which from the very foundations of Cuban society set itself the task of first bringing literacy to the entire population and then

primary and secondary education. And, after having won the battle of the sixth grade, it today proposes to win that of the ninth. Let us be demanding in art, basing ourselves on the interests of the vast class of youths and workers who are today to be found in the different educational levels and are joining the mass cultural movement in a thousand different ways. The expansion of university education, which includes over 200,000 students and more than 9,000 professors, is also a mass phenomenon that demands greater artistic rigor and exactitude.

As the raising of the cultural level of the masses, and especially of the new generations, continues to have greater weight in the composition of the Cuban population, both in depth and breadth the cultural issue will assume greater significance and will continue to impose itself on us as an exigency that is demonstrated in the need to satisfy important spiritual aspirations of the people.

It is from these standpoints and as an inseparable part of the popular movement that we must attack the problem of quality and rigor. It is on the basis of the job being done in culture centers, in municipal museums and in general in the 10 basic institutions which each of the agencies of the People's Government is building throughout the length and breadth of the land; it is on the basis of the organization of the amateur movement, of the culture weeks towns also hold; it is on the basis of the broad impact produced by theater festivals and book fairs; it is on the basis of the widespread and often unanimous acceptance various motion picture, radio and television offerings have had; it is, lastly, from this viewpoint that we must attack the problem of quality.

The ministry and the cultural institutions may devote all their resources to fostering the conditions for realizing one or several isolated works of exceptional quality. But our great mission is to raise the people's artistic production and creation to a higher esthetic level.

In the circumstances of a socialist society, the artist-public relationship appears as an association of the creator with the entire population in which the latter, moreover, intervenes directly in the cultural movement with its own creativity. In this way the immediate and direct creativity of the people and that of talented individuals mutually nourish one another to constitute a powerful incentive in the development of artistic production, thus achieving a culture that is qualitatively different from that of former societies. Herein lies the singular importance of the Amateurs of Art Movement which our mass organizations are promoting through the introduction of the principles of art education into the general educational system and through the rank-and-file cultural institutions that are being organized into a powerful movement generated in this country's towns and provinces. Attention to these movements constitutes an essential and central aspect of our policy. Because it is here that one of the essential features of socialist society is a decisive factor.

On the other hand, we cannot ignore the importance that radio and television have in this whole movement with their decisive influence, as we know, on the molding of the esthetic taste of the public. Finding and applying methods for

making it easier for radio and television, the UNEAC and the Ministry of Culture to work in close cooperation with one another is one of the greatest responsibilities we have.

One essential aspect in terms of solving the problems raised by quality is presented by the development of art education and the training of cultural staff and directors to promote it.

A few days ago I had the privilege of attending the graduation show presented by students of the country's National Art Schools and once again confirmed the quality that has been achieved. On seeing that beautiful show produced by recently graduated young people, I thought of these problems and reaffirmed my belief that, when we speak of quality in art, we must first of all speak of art education. And not only of that; we also have to train cultural administrative staff at the highest possible level.

These past few months the Ministries of Higher Education and Culture have been working on the improvement of what, in keeping with our needs, an arts and letters graduate should be. We are agreed that universities should have a department of arts and letters that trains personnel capable of performing one or several of these functions: investigators, critics, editors and promoters or organizers of cultural activities. Graduates of departments of arts and letters may, in accordance with their occupations and the country's needs, opt for any of these specialized fields. The establishment of these departments and the specification of their objectives constitute a decisive aspect of the outlining of a policy for training staff personnel of the sort required in our cultural institutions.

Following a detailed effort carried out during the past few years with regard to the establishment of study programs and plans for the teaching of the arts, we are in the process of applying a policy for the training of staff that will cover the real needs of our cultural effort. The advancement of existing staff in our cultural institutions constitutes a practical measure aimed at improving quality in the mass culture movement that we are promoting.

Comrades:

There is another factor that is bringing pressure to bear on the expansion of the cultural movement: There are many technicians and artists who are demanding jobs in major urban centers and in very specific branches of artistic production. The new wage scales established by the nation, in keeping with the socialist principle: "To each according to his labor," should lead to the finding of solutions for the expansion of artistic production. We could cite not one, but several examples of this. These wage scales are revealing the fact that there are human resources for producing more extensively in radio and television, in the motion picture industry and in theater groups. Before, this business of underutilization of artistic personnel in some places remained concealed or encased in a fixed organization chart. But now, we have to look for a solution to the problem. And the most important thing will be to study the possibility of expanding production.

At the Second UNEAC Congress reference was made to the relations the art movement has to the problems raised by material production and the development of modern techniques. At that time we said the following:

"In our march toward socialism art more and more strongly represents a social requirement and it is expressed as a demand stemming from economic development, because it satisfies spiritual needs that have to do with workers' so-called free time, especially that of the young people, and because it exercises a great ideological influence on the new generations."

Since we have raised this issue on other occasions, it is not necessary to emphasize the fact, but I do feel obliged to point out that one of the essential features of socialist culture is the fact that we should understand to just what extent it is an essential element of social and economic development. In international organizations like UNESCO and the Nonaligned Countries Movement too, the fact is stressed that culture and art constitute factors of particular relevance in the process of development. Fidel noted at the United Nations that the essential objective of development was mankind. Culture, human creation, which meets spiritual needs, is consequently a factor without which we cannot conceive of a country's economic and social development.

The socialist conception of culture differs radically from that of former societies, among other reasons because we consciously view it as an essential element of economic and social development. When someone speaks to us of socialist culture, we think of the presence of art in the processes of material production. You know that, since the Second UNEAC Congress and on various occasions, we have stressed the support artists should provide for the development of design, the extension of artistic craftsmanship and other processes that relate art to material production. I merely want to point out the following: This problem is of enormous cultural consequence, but obviously the key to its solution does not lie in its esthetic nature, although it is natural for the ministry to insist on the esthetic aspect of the matter, given its cultural responsibilities.

The ministry has been getting in touch with and contacting various agencies, like the Ministry of Light Industry and the National Institute of Tourism, among others. The relations that have been established for this purpose have been cooperative in nature and we have in turn gotten the feeling that the chief directors of these agencies have an understanding of the cultural problem. It is necessary for us to understand the complexity of the problems and the objective and subjective difficulties that exist. We cannot say that we have advanced what we wanted to in this effort. I do not believe that either the agencies referred to above or the Ministry of Culture can feel satisfied with what they have achieved.

This is not a problem that can be resolved from one day to the next. It is a long battle fraught with obstacles in terms of material difficulties as well as those having to do with levels of culture. To get art to have an enriching influence on material production is a medium or long-range aspiration. And this is literally how we put it at the Second UNEAC Congress. At that time we said:

"It is not a matter of our being able to resolve these problems from one day to the next, nor even from one decade to the next."

We want to add that, to meet needs of a spiritual order, art figures in a peculiar way in economic systems. Of course, what is of most importance in a socialist cultural policy is that it must not be the capitalist view of art as merchandise. But recognition of the economic value of a work of art is important. We do not maintain that this is so to justify economic decisions, although it may be useful for that purpose, but especially to establish the concept that in other historical periods it was felt that culture required large subsidies from the state of those who possessed the wealth; and bear in mind the institution of patronage. Socialism does not market culture as capitalism does, but neither can it turn its eyes toward the precapitalist institution of patronage. In socialism culture is justified because it responds to people's needs in their work of transforming [the society], because it is of formative, ideological and political interest and, furthermore, if you will, also for economic reasons.

Another essential feature of socialist culture is in its international design. If our ideology is internationalist and our aspirations are socialist, our culture and our art should intermingle with the best of the world's artistic heritages to become familiar with and absorb them critically in such a way, naturally, as not to affect our own cultural identity.

As for the policy of international exchange, we follow the principle stated by Jose Marti in the last century: "The world may graft itself on our republics, but the trunk must be composed of our republics." Neither narrow nationalism nor a cosmopolitanism that supplants our historically created cultural values. Socialist culture has to know how to reconcile the old with the modern and also the national with the universal. Culture planned for socialism must promote a policy of rapprochement with the most varied nations on earth on the basis of the principle expressed by Jose Marti.

The formation of a climate that favors [artistic] creation is a direct way for the state to influence the development of art and literature; thus our task consists of finding the political formulas and methods for promoting the integration of the artistic movement into our socialist society.

Under no pretext does the revolutionary government underestimate the persuasive and educational power of art. But for art to perform this mission and be capable of exercising its important ideological role, it has to be quality art. And for it to possess quality, politics must not be confused with art. Identifying art with politics is a mistake. Dissociating art from politics is another, greater mistake. In the final analysis, art is conditioned by the life of the society but it, nevertheless, has its own specific nature. The essence of the political attention that should be devoted to artistic efforts is to be found in the free play of this relation and in the study of the specific nature of art.

Apropos of the relation between art and political tendencies, referring to a work by Minna Kautsky, Engels literally said the following:

"You probably feel that you have to publicly participate in this book, to proclaim your opinions to the whole world. It has already been done, it's over, and you don't have to repeat it in this way. I am not opposed to political poetry as such (...). But I believe that the political tendency must arise from the situation and the action themselves without its being explicitly formulated, and the poet is not obligated to present the reader with a ready-made future historical solution to the social conflicts he is describing."

Not particularly taking this statement of Engels' into account and underestimating the specific nature of the phenomenon of art in the name of placing foremost the defense of a political faction will not aid in the development of a policy in art of the kind we aspire to. This does not help the political faction.

For art to accomplish its mission of communication and information, it must be considered as such, that is, in terms of its specific nature. Art is the synthesis of intellectual and sensory elements and reducing the value of one or the other of these elements limits its persuasive power and, consequently, its power to communicate. When this happens, it loses its efficacy in transmitting the message.

With eloquent and fine words, Jose Marti noted:

"...What is art but the shortest way of achieving the triumph of truth and of at the same time doing it in such a way that it endures and scintillates in people's minds and in their hearts?"

To understand the importance of considering the specific nature of art, let us take into account the fact that it leads us to describing and becoming familiar with planes of reality that cannot be readily appreciated by other methods. And if we do not value art in terms of its specific nature, we will not be able to readily attain familiarity with those planes of reality.

Our political duties as state administrators do not consist of establishing rules to administratively determine art forms. Among others, they consist of determining political forms and procedures for facilitating communication between the society as a whole and the art movement within it. Thus the problem lies in specifying the practical means whereby the society -- not the state administrator in particular -- may influence the art movement through the social conscience of the creators. With regard to this, our mission as state administrators consists of facilitating communication between the art movement and the rest of the society in such a way as to establish a relation of mutual trust. This is the unavoidable duty of communist state administrators for cultural affairs!

Comrades:

I have not arrived at the ideas expressed here by virtue of being a professional artist. I have reached them through my profession and interests as a politician. The efficacy of the political effort in the art sector has been, is and will be our most primary interest. Let no one imagine that these ideas

may mean that art will remain on the fringe of our political education program. On the contrary, I think that we can be more efficient with such principles. The society will not give up its influence on art, but we feel that the thorough understanding of the art-society relationship is a subject that requires recognition of the specific nature of the workings and language of art. And demands it. Among other reasons, to achieve greater political efficacy.

Comrades:

I have preferred to devote my words to pointing out some problems relating to the revolutionary government's cultural policy, but, before concluding, I want to mention the methods that are planned for attacking some specific problems in the immediate future. During countless conversations with writers and artists, we have been taking note of their concerns over practical problems confronting our creators in doing their work, concerns that gravitate about the need for time, how they are paid, royalties, the impossibility of turning out products with very rigorous standards in a limited amount of time and under complex working conditions as well as many other matters of an organizational and administrative nature.

We propose that we get together with the UNEAC, the National Union of Cultural Workers, the sector's youth organizations and the ministry to jointly discuss these problems during the next few months. This discussion can be engaged in with the objective of reaching conclusions as to how to achieve the important goal, outlined by Fidel, of turning Cuba into a cultural power.

We, the UNEAC, the Union of Cultural Workers, the sector's youth organizations and the ministry, must discuss how the policy of mass participation and quality we are proposing can be applied in each branch. This policy of mass participation and quality has aspects involving administration, the union, those of interest to young people and, naturally — it being the essential issue — those having to do with art. We propose to organize work sessions, by ministry departments, at which the top officials will explain the situations they are faced with and the methods they propose to apply or are applying to resolve problems concerning art, labor, administration and those of interest to young people and creators in general. These sessions must not, of course, be held only to listen to ministry officials. They must essentially be held to listen to the opinions of artists, rank-and-file administrative staffs and union leaders at all levels. This will permit us to find formulas that will make it easier for us to make a qualitative jump in all of our efforts. There is no other way of operating in a socialist system than this one. There is only one way of tackling the complex problems we are facing: close communication among you, as representatives of the creators, the union leaders from the labor viewpoint of the problems, the cultural sector youth organizations and ourselves, as representatives of the ministry.

This collective way or working in a cooperative endeavor, with exchanges of ideas and information, is the only one that can meet the challenge of the difficult and delicate tasks involved in our cultural development. You have a perspective through which you can evaluate the situation. We ministry officials also have one, another perspective; the union leaders have another one and the

youths yet another one. Let us all get together and discuss in detail each one of these problems, by work sector, and let us seek the best solutions so that we can continue to progress. This is the only democratic and revolutionary way of working in the cultural sector!

I now want to discuss two issues that we took up at the Second UNEAC Congress and concerning which we should take firmer steps in future. One has to do with the growth of the UNEAC in the different provinces of the country. I believe that they have made sufficient progress in this area. As you know, there are already locals in Santiago de Cuba, Camaguey, Matanzas, Villa Clara and Sancti Spiritus. The job the UNEAC is doing in the provinces is a factor of enormous significance which we ought to encourage during the next few years. It is precisely in many of these locals that, by virtue of the great educational revolution, a widespread movement of new creators, which we must promote, is being created.

The other major issue that must be dealt with in the immediate future and which we also discussed at the previous congress concerns UNEAC attitudes toward the new forces and their promotion through well-established systems and methods. This is another major issue that we will continue to study with the brigades of young creators, as well as how to strengthen all means of promotion between the ministry, the UNEAC and the young writer and artist organizations.

The youths constitute a motive of special interest for us. We must strengthen the spirit of cooperation between our experienced writers and artists and the new forces. The UNEAC can negotiate with the youths and establish a spirit of exchange of ideas which is without a doubt a typical feature of socialist culture. Nothing is more foreign to the individualistic competition of capitalism than this spirit of cooperation. As Fidel emphasized in his "Words for Intellectuals," in socialism, in the revolution, all generations contribute to the edification of a new society and a new culture. It is wonderful to see how experienced artists, veterans in the arduous task of creation, without misgivings, without base sentiments encourage the new talents, the relief force. It is wonderful that all the rest of the intellectual movement regards each triumph of a Cuban artist or writer as a triumph for all of them, as a triumph for revolutionary culture, and this — I stress the fact — is only conceivable in a socialist and revolutionary cultural climate.

We must integrate the efforts of all the agencies and institutions that have to do with culture and the training of young people. We must integrate the schools of higher learning into the country's literary and artistic life in a more complete fashion, such that not a single creative youth or critic will be left unattended, without guidance and without encouragement. And let me insist on the fact that we must establish a series of organizational measures that will guarantee the comprehensive, rigorous direction of the selections that are made and that are based on collective discussion, and that we can in fact demonstrate that the revolutionary government is already reaping the fruits of a new culture. After the revolutionary victory, new forces came into being and it is our duty to assign them and promote them, and there is very inadequate public airing of their work abroad. The job of selecting writers and artists for promotion must be done with rigor and in accordance

with well-established procedures. Many comrades have to be consulted, many opinions heard and personality-based judgments must be excluded from this policy. We will be inflexible in defense of the principle that the individual evaluations that determine decisions involving promotion and publication must not be subjective in nature. We must work at this because individuals may be ranked within a given framework on the basis of real talent and of proven identification with the revolution.

Comrades:

At the start of our talk, we spoke of economic difficulties and of the serious international situation. Precisely because these difficulties exist, a conscious strengthening of creative activity in art is all the more necessary, such that it can perform its enormous role and influence social awareness. Fidel has hurled a challenge at us: to turn Cuba into a cultural power. The only way of doing so is on the basis of our indestructible unity and our close and profound relationship with our entire people. The people, of which Cuban artists and writers are an inseparable part, will be the true and genuine creators of the socialist culture we aspire to; and this aspiration is an inducement to confront the imperialist enemy and thrust in his face everything about him that is countercultural.

Let us go back to those wise words of Marti and make the truth and justice of our socialist revolution scintillate in people's minds and hearts with the popular strength of our art!

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CSO: 3010/2021

GRANMA PROVINCE BECOMING NATION'S RICE BOWL

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 15 Jun 82 p 4

[Article by Eraclides Barrero Perez]

[Text] Holguin is appropriately referred to as a "Cuban granary" because of its extremely high bean production. But when we consider the fact that the most important grain in terms of domestic consumption is rice and that Granma currently produces about 30 percent of the rice nationally consumed, that it has almost doubled its per-caballeria [1 caballeria = 33.2 acres] yields from one 5-year period to the next and that it is still pursuing its inexorable course of productivity, we will soon have to reconsider the possibility that we may have to transfer this descriptive epithet to it.

And it is not a matter of inciting to rivalry, although, come to think of it, a competition between the two provinces for supremacy in the production of grains and legumes would not be inappropriate. The point is to acquaint the public with the great and persistent efforts of the ricegrowers. What was yesterday a watchword, a plan, a dream, is today in the bag, is a reality due to the efforts and courage of the people of Granma.

These people have made such progress, especially those of the Fernando Hechenique Enterprise, that they have become a focal point of interest for ricegrowers throughout the country. They go there to inform themselves, to find out how, why the growers of this enterprise's yield jumped to no less than 1,730 quintals of rice per caballeria last year and why they smashed to smithereens the average yield figure for the last 5-year period, which was a little over 800 quintals. "Impossible!" they said in many places. More irreverently so, others called these results a "balloon." And then they began to weave the legend.

"They say," they told us, "that there is an innovator who has spared them the labor of God knows how many thousands of men." And, since seeing is believing, as the old refrain goes, we went there to see with our own eyes.

What We Saw

We saw it with our own eyes. We swear it. An incredible case of imagination, of a mechanical engineer who got busy and, innovating and combining theory and practice, has created a real revolution in terms of machine productivity and the preparation of the soil.

And we also saw and heard the story of how the no less astonishing application of an advanced flooding technique came about which, in conjunction with daring conceptions and applications of fertilizers, have produced substantial results.

Assistant production manager Adalberto Gil summed up the factors that led the Fernando Hechenique to be the best ricegrower in the country as follows:

- Good preparation of the soil.
- The innovation of microfields.
- Consistent attention to cultivation.
- The application of a fractionated surcopur formula.
- Drainage when 50 percent ripe.

Attachment Carrier Bar Complex

To take one thing at a time, the preparation of the soil at the proper time and in the proper fashion was determined by a series of innovations, and the word "series," so popular and so inappropriately used at times, is indispensable here because a real sequence of innovations is involved.

All this is due to mechanical engineer Dargio Pichs, a workshop foreman and promoter of a whole system for using attachment carrier bars for the simultaneous use of various kinds of accessories that are connected to the suspension system of each tractor.

This mechanical complex has multiplied achievements in terms of harrowing and soil preparation in general, as well as planting, and it is generally speaking estimated that it saves them the operation of 246 tractors and some 800,000 pesos in wages, without counting the economies realized in lubricants and other benefits. In short, the successful preparation of the soil was determined by these innovations, which enabled them to do all the basic chores of drying out the soil prior to the start of operations.

At the time we were on this reporting assignment, many days had already gone by since they had finished all the work involved in preparing the soil and the Fernando Hechenique ricegrowers were only waiting for the rains to start the spring planting.

Microfields

What mastery of technique can do is immeasurable. What we have related up to now is the result of a theoretical knowledge of techniques which have reached the peak of their creative potential over several years of practical experience at this point.

Adalberto Gil, the assistant manager of the enterprise, is also an engineer. The introduction of the microfield concept, which breaks with the conventional kind of flooding and rice cultivation, is largely due to him.

A microfield consists of a planted expanse of 0.33 caballerias of rice with independent water inlets and outlets that make irrigation easier, efficiently

organize the flow of water and favor the uniform working of the field as a whole.

A typical field consists of 10 microfields separated from one another by right-angle dikes. On the sides there are two large canals, one for flooding, which has several microdams, and another on the opposite side for drainage. Each microfield is supplied with water and drained through these canals.

Wherein does the innovation lie? For example, a typical field is 1,500 meters long by 500 meters wide. Before, the field had a water inlet at one end and, to flood it, the liquid would be allowed to gradually expand, reaching the opposite end only after those areas closer to the inlet were saturated. As a result, the rice grew unevenly, the field was not evenly irrigated and the yield was also lower in those parts of the field that were most affected.

Now, all the microfields can be simultaneously flooded, growth is uniform and full, more plants and a higher yield are obtained, uniformity for the application of chemical products and fertilization is achieved and harvesting is facilitated.

A Valuable Measure

A really bold move was the innovation of cutting off flooding when the rice is 50 percent ripe. Tradition had set a pattern whereby it had to be done only 12 days before the harvest. Nevertheless, they have already had four harvests with a resounding success. It is estimated that, in addition to speeding up production with the consequent economic advantage, this saves them a fifth of the 40,000 cubic meters of water needed for each caballeria planted with rice.

Surcopur

The application of fractionated surcopur or fractionated herbicide is the last of the brilliant initiatives of the Granma ricegrowers. It was introduced by Maurilio Fernandez, a subdelegate of the Provincial Rice Enterprise, who, according to what people say, brought it from Camaguey.

It consists of mixing 35 parts of surcopur and 40 parts of sotur into the solution that is applied to the weed that germinates right after the first watering.

A second dose is applied when the weed has one or two small leaves and from 9 to 11 days after the rice has germinated. When the rice can withstand a larger dose, it is applied in a ratio of 40 to 45 parts.

The conventional method used to affect the rice, although it did not ruin it. They used to use pure sotur and then they discovered that, while it is effective in getting rid of the weeds, it has a residual effect on the rice.

In addition to being effective against weeds, the new formula will allow the rice to germinate with full strength.

The Great Explosion

Just as chaos and debacle follow a chain of errors and blunders, in the opposite case, when one works with so much intelligence, when each one does his share in perfecting the agronomic method, nothing else can happen but an explosion in productivity and yield.

Quota in the Bag... and a Lot More

And a high-yield revolution took place at the Fernando Hechenique: During the 1980 and 1981 harvests the quota called for the harvesting of 1,125 quintals per caballeria; they harvested 1,317, a figure no rice plantation in Cuba had ever achieved. During the first quarter of this year the quota for the province (all rice plantations) was met by 104 percent.

A comparison that seems incredible: During the 5-year period the average yield per caballeria at the Fernando Hechenique was a little over 800 quintals; now it is more than twice that. If all the rice plantations in the country were to obtain this volume in their fields, Cuba would not have to import rice, or the additional amount it would need would be very small.

The offensive the people of Granma have been mounting on all economic fronts to win the next "26 July Headquarters" is also being mounted with drive at the Fernando Hechenique. The next goal, the great commitment, is to achieve 2,000 quintals per caballeria this year.

Recently, at the conclusion of the third quarterly tallying of the province's "For the 26 Tasks Competition," aimed at winning the "26 July Headquarters," Roberto Veiga Menendez, secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] and an alternate member of the Politburo, said: "If a visitor wanted us to show him what socialism is, we might bring him to Granma Province so that he could bear witness to the enthusiasm and moral, revolutionary and productive spirit one can sense here."

And socialism is above all the creation of an economic base, the application of technology, the tenacious and intelligent struggle for development to satisfy the ever-growing needs of the new society. The Fernando Hechenique is certainly the best example of all this. If a visitor wants to see an advanced model of progress in production, of a successful struggle, let him go there.

The Innovations and Their Results

Hydraulic water control: Makes easier and humanizes the flooder's job, controls the dose and conserves water. The blow of the mattock the flooder used to apply was irregular, but now the valve directs a uniform amount of water to all the terraces.

Canal digger: This is used in digging tertiary irrigation canals for the micro-field system. Its use saves the enterprise some 21,000 pesos in wages and almost 35,000 gallons of oil that would have been consumed by motorized graders.

Attachment carrier bars: These can yoke five 2,000-pound harrows for harrowing and spreading fertilizers. They have a productivity of 6.3 caballerias a day. Before, this amount of work took almost 10 days to do.

Another coupling system adapts for combining three 1,500-kg harrows, a disk and harrow bar and others.

Altogether, the complex of attachment carrier bars spares them 246 tractors and 800,000 pesos in wages in addition to other economies in fuel and lubricants.

Planters: Three planters can be yoked together at one time by means of the bars, planters which at the same time can make use of three 2,200-pound harrows.

11,466
CSO: 3010/1950

BRIEFS

LEADER INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS--(Luis Boris Oikiv), vice president of the Single Federation of Chemical Industry Workers [Central Unitaria de Trabajadores de la Industria Quimica], has met in Havana with Cuban trade union leaders. (OIKIV), who visited work centers in the chemical, mining, energy and health areas, praised the organization and cohesiveness of our working class and its fraternal ties with management. He said in an interview for radio Reloj that the Venezuelan people wanted relations with Cuba and that when he returned home he would be in a position to speak clearly about the democracy and freedom in the island under socialism. He would be able, he said, to change the distorted image that imperialism and the multinationals were bent on providing. My talks with Cuban trade union leaders, he said, have been a great experience; these talks will strengthen our ties of friendship and help us greatly in our efforts to unite the working class. Venezuela's economic situation is getting worse, with more than 1/2 million unemployed and a high cost of living, (OIKIV) said, adding that the U.S. Embassy and business organizations--FEDECAMARAS [Association of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry], FEDEINDUSTRIA [expansion not given] and the radio and television federation--along with the CIA, were systematically working to weaken the Venezuelan labor movement's unity. (OIKIV) noted that popular pressure forced the Herrera Campins Government to stop the Barbados murderers, Luis Posada Carriles and Hernan Ricardo, from getting away with their crime. Lastly, he spoke of the central American and Caribbean games, praised their organization and brilliance and stressed that this was only possible in a country like ours where sports were the people's right. [Text] [FL171255 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1141 GMT 17 Aug 82]

TEACHERS, STUDENTS TO ANGOLA--The ceremony of farewell to the fourth contingent of the Ernesto Che Guevara Internationalist Pedagogic detachment comprising 363 students and 30 teachers who will leave for Angola shortly to work there for 2 years, was held last night at the Jose Ramon Rodriguez social center in Havana. Omar Gutierrez, vice president of the FEU [Federation of University Students], made the closing remarks and stressed that the Pedagogic group will discharge its duty and honor the trust placed on it by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. Ivan Tamayo spoke in the name of his fellow group members and said that they will not disappoint the revolution when they undertake future tasks in the brother African country. [Text] [FL181027 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Aug 82]

PLANE ACCIDENT REPORTED--The Nicaraguan nation paid homage to the 19 persons, including two Cuban internationalists, who died recently in an accident involving a small Israeli-made Arava transport airplane. The Cubans who died in this accident caused by technical failure were Mireya Nunez and Pablo Batista. Guerrilla Commander Marcos Somarriba, 29, the Interior Ministry delegate to the fifth military region and a long-time fighter despite his young age, also died in the air disaster. Commander Luis Carrion, member of the national Sandinist directorate and deputy minister of the interior, headed the list of Nicaraguan figures who attended the funeral. Carrion noted that this was not the first time that Nicaragua expressed its regret, paid and deep gratitude for their Cuban brothers. The Cuban internationalists who died, the Sandinist leader added, always acted in the spirit of true brothers, true revolutionaries. [Text] [FL161422 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Aug 82]

PARDONED COLOMBIANS, ECUADOREANS DEPORTED--Havana, 12 Aug (AFP)--A reliable source reported here that 30 Colombian citizens and 1 Ecuadorean, all of whom had been pardoned, were deported and left Cuba by plane via Panama this morning. All of them had been convicted and were serving time here for international drug trafficking and for violating Cuban territorial waters or airspace. Some had received sentences of up to 14 years. The men are crew members of ships and some light planes which entered Cuban territory while transporting marijuana to the United States. The pardons were negotiated by Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez several months ago, in response to pleas from men's relatives. The men's departure was postponed until return fares for the whole group was secured. [Text] [PA121739 Paris AFP in Spanish 1331 GMT 12 Aug 82]

VENEZUELAN REACTION TO U.S. ACTION--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco has expressed his country's opposing view to the U.S. Senate decision to support a policy of aggression against Cuba. The foreign minister made the statement when asked by local newsmen what his views were on the U.S. Senate resolution supporting an eventual application of special measures against Cuba and the deployment of military troops in the central American region. Responding to a group of Argentine newsmen on the possibility that troops deployed by the U.S. Government would be meddling in central America and, particularly, in Cuba, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins stated: We believe that the era of armed interventions should be a closed chapter in the lamentable history of interventionism in Latin America. [Text] [FL141153 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 14 Aug 82]

BUENOS AIRES FORUM--A Cuban delegation headed by Severo Aguirre, president of the Cuban movement for peace and sovereignty of peoples, has arrived in Buenos Aires to participate in an international conference on the Malvinas. The international forum, scheduled to open today at a Centric Hotel in Buenos Aires, will take up the reaffirmation of Argentina's sovereignty over the south Atlantic archipelagoes and peace in that area and in the entire world. For their part, Argentina's missions to the United Nations and the Organization of American States have energetically denounced recent attacks by British aircraft and men-of-war against Argentine fishing vessels in the south Atlantic. In Caracas, Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre, who is apying an official visit to Venezuela, asserted that his country's relations with the United States have reached a very low level as a result of the Malvinas conflict. [Text] [FL141248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1225 GMT 14 Aug 82]

CSO: 3010/2154

IMBERT MCGREGOR DENIES COUP RUMORS

Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 13 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Miguel A. Matos]

[Text] Yesterday, the secretary of the armed forces condemned the rumors that made the rounds Sunday night about a supposed coup, and he said that "what the Dominican people want is to live in peace."

Lt Gen Mario Imbert McGregor asserted that "the armed forces have stated on many occasions that they are respectful of civil power and the Constitution of the republic."

When referring to the rumormongers, Imbert McGregor said that "those persons are wasting their time."

"For that reason," he added, "we went to Radiotelevision Dominicana last night with President Jacobo Majluta and issued a denial of those false rumors."

Lt Gen Imbert McGregor reiterated that the armed forces support President Majluta and all the constitutional governments that will eventually come into power in this country.

When asked to what quarters did he attribute the rumors, the secretary of the armed forces said that he did not know "because it is very difficult to determine who are the agitators, those bad Dominicans who seek to create restlessness."

Imbert McGregor discarded the idea of investigating the rumors because, as he said, "We cannot, as we do not know" where they are coming from.

Lt Gen Imbert McGregor was interviewed at the National Palace following a mass in the palace chapel for the eternal rest of the late President Antonio Guzman. The mass, which was attended by members of the family of the dead president, was officiated by Msgr Rafael Bello Peguero, the head of the archbishopric. Government officials and military officers, as well as representatives of the economic, political and social sectors of the country also attended.

8414

CSO: 3010/2000

JORGE BLANCO SETS GOAL OF IMPROVING MILITARY BENEFITS

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 14 Jul 82 p 10

[Text of speech by President-elect Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco in his meeting with the armed forces and the National Police on 13 July 1982]

[Text] The times we are going through are of momentous importance to the democratic future of the Dominican Republic, having ended the electoral process by which I was proclaimed president-elect of our country.

It did not take long for the military establishments, that is, the armed forces and the National Police, to state their support for the civil authority emerging from the outcome of the popular will of the Dominican people, expressed in polls that will make history throughout the Dominican Republic. And these greetings which originated with the endorsement of the former commander in chief of the armed forces and the National Police, the late President Antonio Guzman Fernandez, very conscious of the institutionalism and, at the same time, the democratic constitutionalism enjoyed by the country, express support to the future authorities that will assume power on 16 August, a power that has been characterized by the peaceful transfer of control, the succession of power which the armed forces and the National Police also support.

And the moment I am spending with you at this time also is highly important in our enduring recognition of the values that constitute the permanent symbols of the armed forces and the National Police, which certainly flourished during the term that will end on 16 August, and which we are going to keep up, expand and intensify as achievements inherent to the armed forces and the National Police, the defenders of our sovereignty.

The attributes of the institutionalism, the professionalism and the apolitical nature of the armed forces during the administration now coming to an end have earned it an unprecedented position in the history of our country and of the military establishments themselves. They will get from us not only their consolidation, but at the same time our permanent recognition of these values which are fundamental to the development of the military organizations.

Institutionalism means respect for something established. The institutionalism of the military organizations dates back to the very origin of the

Dominican Republic and, moreover, to precedents going back further than the uprising of 27 February 1844, for the truth is that even though their names could have changed in the course of history, the armed forces and the National Police were contemporaneous to the birth of Dominican independence and the need to defend our national sovereignty. Professionalism means also that the men belonging to the armed forces and the National Police are professionals, that there is a career with attributes as valid as a university career, and that the civil power has to respect that career that is an important part of the conglomerate that makes up the Dominican Republic.

The apolitical nature should always be understood to imply that the soldier or the policeman will consistently remain aloof of partisan struggles or politics, that they do not lead a life of military politicians. At present, that apolitical nature under the administration now coming to an end not only received adequate attention and treatment, but constitutes an achievement that must be preserved and maintained more and more each day because it is also the culmination of the other attributes, and I, as future and immediate supreme commander of the armed forces and the National Police, will watch very closely to have these attributes remain unaltered as part of the strengthening of the institutionalism and constitutionalism enjoyed by the Dominican Republic on the basis of the concurrence of values, attitudes and behaviors, among which the attitude of the armed forces and the National Police always stands out, to the gratitude of the people. But that part of the accomplishment of the military establishments would be useless if social security for the men in uniform were not consolidated, or in the process of consolidation, at the same time. Hence, we will do this as soon as we are in power on 16 August, in which capacity we count on your support as you have made manifest in various facets of our current life.

We are going to develop the social security of the armed forces and the National Police because undoubtedly, without discussing the paternalism of the institute, that institute is approved in the program of the National Concentration Government made public on 30 July last year. Therefore, the social security institute constitutes a goal and an accomplishment set forth on the program of the National Concentration Government, which means social security for you, your children and your dependents, a pension and adequate retirement, but most of all peace of mind for them for as Jesus well said, "Man does not live by bread alone." And this also involves giving the necessary attention to the equipment of the military, the clothing, the community, so that even those that are farthest removed from command--that is to say, the privates--can also count on the indispensable consideration with which the civil power appreciates the virtues and kindness of the men who make up the armed forces and the National Police.

Therefore, I am grateful, my dear secretary of the armed forces and general offices, for the opportunity, which as president-elect in the waiting period before 16 August you have given me, to accept your recognition of the civil authority. And also for your recognition, adherence and cooperation with the future authorities that will take power on 16 August, and for your compliance with the decisions made after 16 August by the regime which has emerged as the National Concentration Government.

To me, it is extremely flattering to be surrounded by so many important people among whom are old acquaintances, and all of you can be sure that your future supreme commander will always feel gratitude and respect for the attributes which constitute the essence that motivates and shapes the lives of the uniformed men of the armed forces and the National Police.

8414

CSO: 3010/2000

HURTADO SEEKS TO IMPLEMENT AUSTERITY PROGRAM

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 10 July 82 p A 2

[Text] During a cabinet meeting which lasted 3½ hours yesterday, President Osvaldo Hurtado asked his close aides and directors of public institutions to enforce the government's decree on government austerity, which is proposed to lessen the fiscal deficit.

Ernesto Alban Gomez, secretary of information, reported that the cabinet meeting was to examine Decree 988, relative to application of the government's austerity program.

President Hurtado, said the source, wanted to show the ministers and directors of public institutions that it is indispensable for this executive ruling to be enforced and that it not become a "dead letter" as happens sometimes despite the best of intentions and goodwill.

He pointed out that the chief executive wants the decree to be truly effective; that is why, he said, the meeting was dedicated to study its mechanisms and formulas so that the fundamental facets of the decree would be applied. That is why, he observed, the office of the national comptroller and of the attorney general were represented so that these institutions would help toward application and execution of the decree.

He pointed out that among the points discussed in yesterday's session were those related to the use of vehicles, reorganization of the government motor pool in which there have been abuses, unfortunately, which the chief executive knows about, he said. That is why, he added, he believes it is necessary to eliminate the abuses, rationalizing the use of vehicles, diminishing personal use, establishing regulations for adequate official transportation.

The question of vacancies, job creation and promotions was studied in order to rationalize the use of human resources within the government. Mechanisms were established for assuring that in those cases where it is indispensable to fill a vacancy, this will be done in the best way.

Also analyzed was the problem of trips, per diem, overtime--definitely anything that will contribute to diminishing the budgetary deficit.

As an example, he pointed out, concerning trips, it was decided that no government official will be allowed to travel first class on official business. This includes cabinet ministers to the point that if they should travel in first class instead of tourist, the comptroller will recover the difference. He explained that these are small savings which if added to other savings will be considerable.

The example for austerity must start at the government's highest positions. We are, he said, in a difficult moment. Ecuador is a poor country and we public servants should show through this austerity, concern for the country and its interests, therefore, this decision was taken.

It was also decided not to buy any property. No state institution will be allowed to. We are talking, he said, of eliminating all expenses that may be necessary but not indispensable for the better functioning of the state. These acquisitions can wait for better times.

In the same way, the need to eliminate imports by the public sector to the extent possible was again recommended, since, decisively, the external sector is the one most affected by the economic situation.

The ministers and other officials attending this work session expressed their opinions on the possible difficulties that application of the law could have in practice.

It was pointed out that if austerity is seriously considered, in sports, a world athletic championship would mean heavy public expenditures.

Alban Gomez replied that there are some prior commitments and the country must honor its international commitments in sports or whatever field.

He noted that in the country, within a few days Guayaquil was going to be the site of a world swimming championship, which means a significant outlay by the state. But this outlay has been made gladly because it will leave in place an important sports infrastructure for that port city, and it will also be a great occasion for the country, for opening up a new world, for international communication, in a way that is seldom possible.

He pointed out that Ecuador will have to honor this commitment and others that it has acquired, but Ecuador will have to think very carefully also, about committing itself to new events or new things of whatever kind, and reflect on the economic possibilities, how important they are if excessive funds are committed to this type of contest.

9928

CSO: 3010/1970

PRIVATE SECTOR LEADER SAYS GOVERNMENT LACKS OBJECTIVES

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 10 Jul 82 p A 2

[Text] The country's industrial sector denounced the government for deliberately trying to destroy the private enterprise system and insisted that it define its economic and political goals.

The president of the National Federation of Chambers of Industry, Romulo Lopez Sabando, at the closing of a private sector meeting in Guayaquil last Wednesday announced implementation of a strategy to oppose what he called the present government's tendency toward stagnation.

Jacinto Velez, speaking in name of industrialists from Pichincha, charged that a congressman from the official sector was trying to destabilize democracy by taking "communitarian" positions.

The private sector, he said, is seriously concerned. The government should say where it wants to go, and not whittle away at the free enterprise system.

On emphasizing the interventionist nature of the state, he said that this situation is the same in all fields. Among other things, he pointed out that prices are set according to political criteria, especially for agricultural products. That is arbitrary, and it limits agricultural production, he asserted.

Another state intervention is shown in the series of labor obligations imposed on the managerial sector, he said. That limits contracting freedom. "We suppose that in a free enterprise system there should be freedom for setting salaries, for hiring and promoting employees," he pointed out.

He also referred to intervention in the free exchange market and seizure of foreign exchange from foreign loans and to the draft law for consumer defense, which according to Velez, is totally interventionist.

The declarations of Congressman Julio Cesar Trujillo, who proposed the communitary enterprise measure and wants to do away with capitalism, he said, are assaults against the country's free enterprise.

All this is intervention, he insisted, and the private sector is ready to defend the principles of freedom.

Meanwhile, Romulo Lopez Sabando, in a statement to this newspaper in Guayaquil announced the organization of a strategy, with economic, social and political repercussions, to face attacks on the private enterprise system.

Nevertheless, he refused to reveal the nature "of this new strategy," and confirmed that there is consensus within industry to keep it quiet in order to guarantee the success of the steps the Chambers of Production proposed to reach their goals.

The sector seems to be concerned by the surge of proposed legislation including some which indirectly seem to limit freedom of expression. In this sense, Lopez was not very specific in identifying what he called intervention by the state, but his colleague, Alejandro Perez Cabanas, alluded to the bills concerning illegal enrichment, consumer defense, ownership solidarity and others which amount to a system of interference by the state, thereby posing a threat to freedom of opinion, free enterprise and the market economy, all of which are guaranteed by the constitution of the Republic, he stated.

Lopez Sabando referred to what he defined as a "change of strategies in the management sector" in defense of basic principles which guarantee free enterprise, respect of private property, free initiative and the market economy, which have been the basic rule for the Ecuadorian community.

He did not specify in detail which concrete measures threaten these freedoms, but he criticized government policy in general, bills such as the ones mentioned by Perez--heavy public-sector expenditures, budget deficits, increased taxes, labor paternalism benefiting only certain categories of employees, and other measures that have meant destruction of the agricultural sector, put the industrial sector under serious stress, decreased exports and caused deficits in industrial production for domestic demand.

He attributed all these tendencies to infiltration by special political interests with ideals contrary to free enterprise.

He complained that is is because of this that the economy does not respond efficiently to give the people a high standard of living.

Lopez did not limit criticism only to congress but attacked the government itself, the Economic Front and the Monetary Fund, which he accused of acting with political and pseudosocial demagoguery rather than according to technical and economic criteria, to produce grave results, such as the sucre's total devaluation to levels "catastrophic" for real income of all Ecuadorians, he concluded.

9928

CSO: 3010/1970

FIRMS, AGENCIES TO GIVE PREFERENCE TO DOMESTIC PRODUCTS

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 6 Jul 82 p A 6

[Text] Public institutions or private firms with a social or public purpose should give preference to domestic enterprises in acquiring industrial products, according to the wording of the regulation issued for applying the industrial development laws.

In accordance with the provision issued through Decree 976 of last 22 June, institutions in the public sector and those in the private sector with a social or public purpose and all others that may enjoy some state, provincial or municipal benefit or that receive public funds or that acquire goods without the bidding process or competitive offers will be subject to the unalterable provisions of articles 18 and 57 of the Industrial Development Law, 50 and 51 of the Law for the Development of Small Industry and Handicrafts, and Article 87 of the Basic Customs Law.

At the same time it determines that purchases made through the bidding process or by means of competitive offers will be subject to the following provisions:

Prior to the pertinent convocation, the entities and organizations in the public sector should avail themselves of the studies and documents to which reference is made in Article 41 of the Law on Bidding and Competitive Offers, among which should be the document corresponding to the technological separation of the project, analyzing the possibilities for domestic participation in its materialization, determining the minimum percentage of goods of domestic origin called for in Article 42 of the same law, and recommending both the commercial system best suited to assuring local participation and effective project execution, and the minimum acquisitions to be made from domestic enterprises, which will become part of the basis of the bidding or competitive offers.

The entities and organizations of the public sector should be advised by CEBCA in carrying out the project's technological separation, in determining the possibilities for domestic participation in the materialization of the project and in preparing the bases for bidding or competitive offers.

The bidding and competition for offers should present split-purchase proposals, to the extent that this is technically possible, so that domestic industries may make partial offers.

When domestic industries have participated in bidding or competition for offers and have not been selected to provide the industrial products, in the respective records of the proceedings detailed documentation will be provided indicating why they were not selected. The public sector institutions are obligated to send copies of the records of the proceedings to MICEI and CEBCA.

9746

CSO: 3010/2010

NEW POLICE CHIEF PLANS TO MODERNIZE FORCE

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 7 Jul 82 p A 10

[Text] The new chief of police, Gen Eduardo Enriquez, promised an organized and planned attack on crime at the national level, with the help of the citizenry.

The new police chief revealed some projects that will be initiated with the goal of adequately preserving the order, the peace and the security of citizens.

The police institution will be equipped by the government through the provision of 2 helicopters, 120 patrol cars, cranes, water trucks, personnel transport vehicles, ambulances, mobile hospitals and other equipment.

Enriquez said that it is time to have a completely equipped modern police in order to fight crime. The branches of transit, criminal investigation service, Interpol and urban and rural service should be organized. He said that the government will be asked to construct provincial headquarters in order that citizens can be guaranteed security and respect for persons and private property.

In regard to Quito, he indicated that the city, divided into sectors, is completely guarded through the presence of the patrol cars recently provided by the government. He emphasized that the Quito barrios have mobile patrols, and that where they do not exist citizens should demand this service, which will be expanded to the districts of Pichincha.

He also revealed that the flying squadron is operating in several provinces. This squadron consists of motorized patrols and police personnel, and is giving service to Loja, Azuay, Canar and Chimborazo.

He expressed the opinion that it is time that Ecuador has an efficient criminal investigation service with sophisticated systems to handle a data bank and adequate information on delinquents and drug trafficking. He indicated that the capital's Criminal Investigation Service is now operating with its own building on Montufar and Manabi streets and that it will soon be provided with mobile and stationary laboratories.

He also referred to the police work in the field of migration, indicating that it has a complicated mask. In any case, he said, it will have an adequate communication system for migration.

The new police chief said that institutional work will be completed with the help of citizens, institutions and especially the communications media.

Finally, he indicated that there will be changes in police commands, in accordance with institutional requirements. One of the changes, he said, is the designation of the new chief of staff, Gen Marco Alomia.

9746

CSO: 3010/2010

BRIEFS

COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS--Manta (AEP)--News that counterfeit dollars have circulated in the last few days in this port city, as well as in the capital of Manabi, has caused a great deal of consternation, taking various Manabi merchants and businessmen by surprise. These surely thought they were doing great business with the apparently ingenuous bearers of the bills who were "taken in" by the rapidity with which they were given change for what they had bought, or simply, had changed their money at 50 sucres when the market rate for U.S. dollars is close to 60 sucres. [Text] [Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 12 July 82 p A 10] 9928

CSO: 3010/1970

OFFICIAL MOVES TO PROVE WIFE'S INNOCENCE

PA192239 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 17 Aug 82 p 3

[Excerpts] During a news conference today, Education Under Secretary Roberto Serrano Alfaro said that he will ask President Magana for an investigation of the situation of his wife, Maria Ligia Escalante de Serrano, to prove her innocence, about which he is absolutely certain.

Serrano Alfaro said he is concerned about some reports that came out yesterday after his visit to Col Francisco Antonio Moran, the director of the treasury police, particularly the reports to the effect that Serrano had said he did not know anything about his wife's activities. "That is false. I am sure she is innocent. I did not know for what activity she had lent the Republic of Germany school on Saturday. When I left home she told me she was going to open the school to help some girls who were always taken there for school band practice. She said she would then go to the technological institute, but she was arrested upon leaving. The agents forced her to go back inside," Serrano said.

Professor Serrano also told local and foreign newsmen today that he has been receiving anonymous threats since yesterday. The callers tell him to be careful or resign and leave the country.

"I want to state that I will not resign. I am staying in the country to prove my wife's innocence and also because I have received the support of my party, the Christian Democratic Party, because of my 18 years of active participation during which I have always struggled for democracy," the official said.

Serrano added that when he talked with his wife yesterday she told him that she went to the school because a group of teachers had asked her to do so in connection with a talk on nuclearization."

Finally, he said that he would wait for a response from President Magana about the meeting he requested to discuss his wife's case.

CSO: 3010/2161

BRIEFS

NEW DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER--St Georges, Grenada, 13 August, CANA--The Grenada people's revolutionary government today announced the appointment of the island's ambassador to the United Nations, Caldwell Taylor, to the post of deputy minister of foreign affairs. Taylor took up his posting at the UN in August 1980, replacing Grenada's first ambassador to the world body after the 13 March revolution, Kendrick Radix, now minister of legal affairs. A government information service release did not say when the appointment took effect, or if Taylor will be relinquishing his current post. [Text] [FL132346
Bridgetown CANA in English 1807 GMT 13 Aug 82]

CSO: 3025/1137

BRIEFS

SUGAR LOSSES IN 1981--Georgetown, Guyana, 11 August CANA--The state-run Guyana Sugar Corporation (GUYSUCO) reported over the week-end that its gross foreign exchange earnings declined in 1981 to 293.6 million Guyanese dollars. Overall losses were 82.5 million dollars. Presenting the 1981 annual report, Guysuco Chairman Harold Davis said that the corporation was forced to borrow 171.2 million dollars in 1981, reflecting its deteriorating liquidity position. [FL120045 Bridgetown CANA in English 1757 GMT 11 Aug 82]

NEW UK HIGH COMMISSIONER--Georgetown, Guyana, 18 August, CANA--Britain has announced the appointment of Mr E. K. Slatcher, 56, as its new resident high commissioner to Guyana. He is due here at monthend to replace Mr P. Mallet, who returned to London 2 months ago, on completion of his assignment here. The new diplomat, who will also be accredited to neighbouring Suriname, was previously head of the consular section of the foreign office in London. The career diplomat served in Peking, Tokyo, Paris, and New Delhi. [Text] [FL182354 Bridgetown CANA in English 2325 GMT 18 Aug 82]

CSO: 3025/1138

NEW PDCH PRESIDENT MAKES STATEMENT ON POLICIES

Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 19 Jul 82 p 26

[Interview with PDCH President Gustavo Alfredo Landaverde H., author, date, time and place not given]

[Text] The new president of the National Directorate of the Honduran Christian Democratic Party (PDCH), Gustavo Alfredo Landaverde H., 42, a native of La Lima, Cortes, announced in his initial statements that "we will not blame the government for what it has not done, but we will judge it according to what it has and has not accomplished, under the platform it submitted to the National Elections Tribunal.

"I will ask the government," he proclaimed, "why it is not doing everything it promised the people on during the electoral campaign."

Self-Determination

The political leader told LA TRIBUNA that if Honduras does not take a clear stand on the conflicts in neighboring countries, "we will be involved in some serious tangles. In international policy, the nation should establish a position that has popular support and understanding."

[Question] You have been accused of having ties with the CIA, Venezuela and Duarte.

[Answer] These are accusations that were made for the purpose of tarnishing my image. In politics, due to my responsibilities, I must have relations with everyone. That was even more important when I was vice-president of the Christian Democratic Organization of the Americas (ODCA). As for Venezuela, I am married to a Venezuelan, and obviously I cannot deny that link.

[Question] Would you talk with Suazo Cordova about a program of national unity?

[Answer] Not just with Suazo Cordova, but with all the forces that are struggling for justice in this country.

[Question] Including the nationalists and the Marxists?

[Answer] Of course. They are Hondurans, too.

[Question] And what about Alvarez?

[Answer] With him, too.

[Question] Will Adan Palacios be purged?

[Answer] No, we are good friends and comrades in politics.

[Question] Will you leave him as executive secretary?

[Answer] No.

8926

CSO: 3010/2029

BRIEFS

ACNUR OFFICIAL REPORTS OF REFUGEES--Carlos Bazoche, a representative of the UN High Commission for Refugees (ACNUR), reported yesterday that approximately 2,000 Salvadoran and Nicaraguan refugees have entered Honduras in recent days. The foreign official met for several minutes with Honduran Deputy Foreign Secretary Rodolfo Rosales Abella to discuss the refugee problem and Honduras' request that other countries receive them. Bazoche said that no country has replied to the Honduran government's call for help with the refugees to date. He also reported that the number of refugees has increased in recent months. He indicated that there are currently more than 25,000 Salvadoran, Nicaraguan and Guatemalan refugees in Honduran territory who are receiving aid from ACNUR. He explained that aid from several international relief organizations channeled through ACNUR amounts to about \$8 million this year. He also reported that the Salvadoran refugees' security conditions have evidently improved with their transfer from camps located close to the Salvadoran border to others that are farther away. [Text] [PA150425 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 10 Aug 82 p 2]

CSO: 3010/2153

BRIEFS

POLICE COMMISSIONER APPOINTED--Mr Joe Williams, 60, is the new commissioner of police. Acting on the advice of the police services commission, the governor general yesterday approved the appointment of Mr Williams as the new commissioner. Mr Williams is to succeed Mr Wilbert "Bill" Bowes, who goes on pre-retirement leave on Sunday, 15 August. [FL171600 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 13 Aug 82 p 1]

NEW BANK IN JAMAICA--Kingston, Jamaica, 18 August, CANA--A branch of the big london-based, Arab-controlled Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) has been established in Jamaica. The official launching took place here last night at a function that was addressed by Prime Minister Edward Seaga, and the president of the Cayman islands-based ECCI's overseas operations, M.A.K. Yousufi. The BCCI, whose holdings are registered in Luxembourg, has an equity base of 4.6 billion dollars (U.S.) and assets of 8 billion dollars (U.S.). It is the 168th largest bank in the world and the fourth largest Arab bank. Mr Yousufi said that his bank felt that there was "substantial, growing and unmatched need" for commercial bank activity in the third world, and it was felt that BCCI could make a contribution here. He added: "With this objective in view we have plans for greater activity and expansion in the third world, where significant economic developments are taking place." [Text] [FL181745 Bridgetown CANA in English 1639 GMT 18 Aug 82]

CSO: 3025/1138

REACTION TO 4 JULY ELECTION RESULTS BY PSUM, PRT

PRT, PSUM Communique

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 22 Jul 82 pp 1-A, 12-A

[Text] During the vote count which began 4 July, the federal government put into action a national operation aimed at changing the results of the past electoral process. This produced serious irregularities such as the failure to count approximately more than 700,000 votes and "transferring" thousands of votes for the PRT [Revolutionary Workers Party] to the PPS [Popular Socialist Party] and PST [Socialist Workers Party], in addition to the omission of more than 350,000 ballots checked for the PSUM [United Socialist Party of Mexico].

"The magnitude of the fraud has been growing as the counting of ballots progressed," said spokesmen of the PSUM and the PRT yesterday in a press conference. They asserted that there is a plot to prevent the PRT from being represented in the Chamber of Deputies and for the PPS and PST to maintain their legal registration as parties.

In an official communique, the PRT and PSUM say that in Northern Lower California, Monterrey and Veracruz there was a brazen transfer of votes to the PPS and PRT, that in the first plurinominal district there were 321,135 votes which were not counted, and that there were approximately 700,000 [not counted] in all districts. "The obvious intention is to reduce the number of votes obtained by the left, as well as by the right, as much as possible," they declared.

Proof of this, says the document, is the disparity between the figures given by the chief of the Federal Electoral Commission [CFE], Enrique Olivares Santana, between 4 July and a week later. "They hurriedly managed to equal the number of votes obtained by Miguel de la Madrid with that obtained by Lopez Portillo 6 years ago."

In the press conference, the representatives of the two political parties and presidential candidate Rosario Ibarra de Piedra threatened to "turn the country upside down" if the CFE does not acknowledge the real number of votes they received and their deserved right to be in the Chamber of Deputies.

They said that the position of the PAN [National Action Party] and PDM [Mexican Democratic Party] of individually defending their votes is respected.

Rosario Ibarra de Piedra asserted that it would make no sense for them to appeal to Miguel de la Madrid for greater respect for popular will and she reiterated that while the PRT waged a political campaign without thinking about great gains, that does not mean they must give up the positions which legitimately belong to them.

The PSUM, it was said, will also insist on claiming victory in majority districts of Morelos and in the states of Mexico, Guerrero and Jalisco, where specific proof exists.

Among the irregularities indicated during the press conference are inflation of the vote count in favor of the PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party] at the polling booths where the opposition parties were not present, the changing of figures and contradictory information.

It is said in the communique that the changing of figures during the count will give the next administration a fraudulent origin, which surely will be a reflection of its guiding policy.

These same organizations said that a number of demonstrations in defense of the vote will begin today in Mexico City with a march, which will begin at the Monument to the Revolution and head for the Secretariat of Government at 1600.

"Legitimacy in Doubt"

The Social Democrat Party and the PRT will create the National Vote Defense Committee to reveal "that we greatly exceeded the half million votes required by law for obtaining our final registration."

In an impromptu press conference, Luis Sanchez Aguilar and Manuel Aguilar Mora, leaders of both parties, declared: "We are defending the child it sired against the government itself."

Both party officials emphasized that "the legitimacy of the next government is being placed in doubt."

Sanchez Aguilar declared that in the National Vote Defense Committee he will resort to all legal and political means available so that "it will be recognized that we exceeded the number of votes previously mentioned and which is required by the LOPPE [Federal Law on political organizations and electoral processes]."

De La Madrid Remarks

Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 23 Jul 82 pp 1, 5

[Article by Sara Lovera: "The Protests by the Opposition are 'Frivolous and Inappropriate': DLM"]

[Text] Miguel de la Madrid described the protests by opposition political parties as "frivolous and inappropriate" and accused these organizations of seeking to "deprive the PRI of the electoral victory" it won last 4 July.

De la Madrid pledged yesterday before a group of candidates to deputy from his party that he would vigorously defend the electoral victory won in 299 districts of the country. In two successive meetings with future PRI representatives in the Chamber of Deputies, he said his party has a great responsibility to the Mexicans and that the victory obliges them to comply with "what we have offered or with what we have pledged in the electoral struggle."

He announced he will urge the PRI leaders "not to allow the enthusiasm which marked our members in the electoral process to decline now." On the contrary, he warned, "We shall need to redouble the strengthening of our party."

He said that one of the basic tasks in coming days will be the defense of the PRI votes in the CFE, which will begin the analyses of candidates next Monday, as well as in the Electoral College, which will be installed 15 August with the new Legislature.

In the two successive meetings, the candidates were accompanied by PRI leader in the Federal District, Juan Maldonado Perreda, and by national leader Pedro Ojeda Paullada. De la Madrid told them all that "We shall have to design a program to maintain our links with the party and to find in it the center of coordination that will allow each of us to act in the area of his respective competence."

He also pointed out to them that the opportunity to make a better party out of the PRI "will depend on our daily actions."

With respect to the electoral struggle, he told them: "You have seen that the opposition has tried to deprive us of the electoral victory with imputations, which in their enormous majority, as lawyers say, are frivolous and inappropriate."

That is why, he insisted, "in that respect I am confident that the impugnations they will make against us will be easily overcome in the Electoral College because the facts and the law are on our side."

It is a truth "we shall defend as a party, first before the CFE and later before the Electoral College of the Chamber of Senators and in the Chamber of Deputies, that the PRI won the majority in each and every one of the 40 districts of the Federal District."

This fact, he said, "should make us proud and at the same time it should emphasize our commitment to the people of the capital."

PSUM, PRT Protest March

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 23 Jul 82 pp 8-A, 9-A, 20-A

[Article by Roberto G Perez: "PSUM and PRT Demonstrators Blame Olivares S. for Mishandling of Electoral Figures"]

[Text] To denounce the alleged electoral fraud committed last 4 July, some 1,000 members of the PSUM and PRT engaged in a protest march yesterday in which they blamed Professor Enrique Olivares Santana, secretary of government, of mishandling the figures of the process in favor of other political parties to the detriment of the left.

The march ended outside the Secretariat of Government where they joined a sit-in by group of 500 students from the Superior Normal School. Blocking Bucareli Street from 1500 to 2000, they created a great bottleneck.

During the rally, several spokesmen, who climbed into the bed of a pickup, accused the CFE of having removed thousands of PSUM and PRT votes from the count. In the rally, the PPS and PST, parties which the two protesting organizations indicate as being the main beneficiaries of the electoral fraud, were called "prostitutes of politics," while the PSD and the PDM were described as "leeches."

Victor Gonzalez of the PRT political committee said that the purpose of those marches was that of fighting for more deputy seats, which legally belong to them in the makeup of the next congress, and to show the fraudulent nature of the present and upcoming congress.

The march by the socialists began at the monument to the revolution. Vehicular traffic was halted almost 3 hours before. The unanimous shout of the demonstrators was: "Fight, fight, against electoral fraud." As an unusual occurrence, several foreign television teams filmed the event.

Another spokesman, Edgar Sanchez of the PRT, said in his speech that Professor Enrique Olivares Santana, secretary of government, "is faced with a great difficulty" and that hours after the voting had ended he gave out diverse numbers of votes and a week later made known other greatly smaller numbers.

"That day he said the PSUM had reached 1,130,000 votes with 75 percent of the polling stations counted and a week later he announced that the party had obtained 900,000 votes with 100 percent of the votes counted," said Valentin Campa, former PSUM candidate for senator from the Federal District.

Sanchez said that the only thing the electoral fraud has accomplished is the rapid and immediate mobilization of all the left. "They are not going to divide the left," he declared positively.

The Fraud Began Some Time Ago

One of the demonstrators, Rosario Ibarra de Piedra, PRT presidential candidate, revealed that at 2000 on 5 July, a letter of congratulations arrived at her

house from Miguel de la Madrid in which he congratulated her for having competed in the electoral struggle. "The letter does not matter," said De Piedra angrily, "but what the delivery of a letter by a motorcycle Police and Traffic officer made very clear was that the fraud began from the start. The system is a fraud! As someone said here: The entire system is rotten and oozes pus wherever you squeeze it."

She said that those who followed Miguel de la Madrid did so because they were after a "bone" and spoils, since the PRI has never had a voluntary mass rally. "Today they say they won cleanly but it is not true, they lavished even confetti on Miguel de la Madrid, which is a waste," said Rosario Ibarra.

"It is a cheap trick, Mr Secretary of Government," Valentin Campa almost shouted from the bed of the pickup. He said that the fraudulent nature of the 4 July elections has been the continuation of a long period of swindles and that there were slightly more than 3 million votes that were not counted, including votes for the right as well as for the left.

Opposition Denies PRI Accusation

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 24 Jul 82 pp 1-A, 11-A

[Article by R. Gonzalez Perez: "To Demand Legality Is Not Blackmail: the Opposition"]

[Excerpt] The opposition political parties do not want to blackmail the government with complaints so that it will grant them more seats in the next congress, but they do demand that the CFE be honest and comply strictly with the law because if it does not, the general public will see that once more they have been deceived in the electoral process despite the fact that there was a generalized willingness to vote.

The PSUM also said that Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado has no reason to make offers that some results will be considered since he is no electoral authority and the CFE is the only one authorized and obliged to effect compliance with the law.

Gonzalo Altamirano Dimas, spokesman for the PAN, declared that the dishonesty, cynicism and arrogance shown these days by the PRI politicians at the highest level does harm to the country "because with their political blunders and their lies they only cause the people to cease believing in the institutions."

Another member of the PAN, Fernando Ortiz Walls, explained that the opposition is not fighting for the number one position in the past elections. "Much is said about the process and when we use the forums within our disposal to make ourselves heard, we are accused of being crybabies and complainers. They (the government-PRI) suggest that if we remain quiet we may obtain more posts, but that is not our objective. Our objective is that the process be accomplished pursuant to the law," he said.

The PSUM, in turn, declared that the Electoral College will be like a boxing match in which the PRI is the owner of the ring, appoints the referee, places the seconds and sells the tickets, if possible with two similar series.

The three complaining parties agreed in saying that the democratization of the people is advancing in giant steps because every day they acquire a greater awareness of their role and their responsibility and their willingness to defend their rights is more noticeable.

"Those of the PRI accuse us of being crybabies but they know very well that the elections last 4 July were not the cleanest in history and they also know that the opposition gained ground, that the people are no longer with them and that the PRI suffered a very serious setback in the past voting," said Altamirano Dimas of the PAN.

8908

CSO: 3010/2106

RESUMPTION OF PSUM, PMT TALKS FORESEEN

Mexico City PROCESO in Spanish 19 Jul 82 pp 6-7

[Article by Oscar Hinojosa: "PSUM and PMT Ready To Resume Negotiations"]

[Text] Now lacking in the suspense or anticipation that surrounded the first phase of the leftist merger process, the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM] and the Mexican Workers Party [PMT] will resume the talks which could lead them to organizational integration at an early, but not yet decided date.

Although the fate of the forthcoming negotiations is more uncertain than was that of the process which began on 15 August 1981, the top-ranking PSUM and PMT leaders took a step forward by putting their desires for political unity above the disagreements, recriminations, misunderstandings and grudges which have divided the two parties; not to mention the work of those in the inmost recesses of the system who want to fuel the flames.

To begin with, the PMT president, Heberto Castillo, disclaimed the statements damaging to PSUM which a capital newspaper attributed to him on 2 July. In a message addressed to Pablo Gomez (supplementing the explanation given to the newspaper), Castillo told the PSUM members: "I am particularly concerned that you know our real position."

Along this line, he remarked to the reporter: "We have the best intentions of resuming the talks."

Castillo added: "We are awaiting a proposal from PSUM to start the talks again. We think that this will occur once the election results are known. Naturally, at the present time PSUM is busy protecting its votes; but when that effort ends, it will surely call upon us. Otherwise, we would reiterate our message wherein we would propose to them the agreements which we have put on record and which should serve as a basis for the discussion. Obviously, we shall hold a conversation, and decide upon these matters. There are some documents that have been signed, while others have not; but what is important is that there be a willingness to discuss them."

A willingness for unity was also voiced by the PSUM secretary, Pablo Gomez, in whose opinion the proposal to call for negotiations "could come from either party. Perhaps they will call upon us; perhaps we shall do so with them. A mere phone call will suffice. Between us, there is no need to resort to specific procedures."

The same desire for political unification was reiterated by the Unified Socialists' former presidential candidate, Arnolfo Martinez Verdugo; however, he claimed that the proposal to resume the merger process should come from PMT. The Socialist Party's leading theoretician remarked: "They broke off the negotiations; they are obliged to promote the resumption."

Predictably, the difficulties will arise at the very time when either of the two groups calls for negotiations.

It is known that PMT has made the resumption of the talks contingent on recognition of the agreements made on the night of 22 October 1981 by the MAUS [Socialist Action and Unity Movement] representatives (Miguel Angel Velasco and Carlos Sanchez Cardenas), those from PCM [Mexican Communist Party] (Pablo Gomez and Gilberto Rincon Gallardo), the one from MAP [Popular Action Movement] (Carlos Juarez), those from PPM [Mexican People's Party] (Manuel Stephens and Sabino Hernandez), the one from PSR [Revolutionary Socialist Party] (Raul Munoz) and those from PMT (Demetrio Vallego, David Rodriguez and Eduardo Valle).

As engineer Castillo recalled, the agreements arrived at on that day are the following:

I. Name of the party: Mexican Revolutionary Workers Party.

II. Slogan: For democracy and socialism.

III. Title of the national leadership: National Committee.

IV. Existence of a National Plenum, comprised of the chairmen of the State Committees and the National Committee.

V. The Plenum could remove and replace the secretary general.

VI. The secretary general and the members of the National Committee would be elected at the Congress.

VII. The State Committees would be elected at State Congresses, and the secretariat would be established with nine members.

VIII. There would be no National Commission of Guarantees and Vigilance.

Engineer Castillo claimed that these were the agreements, adding: "There was no agreement on the emblem and the anthem, and we adjourned the talks."

The difficulties will undoubtedly be present from the outset, because of those eight points only the slogan was adopted by the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico.

There will surely be pitfalls, because the top-ranking PSUM leader declared that the Mexican Workers Party has confused agreements with proposals; pointing out that the new party's name was adopted in a thoughtful and democratic manner by the delegates to the unification meeting.

He commented: "We are not in love with the name, but it is essential to uphold the decisions which have been made democratically."

Both Castillo and Gomez realize in advance that there will be clear, strong talk in the discussions.

The PMT president said: "Either we become accustomed to holding political discussions without mincing words, or we shall not accomplish anything in this country. There must be very extensive discussion, and we must not be inhibited, nor keep things hidden. Those who cloister themselves in libraries and do not live nor move with the people display great stupidity and a crocodile skin."

Gomez noted: "If engineer Castillo called us corrupt, or even worse, he will tell us so directly. In such an event, we shall see whether there is a merger. For the present, we believe him."

The PSUM secretary general did not conceal the uneasiness and displeasure of the Unified Socialists at Castillo's remarks to the effect that no party deserved his confidence, because none of them had adopted the charge that there was an "apparent shortage" of 124 billion pesos in the revenue of the state enterprises.

"That statement is very deplorable. In the first place, a political party is duty-bound to make consistent charges and, in this instance, engineer Castillo himself admits that what is involved in an 'apparent shortage.' To reproach PSUM for not having adopted a charge of that nature is a childish act (in my personal opinion) on the part of engineer Castillo."

Just as in October, the symbols of the unified left will predictably be a source of differences.

Engineer Castillo's position has been expressed thusly:

"The hammer and sickle did not pass the electoral test. It failed. With the anticipation and outcry concerning the merger, PSUM did not increase its vote percentage-wise. If this is not a failure, I don't know what they would call a failure. Some comrades have not yet come to understand that those symbols take sympathizers away from them; and they defend them as if they were something religious. They wonder: How is it possible for Heberto Castillo to say that the hammer and sickle are not pleasing? Well, I say so: they are not pleasing to the people of Mexico. The hammer and sickle are nothing in Mexico."

The view of the PSUM secretary general is different:

"The people of Mexico do not fear the hammer and sickle. Furthermore, they don't fear anything. The nation's history proves it. The ones afraid of everything are the bourgeoisie. The hammer and sickle are present in Mexican mural painting, and in the struggle of popular organizations. The sickle is even included in the symbol of CNC [National Peasant Confederation], which came into existence during a period of struggle, although it later became traditionalized. The symbol consisting of the hammer and the sickle is more deeply rooted than the machete and the hammer. Furthermore, the former is more aesthetic. The machete and the hammer are a parody of the other. We prefer the original to the gross imitation.

There was one point on which both Gomez, Martinez Verdugo and Castillo were agreed in the separate interviews that they granted to the reporter: namely, that the unity of the left is a popular demand, not a concern of parties or individuals. At the beginning the merger process will be concentrated on PSUM-PMT, but it could spread.

2909

CSO: 3010/2107

'INCREASINGLY SHAMELESS' U.S. ATTITUDE SCORED

PA150302 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 10 Aug pp 1, 6

[Editorial: "Internal Reflections on a Brazen Admission"]

[Text] The BALTIMORE SUN article reporting that Reagan himself ordered the creation of a large group of criminals to conduct acts of sabotage against "Nicaragua's economy" is additional proof of the U.S. Government's increasingly shameless decision to attack our country in every way possible.

We put quotation marks around "Nicaragua's economy" because previous attacks prove that they use criminal and genocidal means, like blowing up the Corinto Bridge or the oil refinery, for that purpose.

The U.S. colonialist and felonious complicity against the Argentine people's rights and its abetment and support of Zionism in Lebanon seem to have encouraged Reagan to unleash completely merciless attacks against our people.

The suspension of loans and the attempts to have international financial organizations block our operations have been complemented with the brazen training and feeding of murderers, who sow death and terror along our northern border from Honduran territory.

They have also established a "fort" in Mokoron to serve as a bridge and a rearguard for the "silent invasion" that has been carried out for some time in northern Zelaya. At the same time, they are organizing "communities" and are seeing to it that their pawns in neighboring countries create a psychological climate of terror against Nicaragua.

Reagan and his clique couldn't be more shameless. However, those in our country who merely shrug their shoulders or issue hypocritical communiques, hiding their sinister joy over what is happening, are even more shameless.

Nicaragua will spare no efforts to find peace with its neighbors. We are aware, however, that this peace depends upon the determination of those countries' governments to prevent attacks on our country from being launched from their territory.

The revolutionary government will continue to insist on frank negotiations that can guarantee normal and sovereign relations with the United States.

However, we will also continue to denounce, whenever necessary, the plans of open hostility against the revolution and its concrete achievements, which are easy to see and which have been admitted by enders and by Reagan himself.

Finally, we will never stop defending ourselves. We will prove that this revolution cannot be destroyed, even though those who are dreaming of this may not realize it in time. They are dreaming of someday regaining, at the painful cost of the people's blood and sorrow, the power that they lost forever.

CSO: 3010/2152

PASTORA: 'I CAN OVERTHROW SANDINISTS IN 6 MONTHS'

Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 11 Aug 82 pp 5, 6, 8

[Interview with Eden Pastora, "Commander Zero," by VEJA correspondent Eric Nepomuceno; in San Jose, Costa Rica; date not indicated]

[Text] Responsible in 1978 for the spectacular seizure of the National Palace in Managua--one of the visible centers of the power of Dictator Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua--Eden Pastora, "Commander Zero," would later become the most popular figure among the guerrilla commanders, who the following year would overthrow the Somoza dynasty. A year ago, however, on the eve of the commemoration of the 2nd anniversary of the Sandinist revolution, Commander Zero suddenly abandoned Nicaragua. His reappearance took place last April. In an interview in Costa Rica, he accused his former comrades of having perverted the revolution; he denounced its acquisition of a "bourgeois character" criticized Soviet and Cuban influence on it and, in short, he announced his determination to "clear them out with bullets."

Two weeks ago, primarily to prevent his name from being linked with alleged alliances with former members of the Somoza National Guard, Pastora announced the dissolution of his "Sandino Revolutionary Front"--500 men in four camps located in the region of Costa Rica near the border with Nicaragua. During that period he was formally expelled from Costa Rica in the name of the neutrality of that country, although he continued to live there without any problems up to now. He traveled to Europe, was received by Socialist leaders such as the Spaniard Felipe Gonzalez, the German, Willy Brandt and the Portuguese, Mario Soares; he met with leaders of the Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico and with former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. In those trips he sought to divulge his cause: The overthrow of the present 9-member group which makes up the National Directorate of the Sandinista Front, which in fact holds power in Nicaragua, and to collect funds for his project.

Pastora, who once joined a Guatemalan guerrilla organization and sought contacts of the same type in Honduras, used three passports in his travels (two diplomatic and one ordinary), another from Costa Rica, a fifth from Panama, and surprisingly, a Brazilian passport which exhibits a photograph of him wearing a wig and glasses with clear lenses in the role of a placid 46 year-old citizen born in the city of Sao Paulo. Last week he received the VEJA correspondent in his large house in the residential district of La Sabana in San Jose, Costa Rica, after arriving there accompanied by armed men and wearing black, curly wig, false teeth and thick-lensed glasses.

I do not Receive Money from the CIA

VEJA: Do you believe you would be able to lead Nicaragua politically?

Pastora: While the former National Guard of former dictator Anastasio Somoza was acting as an armed institution, acting criminally, we feel that for us the margin for political action is very restricted. I feel that the propaganda machinery of the government and the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front confuses the people, pointing me out as an ally of the Somocists. The former Guard has murdered workers and students and before killing them forced them to shout "Long live Pastora. Long live Commander Zero." That is what happened a few weeks ago, for example, in San Francisco, during a horrible massacre. That lends itself to confusions; it disorients.

VEJA: Do you maintain some type of contact with Americans?

Pastora: None. There are liberals who want to speak with me but I say I agree providing that it is in public meetings.

VEJA: What is your financial condition?

Pastora: Bad. However, because I have certain backing, I live a life of travel and I survive; the National Directorate says I receive money from the CIA.

VEJA: From where does that financial help come?

Pastora: From Europe, Panama, former President of Venezuela Carlos Andres Perez. I have many support committees which send me money but I need many more. What I have is not enough for mobilizing people.

VEJA: Did you have contact with the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front again after the public break of 15 April?

Pastora: No. Humberto Ortega, the minister of defense, came after me like a madman. He asked for help in finding me from the Cubans. I decided to ignore them. In the previous 10 months I had tried to meet with him. I have letters and documents which prove that. I never received a reply. On the contrary, they offended me, they insulted me, they slandered me. Now I no longer want to talk to them. I believe it is practically impossible to come to any agreement, unless, obviously, they decide to return to the original plan of our revolution. If they were to do that, I would return immediately to Nicaragua. However, I know that will not happen.

The People Today Support New Somozas

VEJA: Do you refer to your return to Nicaragua?

Pastora: I refer to the possibility of the National Directorate returning to the original plan of the Sandinist Revolution. As for my return, they would not allow me to return because they would always be seeing in me a man who advocates democracy. And take notice: I am not anticommunist, I am not

anti-Marxist, contrary to what a certain part of the press says. I always said that the best way to be Marxist in the Nicaragua of tomorrow is to be a good Sandinist today. Do not confuse me with the anti-Marxists, with the troglodytes. I am a revolutionary and condemn totalitarianism. What the National Directorate is doing in Nicaragua is anti-Marxist. Therefore, I am not waging a campaign against Marx but against totalitarianism in Nicaragua.

VEJA: From your point of view, who among the nine "commanders" of the National Directorate is a Sandinist?

Pastora: None of them, not even the civilians who surround them are Sandinists.

VEJA: Since the break you have repeatedly accused them of having an incommensurate ambition.

Pastora: Obviously, the honey of power is sweet. I know because I tasted it and for that reason have the authority to denounce it. I returned my Mercedes-Benz; I asked that they give me a more modest house which would be more in keeping with the situation of our people. I lived in a house which belonged to General Samuel Jenny, which even had a swimming pool. I spent 2 years fighting them for another house but everything was in vain.

VEJA: Of the "commanders" of the National Directorate, who has a house to live in as a result of the victory of the revolution?

Pastora: I do not know. Humberto and Daniel Ortega had their mothers' houses but this is not the question. I am in agreement with expropriations, none of us had a house, neither the Directorate nor those from outside. We came from clandestinity. But what I wanted was that we expropriate houses more in accordance with the reality of the country, with the hardships we knew awaited our people. What real revolutionary leader could have a house like that Minister of Interior Tomas Borge has today? Did you know that a parking lot for no fewer than 27 automobiles was built beside the house? The Jaguars, Mercedes-Benz are there.... They are luxurious, immoral houses. And there is the attitude of arrogance of the leaders also. The people are supporting new Somozas today. We fought for years and years to overthrow King Kong. Now we have nine Cheetas.

VEJA: The members of the National Directorate are considered by many to be persons of charisma and courage. Is the charisma of Commander Zero greater?

Pastora: Their charisma declined little by little. As for bravery, there is much to be argued. Did you know that the nearest thing to a weapon that Jaime Wheelock, the minister of agriculture, used was a hairdryer, one of those that looks like a pistol? And he only used a pistol to dry his hair.

VEJA: Why so?

Pastora: I was teaching him how to use an M-79, which is a grenade launcher. He had never seen one in his life. I taught him by aiming at some rocks which were more than 100 meters away. He, however, thought that was too far and he chose another target, a coconut tree. He fired that piece of junk and the grenade exploded among the coconuts, throwing fragments in all directions. We almost blew up together.

VEJA: Do you know of any cases of corruption after the Sandinist victory?

Pastora: As far as I know, no one misused funds. They live like little Somozas but it is a matter of consumption not of property.

I Rescued Sandinistas from Torture

VEJA: Do you endorse the theory that the Nicaraguan leaders were "Marxists-Sandinists?"

Pastora: The problem is not Marxism-Leninism. The problem is that there is no line, there is nothing, there is nothing more than the personal ambition of the leaders, who are the betrayers of the revolution. Because they have 80 tanks they believe they have God in their pocket. If the former members of the National Guard were to be withdrawn from Honduras, in 6 months I could overthrow the leaders of Nicaragua. I know what I am saying. In Nicaragua I have men and weapons, and if I wanted, I would even have tanks.

VEJA: The argument of ostentation would be enough to overthrow a government?

Pastora: The problem is that those types of abuses isolated the leaders from the people. That isolation is part of the betrayal they committed against our revolution. And betrayal is something which burns me up. When I feel this way, I put on my beret, grab the rifle and lose control.

VEJA: If you could overthrow the government, what would you do with its leaders?

Pastora: I would give them the right to organize. I would turn them all loose but I bet none of them would remain in Nicaragua because they have no popular support whatsoever.

VEJA: Do you believe that the former members of the Somoza National Guard can defeat them militarily?

Pastora: No way. The people would kill the former guards.

VEJA: What type of relationship do you have with those who helped you directly in the seizure of the National Palace in 1978?

Pastora: It was I who planned that operation. However, today I have no relationship with the persons who helped me. For example, the "Number Two," I know what it is doing....

VEJA: Does an operation of that type create a sort of unity among its participants?

Pastora: Nothing of the sort. An operation of that type creates envy, jealousy and they begin to try to minimize that which others did. Do you know that it took them months and months to admit that it was a key blow of our revolution?

VEJA: Do you have proof to back up your constant charges of human rights violations in Nicaragua?

Pastora: Obviously. I rescued Sandinists from the torture chambers. And I have more: I rescued internationalists, supporters from other countries, from the torture chambers. Americo, a Portuguese who fought at our side, was being tortured. And I do not speak of punches and kicks but of torture itself, "scientific" torture. Many comrades came out of jail destroyed physically and psychologically forever.

Fidel was a Moderating Factor

VEJA: When you were still in Nicaragua, did you at any time criticize the National Directorate publicly?

Pastora: No, never. In public I obeyed the guideline: "National Directorate, order me!" However, in private, I disagreed a lot. I said: "Do not bring the Soviet tanks; do not send pilots for training in Bulgaria; ask Fidel to send fewer advisers over here...." The situation was deteriorating rapidly. The National Directorate was losing credibility but they did not see it. They were too drunk with power.

VEJA: Could the National Directorate have heeded the request not to import Soviet tanks?

Pastora: I believe so. Fidel Castro was an important ally. Moreover, Fidel was always--that, no one in the world will admit, but it is the solemn truth--the element of moderation in Nicaragua. He fiercely opposed the arrival of Soviet tanks in Nicaragua. I have the absolute certainty that Fidel tried to block the arrival of the tanks until the last moment, when Moscow won. Fidel knows he has to deal carefully with Sandinist leaders Tomas Borge, Henry Ruiz and Bayardo Arce, the representatives of the "Moscow line."

VEJA: Is it true that you were a prisoner in Cuba?

Pastora: Well, "prisoner" is not the right word. What happened had a direct relationship with my plan for struggle at the side of the Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization [ORPA] of Guatemala. If we were to win, and we would have won, the old "third party" theory, according to which the politician is over the military, which is the opposite of what they are trying to apply in El Salvador and Nicaragua itself, would have been proved. Therefore, no one was interested in having me with the ORPA.

VEJA: And what does that have to do with your involuntary stay in Cuba?

Pastora: I went to the island to talk to the Cubans, and the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front asked the Cuban Revolutionary Government to hold me there--or rather, that they entertain me. And they kept me there for almost 4 months in a luxury house on the beach of Santa Maria with a Mercedes-Benz at the door, good food, every comfort, but completely isolated. I spoke with no Cuban official during those 4 months. Several times I asked Gabriel Garcia Marquez to come see me, to help me, but he refused.

VEJA: Maybe he never received your calls.

Pastora: I have the absolute certainty that my calls reached Garcia Marquez. I received visits from Guatemalans, and at least three times they made contact with Garcia Marquez, asking him to go see me, to help me. To speak with him and to speak with the Cuban Government is the same thing.

VEJA: Why did you not reveal that situation at that time?

Pastora: Because when I left Cuba my intention was to fight at the side of the Guatemalans. I was not going to squabble with Cuba. When I left the island, I began serious work with the ORPA. However, I had to stop. Nicaragua and Cuba exerted heavy pressure, saying "either we or Pastora." So between me and two states, with all the resources of two states, the ORPA did not have much choice. They kicked me out.

VEJA: How many Cuban advisers are in Nicaragua?

Pastora: There are more than 5,000 Cubans in Nicaragua, but not all of them are military advisers. They are helping in education, medical assistance, construction of houses, and so forth. Actual military advisers number 1,800, which is a lot. As instructors, I would say they are lazy. But they built the entire State Security Service, which means the area of intelligence. That is why the intelligence system of Nicaragua is so good; it is a faithful copy of the stupendous Cuban G-2.

Present U.S. Position is Stupid

VEJA: Why do you criticize it?

Pastora: Well, because it is entirely in the hands of Cubans. Our state has an intelligence service created by another country. It is true there is inefficiency: All the camps of the former Somocist guards in Honduras, for example, are infiltrated. It is a still insufficient infiltration, they know where the camps are and they know the areas of activity of the mobile detachments. I, myself, when I was vice minister, noted that I had G-2 people infiltrated among my men.

VEJA: Do you believe that the situation in Nicaragua today is irreversible?

Pastora: Nicaragua was the only country in the world to have the help of everyone. It was a universal help. That allowed it to refrain from aligning itself, from not falling into any orbit while driven by hunger. It has already been said that in this world there would not be a third alternative, that it was necessary to choose one of the two sides. But we did have that third alternative and today it has been lost. To recover it, it would be necessary to have a new coup, a new break which would attract the attention of the world.

VEJA: Would you be willing to return and fight against your old comrades for that?

Pastora: Yes. That is what I am going to do. If it were not for the stupidity of the Americans I would upset that applecart. I need 6 months, nothing more. It happens that the Americans believed they were going to use me as an umbrella for their plans and that is something I do not do. I believe that the United States should now rethink their plans; leave Honduras and leave Central America in peace. If they have caution and conscience, they will see that their present position is stupid. I can go into action there and in 6 months, not one day more, I put an end to all that which is happening in Nicaragua.

8908

CSO: 3001/216

DETAILS OF INCIDENT INVOLVING PRIEST REPORTED

PA131410 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Voice of Nicaragua listeners: From our press department we tell you that the policy of truth is the policy of the revolution. Since the Nicaraguan Catholic Church also subscribes to the principle of freedom of expression, we want to make use of this freedom granted by a free Nicaragua and claimed by many to give you the true report that the people are expecting in view of many rumors and the prohibition by the General Directorate of Communications Media regarding a shameful and illegal event that occurred yesterday in a house in Las Colinas, in which Father Bismarck Carballo, spokesman for the Managua Archbishopric, was involved.

At approximately 1320 a large number of representatives of the mass organizations were marching in the streets of Las Colinas neighborhood. They were headed to the area where the embassies' protection unit is located. They were going to demand increased revolutionary surveillance by this organization over the capitalist embassies, because these embassies offer themselves as places of asylum for our people's criminals. These embassies are also used to lodge friends of the revolution's enemies, reactionaries and destabilizers of the people's Sandinist revolution.

A meeting was held in front of the offices of the embassies' protection unit. The participants asked the protection group to increase their surveillance of the capitalist embassies. During the meeting some people were observed approximately one block to the south. This group, residents of Las Colinas, was heading up the street. Our intuition made us--the reporters covering the event at the protection unit--leave that meeting and head toward the group of residents. As we approached we could hear women screaming--apparently hysterical women. We also heard the screams of a man, who seemed to be furious. Besides screaming, the man was uttering words that cannot be published. We reporters got closer to the source of the screams and found many curiosity seekers standing around. They said that one man wanted to kill another who was inside the house, because he had caught him with his wife. We wanted to get closer, but we had to stay with the residents because we did not know what might happen. We got closer to the door and saw a man fighting with another man who was completely naked. A woman was to the right of the two men; apparently she was also naked, but a floral-print towel covered as much as its size allowed. Whenever the dressed man hit the naked man, the woman would scream, asking him

not to hit him any more because he would have bad luck and would go to hell. The woman was screaming that she did not love him anymore and not to keep hitting him. There was much confusion; no one knew what was going on. All they said was that they were fighting.

As the screaming continued, more residents gathered. The man, furious because there were witnesses, pulled the naked man out of the house, hitting him as he did so. The naked man stumbled and fell. When he got up to return the blows that the blue-shirted man dealt him, he only got more. His face was all bloody; he was unrecognizable. His hair covered his bloody face. He was completely naked. The woman continued screaming, and the blows continued. So the dressed man got the naked man out on the street where the fighting continued.

Suddenly a police unit appeared. They got the curiosity seekers out of the way and made the dressed man stop hitting the naked one. The police arrested the three people involved. The woman was given some clothes to cover herself.

We reporters wanted to find out what had happened. We approached the naked man--his face was all bloody and he was already in the police car that had given him protection and saved his life--and identified him as Father Bismarck Carballo. He is the spokesman for the Managua Archbishopric. He is a priest who has worked closely and for a long time with Monsignor Miguel Obando y Bravo. The people remember him from [word indistinct] on television. Father Bismarck Carballo was the one who was naked, beaten; he was the one who had been taken out of that house. To this moment we don't know what he was doing there, because the neighbors refused to make any statements. They were nervous.

In the last few days this priest could not be found. We wanted to interview him regarding the protest of the Christians who are followers of the poor people's church.

Yesterday we found him under these conditions. When we went to the central America police station we found that he was making his statement. The other two people were also making statements. We waited a long time. We were there until 18,000, 1900 when the apostolic nuncio arrived. He is the Vatican's representative in Nicaragua. [Words indistinct] presence of the reporters when we approached him and after meeting with the police authorities he came out with Father Bismarck Carballo [words indistinct] that the police had said that they had found a man and a woman with Father Bismarck Carballo. [Words indistinct] there were marks on his face and he had been well cared for by the Sandinist police who saved the life of this priest who visited a house in Las Colinas yesterday, caught by a [word indistinct] husband who [words indistinct] out on the street.

This is our report on the incident with this priest who is high in the ecclesiastical hierarchy. The priest has refused to answer the media's questions regarding the incident that occurred yesterday [words indistinct].

[Passage indistinct] of yesterday's news that we had not been able to report to the people of Nicaragua because the Interior Ministry, out of respect for

the people's morale and for their religious feelings had forbidden us to report on the shameful incident that is against [words indistinct].

People of Nicaragua, this is our report. It is the truth about yesterday's events in Las Colinas involving Father Bismarck Carballo, spokesman for the Managua archbishopric and member of the Catholic church hierarchy.

CSO: 3010/2152

LIBERAL PARTY CALLS FOR AREA DIALOGUE

PA140230 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The Nicaraguan Independent Liberal Party (PLI) called today for a multilateral dialogue among the central American governments, "in order to resolve differences without resorting to violence."

PLI leader Orlando Quinonez said that his organization has issued a statement expressing concern over the armed attacks by counterrevolutionary bands against the Nicaraguan Government.

Quinonez, whose party is a member of the state council and is also affiliated with the patriotic front of the revolution, said: "We call upon the international community to contribute their good offices in order to ease tensions in existing relations and to achieve peace."

Quinonez said that the PLI statement refers to the positions taken by Honduran President Suazo Cordova and Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge.

"Above all else, we urge the fraternal central American governments to meditate and to held friendly talks, in order to solve our differences," Quinonez added.

He also said that "these attacks are only making us weaker, since instead of using our economic resources to improve the people's social conditions, we are forced to invest funds in our defense."

The constant attacks staged on Nicaragua's northern border and on the Atlantic coast force our government to use all of the resources it receives from our people, from our people's work, in our defense, instead of using them to improve our social and economic conditions: education, health and the creation of new sources of production," Quinonez noted. At the same time, Quinonez said: "We must admit that we might make mistakes and that we may have to face occasional dislocations in our economy."

Regarding the deadlock on the law on political parties, which will guarantee the existence of pluralism, Quinonez said: "Of course, the political parties law is necessary and we are institutionalizing it, but as for its priority, I don't think that it is that urgent."

CSO: 3010/2152

YOUTH RECOUNTS CAPTURE BY COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA151340 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 8 Aug 82 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] "Two days after being taken prisoner I was united and told that my job would be to carry food to the leaders, from the kitchen to the camp," Francisco Javier Sanchez Espinoza has recounted.

This 15-year-old boy, who is a freshman in secondary school and a peasant from San Francisco Del Norte, was able to escape on Wednesday from the counterrevolutionary camp of Las Minas, in Honduran territory, 6 km from the border point known as "Pena Del Jicote."

Seven prisoners are still in the camp, including an old man, who used to carry food between the kitchen and the place where the prisoners are kept. They were all taken prisoner to carry the wounded and the weapons of the band that killed 14 militiamen in San Francisco Del Norte on the morning of 25 July.

The boy gave interesting details of that sinister incident when he was presented to the national press yesterday by the public and foreign relations department of the Interior Ministry.

The young man said that he knows that all the leaders of the gang are Nicaraguans, and that most of them come from "Somoto Grande," as the capital of Madrez department is known in the area.

He added that in the counterrevolutionary military camp they eat rice and beans, and that the leaders are constantly visited by Honduran army officers.

One of these officers, a lieutenant, threatened to kill one of the prisoners. This occurred when the prisoner refused to let himself be photographed in the uniform of the counterrevolutionaries, since the photograph would be used for propaganda, saying that they were not prisoners but that they had joined the gang after the attack on San Francisco.

"A former guardsman laid the prisoner on the ground and the Honduran officer placed an M-16 to his head, but he did not shoot. After that, all of us let them take the photographs," Francisco Javier recounted.

Regarding training, he said that the counterrevolutionaries spend all day training. They get up, take a bath, have breakfast, train, have lunch and again train until they go to sleep at night.

CSO: 3010/2152

PLANS FOR ENERGY INDEPENDENCE INCLUDE TWO DAMS

PA140124 Paris AFP in Spanish 2133 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Managua, 12 Aug (AFP)--It was disclosed in Managua today that Nicaragua plans to build two hydroelectric dams in the next few (?years), by which it will achieve complete independence from petroleum in generating electricity.

Emilio Rappacciolli, minister of the Nicaraguan Energy Institute, said that the two dams will cost \$765 million and will generate 510 mw of power.

One of the dams, the Mojolka, will be built on the Tuma River, in the northern part of the country, at a cost of \$265 million. The 160-mw dam is expected to be ready by 1989.

The second dam, the Copalar, will operate on the Rio Grande de Matagalpa, also in the north, and will produce 350 mw of power. The cost of this dam, which is to begin operation in 1991, is estimated at \$500 million.

It has been estimated that energy consumption by that time will be 2,300 kw per hour; the country will be able to produce 86 percent of the energy it will require from its own sources (both geothermal and hydrothermal).

Rappacciolli said that the rest of the necessary power will come from excess electricity produced by neighboring Costa Rica.

Nicaragua's first geothermal plant, with a 35-mw capability, will begin operating in mid-1983. It is located on the slopes of the Momotombo volcano.

CSO: 3010/2152

BRIEFS

FSLN MERCENARIES IN BEIRUT--Some 600 soldiers of the repressive FSLN army, who had been sent for special Marxist terrorism training by the criminal FSLN leadership, are reportedly trapped in Beirut, according to an Israeli radio report heard by our 15 September monitoring staff. This station had already announced that the communist dictatorship of the armed party, usurper of the people's power in Nicaragua, had been sending FSLN members to be trained by Palestine terrorists. The Israeli radio did not reveal the source of its information, but indicated that the PLO, a terrorist organization at the service of Soviet communism, has an embassy in Managua, where international criminal Yasir' Arafat was received as an official guest last year. In previous transmissions, radio 15 September revealed for the first time that dozens of Nicaraguans were being sent to die as cannon fodder in Lebanon after having received PLO training as international mercenaries. This report was later confirmed by various stations in the Middle East, again corroborating the veracity of our information. [Text] [PA131535 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0230 GMT 13 Aug 82]

MIG-TRAINING FOR FSLN'S PILOTS--Official sources from American governments have stated that 70 [word indistinct] pilots are being trained to fly Soviet-made Mig planes. The sources, who prefer to remain anonymous, said that the FSLN communist regime will be provided with a fleet of Mig-17 aircraft and with advisors from Cuba [words indistinct]. The 70 pilots are being trained in Cuba and Bulgaria. The Nicaraguan domestic front denounces to the free and democratic countries of the world that this measure by the despotic FSLN regime is destined to render the horrible repression of our people even worse. Nicaraguan brothers, we reiterate our decision to fight to the last man for the freedom of the fatherland [words indistinct]. [Text] [PA171430 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September to Nicaragua in Spanish 0230 GMT 17 Aug 82]

RAMIREZ MEETS ARGENTINE DELEGATION--This afternoon junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado received an Argentine Government delegation led by special envoy (Guillermo de La Plata) and including (Oscar Eduardo Torres Avalos), director of the central America and Caribbean department; and Marcelino Chuburu Lastra, Argentina's ambassador to our country. The purpose of the visit is to offer Nicaragua official thanks for the support and solidarity it gave Argentina during the conflict over the Malvinas Islands. The Argentine representative reiterated the gratitude previously expressed by the Argentine ambassador to Nicaragua. Companero Rodrigo Reyes, minister-secretary of the secretariat of the junta, and brigade [as heard] Commander Lenin Cerna were also present at the meeting. [Excerpt] [PA140113 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Aug 82]

ALVA ORLANDINI'S POLITICAL PLANS, FOLLOWERS VIEWED

Lima GENTE in Spanish 5 Jul 82 pp 14-16-92

[Text] The "Big Guy" [Lechuzon] went to the Paseo Colon in a warm and bright mood to receive the applause of his supporters, to receive their promise of loyalty to their leader, to embrace his former opponent, Fernando Calmell, and to say, with the frankest of expressions, that there will no longer be "scared cows" either in AP [Popular Action] or in the government services. He already has control of the party, he continues to control Parliament, and he is beginning to flap his wings enroute to the 1985 elections, although he denies this intention. So many cards in one deck? And the supporters of Alva. With almost 1 year to go to the municipal elections exchanges of portfolios have been announced between the PPC [Popular Christian Party] and cabinet ministers supporting Alva. Some surprises.

Just as Belaunde had his first 100 days during this first administration, Javier Alva Orlandini has announced at the end of 100 days he will evaluate his own plenary group. That is, the "supporters of Alva," who form the majority, will be able to vote on their colleagues who are supporters of Calmell. The "Big Guy" said defiantly, in the presence of his leader, Fernando Belaunde, that there would be no "sacred cows." In taking over the National Plenum of his party, Javier Alva is concentrating in his hands--until 28 July--power such as perhaps no other political figure has ever held. Three separate power centers will be concentrated in the same person: legislative power, as he is president of the Senate and of the Permanent Committee of Parliament; executive power, in his capacity as vice president of the republic; and his party, of which he is secretary general until 1984.

How Right He Was

When Sandro Mariategui stated, referring to the congress of the AP, that this was the principal event in the life of the majority in the country and said that, "the future of democracy in Peru will depend on the correctness of the decisions which the AP adopts," perhaps he was thinking of the situation which

history has reserved for the skillful senator from Cajamarca. Now the executive branch of the government and--why not?--Parliament will be placed in "check" from the offices in Paseo Colon, where it is considered a sure thing that the majority which Alva has in the National Plenum of the party will vote for the agreements and decisions which he will determine in advance.

Alva has demonstrated that he knows how to move his chess pieces, and it would not be surprising at all if he goes so far as to "checkmate" some cabinet minister who does not sympathize with him. To start with, his clever vice secretary of administration, Hugo Mejia--who does not say much in his house of Parliament--is already letting himself say that he hopes that there will be a change of direction in the economic policy of the prime minister, and he said this despite the fact that the chief of state has announced that Prime Minister Ulloa Elias will stay in the cabinet.

Changes in the Team

Following Alva's example with his policy of conciliation toward President Belaunde, Alva's closest spokesman, Luis Percovich, has announced that the "Alva supporters" in the government party would be inclined to support the candidacy of Prime Minister Ulloa for the position of president of the Senate, on the condition that he withdraw from the cabinet, since he considers that Belaunde can change his mind.

The eventual departure of Ulloa, in this change of position, would allow Alva to place in the cabinet one of his men who is already conversant with the Presidential Palace. Initially, mention has already been made of the labor leader Ruben Sanabria as minister of labor, and Sandro Mariategui reportedly would return to the ministry on Avenida Abancay which he already headed in the first administration of FBT [President Belaunde]. Reportedly, Luis Percovich has already been assured of the post of minister of industry, tourism, and integration, which would pass to the hands of the PPC in another "exchange" with the PPC, which reportedly was offered the post of minister of fisheries. In another sense, this post would fit perfectly like a ring on the fingers of the PPC supporters, who stubbornly continue with the joke of turning public enterprises into private companies. Mario Polar repeats this story ad nauseam. With Bedoya in the Ministry of Fisheries, he could satisfy one of his old desires of turning PEPESCA [Peruvian Mixed Fisheries Enterprise] into a private company. This is a company which could be acquired at a low price and which has some enviable assets that "Boby" Ramirez del Villar is well acquainted with due to his ties to the Banachero Group, of which he was principal advisor. Bonzalo de la Puente, Enrique Rospigliosi, and other PPC supporters who have "fishing" interests on the border are clapping their hands.

Indulgences From Someone Else's Prayers

An AP spokesman interviewed by this magazine, with the results of the latest opinion survey (Edition No 419) in hand, in commenting on the meager, 4.4 percent rating held by Alva at the national level in the view of the voters, compared to 14.9 percent held by "Tucan" Bedoya, told us that this was due to "the ostrich policy followed by Bedoya," who "keeps his trap shut," and

is capitalizing on AP's successes. That is why "we are going to win back for our party the Ministry of Industry, Tourism, and Integration so that the PPC will not go on gaining advantages from our work," our informant said.

It is also clear that the results of the opinion survey have been a source of concern to the Alva supporters, who have decided to win back the ground lost in the eyes of public opinion and who are keeping the second-ranking figure of AP "out of the running," which could cut short his strong desire to become president. The public preference for Bedoya should be a source of satisfaction for Belaunde, who has never hidden his view that Bedoya should be the official candidate of an AP-PPC alliance, as Bedoya was on two occasions in the race for the position of mayor of Lima, when Bedoya and Cornejo Chavez were fellow members of the Christian Democratic Party. There should be no doubt that Alva and his people will "floor" the accelerator and now have the means of doing so.

Everyone With One Voice

With a "controlled" plenum of the party Alva must bring about through it the changes which he needs to consolidate his position inside and outside his party. It has already been anticipated that he will request the resignations of high-ranking officials in the government, and obviously he will try to appoint prefects and subprefects who are on his side, for which he will need to control the Ministry of the Interior. This will be possible to the extent that relations improve between the party, Parliament, and the Presidential Palace. It will also be up to this group to provide the majority required for ambassadors nominated by the Ministry of Foreign Relations, which, it is taken for granted, will not be headed by his predecessor, Javier Arias Stella. In the same way future generals of our armed forces will have to have the necessary votes of approval from the "Big Guy".

Who Is Who

Not even for the most zealous political analysts are the biographic details of the team supporting Alva completely known. Alva has 36 certain votes against 24 of the "others." Of the 36 votes for Alva almost 100 percent are present or former government officials, including, of course, members of Parliament. Let us see what we know of them.

LUIS PERCOVICH ROCA--Vice secretary of organization, president of the Chamber of Deputies, and spokesman for Alva. He presided over the Tenth Congress of the AP. He is mentioned as a possible cabinet minister.

HUGO MEJIA CACERES--Vice secretary of administrative affairs, deputy for Lima. He tried to bring about the establishment of a new central trade union organization supporting the AP and Alva in particular, despite the opposition of President Belaunde himself. He was a bank union leader when his fellow party member, Cusianovick, was minister of labor.

RICARDO CASTRO BECERRA--Secretary of electoral affairs, a deputy in Parliament, a lawyer by profession, former director of the Banco de la Nacion during the period of Percy Buzaglo Terry. He has always been an attorney for the AP.

LUIS GONZALEZ CACHE--Secretary of political affairs, present director general of mines. He directed the organization of the electoral campaign of the Alva group.

RUBEN SANABRIA--Secretary of broadcasting, an old AP member. He directs the National System of Social Property. He is a lawyer and is mentioned as a possible minister of labor and social promotion.

ALBERTO NEGRON--A senator from Cajamarca, an agronomist by profession. He is a close friend of the "Big Guy."

SANDRO MARIATEGUI--Secretary of economy, a former minister of economy, a senator who has been active as president of the Bicameral Commission. He is a possible future replacement for Prime Minister Ulloa.

EDUARDO ORREGO V.--Secretary of local government, of whom it has been said that he was heir apparent to the Palace and whose period of service as mayor of Lima was a matter of controversy. He is a member of the team, although not in the position which he hoped for.

CARLOS DELGADO--Secretary of statistics, an auditor by profession, linked to Miguel Alva, chief of the System of Social Communications and brother of Javier.

MARIO SERRANO--Secretary of parliamentary affairs, a senator very close to the Alva group, whose confidence he enjoys.

OSWALDO VASQUEZ--Secretary of employees' affairs, currently executive director of the National Institute of Cooperatives. He works closely with and under the orders of Victor Camacho Orlandini, cousin of Javier.

GUILLERMO VILLALBA--Secretary of labor affairs, deputy for Callao and Alva's trusted man in the port. He works on party affairs in coordination with Cheneffusse.

JUSTO ALVA ROJAS--Secretary of services. He is an Alva man, that's all.

VALENTIN PANIAGUA--Secretary of planning, coordinator and political spokesman of his house in Parliament. This former Christian Democrat is pointed to as a future president of the House of Deputies.

EDUARDO OCHOA LUNA--Secretary of social security, a dentist by profession. He is deputy advisor of the Ministry of Public Health.

VICTOR CAMACHO ORLANDINI--Secretary of the electoral committee, an active supporter of Alva for a long time. He is a cousin of the "Big Guy." He is president of the Higher Council of the National Institute of Cooperatives.

JAI ME CHEFFUSSE--Secretary of the Finance Committee, senator for Callao, a customs agent. He was previously a Palace intimate.

JOSE SEMINARIO--Secretary of AP who controls the "coyotes" [party security services]. Currently, he is the boss of the Marine Terminal and of the Callao Customs Office.

JESUS MIMBELA--Subsecretary of broadcasting, his name appears on the letterhead of the official newspaper, EL PERUANO. He works under the orders of Miguel Alva Orlandini.

FERNANDO RINCON--Member of the Council for Lima. He turned in an outstanding job when he was deputy major. He works on Orrego's team.

JOSE HARRISON-- A political associate of President Belaunde. He was president of the Board of Directors of the Banco Industrial and is closely associated with the cooperative movement.

LUIS ROEL COMPANY--Son of the mayor of La Punta, a woman who enjoys the privilege of friendship with the first lady of Peru.

LUIS CASTANEDA LOOSIO-- A member of Orrego's team of city council members.

DARIO ROMANI--Former subprefect of Lima when Alva was minister of the interior. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Peruvian Telephone Co. He is a public relations man.

CESAR ZANATTI--He has recently entered into party politics. His name has been coming up lately after the family bought Faucett.

On the Other Side

Accompanying Fernando Calmell is "Chapulín" [the "Locust"], Eduardo Calmell, "the son of his father," with an audacity which has made him almost a picturesque personality because of his embarrassing activities; Odon Huidobro, who has serious limitations as a politician, a former supporter of Velasquez, associated with the boards of directors of industrial companies; Alejandro Acosta, a professional chauffeur who entered Parliament after many years on the campaign trail because of his loyalty to FBT [President Belaunde]; Ivan Cavero, a former executive of the Parque de las Leyendas, an active Miraflores leader; Bonifacio Quispe, a deputy and follower of Elias Mendoza, promoted by Zamalloa, a lawyer and professor of the University of Cuzco; Guillermo Arias, a member of Parliament from Chimbote who belongs to Elias Mendoza's Group. He is a sanitary engineer. He has served in Parliament with neither embarrassment nor glory. But, this is enough as a sample.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 15. Luis Percovich--Spokesman. Will he be a cabinet minister?
Hugo Mejia--Will he insist on the trade union confederation?
Eduardo Orrego--Endorsed his men to the "Big Guy."
Sandro Mariategui--Possible successor for Ulloa?
Alberto Negron--Farmer and intimate friend of Alva.
Valentin Paniagua--Will he be president of the Junior Chamber?
Fernando Rincon--Candidate for mayor?
Cesar Zanatti--Faucett's strong man.
Victor Camacho--Cousin of the Alvas.

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CSO: 3010/2025

COMPTON NOTES VULNERABILITY OF ISLANDS

FL131823 Bridgetown CANA in English 1758 GMT 13 Aug 82

[By Mervyn Wells]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 13 August, CANA--St Lucia's Prime Minister John Compton has called on the 12-nation Caribbean community (CARICOM) for a harmonised approach to the U.S.-sponsored Caribbean basin initiative (CBI), warning that failure to do so, the aid, trade and investment plan could only spell danger for the region.

"We welcome the CBI. We think it provides as option for our industrial development, but unless the CARICOM region can work together, it can also pose grave difficulty for the region," Mr Compton said here during a one-day visit earlier this week.

Without this cohesion he felt one country could be played off against another to the detriment of the unity CARICOM represents.

The CBI is offering 350 million (U.S.) dollars in supplemental American aid to the region during the current fiscal year. This component has just been given approval by the U.S. Senate.

CBI proposals for Caribbean goods to be given duty free entry into the U.S. market with the exception of clothing and textiles, and tax incentives for American businessmen investing in the region, are still to get the U.S. congressional nod.

Mr Compton, who came here for talks with Prime Minister George Chambers, said the biggest change to have taken place in St Lucia since his return to power on 3 May, was psychological.

"A burden has been lifted from the people. They are happier, smile more and work more cheerfully and they have hope. We are trying to mobilise them and reconstruct the economy and get it moving again," the St Lucia leader said, noting that emphasis was being placed on the agriculture, tourism and industrial sectors.

Mr Compton's United Workers Party (UWP) was swept back into power with a big majority in a premature election, precipitated by a series of internal crises within the St Lucia Labour Party (SLP) which had itself ousted the UWP in the July 1979 general elections.

The St Lucia prime minister also announced his government's intention to have the question of establishing a regional security force placed on the agenda for the next CARICOM heads of government summit, now expected to come off in Jamaica around October.

Mr Compton said the islands of the region were vulnerable to mercenary invasions and they should cooperate to minimise the risk.

"We are vulnerable. One country should move to assist the other. We should not have independent countries put at risk. I think the Caribbean should make it clear to the world that we are not going to tolerate this type of thing," he said, adding:

"We cannot say we are in a region...we are so close together and we are in a community and sit idly by and see a few mercenaries from outside and take over a (CARICOM member) country."

"There must be this mutual assistance. That is one of the things we have to talk about in CARICOM and at the organisation of eastern Caribbean states level."

At least one Caribbean country--Dominica--has been target of an abortive mercenary led invasion to topple that island's government. Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles also supports the idea of a regional defence force.

CSO: 3025/1137

END