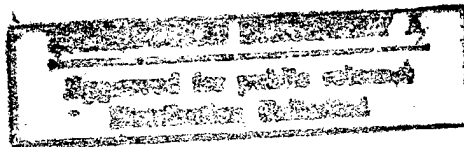


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31 August 1982

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2564

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PARAGUAYAN AMBASSADOR AGAINST EXCLUDING U.S. FROM TIAR

PY092049 Asuncion Teledifusora Paraguaya Television 1630 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] The Paraguayan representative before the White House and at the OAS [Mario Lopez Escobar] has been asked for his opinion about the most outstanding aspects of the relations between the OAS member countries.

[Begin recording] [Question] Much has been said in diplomatic circles about the situation prevailing within the OAS, to the effect that this organization is facing a profound crisis arising from the conflict over the Malvinas. What do you think about the possibility for future stabilization of relations among the OAS members, Mr Ambassador?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the Malvinas crisis has left the Oas with a feeling of uncertainty that must be taken into account. I believe that under no circumstances should the United States be excluded from an inter-American security system.

I also believe that the OAS did not come into being by sheer chance but was created in response to a geopolitical need and I also believe, sincerely believe, that the OAS must be updated. It must, as the Italians say, conduct an "aggiornamento," that is adopt a more realistic approach towards inter-American and world problems.

In this regard, I feel that the OAS charter must be reviewed so it will provide the basis for Latin American relations. I also feel that the collective security system, that is, the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty would probably also change as a result of the amendments to the OAS charter. I believe that it is perfectly possible to make these changes because the OAS is the reflection of what its member nations want it to be. Therefore, I believe that the members, aware of this pressing need to recreate, to update the inter-American system, will have to renew the system through a more modern and realistic approach. This is my feeling, but in no way do I believe that any member country should be excluded from the system.

I also see a critical problem which is not always mentioned, that is, the proliferation of mini-states that join the OAS distorting, in a way, the very essence of this inter-American organization. This is my sincere opinion on this matter. [End recording]

CSO: 3010/2164

VENEZUELA-GUYANA EXCHANGE REMARKS OVER ESSEQUIBO

PA061430 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota--The inauguration of President-Elect Belisario Betancur has served to increase the verbal exchanges between the Venezuelan and Guyanese governments. Luis Herrera Campins today replied to a statement that the Guyanese foreign minister made on his arrival in Bogota. Herrera Campins said that speculation about alleged plans for a Venezuelan invasion of the Essequibo territory is part of sterile propaganda efforts. The Caracol network learned of the Venezuelan Government's statement through an exclusive dispatch from the official Venezuelan press agency VENPRES.

I think the Latin American countries are sufficiently mature to consider (?intervention), particularly armed intervention, a thing of the past, President Luis Herrera Campins said, according to the Venezuelan press agency. Each time that Guyana has attacked us in international forums, saying that we are about to carry out an invasion, we have said that our foreign policy is firm in the area of the claim over the Essequibo, the Venezuelan president added.

On his arrival in Bogota to attend the inauguration of Belisario Betancur on Saturday, Guyanese Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson told Caracol that his country needs an official Venezuelan statement indicating that it will not use force to solve the dispute.

The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry considers this statement equivalent to a setback in relations between the two countries, which have been worsened by an announcement by the Guyanese ambassador in Bogota that his country would resort to an international court to solve its border dispute with Venezuela. Venezuela has always maintained that negotiations are the best means to settle disputes, the Caracas government has stated.

CSO: 3010/2164

BRIEFS

SOLIDARITY GROUP--The Venezuelan Committee of Solidarity with the Guatemalan people has issued an urgent appeal to the world's democratic organizations and peoples, asking for a mobilization to end the continued genocide being carried out by the Guatemalan military regime. The committee charged that since Gen Efraim Rios Montt assumed power in Guatemala less than 5 months ago, more than 5,000 murders have been committed and some 200 Indian villages have been destroyed. [Text]
[PA140340 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Aug 82]

CSO: 3010/2164

TEXT OF DRAFT LAW ON POLITICAL PARTIES PUBLISHED

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Aug 82 pp 4, 8

[Text] Title I

General Principles

Article 1.

1. The citizens are guaranteed the right of political association, to become grouped in democratic political parties.
2. The groups are guaranteed the right to their establishment and organization, their own government and free operation as a political party, as well as the right to procure politico-legal status, and to act in one, several or all of the electoral districts, or as a confederation of parties, in accordance with the provisions and requirements stipulated by this law.

Article 2. The parties are necessary instruments for the formulation and implementation of national policy, and the nomination of candidates for elective public office is incumbent on them exclusively.

They contribute to the training and qualification of leaders who are equipped to discharge in a suitable manner the public offices to which they may possibly be elected or appointed.

Article 3. The existence of the parties requires the following substantial conditions:

- a. A group of citizens joined by a permanent bond;
- b. A doctrine which promotes the public welfare in the determination of national policy, while at the same time expressly advocating the maintenance of the federal, republican, representative, democratic system, and that of the principles and goals of the National Constitution;
- c. A stable organization and operation, regulated by the charter, in accordance with the internal democratic method, through periodic elections of authorities, party agencies and candidates, in the manner stipulated by each party;

d. Judicial recognition of its politico-legal status as a party, which entails its registration with the pertinent public register.

Article 4. In addition to their politico-legal status, the recognized parties are private bodies corporate, in which capacity they may acquire rights and contract obligations in accordance with the Civil Code and the provisions of this law.

Article 5. The provisions of this law are public in nature, and will be applied to the parties which participate in the election of national authorities, and also to those running in municipal elections in the city of Buenos Aires and the National Territory of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica and the Islands of the South Atlantic.

Article 6. It is incumbent on the national electoral justice system, in addition to the jurisdiction and authority ascribed to it by the respective organic law, to oversee the actual enforcement of the rights, recognitions, attributes, powers, guarantees and obligations, as well as that of the registrations which this and other legal provisions prescribe with regard to the parties, their authorities, candidates and members, and citizens in general.

Title II

On the Founding and Establishment

Chapter I

Requirements for the Recognition of Politico-Legal Status

Article 7.

1. District parties are those which are qualified to nominate candidates for electoral office to comprise the National Congress, and voters of the president and vice-president on behalf of the district in which they have been recognized, according to the regulations of this law.

2. The recognition of a group to act as a district political party must be requested before the electoral judge of the respective district, meeting the requirements noted below:

a. Articles of foundation and incorporation, containing the following:

 Name and domicile of the party;

 Declaration of principles and bases for political action;

 Charter;

 Appointment of promoting and proxy authorities.

b. The initial adherence of a fourth of the registered voters required in Section 4 to obtain definitive recognition, or of 500 registered voters if that figure is larger.

The document attesting to the adherence of the minimal number of voters to qualify for initiating the procedure will contain the given name and surname, domicile and registration of the adherents, as well as certification by the promoting authority of their signatures.

3. When the preceding step has been taken, the party will be qualified to engage in affiliation through the registration forms to be provided it by the respective electoral court.

4. The definitive recognition will be procured upon attestation of the affiliation of a number of voters no less than four per 1,000 of the total recorded in the electoral register of the pertinent district, up to a maximum of 2 million, and without computing the surplus.

5. Within 60 days of the notification of recognition, the promoting authorities will be required to have the books stipulated by Article 43 stamped with official approval by the intervening judge.

6. Within 90 days of the notification of recognition, the promoting authorities will be required to call for, and have held internal elections to establish the party's definitive authorities, in accordance with the provisions of its respective charter. When the election has been held in the period of time stipulated in the preceding regulation, the records thereof will be submitted to the national electoral judge, within 10 days of the holding of the election.

7. All the procedures with the electoral justice system, up until the definitive establishment of the party authorities, will be carried out by the promoting authorities and the proxies, who will be jointly responsible for the veracity of what has been stated in the respective documents and presentations; and they are subject to the liability stipulated by the penal legislation for public officials if they should commit a falsehood.

Article 8.

1. National parties are those which are qualified to nominate candidates for electoral office to comprise the National Congress and voters for president and vice-president of the nation on behalf of all the country's electoral districts.

2. Recognition as a national party may be requested by the political party which decides to act with the same name, declaration of principles, bases of political action and charter, provided it has procured politico-legal status in five districts and has attained, throughout the country, a total of members amounting to two per 1,000 of the total recorded in the national electoral register.

3. This recognition must be requested from the empowered electoral judge, depending upon the domicile that is established as a main headquarters, meeting the following requirements:

a. A certified copy of the respective firm judicial decisions whereby politico-legal status has been accredited in each of the five districts required;

b. Accreditation of the number of members stipulated in Section 2;

c. National declaration of principles, program or bases of political action and charter;

d. Record of appointment and election of the party's national authorities and of the district authorities;

e. Main party domicile and record of appointment of the proxies;

4. In order to be able to act as such in other districts, the national party which has been recognized must register with the judges of those districts, including the following documentation:

a. Certified copy of the decision which recognized its national politico-legal status;

b. The documentation specified in Paragraphs c, d and e, and Section 3.

This registration will qualify the national party to participate in the national elections in these districts.

5. In order to be able to act in provincial elections, the national or district political parties will be required to meet the local regulations pertaining to the subject.

Article 9. In the case of the parties which have procured any of the foregoing types of recognition, the district of the foundation will be that of this judicial headquarters, so long as there is a desire to maintain it, and a definitive judgment has not stipulated a different one.

Article 10. The district parties do not have the right of secession in the national parties. The national deliberative agency will be the only party authority that can declare the intervention of one or more districts, which in no instance may last more than one year.

The declaration of the intervention must specify the purposes thereof, and it may be based only on a serious violation of express provisions in the charter and/or this law, on the part of the district authorities.

This fact must be reported to the Electoral Justice System within 10 days of the declaration of the intervention.

Article 11. The recognized parties may become confederated.

A confederation will be national when it is established among several national parties, or between one or several district parties and/or district confederations, meeting the requirements of Article 8.

A confederation will be a district one when it is established between two or more district parties.

The recognition of the confederation must be requested from the judge of the domicile of any of the headquarters of the parties comprising it, meeting the following requirements:

- a. Specification of the parties which are becoming confederated, and justification of the desire to form the confederation on a permanent basis, stated by the higher level organ of each party;
- b. Including a certified copy of the decisions which recognized the status of each of the parties becoming confederated;
- c. Name and main domicile of the confederation;
- d. Including the declaration of principles, bases of political action and charter of the confederation and those of each party;
- d. Attaching the record of election of the authorities of the confederation, and of the appointment of the proxies, supplying a list of the authorities of each party.

Article 12. The confederated parties have the right to secession and may give notice of the termination of the agreement which has confederated them. Their main agencies do not have the right to intervention.

Article 13. This law applies to the parties which result from the merger of two or more national or district parties which have already been recognized.

The recognition of the merged party must be requested from the national electoral judge of the domicile of any of the parties comprising it, meeting the requirements stipulated in Section 2, Paragraph a of Article 7, and including a certified copy of the decision of the parties which are merged.

Article 14.

- 1. Without precluding the terms of the foregoing articles, the district and national parties and the confederations which have been recognized may arrange temporary alliances on the occasion of a particular election, provided their respective charters allow it.
- 2. The recognition of the alliance must be requested by the parties which comprise it from the national electoral judge in the location of the domicile of any of them, at least 2 months before the election, meeting the following requirements:
 - a. The record that the alliance was decided upon by the parties' top-ranking deliberative entities at a meeting called especially for that purpose, and by a vote of two thirds of their active members;
 - b. Name adopted;
 - c. Common electoral platform;
 - d. Record of the method agreed upon for preparing the lists of candidates, who must be elected in accordance with the statutory regulations of the parties to which they belong;
 - d. The appointment of common proxies.

Article 15. In order to be entitled to the pronouncement by the national electoral judge with regard to making the candidacies official, the parties must prove the fulfillment of all the legal terms and requirements prior to the date of expiration of the period stipulated by the electoral legislation.

Chapter II

On the Name

Article 16.

1. The parties will be guaranteed the right to a name, its registration and its use.
2. The name must be adopted in the act establishing the party, without precluding its subsequent change or modification.
3. The party designation may be used only by parties which are in the process of establishment or recognized, and also by the parties whose political status has been cancelled.
4. The name must not contain personal designations, nor anything stemming therefrom, nor cause material or ideological confusion; and there must be a reasonable distinction from the name of any other party, association or entity of any type.
5. The name of the parties may not be formed through the addition or deletion of terms pertaining to the names of recognized parties, nor may the terms Argentine, national or international, or their derivatives, be used, nor terms the meanings of which would or could upset the nation's international relations or imply hostility based on race or religion, nor those which would violate other provisions of this law.

Article 17.

1. The legally established name of a party is an exclusive attribute, and may not be used by any other party, association, group or entity of any type anywhere in the entire national territory.
2. When a person, a group of persons, a party or an association or entity of any type makes improper use of the registered name of a recognized party, the electoral justice system will decide, at the request of the party concerned, upon the immediate cessation of the improper use, making use of the public forces for compliance therewith, without precluding the pertinent penal sanctions.
3. When a party is declared abolished, its name may not be used by any other party, association or entity of any type until 6 years have elapsed since the firm decision declaring the party's abolishment.

Article 18. The party's name, and any change or modification therein, must be approved by the national electoral justice system after prior compliance with the legal provisions.

2. When recognition of the adopted name has been requested, the electoral judge will arrange for notification of the parties' proxies and the publication of the name, as well as the date on which it was adopted, for 3 days in the Official Bulletin of the Argentine Republic, for purposes of any opposition that might be made by another party or by the government attorney.

3. The parties which have been recognized or are in the process of establishment may oppose recognition of the name before the electoral judge makes a final decision or in the course of the hearing stipulated by this law.

4. The final decision must be reported to the National Electoral Chamber for purposes of Article 4.

Article 19. There is also acknowledgment of the parties' right to permanent use of their identification number, which will be assigned by the national electoral justice system and registered in accordance with the terms of Article 49, in the numerical order corresponding to the date of their recognition.

Chapter III

On the Domicile

Article 20. The parties will be required to establish a legal domicile in the capital city corresponding to the district in which they requested recognition of their politico-legal status. They must also waive the central and local party domiciles.

Article 21. For purposes of this law, the electoral domicile of the citizen is the last one entered in the civil book of enrollment or the national identity document.

Title III

On Doctrine and Organization

Chapter I

On the Declaration of Principles, Programs or Bases of Political Action

Article 22. The declaration of principles and the program or bases of political action must be geared both formally and actually to the requirements of Article 3, Paragraph b, and will guide the party's action.

Article 23. The requirements in the foregoing article are not met by parties which, through their doctrine or their action (by way of their agencies or candidates), put into practice in their organization and internal life, or in their external action, the negation of human rights, the replacement of the democratic system, the illegal and systematic use of force and the personal concentration of power.

Chapter II

On the Charter and the Electoral Platform

Article 24. The charter will regulate the party's organization and operation in accordance with the following principles:

- a. Government and administration distributed among deliberative, executive, control and disciplinary organs ; the conventions, congresses or assemblies will be the organs on the higher level of the party;
- b. Sanctioning of the declaration of principles, the program or the bases of political action by the party organs;
- c. Opening of the register of members at least once a year, during a minimal period of 60 days, announced 1 month in advance; the charter must insure due party process in any matter associated with the right to membership;
- d. Participation and control by the members and the minorities in the government and administration of the party and in the election of the party authorities and candidates for elective public office;
- e. Determination of the holdings and accounting system, insuring that it is made public and controlled in accordance with the provisions of this law;
- f. Determination of the causes of, and the method for abolishing the party;
- g. Formation of courts of discipline, whose members enjoy guarantees that will insure the independence of their mission;
- h. The training of party cadres in local, provincial, regional, national and international issues.

Article 25. The charter is the party's fundamental standard, and in this capacity it governs the powers, rights and obligations of the party; and the latter's authorities and members must necessarily gear their action to it.

Article 26. The charter and its amendments must be sanctioned by the party's deliberative organs and approved by the national electoral justice system in matters concerning the requirements of Article 24.

Article 27. The proof of the documentation required in Titles II and III of this law will be given through a certified copy or a copy notarized by a notary public, without precluding what may be required by the original documentation.

Article 28.

- 1. Prior to the election of candidates, the authorized party agencies must approve an electoral platform or ratify the previous one, in accordance with the declaration of principles, the program or the bases of political action.
- 2. A copy of the platform, as well as a record of the acceptance of the candidacies by the candidates, must be submitted to the national electoral judge, on the occasion when it is requested that the lists be made official.

Title IV

On the Operation of the Parties

Chapter I

On Membership

Article 29. In order to join a party, one must:

- a. Be domiciled in the district in which membership is being sought;
- b. Prove identity with the civil enrollment book or the national identity document;
- c. Submit, in quadruplicate, a request form containing: name and domicile, registration, class, sex, civil status, occupation or trade and signature or fingerprint, the authenticity of which must be certified by the authorized public official or by the party authority specified by the executive agencies, whose name must be submitted to the national electoral justice system. The membership may also be requested from the electoral justice system, or through the post-office in the locality of the domicile, in which case the chief of that office will attest to the authenticity of the signature or fingerprint. The request forms will be provided without charge by the national electoral justice system to the recognized parties or those in the process of formation, and to the post-offices.

The forms cited in this paragraph will be provided by the electoral justice system with an identification of the party.

If the party authorities, upon attesting to the authenticity of the signatures on the membership forms, commit a falsehood, they will be subject to the liability stipulated by the penal legislation for public officials.

Article 30. The following may not become members:

- a. Those excluded from the Electoral Register as a result of legal provisions in force;
- b. Higher and subordinate personnel of the Armed Forces of the Nation on active duty, or in retirement, when they have been called upon to render services;
- c. Higher and subordinate personnel of the Security Forces of the Nation and of the provinces on active duty or retired, when called upon to render services;
- d. The fulltime magistrates and officials of the national and provincial Judicial Branch.

Article 31.

1. The status of member will be acquired after the decision made by the authorized party agencies approving the respective request, which must be handed down within 180 days of the date of submission of the request. When that period has elapsed,

the request will be considered approved. One membership form will be given to the party concerned, another will be retained by the party and the two remaining ones will be sent to the national electoral justice system.

2. There may be no more than one membership. Membership in a party requires prior waiving of any other previous memberships. Those who, without having formally given up membership in one party, become members of another will be disqualified for the exercise of their political rights, including membership in any party, for a period of 2 years.

Membership will be cancelled by waiver, expulsion or nonfulfillment or violation of the terms of Articles 29 and 30, or for the reasons specified in Article 63.

The cancellation of membership, for any reason, will be reported to the electoral judge by the party authority within 30 days of its occurrence. Nonfulfillment of the obligation to report will cause the application on the part of the electoral judge of a fine equivalent to the amount resulting from the paryment cited in Paragraph f of Article 58, in the amount of 100 votes for each violation.

Article 32. The registration of members is established by the updated arrangement of the membership forms cited in the foregoing articles, which will be done by the parties and by the national electoral justice system.

Article 33. The party roster will be open only to members. The parties may prepare it or, at their request, it may be prepared by the court, a request which must be made 2 months before the election. In the first instance, when updated and certified, it must be sent to the judge 30 days before each internal election or when the latter demands it. In the second, it will be prepared on the basis of the register kept by the court, and will be supplied to the parties without charge, prior to each internal election.

Chapter II

Internal Party Elections

Article 34.

1. In their internal activity, the parties will practice the democratic system, through periodic elections for the nomination of authorities and candidates, by means of the members' participation in accordance with the terms of their charters. The parties which adopt the convention system must hold the primary election by direct, secret vote of the members.

2. The internal elections will be considered valid when there is voting by a percentage of members exceeding 10 percent of the minimal requirement stipulated in Article 7, Section 4.

If that percentage is not attained, a second election must be held within 30 days, which must meet the same requirements in order to be considered valid.

Nonfulfillment of the requirements for validity in elections of candidates for elective public office will cause the political party to be disqualified for running candidates in the elections involved.

Failure to meet the same requirement in elections of party authorities will cause the forfeiture of the party's politico-legal status.

3. In the event that a single list of authorities or candidates is made official, the election may be dispensed with.

4. The charters must stipulate that the duration of the term for party posts may not exceed 4 years.

Article 35. The internal party elections will be governed by the charter, subsequently by this law and, insofar as is applicable, by the electoral legislation.

Article 36. The electoral justice system may control the entire internal electoral process by means of overseers associated with the Judicial Branch, appointed for this purpose, who will prepare a record containing the results accrued, signed by the party authorities.

Article 37. The results of the internal party elections will be published and reported to the electoral judge within 10 days following the holding of the election.

Article 38. The following may not be candidates for elective public office nor be designated to hold party positions:

- a. Those excluded from the Electoral Register as a result of legal provisions in force;
- b. Higher and subordinate personnel of the Armed Forces of the Nation on active duty, or in retirement, when they have been called to render services;
- c. Higher and subordinate personnel of the Security Forces of the Nation and of the provinces on active duty or retired, when called upon to render services;
- d. The fulltime magistrates and officials of the national and provincial Judicial Branch.

Article 39. The residence required by the Constitution or the law as a requirement for the holding of the positions for which the candidates are running may be proven by any type of evidence, except testimonial, provided they are recorded in the voters' register of the pertinent district.

Article 40. The citizen who takes the place of another voter in an internal party election, or who votes more than once in the same election, or in any other way votes without a right and fraudulently, will be disqualified for 6 years from voting and being voted for, including the internal party elections and those for the holding of public office.

Chapter III

On the Entitlement to Party Rights and Authority

Article 41. The established authorities are guaranteed the use of the party name, the exercise of the functions of party government and administration and, in

general, the performance of all the activities inherent therein, in accordance with this law, other legal provisions on the subject and the party's charter.

Article 42. Entitlement to the party rights and authority regulated by the foregoing article determines that to the party's assets, symbols, emblems, number, books and documentation.

Chapter IV

On the Party Books and Documents

Article 43.

1. Without precluding the books and documents prescribed by the charter, the parties, through each national committee and central district committee, must keep in regular fashion the following books, signed and sealed by the pertinent national electoral judge:

- a. Inventory book;
- b. Cashbook, with the maintenance of the corresponding supplementary documentation for a period of 3 years;
- c. Book of records and resolutions, on fixed sheets or looseleaf pages.

2. In addition, the central district committees will keep the roster of members.

Chapter V

On Party Propaganda and Proselytism

Article 44. Freedom for party propaganda and proselytism is guaranteed, within the letter and the spirit of this law and other applicable legal provisions.

Article 45. The signs, advertising and, in general, all types of party propaganda and proselytism may not be destroyed, altered or covered by others.

Article 46. The national electoral justice system, when apprised through direct information or charge, will order the destruction of propaganda and proselytism media used in violation of the legal provisions.

Chapter VI

On the Party Symbols and Emblems

Article 47. The recognized parties are guaranteed the right to registry and exclusive use of their symbols, emblems and numbers, which may not be used by any other party, association or entity of any type.

Article 48. The exercise of the right to the registry and exclusive use of the party symbols, emblems and number will be governed by the provisions contained in Title II of this law, insofar as they are applicable.

Chapter VII

On the Register of Records Associated With the Parties' Existence

Article 49.

1. The National Electoral Chamber and the district courts will keep a public register, for which their respective secretaries will be responsible, in which the following must be recorded:

- a. The recognized parties and the ratification of the preexisting parties;
- b. The party name, and the changes and modifications therein;
- c. The name and domicile of the proxies;
- d. The party symbols, emblems and number that are registered;
- e. The register of members and the cancellation or waiver of affiliation;
- d. The cancellation of the party's politico-legal status;
- g. The abolishment and dissolution of the parties.

2. Every action taken in the enrollments, changes or modifications will be immediately reported by the district judges to the National Electoral Chamber for the updating of the register for which they are responsible.

Title V

On the Parties' Holdings

Chapter I

On Assets and Resources

Article 50. The parties' holdings will be comprised of the contributions from their members, the subsidies from the state and the assets and resources which are authorized by the charter and not banned by law.

Article 51. The parties may not accept or receive, either directly or indirectly:

- a. Anonymous contributions or donations. The donors may give instructions that their names are not to be disclosed, but the parties must keep the documentation attesting to the origin of the donation for 3 years;
- b. Contributions or donations from labor, management or professional associations;
- c. Contributions or donations from individuals who are in a state of administrative subordination or who have a dependent relationship, when they have been imposed by their superiors in the chain of command or employers on a compulsory basis.

Article 52.

1. The parties which violate the bans stipulated in the foregoing article will incur a fine equivalent to twice the amount of the illegally accepted donation or contribution.
2. The juridical person who makes the contributions or donations banned in the foregoing article will incur a fine equivalent to 10 times the amount of the illegally made donation or contribution, without precluding the penalties relating to their board members, managers, representatives or agents.
3. The natural persons listed below will incur disqualification to exercise the right to vote and be voted for in the public and internal party elections, simultaneously with disqualification for holding public office, for a period of from 2 to 6 years:
 - a. The owners, board members, managers, agents or representatives of the enterprises, groups, associations, authorities or organizations noted in Article 51 and, in general, all persons who violate the provisions contained therein;
 - b. The members who, by themselves or through an intervening person, knowingly accept or receive donations or contributions for the party from the persons cited in the preceding paragraph, as well as the members who, by themselves or through an intervening person, knowingly solicit donations for the party from those persons, or accept or receive anonymous donations in violation of the provisions of Article 51;
 - c. The public or private employees and employers who intervene directly or indirectly in the procurement of contributions or donations from their subordinates in the chain of command or employees for a party; as well as the members who knowingly accept or receive contributions or donations procured in that manner for the party;
 - d. Those who use funds of a party, directly or indirectly, to influence the nomination of any person in an internal party election.

Article 53. All the fines applied by virtue of the foregoing provisions will enter the "Permanent Party Fund" created by Article 57.

Article 54. The party's funds must be deposited in national, provincial or municipal government banks in the name of the party and to the order of the authorities determined by the charter or the administrative agencies.

Article 55. The real estate acquired with party funds, or resulting from donations made for that purpose, must be registered in the party's name.

Article 56.

1. The personal property and real estate belonging to the recognized parties will be exempt from all taxes, duties or contributions for national improvements.
2. The exemption will apply to the party's income assets, provided they have been invested exclusively in party activity, and will not increase the holdings of any person either directly or indirectly; as well as to the donations on behalf of the party and to the purpose for which they are to be used.

Chapter II

On the 'Permanent Party Fund' and Subsidies and Privileges

Article 57. The "Permanent Party Fund" is to be created, for the purpose of providing to the recognized parties the economic resources that will help to facilitate the fulfillment of their institutional functions.

The general budget law will determine, on a constant basis, the appropriation of the necessary funds under the heading of the "Permanent Party Fund."

The Executive Branch, through the Ministry of Interior, will provide for those funds, for the purposes stipulated by this law and other legal provisions in force on the subject.

Article 58. The parties with recognized status will be entitled to the following benefits and privileges, which will be in effect from 90 days before until 10 days after each electoral process has been completed, except for those stipulated in Paragraphs a, b and c, which will be permanent:

- a. Exemption from the payment of postal and telegraphic rates and charges for the correspondence that they send;
- b. The installation and subscription of up to two telephone sets in each headquarters of the top-ranking national, confederal or district agency, and the telephone communications made between party headquarters or apparatuses associated with them, or between the latter and the electoral courts or boards, or national, provincial or municipal blocs, all without charge;
- c. Granting of five free "special nonpersonal" passes for the entire country, four of them valid for all national passenger transportation facilities, with the exception of air transport, in the islands of the South Atlantic, and five of them will not have that limitation;
- d. Granting of 10 free "special nonpersonal" passes to be used exclusively within each district, valid for all national passenger transportation facilities, with the exception of air transport, except for those relating to the districts of Rio Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz and the National Territory of Tierra del Fuego and Antarctica, and five will not have that limitation;
- e. Granting of space without charge in the radio broadcasting and television stations run by the state, which must be decided upon by discussing the programming requirements of the broadcasters;
- f. The recognized parties will receive from the Permanent Party Fund, after each election, the sum of 500 pesos for each vote obtained, which will be established separately for each electoral district, using the largest total in the event that different categories of candidates have been elected.

If a district or national party does not win 3 percent of the valid votes cast in a district or in the entire country, respectively, it will lose the right to participate in the Permanent Party Fund.

The Executive Branch may give advance payments to the parties, based on the votes that it is presumed they may receive, with a guarantee of settlement. When the election has been held, the final readjustment and payment will be made. If, once the advance or payment has been received, the beneficiary should abstain or advise voting for another party, it must repay the sum within 3 days of the making of the decision, with an additional 5 percent monthly interest;

g. The Executive Branch will take the necessary steps to have the sums cited in Paragraph f paid immediately after each election.

Chapter III

On Control of Holdings

Article 59. The parties, through the organ stipulated in the charter, must:

- a. Keep accounts of all entry of funds or assets, noting the date thereof and the names and domiciles of the persons who have taken or received them; these accounts must be kept for 3 fiscal years, with all the evidence thereof;
- b. Within 60 days of the end of each fiscal year, submit to the pertinent national electoral judge the annual report of their holdings and the account of income and outlays for the fiscal year, certified by a national public accountant or by the party's control organs;
- c. Within 60 days of the holding of the national election in which the party has participated, submit to the pertinent national electoral judge a detailed account of the income and outlays related to the election campaign.

Article 60.

1. The accounts and documents cited in the foregoing article must be located in the secretary's office of the authorized national electoral judge, for the information of the interested parties and the Attorney General's Office, for a period of 30 business days.

2. If no observations have been made within 5 business days after that period has elapsed, the judge will order them to be filed.

If observations have been made as a result of violation of the legal provisions or of the charter, the judge will decide to apply the pertinent penalties, as the case may be.

3. The annual reports of the party organizations in the district and on the national level must be published for 1 day in the Official Bulletin.

Title VI

On the Forfeiture and Abolishment of the Parties

Article 61. Forfeiture will cause the cancellation of the party's registration in the register and the loss of political status, with the retention of that as a private person.

Abolishment will put an end to the party's legal existence and will cause its dissolution.

Article 62. The following are causes of forfeiture of the parties' legal status:

- a. Failure to hold internal party elections over a period of 4 years;
- b. Not running in any district in two consecutive elections, without duly justified cause;
- c. Not receiving in either of the two previous elections 3 percent of the voting list in any district;
- d. Violation of the provisions contained in Article 7, Sections 5 and 6.

Article 63. The parties are abolished:

- a. For the reasons determined by the charter;
- b. At the desire of the members, expressed in accordance with the charter;
- c. When the party's activity, through its authorities or candidates who have not been disqualified by it, is in violation of the fundamental principles established in Articles 3, 22 and 23;
- d. For giving military instruction to the members, or organizing them militarily.

Article 64. The cancellation of the political status and the abolishment of the parties will be declared by a decision of the national electoral justice system, with all the guarantees of legal due process wherein the party will be a participant.

Article 65.

1. In the event that the forfeiture of the political status of a recognized party should be declared, by virtue of the reasons established by this law, after intervention by the party concerned and the electoral government attorney, it may be requested again after the holding of the first election, in compliance with the terms of Title II.
2. The party abolished by a firm decision may not be recognized again with the same name, the same charter, or the same declaration of principles, program or bases of political action, for a period of 6 years.

Article 66.

1. The assets of the abolished party will have the destination stipulated in the charter, and in the event that the latter has not decided upon it, after prior liquidation, they will enter the "Permanent Party Fund" without precluding the rights of creditors.

2. The books, files, membership rosters and emblems of the abolished party will remain in the custody of the national electoral justice system which may order their destruction after 6 years have elapsed and following publication for 3 days in the Official Bulletin.

Title VII

Legal Process System

Article 67. The procedure with the electoral justice system will be governed by the following regulations:

- a. The proceedings will be recorded on unstamped paper, and will be exempt from the payment of the justice system fee. The publications called for in this law will be made in the Official Bulletin and without charge;
- b. The certification of the legal status may be made with a certified copy of the records of the election or appointment of authorities or proxies, or through power of attorney granted by a public document;
- c. In all matters not opposed to the specific provisions of this law, the regulations contained in the Civil and Commercial Procedural Code of the Nation will be applied.

Article 68. The process of recognizing the political parties and confederations will take place according to the following rules:

- a. The petition will be made in accordance with the terms for an ordinary request in the civil and commercial procedure, insofar as it is applicable.

This brief will note the items of information that it is desired to assert; in particular, there will be compliance with the terms of Articles 7, 8 and 11, as the case may be;

- b. Once the requirements demanded by this law have been met, the electoral judge will call a hearing, which will take place within the next 10 days. This hearing must be attended, of necessity, by the petitioner, and the government attorney; and the proxies of all the political parties which are recognized or in the process of formation in the district of its jurisdiction, or those from others who may appear, invoking a legitimate interest, will also be summoned.

At this verbal subpoena, observations may be made exclusively regarding the failure to meet the requirements demanded by the law or relating to the right, registration or use of the proposed party name or emblems. On the same occasion, the evidence on which these observations are based will be submitted. The public ministry may intervene by way of a dictum. Those appearing at this hearing will be allowed to file an appeal against the judicial decision;

- c. When that hearing has been held, and the government attorney has handed down a decision regarding the petition for recognition and the observations that may have been made, the judge will transfer the records so that a decision may be made without further action;

d. It will be the obligation of the judicial organs to stress the implementation of the procedural principles of immediacy, concentration and speed.

Article 69. When the matter is litigious, it will be handled through the summary procedure called for in the Civil Procedural Code of the Nation. In instances wherein the nature of the issue posed entails a serious upset in the development of the political party, or in other duly founded urgent situations, provided that the features of the controversy and the evidence offered so permit, the judge will decide without request of either party, and as a first measure, the process will be maintained through the summary and urgent implementation of Article 498 of the aforementioned code.

Article 70. The parties which are recognized or in the process of recognition, their members when their rights granted by the charter have been disregarded and the appeals have been exhausted, and the government attorneys representing the public interest or order will have legal status to act before the electoral justice system.

Title VIII

Temporary Provisions

Article 71. The district or national political parties and the confederations which have been definitively recognized by virtue of the regulations applicable up until this law goes into effect, will maintain their politico-legal status under the condition that they meet the requirements demanded by this law, in the periods of time established, for gearing themselves to its provisions.

Article 72. Within a period of 30 days reckoned from the date when this law goes into effect, the district political parties and the national parties in the districts wherein they wish to act and are recognized or registered, must appear before the electoral judge of each jurisdiction, expressly stating, through their district authorities and proxies, their decision to become reorganized, in accordance with these new regulations, requesting the appointment of the judicial overseer stipulated in Article 73.

Failure to appear within the preceding period of time will cause the forfeiture of the politico-legal status as a matter of law.

The authorities of the district parties and national parties will maintain the extension of their terms until the definitive authorities take office.

Without precluding the provisions in the foregoing paragraph, when serious shortcomings occur during the party reorganization period, the electoral judge, at the request of the party or without request of any party, may remove the authorities with an extended term, and take steps leading to fulfillment of the aforementioned purpose.

Article 73. The judicial overseer will have the function of supervising and controlling:

- a. The process of membership and the preparation of the roster of members;
- b. The calling of internal elections and pertinent publicity measures;
- c. The reception and approval of candidacies;
- d. The organization and control of the election.

The activity of the judicial overseer will end once all the party authorities have taken office.

The electoral judges will have the most extensive powers for determining the functions of the judicial overseers, bearing in mind that the purpose of their appointment is to insure that the processes for membership and election of party authorities comply fully with the principles and provisions of this law.

The judicial overseer will render an account of the status of his activity to the electoral judge as often as the latter so requires, and in particular will report on the progress and results of the membership process at the time when the fulfillment of the accumulation of the minimal number of members is certified and once the elections of party authorities have ended, as well as before steps are taken to proclaim them and put them in office.

The judicial overseers will be officials of the Judicial Branch of the Nation; in the event that this is impossible, one or more attorneys from the list may be appointed, for whom the electoral judge will set a monthly compensation covering everything, equivalent to the one received by the secretary of the electoral court.

Article 74.

1. The recognized parties which comply with the provisions of Article 72 will have a period of 6 months to certify having met the requirement of the minimal number of members demanded by Article 7, Section 4. That period will be reckoned from the time of the delivery by the court to the party authorities of the membership forms stipulated in Article 29, Paragraph c.

For purposes of compliance with the minimal demand for membership, only those recorded on the forms cited in the foregoing paragraph will be counted.

2. Within the same period of time, each party will be required to submit evidence of adherence to the declaration of principles, the bases of political action and the charter, insofar as it is pertinent. Within 15 days after that submission, the electoral judge will decide, after a judgment from the district attorney, whether the aforementioned documents are duly geared to the present regulations, or will make observations concerning them, indicating precisely the aspects which are questioned.

3. Within 90 days of the notification of definitive recognition, the party authorities will be required to call and have held internal elections to establish the

party's new authorities in accordance with the provisions of their respective charters, with implementation of the terms of Article 7, Section 6, insofar as they are pertinent.

Article 75. When the resulting number of members does not reach the legal minimum, the party may request, through a petition containing grounds, an extension of the period for 90 days, to certify compliance with this requirement, under penalty of forfeiture.

Article 76. On the occasion of the first election to replace authorities, there will be no implementation of the clauses contained in the parties' respective charters imposing demands for seniority in membership for the purpose of running for party positions.

Title IX

General Provisions

Article 77. Laws 16,652 (text according to Law 21,018), 21,277 and 21,699 are repealed.

Article 78. The expenses entailed by compliance with this law will be met with the credit for this purpose allocated in the General Budget of the National Administration.

Article 79. To be communicated, published and issued to the National Directorate of the Official Registry, and filed.

2909

CSO: 3010/2104

PDS HOPES TO WIN AT LEAST 12 GUBERNATORIAL POSTS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] Brasilia--Sunday--the day the government takes the floor. Despite all the apprehension felt but not stated publicly, for purposes of appearance the government political leaders are seeking to show optimism about the elections for the state gubernatorial posts. For example, the minister of justice regards the election of the governors by the PDS [Social Democratic Party] as a certainty in 12 states, and a probability in 5 more. If the elections were held today, the defeats to be expected would only be 5, and even so, there will be time for recovery.

There is no need to weigh or discuss Ibrahim Abi-Ackel's boastful version, at least for the present, although it is important to mention it if only for later comparison with what the polls reveal. In his view, the following are practically elected:

--Jair Soares, in Rio Grande do Sul, because of the excellent performance he has been revealing in his campaign and because of the division of the opposition between Pedro Simon, of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party], and Alceu Collares, of the PDT [Democratic Labor Party]. The government still has the support, at a minimum, of 40 percent of the electorate in Rio Grande do Sul.

--Esperidiao Amin, in Santa Catarina, because of the superiority of the PDS machine, and the excellent administration of former governor Jorge Bornhausen, who is a candidate for the senate.

--Julio Campos, in Mato Grosso, also because of the party structure, which controls all the prefects and leaders, long since established, as compared to the meager opposition contingents.

--Carlos von Shilberg, in Espirito Santo, despite the fact that former governor Elcio Alvares has not yet reached any agreement with Eurico Resende. Even so, the PMDB has little strength, and is likely to lose even in Vitoria.

--Cleriston Andrade, in Bahia, will have an electoral walkover, because the leadership exercised in that state by Gov Antonio Carlos Magalhaes is undisputed. Also the opposition candidate, former governor Roberto Santos, in the

ranks of the government party until 1980, is not identified with the opposition. If the field is split, the PDS candidate will have his share, but this will be more difficult for his opponent.

--Joao Alves, in Sergipe, is the product of a broad compromise among previously antagonistic groups. In other words, he has brought to the PDS considerable opposition segments, and is not likely to lose.

--Divaldo Suruagy, in Alagoas, has already been governor of the state and proves as efficient in administration and politics as his successor, Guilherme Palmeira, who is running for the Senate. Both will win by broad margins, particularly because, with the decision of Senator Teotônio Vilela not to run for reelection for health reasons, deputy Jose Costa remains alone in the race for the government seat, through the PMDB.

--Wilson Braga, in Paraíba, has a base long since established and solidified. The actions of former governor Tarcísio Burty, along with the defections from which the PMDB has suffered, with the transfer of Marcondes Gadelha to the PDS, point toward a calm expectation of triumph for the government candidate, that is to day, defeat for Antonio Mariz.

--Joao Agripino Maia, in Rio Grande do Norte, was the compromise choice of the PDS factions, which brought Governor Lavoisier Maia and Senator Dinarte Mariz together. In addition he is a young administrator who demonstrated his competence in the Natal prefecture, running against former governor Aluisio Alves, long since out of touch with the state and conceiving of life in terms of 20 years ago.

--Luis Gonzaga Motta, in Ceara, is the product of a difficult but now broad compromise among the three figures with greatest local prestige--former governors Virgílio Tavora, Adauto Bezerra and Cesar Cals. There is no way Senator Mauro Benevides can win a triumph for the PMDB, because the ratio of strength there is 4 to 1.

--Hugo Napoleão, in Piauí, has gained such strength in recent months that the hopes of former governor Alberto Silva have become no more than a midsummer night's dream. The unity of the PDS, given the comings and goings of the opposition factions, guarantees success for its candidate.

--Luis Rocha, in Maranhão, will participate in a parade equal in size to the disproportion in strength between the PDS, headed by Senator Jose Sarney, and former deputy Renato Archer's PMDB. The repeated visits paid to the state by deputy Ulysses Guimarães are of no avail.

Regarding these 12 triumphs as certain, Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel lists the states in which there are difficulties, but in which the government party candidates have all the conditions needed to win, because they are gaining strength and in many cases have even surpassed their opponents in the polls. These candidates are the following:

--Oziel Carneiro, in Para, who is engaged in a bitter struggle with the opposition, aided by Senator Jarbas Passarinho, who is running for reelection. He is opposed by Jader Barbalho of the PMDB, and Governor Alacid Nunes himself.

--Roberto Magalhaes, in Pernambuco, where despite all of the euphoria of Senator Marcos Freire of the PMDB, the star of former governor Marco Maciel shine ever brighter. A PDS victory would be surprising, but it is now beginning to seem a possibility in the estimates reaching the Planalto Palace.

--Josue Filho, in Amazonas, represents the battle of the new against the old, to the extent that he is running against former governor Gilberto Mestrinho, one-time PTB [Brazilian Labor Party] and one-time PP [Popular Party] member, and now a member of the PMDB. His image works in his favor.

--Eliseu Resende, of Minas Gerais, succeeded in uniting the PDS and is touring the state in a campaign winning ever greater acceptance by the people of Minas Gerais, despite the fact that Senator Tancredo Neves has been at work there much longer. His message as a competent administrator and politician finally victorious in the task of integrating his comrades is gaining strength.

The minister of justice regards the situation in Acre, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Goias and Mato Grosso do Sul as very difficult. He does not dismiss the possibility of another turnaround, which would depend on the work done, nor does he feel that the government party can lead its candidates in these states to their own fate. On the contrary, the greatest efforts will be focused there. However, the notorious difficulties if the election were to be held today cannot be denied. To summarize, the government is expressing optimism through the official most involved in the political sector. Working from the basis of a minimum of 12 victories, it believes it can win 15 or 16, and in the view of Ibrahim Abi-Ackel, there is no reason, then, to question the validity of that majority based on a naive division of the country into the large and small states. In the gubernatorial elections, as well as those for senatorial seats, all have the same weight. The Planalto Palace will not only have more governors than its opponents, but also a strong congressional bench. (Seeing is believing, however, because the PMDB assessments, for example, with which we will deal another day, suggest exactly the opposite.)

5157

CSO: 3001/207

NUCLEAR SUBMARINE CONSTRUCTION SLOWER THAN ARGENTINE PROGRAM

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jul 82 p 9

[Article by Roberto Godoy: "Construction Project in Brazil Slower"]

[Text] The Brazilian nuclear submarine program is moving more slowly than the Argentine effort, although the two programs coincide in their strategy of incorporating the advanced technology involved through the purchase of a complete "package" abroad allowing for the manufacture of successive generations of vessels in the shipyards of the buyer countries. However, while Argentina is awaiting delivery of at least six very modern units produced in Germany by the consortium headed by Thyssen-Henschel (4 class TR-1700 units and 2 of the TR-1400 class) after having commissioned two IKL-209 models produced by Ingernieurkontor, Brazil is still discussing the choice of the model to be produced at the Cobras Island naval yard. It is almost certain that the choice will be the IKL-209, a light vessel which carries a crew of 35 and displaces a little more than 1,100 tons, but can be used as a torpedo attack boat or a hunter-killer submarine. It has eight torpedo tubes, and following replacement of the internal compartment, it can fire underwater naval missile models. However, this type of vessel can also take an addition tower for the launching of the remote-controlled British Slam missiles, as well as a sophisticated control panel for electronic countermeasures capable of keeping an IKL-209 virtually outside the range of the enemy's detection equipment up to highly critical distances.

Is this what the navy wants? No. The specialized force would like to have a larger vessel, similar to the TR-1700s ordered by the government in Buenos Aires, or an Export 2400, the natural offspring of the British Oberons, which currently constitute the main line of the Brazilian submarine fleet. Earlier, the Italian offer of the Sauro was being considered, but it has apparently been abandoned after the innumerable problems encountered with the prototypes during the testing stage were noted.

Thus the Brazilian path toward the use of atomic-fueled submarines, regarded as a project for the year 2000 by Minister Maximiano da Fonseca, begin with the manufacture in this country of three vessels of medium size. Later, it may develop toward the IKL-2000 (project submitted in 1978-79), which is still in development and, according to an official involved in the naval reequipment program, "opens up a cycle of access to the technological procedures needed for the building of structures adapted to the use of nuclear reactors." However, all of this requires a minimum time period estimated at 15 years.

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CSO: 3001/207

EXPERT PREDICTS 11 PERCENT DROP IN 1982 AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Jul 82 p 30

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--Exports of farm products this year are likely to show a decline of 11 percent, bringing in only U.S. \$7,161,000,000 as compared to the U.S. \$8,105,900,000 earned in 1981, according to an analysis announced yesterday by the director of the Farm Data Group of the Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV), Tito Ryff.

According to this FGV economist, this is even an optimistic estimate and takes into account a possible recovery of commodities prices, as well as in the volume exported in the second half of the year. If these possibilities are not realized, the decline might be even greater. Tito Ryff further stressed that Brazilian farm products lack the capacity to compete on an increasingly difficult international market.

In the view of this FGV economist, the lag in foreign exchange devaluations and the loss of markets won last year, in addition to the excessive supply of certain products and protectionist measures, as in the case of sugar, will reduce foreign exchange income by between U.S. \$900 million and U.S. \$1 billion. For example, Brazil won a number of new markets for soybean products at the expense of United States sales. This year the American harvest was larger and a number of U.S. trade missions are winning back their position and pushing out the Brazilian products, with an aggressive trade policy within which special discounts, subsidized credit and prices which are more competitive than our are being offered.

Excessive Supply

Even if the foreign exchange imbalance is corrected, Ryff does not believe that the effects will make themselves felt automatically in the coming months, as if a more favorable foreign exchange rate alone would suffice to encourage exports. He believes that a very serious marketing effort, linked with a more favorable foreign exchange policy, is needed. His hope that things will improve "is based on the fact that they are so bad it is hard to imagine they will worsen."

According to Ryff, the excessive supply on the international markets is likely to continue until the end of the year. Price development will depend greatly on the efforts pursued by the producer countries to reduce supply. Where cacao

is concerned, he said that a loan in the amount of U.S. \$75 million has been approved to establish regulatory stocks, such that the producer countries will turn the product over to the management of the international cacao organization for deferred payment. Where coffee is concerned, he believes everything will depend on the negotiations for the renewal of the agreement. The failure of the preliminary negotiations last month has already caused a drop in prices. The solution to the coffee problem will depend on the ability of the producer countries to develop effective price support mechanisms.

Products	<u>Exports</u>	
	1981 (in Millions of U.S. Dollars)	1982 (in Millions of U.S. Dollars)
Demerara sugar	578.9	353.0
Crystal sugar	86.8	80.5
Refined sugar	395.9	364.8
Sugarcane molasses	68.5	14.0
Cacao beans	241.5	159.5
Cocoa butter	144.8	112.5
Refined cacao paste	194.9	124.8
Cacao products	12.9	11.8
Coffee beans	1,516.6	1,655.0
Instant coffee	243.9	266.0
Soybeans	403.6	244.0
Raw soybean oil	503.3	259.4
Soy meal	2,136.1	1,782.0
Refined soybean oil	147.6	178.8
Orange juice	659.2	666.1
Fresh or refrigerated frozen beef	123.5	250.0
Ind. beef	293.7	220.0
Frozen poultry	354.2	419.9
Total	8,105.9	7,161.9

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CSO: 3001/207

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION DIFFICULT--Porto Alegre--The secretary of the Inter-ministerial Commission on the Resources of the Sea (CIRM) and coordinator of the Brazilian Antarctic Program (PROANTAR), Rear Admiral Mucio Piragibe Ribeiro de Bakker, acknowledged yesterday in Porto Alegre that Brazil is not in a position to create the technology for its first explorations in the Antarctic "due to a time problem." He explained that the country needs to dynamize its program as much as possible because the period prior to the lapse of the Washington Treaty (which provides regulations for the continent) is short. The treaty will only be in effect until 1991. Thus, in the view of the rear admiral, within 2 years--3 at the most--Brazil must have its first base in the area. In order to achieve this, he also said, it will be necessary to import all of the equipment necessary initially. Brazilian industries would not be in a position to produce all the scientific equipment needed for the first expedition in the first half of December, for example. In any case, the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries has been invited to send a representative with the first expedition to study the technology needed on the spot, and also to gather information along with the technicians who have been working in the Antarctic for years. Ribeiro de Bakker gave an address yesterday to the Rio Grande do Sul Federation of Industries on the prospects the PROANTAR is opening up for domestic businesses. He explained that 1.2 billion cruzeiros are already guaranteed by the federal budget for the program for the coming year, but these resources must be increased through the participation of various other government or private institutions in the country. He further confirmed that the seminar the CIRM will sponsor in Sao Paulo on the Antarctic program at the end of next month will serve to open up the proposals to the entire scientific community and Brazilian society as a whole, so that opinions and criticisms can be expressed or corrections or changes suggested. Ribeiro de Bakker added that for this very reason, the projects Brazil will carry out in the Antarctic during its first expedition are not yet clearly defined, nor are the PROANTAR guidelines established. What is certain is that, beginning with the Sao Paulo seminar, Brazil will be drafting not just the plans for an expedition or isolated explorations, but the whole of its schedule of action for the coming years. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Jul 82 p 10] 5157

CRANES FROM GERMANY--Brasilia--By the end of this year, the first three cranes in an order of 50 placed by Brazil with the GDR, valued at \$150 million, will arrive in the port of Rio de Janeiro. Sixteen of these units with a capacity

ranging between 6 and 40 tons will be sent to the port of Rio, while 34 others will be sent to Santos. Shipment will begin in September. Along with another 46 cranes produced in this country, the imported machines will be used in the port equipment program, in which 12 billion cruzeiros will be invested this year. The sum requested for next year exceeds 31 billion cruzeiros. Yesterday, the president of the PORTOBRAS [Brazilian Ports Enterprise], Arno Markus, announced that the enterprise has sent a budget requisition to the Special State Enterprise Supervisory Secretariat (SEST) asking for a total of 109,102,400,000 cruzeiros for 1983. The PORTOBRAS request represents a 76.7 percent increase over the budget approved for this year, which came to 61,725,000,000 cruzeiros. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Jul 82 p 20] 5157

5157

CSO: 3001/207

INCREASED CIA USE OF COMMERCIAL COVER REPORTED

Havana MONCADA in Spanish May 82 pp 16-19

[Article by Reynaldo Lugo: "Deep Cover"]

[Text] A daily newspaper in the United States, THE NEW YORK TIMES, quoting high-level sources in the spy service, has reported in recent days that "The United States is pursuing espionage to an ever greater extent under the cover provided by private business organization, rather than diplomatic establishments as in the past." This newspaper said that the idea behind this change came from the director of the CIA, William Casey, who noted the "accidents" which happened to American spies in Iran, where those who occupied the U. S. embassy found secret documents in the Tehran station files.

In order to avoid this type of incident, Casey proposes "a substantial reduction" in the volume of espionage materials kept at CIA centers abroad.

The agency director spoke of the importance at this time of organizing a "deep-cover" system to allow its agents to function abroad on the basis of nondiplomatic jobs. In this connection, he said that the CIA "assigns great importance to safeguarding the commercial cover of agents and operations, relying on the contribution of U. S. corporations operating abroad or the creation of fictitious companies for this purpose."

The eloquence of Director Casey's statements eliminates any need for comment. The CIA wants to evaporate, to disappear from the map, to turn to smoke before our very eyes, and yet to continue to operate where it needs to.

The security and benefits which "diplomatic cover" provides to CIA agents are seemingly less important to the agency than the vulnerability of this type of cover.

In recent years, the identities of many CIA agents using U. S. embassies throughout the world as cover have been made public by organizations and individuals who have found out how to separate the "good guys" from the "bad guys" by studying documents drafted by the Department of State concerning its personnel abroad.

"Deep cover" is no recent invention. The CIA has always maintained agents with various covers in countries where it operates. The majority are diplomats. A smaller number conceal their true identity by posing as businessmen, travel agents, journalists, researchers, etc., working for establishments which have nothing to do with the work of the agency, but which provide its agents with jobs.

On some occasions the CIA finds it necessary to establish its own "businesses" to provide its agents with convenient cover. These are the "fictitious companies" to which William Casey referred.

Spies under "deep cover" have their own modus operandi, since they do not have at hand, as their "diplomatic brothers" do, the resources of the government station, particularly communications facilities.

The fixed rule is that they "live their cover." A businessman is a businessman, an engineer is an engineer, and thus the espionage interests of the CIA may be intermingled with the activity inherent in the profession they pursue. They serve these interests while at the same time carrying out the functions inherent in their jobs.

Sometimes, however, the cover only serves as a pretext to make it possible to live permanently in a given country. In such a case, the agent has no alternative but to "introduce himself" to the circles where information is to be found or in which the people of interest to the CIA move.

Agents of the first type are very hard to detect. The latter run the risk of becoming suspect in the eyes of any intelligent individual who wonders where this Yankee came from.

Obviously, there is another, and worse, kind: the "deep-cover" agent whose exclusive assignment is to direct a network of agents or to play some other role, for example in communications. An example is worth recounting.

In a Latin American country in which there is a CIA station, enough individuals are contacted within the local security forces that the "Company" decides to employ them in their free time. The intention is to organize a brigade of "professionals" to undertake innumerable useful and delicate tasks, working against the individuals and establishments in which the agency is interested.

The components of this brigade, naturally, on receiving additional income, will not only sell their labor but will even turn aside from their security work when this is of interest to the CIA, and as if that were not enough, provide it with copies of everything they report to their chiefs.

The "work" of the brigade in question may involve, among other things, visual surveillance, reconnaissance in the field, tapping telephones, acts of provocation, etc.

It is easy to see that engaging in such work would be very risky--politically speaking--for the CIA, for which reason a "deep-cover" agent will be flown to the country from the headquarters in Langley (or a "sleeper" already in place will be brought out) to take charge of everything.

This man will have a safe link with a station officer, who will not be involved in the details of the matter but will only take delivery of the results and make new assignments.

The networks of agents are not always as homogeneous as that described. Generally speaking, a CIA network may involve dozens of agents with the most widely varied professions or employment, and its members do not know each other. The "diplomat," then, cannot sacrifice his status to the movie requirement that he spend his time calling at bars and night clubs to pass the watchword, digging up tubes filled with microfilm in the parks or reaching into any tree containing a hollow where there might be a "secret." This is not the work for one with "shallow cover," of whom half the country is saying "Don't repeat it, but he works for the 'Company'."

None of these things on which Ian Fleming drew to develop his superagent 007 are new.

Since the CIA was founded, the "deep-cover" agents have been the most stable and most secure. The "deep-cover agent system" of which Casey spoke has the ring of senile bombast which the new director has imposed on the public statements of the CIA.

Why, moreover, does he make such statements? This subject should be treated with greater discretion. It is something which does not serve for propaganda purposes, but is on the contrary antipropaganda itself. Why then such statements? Hasn't the director heard the saying "Forewarned is forearmed?" Nor can we be so naive as to believe that it was "unintentional."

Let us reason calmly, as Don Vito Corleone would say.

"A large-scale increase in 'deep-cover' agents cannot be effected overnight, for many reasons. The first of these involves personnel."

There are several thousand "diplomatic" officers working for the CIA who are or have been abroad. If the CIA wants to do serious work, the majority of them could not go abroad to work again, thus resulting in overstaffing of the headquarters. Unless ... some 3,000 or 4,000 operations agents were dismissed, which is impossible. Casey could never sleep at night with so many secrets wandering around the United States.

Another factor preventing any mass replacement of the agents with diplomatic cover has to do with preparations for that cover. The CIA would have to undertake innumerable abnormal negotiations with firms, enterprises and establishments in order to place its men, thus running the risk of massive infiltration.

Is what Casey says he proposes possible, then? It definitely is, but in the long term--so long that Casey, who is no longer young, will not live to see it. It would take between 10 and 15 years to establish the commercial-cover system as the basic one in the CIA of today.

After considering yet another reason, we will be on the point of solving the mystery.

It is hoped in the United States that a law preventing the disclosure of the identity of CIA agents will soon be passed. Thus the "Company" will not have to fear that American researchers will continue to publish ever further lists of diplomat-agents. What the CIA is afraid of is what these researchers have been showing everyone--the method for identifying a ghost.

In every country, honest people look away when they pass in front of a U. S. embassy. "A den of spies," they say, and they give it a wide berth. When they encounter a U. S. diplomat, even though he is not a CIA agent, they believe he is.

The CIA has filled the U. S. diplomatic service with sickening detritus (having been formerly detritus pure and simple). The fact is that the international "prestige" of the United States has been damaged and is subject to serious daily threats because of the presence of the CIA spy centers in its embassies abroad, confusingly merged with the divisions of the State Department.

To this are added the numerous bureaucratic procedures which the agency must follow in order to place its men in "official" positions.

Thus, then, the CIA is preparing to make a spectacular leap in its internal organization.

The first step is to divert attention from the U. S. embassies. If the agency director says that his men will no longer be placed in the embassies and U. S. press commentators confirm this, many will think that a miracle has been wrought and that the CIA is emptying its stations abroad.

Then the laws preventing the disclosure of the identities of CIA agents will catalyze the process. No one will know who is who in the U. S. embassies.

Then later comes the great caper--separation of the clandestine services (Planning Division) from the rest of the "Company" structure. This idea, which was announced by the former White House national security advisor, Richard Allen, during Reagan's election campaign, has been implemented.

The creation of a new "supersecret" intelligence division called the Foreign Operations Division is the administrative culmination of the campaign to perfect the means and methods of clandestine action which the CIA has been developing since it was founded.

The search for "pure" intelligence and its processing would be left in the hands of the analysis branch of the CIA, and as an additional measure, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) would be strengthened, as a means of preventing a decline in the quality of the drafting of the national estimates (a prepared intelligence report which goes to the government).

The Foreign Operations Division is the golden dream of the "hardliners" at Langley: absolute autonomy, synthesis of experience, community of interests and their own methods of secretly interfering in the domestic affairs of other nations. A closed company, a strong terrorist action center for U. S. foreign policy, closer to the Mafia "family," where results are not measured in terms of confidential reports but rather the importance of the dead leader, the political chaos created by the party leadership which has been "penetrated," the failure of a strike or the quality of the information propagated by the controlled media.

Logically, the new agency of subversion could not base its work on the classic stations of the "legal" sort. This is the real concealed element in the statement made by Casey.

The Foreign Operations Division, at its inception, must deal with two basic problems: absolute secrecy for its agents within the "deep-cover" system and the establishment of vast networks for intelligence and action.

At the age of 35, the CIA will have its first-born offspring, the legitimate heir to the empire conquered by those who gave it birth.

It would seem that this timely adaptability merits the comment "Only the good die young." This is contradicted by another popular saying: "The destructive kid pays with his skin." Time will tell...

5157

CSO: 3010/2049

NAVAL ACADEMY AWARDED NATIONAL VANGUARD FLAG

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 8 Jul 82 p 52

[Article by Luis Lopez]

[Text] "...Today we share with you the satisfaction, joy and deserved happiness you feel for having received recognition from the party and state through this flag that accredits you as 'National Vanguard Collective' in the emulation of historic dates for 1981...."

These words spoken by Navy Capt Gonzalo Gonzalez de la Rosa, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the Political Section of the MGR [Revolutionary Navy], summarize the enthusiastic atmosphere at the ceremony in which the 10th WFTU Congress flag was presented to the MGR Naval Academy.

PCC Central Committee members Fernando Vecino Alegret and Wilfredo Torres Iribar, minister of higher education and president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, respectively; Jose L. Cuza Tellez, alternate member of the Central Committee and commander of the Naval Academy; Francisco Travieso, member of the Secretariat of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions]; Jose A. Roque, secretary general of the SNTC-FAR [National FAR Civilian Workers Union]; and other government, CTC and FAR officials attended the ceremony held at the academy's parade grounds.

The Council of State resolution granting the high honor notes very briefly the effort and dedication to tasks shown by the officers, sergeants, midshipmen and civilian workers of the academy.

The resolution states that the academy attained one of the highest promotion rates in recent years with 96.4 percent, while 99.9 percent of the study programs were fulfilled. Overfulfillment of the methodological training plan, reduction of work absenteeism and more than 800 hours of volunteer work are some of the achievements for which the high honor was bestowed.

Aracelis del Castillo Diaz, instructor of scientific communism of the Marxism-Leninism department, believes that unity between all the workers and the high command, political organizations and students is the primary reason for the successes.

"One should keep in mind," she says, "that the academy is under construction and the study and work conditions still are not the best; therefore, an extra effort is required. However, the fruits of the work can be seen and satisfactory results are attained because of the unity among all concerned toward a common goal."

Aracelis is a member of the trade union bureau where she takes care of the women's branch. "Trade union work is broad and covers many aspects: the struggle for a ninth grade education, evaluation, volunteer work and the microbrigade, thanks to which we will shortly complete about 10 apartments; as well as participation of all workers in combat training. This is only part of the daily work done by the 17 trade union sections and the bureau. Therefore, it is with great pride that we receive this flag."

Francisco Travieso, member of the CTC National Secretariat, presented the flag to the secretary general of the academy's trade union bureau, who then gave it to the colors detachment, which was responsible for taking it to the formation of midshipmen.

We spoke with Midshipman Denis Rodriguez Velazquez, who completes his electrical engineering studies this year. He is a member of the UJC [Union of Young Communists] and secretary for ideology of the Rank-and-file Committee. These days Denis is preparing for the state examination.

"These days," he asserts, "we cannot waste a minute and the effort must be doubled. But we are not the only ones involved, for the tutors and instructors in general offer us their assistance at any time. It is as if we were one."

"It is an incentive for us to receive this flag which represents a commitment to continue to maintain and raise the academic records in coming years."

Speaking at the ceremony were Midshipman Gilberto Sanchez and, on behalf of the civilian workers, Engineer Carlos Prieto, secretary general of the trade union bureau. Prieto said the award was a commitment to maintain the distinction of national vanguard in 1982.

In one of the assembly halls of the academy minutes after the ceremony, recognition was given to the selfless work of Engineer Luis Larragoiti for his more than 20 years of teaching service. The certificate of recognition was presented by Rear Adm Jose L. Cuza and signed by Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the PCC and minister of the FAR.

Obviously moved, Engineer Larragoiti expressed gratitude for what he called "this undeserved recognition," adding that he will always be ready to cooperate with the revolution through his modest contribution in whatever is necessary.

9925

CSO: 3010/2053

NAVAL SPECIALISTS SCHOOL GRADUATION REPORTED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 15 Jul 82 p 57

[Article by Pablo Noa]

[Text] Graduation ceremonies mark the official conclusion of certain courses and of training or advance cycles for FAR members. They are unforgettable moments because of their symbolic meanings.

We believe that such is the case of the recent conclusion of courses for junior officers and noncommissioned officers of the Naval Specialists Training Center [CPEN] of the Revolutionary Navy [MGR].

On the broad grounds of the mausoleum to Lt Gen Antonio Maceo at El Cacahual, many young CPEN students await the moment, unique in their lives, when they will receive their first FAR officers rank insignia. The national and CPEN flags are on a flank of the formation, and the band is farther away, near the monument. It is 10 am and everything is ready.

More excited than ever, Mario Pinero, who soon will receive the insignia of MGR midshipman, recalls his first days at the school and the help he received from his commanders, instructors and comrades. He feels the satisfaction of being properly trained to defend the fatherland in case of enemy aggression. Amid the collective enthusiasm, he found time to speak of his immediate and future aspirations: "To leave for the units and to contribute with the knowledge acquired. To continue to improve myself technically and militarily and to see that I always do outstanding work."

We saw many like Mario. Almost all of them easily expressed the feelings prompted by such an occasion. Among them were Juan Carlos Hernandez and Avelino Guerra, who an hour later were to become midshipman and noncommissioned officer, respectively.

"Today is a big day for us," said Juan Carlos. "We begin the long and fruitful career of FAR officers. We are aware of the role we are called upon to play in the units and in defense of the gains of the people. That is why I believe that this is the highest honor a young man can hope for in these times."

"To serve unselfishly would be our duty to society, to the party and to Fidel, and it is the biggest commitment and purpose we should set for ourselves," added Avelino.

The call to attention increased the tension. Silence and military bearing, proper on such ceremonial occasions, then took over.

The minutes then went by faster than usual not only for Mario, Juan Carlos and Avelino, but also for all the specialists who were receiving their insignias. Hearts were beating faster than at other times. Fathers, mothers, brothers, friends and relatives shared the unique moment with the presiding officers on the dais.

Lt Rolando Ulloa, commander of troops, rendered his report. A detachment remembered the Bronze Titan [Maceo], laying a floral wreath as homage from this new generation of combatants. Frig Capt Rolando Napoles then read the graduation and promotion orders. Midshipman Mario Pinero read the oath.

Kneeling and fists raised high, firmly and resolutely, the new officers ratified their unlimited loyalty to the revolution and to their armed forces.

A pledge also was read and unanimously approved, which says: "We pledge, before the party and the FAR, to be worthy heirs of the best traditions of struggle of the working people, of the mambises [Cuban independence fighters against Spain] and of the courageous internationalist combatants, to fulfill zealously the tasks and missions of the MGR, and to perform any internationalist mission honorably and swiftly."

The call of "Now hear this" relaxed the tension of all those present. A message of congratulations was then read from Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria, deputy to the FAR minister and chief of the MGR forces, to the comrades of the CPEN administration, teaching and support personnel, and to other commanders, officers, instructors and students who by their outstanding work contributed to the final result of the course.

"The founders of the FAR and of the MGR were young, just as you are, and they never spared any effort or sacrifice in the face of the dangerous situations which our country experienced," Navy Capt Pedro Perera Ruiz, first deputy chief of the MGR forces and chief of the MGR general staff, recalled in his closing remarks.

In his remarks, he praised the results obtained in the course graduation rate which, he said, "has been one of the CPEN's highest."

He then referred to the specific characteristics of the work phase which now begins for these youth with their assignment to units and to the role they have to play as officers in the training of combatants and in strengthening combat readiness, discipline and care and use of the equipment.

Navy Capt Gonzalo Gonzalez de la Rosa, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee; other deputies to the chief of MGR forces; and other commanders, officers and guests attended the ceremony.

9925

CSO: 3010/2053

*MILITARY GRADUATES TO JOIN MEDICAL DETACHMENT

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 8 Jul 82 p 53

[Article by Mario Rodriguez: "They Will Not Betray Confidence"]

[Text] There was an emotional ceremony at the Republica de Panama Preuniversity Farming and Academic Institute where more than 400 youths from the General Military Service study for admission to the Carlos J. Finlay Medical Science Detachment. This was the emulation review for the second evaluation.

The ceremony was presided over by: Angel Fernandez, section chief of the Central Committee of the party for attention to the UJC [Union of Young Communists]; Col Miguel Bisbe, political section chief of the FAR Rearguard Headquarters; and Alonso Guerrero, director of the center, among others. Guerrero read the emulation report.

The document recognized the importance of the recently concluded stage in which, as on other occasions, the effort of the students and professors in the achievement of the proposed objectives was outstanding. The document indicated:

"We feel great satisfaction in the results achieved. This has been possible through the determination, decision and truly selfless spirit with which you and your professors have undertaken the fulfillment of the planned goal."

It also emphasized the importance of the next stage since the students must finish their preparation and take the university entrance examination.

Promotion in this second period was 81.4 percent of the student body; 85.4 percent received grades of Good and Excellent. Therefore, the document exhorted:

"This last stage that we will begin must be characterized by the impetus of our entire center under the motto of 'Operation Panama in 26.' It will be crowned by the success that we expect."

During the ceremony, stimuli were presented to the first 10 students as well as to the professors and workers of that center that were distinguished in the emulation.

Then student Angel Abstengo spoke. He said that the attitude of the students in the new stage that is beginning must be characterized by increased productivity in study, maximum exploitation of the schedule, increased attention in each class, correct planning of independent study and assistance to the less advantaged comrades.

He stated: "We want to confirm once more that we will not betray the confidence that our commander in chief has placed in us. As future members of the Carlos J. Finlay Medical Science Detachment, we must put maximum effort in each educational task presented to us. Our motto is to make Cuba a real medical power and we are ready to give all that is necessary to achieve this."

Concluding the ceremony, Angel Fernandez emphasized the quality of the collective and the results achieved:

"The organization and discipline with which you confront fulfillment of the task presented are a true cause for admiration and recognition. This is an attitude that you must maintain in the future with the successful fulfillment of each task or mission presented to you.

"Now that you are about to reach the end of this preparatory course, you must join efforts, correct the deficiencies still existing, continue to develop mutual aid and achieve admission to the medical school, the supreme objective that our commander in chief has presented to you. We are sure you will achieve it."

7717

CSO: 3010/2052

WESTERN ARMY LONG-RANGE ARTILLERY UNIT EXERCISE NOTED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 8 Jul 82 pp 28-30

[Article by Mario Rodriguez: "Against Naval Targets"]

[Text] The soldiers of this small Western Army long-range artillery unit already have a rich tradition in which the successes achieved in the different practices stand out.

Innumerable combat firings, maneuvers and training guarantee the experience of the members of this collective that 2nd Lt Juan Manual Rodriguez Oreno directs well.

On each occasion the results obtained in combat and political training by this small unit have been praiseworthy. Of course, this is not due to luck but constant work for a supreme objective: to increase the combat ability and mastery, two basic elements for the achievement of success.

Naturally, everything has not been easy on this long road of success but the artillerymen have not failed to fulfill the assigned mission.

Long days of marching through every type of terrain, combat firing even in the midst of unfavorable situations, retreats, occupation of new firing positions--nothing has kept the collective from keeping its word.

That is why today when the sun began to dispel the dew, the artillerymen with their ever present enthusiasm went to the field to fulfill another important task of the instruction program.

Officer Rodriguez indicated: "This type of fire service that we will develop today is decisive for the realization of the naval firing maneuver that we will begin soon." Then he added:

"As in all combat training activities, we have always tried to make the instruction approximate the real situation as much as possible. We avoid unnecessary conventionalisms and we create tensions and difficulties that characterize combat."

Attentively following the departure of the armament toward the planned site, the young officer smiled and added jokingly:

"If you want to, you can note that this is one of our biggest secrets."

In the Field

The area selected for the class is near the permanent placement. Moments before, Second Lieutenant Rodriguez Oreno showed it to us on a map.

It was almost bare land not far from the coast.

Rodriguez told us: "We chose this site before. Here we can develop this activity well and also demand a good amount of ability from the artillerymen in selecting the best place for their firing positions."

The transfer is done with some difficulty due to recent rains. However, this did not keep the column from advancing at the established velocity.

Meter by meter, observing the strictest camouflage, the small artillery unit approached the planned site.

In the last maneuver, the terrain was somewhat similar. In spite of a persistent drizzle that penetrated the bones and the rough terrain, the small unit managed to reach the firing positions area successfully.

On that occasion, it was a real firing through which the training of the soldiers, their knowledge and their moral, psychological and physical temperament would be verified.

After occupying the firing positions and elaborating the initial data, Second Lieutenant Rodriguez gave the order to fire. He did it convinced that his subordinates would not fail him since he knew the possibilities of his small unit perfectly. He was sure that after the wave of projectiles, not a single target would remain standing. The "enemy landing" would suffer great losses before reaching the coast.

Once the first shots were fired, Rodriguez found them impatient with the range finder. Actually, the shots could not have been more exact; the boys had kept their word.

However, the instruction process does not stop nor can it stop in its constant rise toward superior forms of learning, toward true mastery. Its essence lies in the high level of activity of the soldiers during the study and use of armaments and combat technology.

When the chief of the small unit gave the order to dismantle the parts and prepare for the beginning of the class, everyone carried out the different procedures with real enthusiasm. The motto to be better each day must become reality.

Moments later the leader explained the importance of the subject to the personnel:

"This class in fire service is very important for the realization of the next maneuver. The basic objective is to increase the ability of each one of you in the occupation of firing positions, preparation of the parts for firing and the actual firing."

Analysis of the first study question began immediately; it was the order of occupation of firing positions. Each one of the complements acts as a single man. It makes it possible to fulfill the established norms for time without great mishap.

In short, the guns stay open and firmly entrenched. One by one, the parts chiefs began to name the corresponding parts: Part ready!

Then the officer studied the necessary data to place the small unit for correct vigilance. The main target area and reserve were indicated. The second study question was finished. The powerful 130's remained ready to issue the first broadside of bullets.

Sergeant Third Class Ubaldo Garcia indicated: "Our motto is to increase the levels of training to the maximum. Each class or activity in the field receives the full attention of the collective."

He added: "The artillery is complex and requires a good level of training. Constant advancement is demanded of us."

The young communist, Sergeant Third Class Ubaldo Garcia, as parts chief knew how to maintain the necessary unity among the personnel because, according to him, "otherwise, it is impossible to achieve success."

He indicated that unity and discipline are two elements that must go together. The chief plays a very important role in achieving them. A great part of our successes is based on this.

"What will the commitment for the next maneuver be?"

"I believe that we are in the position to opt for 'outstanding'; at least we are trying for it."

After a short recess, the complements again occupy their combat posts. Now the third study question will begin--that is, "firing." Each complement has the instruction barrel and projectile.

"Number!" indicated the parts chiefs. They then asked each one of the members of the complements the functions: gunner; loader; and supplier.

Later "part ready" could be heard and the voice of the chief of the small artillery unit giving the order:

"On the ship...elevation...move to the right...load...ready...fire!"

For the next maneuver, the members of this small 130-millimeter artillery unit will be more prepared than ever. It is a commitment that they will know how to fulfill with their usual confidence.

EJT ACTIVITIES IN PAST CANE HARVEST STUDIED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 8 Jul 82 p 55

[Article by Ruben Fonseca: "Political Workers Seminar"]

[Text] A political workers seminar was held in the Ciego de Avila command to analyze the political work and all the EJT [Youth Labor Army] activities in the sugar harvest.

During this meeting, the way in which the organizations of the party and the UJC [Union of Young Communists] will increase their work in the internal activities and political-party work was analyzed. The aim is to improve the ways and methods to mobilize the personnel in order to offer a better contribution to the economy of the country.

One part of the report presented by Col Roberto Santos Sarduy, political section chief of the EJT, revealed that an efficient sugar harvest is directly related to guarantees in the preparatory stage. It analyzed how, once the 1980-81 sugar harvest ended, the results of that harvest were evaluated critically in the political sections in order to put into practice more efficient measures. The aim was to make the political work more dynamic in order to guarantee the beginning and development of the 1981-82 harvest.

The report also stated that, in 1981, special attention was devoted to the cultivation stage. There was greater control by the headquarters and the commands, for the second consecutive year making the decisions for the cultivation which was not done before 1980. Now the plans are made with the participation of the party membership and the UJC. These tasks were supported by the most distinguished cutters who read the commitments to do the harvest more efficiently at meetings in the name of all the personnel. It was also achieved that each soldier, each squad and each platoon understood the decisions made and the production norms assigned for each type of cutting as well as the norm and wage for the soldiers, aspects that were not generally known by the troops in previous years.

The report stated that ceremonies opening the sugar harvest were widespread in the EJT. All the personnel participated in historic places where the soldier-cutters confirmed their commitments before the command and the party leadership in honor of the martyrs and heroes of the fatherland. Another

important aspect has been the meetings with the young officers which have expanded their roles in the leadership and control of their small units.

It also stated that the application of the propaganda and agitation campaign for the 1981-82 sugar harvest has had a decisive influence in all the work developed. It was tied to historic dates and the emulation to mobilize the personnel to fulfill the tasks, closely supported by the best platoons and squads of the different battalions. The most outstanding collectives and their best results were publicized. These activities were combined with political acts and the presentation of banners, certificates, letters of congratulation and moral and material stimuli to the personnel.

Systematic agitation and publicity of all the EJT activities through printed and radio propaganda were analyzed by the political workers.

During the seminar, some achievements of the EJT in the recently ended harvest were announced.

Through analysis of the report, it was learned that due to the effort of the chiefs, political workers, party organizations and the UJC and with the decisive aid of the provincial party committees, agriculture and other organisms, a qualitative improvement in the living conditions of the personnel has been achieved. This is shown by the fact that, at present, all the camps have electric light. About 20 new ones have been constructed that have recreational and sports areas, amphitheaters, Lenin-Marti rooms, good dining rooms and dressing rooms.

It was also learned that all these units at the platoon level have carts which have folding tables for eating lunch, drinking and washing water and other comforts that guarantee meeting the needs of the cutters in camp.

One important aspect of the seminar was carried out at the El Jucaral camp which was visited by Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the FAR, during his recent tour through Ciego de Avila Province. Here the participants saw in practice how recreation for the personnel is organized and developed and verified the elements that must be considered in making the work plans so that these recreational activities really fulfill their objectives.

The officers saw in practice how the soldiers, during their rest hours, fulfilled their recreation plan with sack races, tenpins, horseshoes, gymnastics, basketball, 100-meter races, analysis by the soldiers of the book "Camilo, Senor de la Vanguardia" and the work plan of the Lenin-Marti room. Other sports and recreation competitions were demonstrated like a "Dance" in which the girls from the town of Ciro Redondo and the entire EJT command of Ciego de Avila participated.

The seminar was held in a comradely atmosphere where critical and self-critical analyses by the participants predominated. They covered matters related to political work.

The conclusions were given by Col Roberto Santos Sarduy who said that we must exploit the experiences of the political workers of the battalions to

the maximum to develop their work in the base. He added: "I feel that the success of this seminar lies in tying theory to practice in the life of the personnel in the units. I believe that we must remember these experiences in the coming years in order to enrich them."

Later Colonel Santos Sarduy passed on guidelines from the army chief on the work to be done in the present year and pointed out that there must be more work to achieve greater discipline since this is the spinal column for education and training of personnel. He added that we must train the soldier more efficiently in accord with the advances of the revolution.

In conclusion, he said: "We have had successes in production which is our *raison d'etre*. This is due to the effort that we are making to increase discipline."

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CSO: 3010/2052

CUBAZUCAR OFFICIAL DISCUSSES WORLD SUGAR MARKET

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 16 Jul 82 pp 28-31

[Interview with Jorge Brioso Dominguez, assistant director of CUBAZUCAR, by Raul Lazo; date and place not given]

[Text] In a conversation with another journalist about the interest that news in the daily press aroused in us, we commented: "Invariably, each Saturday when GRANMA reaches our hands, the first thing we look for is the 'Sugar World' section which analyzes the weekly behavior of the world market for that sweet product."

Certainly the news that has reached us in recent months from that world of figures and distant capitals--London, New York, Paris--where the value of our main export product in the capitalist market is quoted is far from sweet. On the contrary, it is quite bitter. There has been a persistent decline that has placed the price at 7.10 cents per pound--the London quote (raw sugar) for Friday, 4 June.

This situation led us to request the present interview with comrade Jorge Brioso, assistant director of CUBAZUCAR [Cuban Enterprise for Export of Sugar and Sugar By-products], in order to analyze the different factors that depress sugar prices and the market prospects.

The first question must serve to increase our knowledge and comprehension of the situation in the sugar market. How has the market behaved these past months?

[Answer] When referring to the sugar market, we must point out first that there are two markets: the preferential market and the world or residual market. In our case, the first consists of the socialist countries which offer secure and growing access for our sugar exports at prices higher than on the world market.

The sugar market has always been characterized by great price fluctuations. However, these fluctuations have increased considerably since the middle of the 1970's. In 1974, the price of sugar on the world market reached 64 cents per pound while in 1978 it went down to a minimum of 6 cents.

The coincidence of adverse climate factors, diseases in cane fields and other problems for many of the main world producers during the 1979-80 sugar harvest caused a sharp drop in world production. This was translated into a major increase in world prices in 1980 which reached their maximum level in November 1980: 42 cents per pound.

The return to more normal production levels in the 1980-81 and 1981-82 harvests in those countries, together with growths in other countries, meant a considerable increase in world production.

It should be pointed out that world production increased 10 million tons from the 1980-81 harvest to the 1981-82 one while consumption during the same period increased only 2 million tons. The development of consumption has not been able to absorb production increases, already generating considerable sugar surpluses in the market this year. This brought a dramatic decline in prices which is now less than 8 cents per pound.

[Question] Along with the previously indicated levels of production and consumption, how have other factors such as the production of sweeteners, the economic recession in the capitalist countries and the campaigns about the effects that sugar consumption allegedly has on health influenced the market?

[Answer] The development of world sugar consumption has slowed down in recent years due to a number of factors. Traditionally one of the most dynamic groups in world consumption has been the developed capitalist countries, basically the United States, Japan, Canada and the EEC countries. Nevertheless, at present, consumption is not only not growing in these countries but is dropping. Several factors are involved in this phenomenon: the high per-capita consumption reached, the almost zero growth in population and, more recently, the replacement of sugar by syrups rich in fructose.

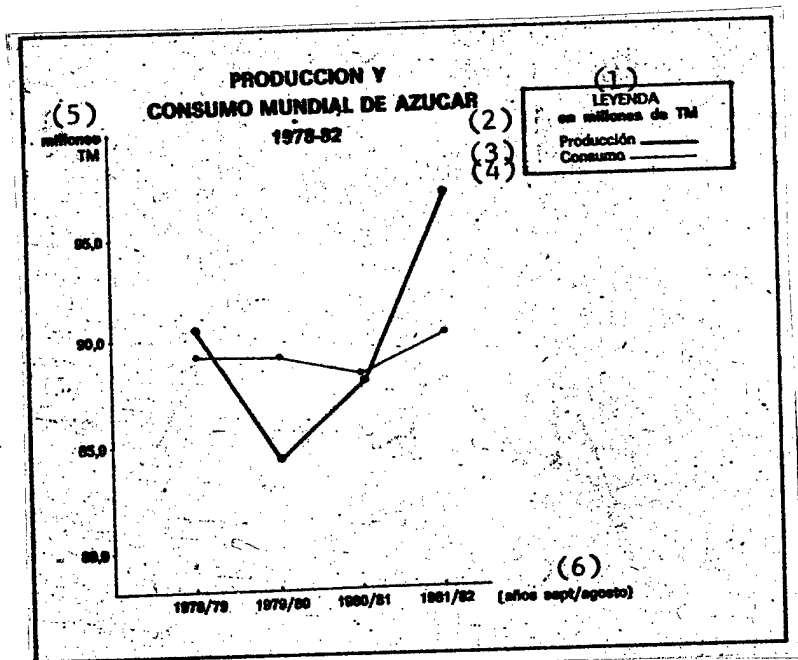
The commercial production of these syrups began in 1974-75 due to the high sugar prices in those years.

The idea had already come up before in Japan but it was not sufficiently attractive from the economic point of view. Syrup with a high fructose content is basically produced from corn and, to a lesser degree, other raw materials like potatoes, yucca, etc. The improvement of these syrups occurred naturally in the main developed countries that had the necessary resources for the development of this new technology, particularly the United States which also has abundant raw materials. These syrups are basically used for soft drinks, jams and candy--that is, industrial production.

The production of syrup with a high fructose content began to take away more and more of the demand for sugar in these countries, especially in the United States where it is estimated that syrup consumption in 1982 is equivalent to some 3 million metric tons of sugar.

The economic recession has also decreased buying power and, therefore, has helped decrease consumption in these countries.

World Sugar Production and Consumption 1978-1982



Key:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Key | 4. Consumption |
| 2. In millions of MT | 5. Millions of MT |
| 3. Production | 6. Years September/August |

Estimate of World Production and Consumption
(in millions of MT)

Item	1981/82	1980/81	1979/80	1978/79
Production	97.6	88.2	84.9	91.0
Consumption	90.7	88.7	89.6	89.7

This last factor has had more influence in limiting the growth of another group of countries which, due to their per-capita consumption as well as the growth of their populations, represented an important potential for increased sugar consumption: the underdeveloped countries.

In this group, the oil exporters have shown a dynamic increase in consumption because of their rising income in recent years.

The socialist countries have maintained a stable rate of growth of consumption of this basic product. Those increases, however, do not compensate for the absolute decrease in the developed countries which is reflected in a stagnation of world sugar consumption from 1978 to 1981.

The increases in world production and the stagnation of consumption are the basic factors that explain the price decline to the present level.

However, the present imbalance includes elements that have particularly affected the depressed price level. They have hurt the controlling effect that the International Sugar Agreement could have had on the market. It could have had greater effectiveness if it had not been for those factors, especially the sugar policies of the EEC and the United States.

[Question] What influence does the EEC sugar policy based on subsidies to producers and their invasion in the international sugar market have on the world market?

[Answer] The EEC has aggressively increased its participation in the world sugar market. It went from a purely importing area until the middle of the 1970's to become one of the top sugar exporters to the world market in only a few years.

This expansion was due to the protectionist policy of subsidies to the sugar producers. Because of these subsidies, EEC exports have grown extraordinarily in recent years while the exporting members of the International Sugar Agreement tried to limit the supply, sacrificing their export possibilities and their potential markets.

Net EEC Exports
(Thousands of MT)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Thousands of MT</u>
1977	966
1978	1,910
1979	2,102
1980	2,894
1981	4,200
1982	4,500*

*CUBAZUCAR estimate

Source: ISO

This does not include reserves of 1.5 million metric tons which are a determining factor in the price decline.

It must be remembered that the EEC is an area of developed countries that has innumerable alternatives for revenue other than sugar exports. However, for many of the exporting members of the International Sugar Agreement, sugar represents a product of vital importance since, in general, they are countries with few resources and very limited alternatives.

The effect of this policy has depressed world prices, especially prices for white sugars compared to prices for raw sugar. The EEC sugar surplus is one of the elements that keeps world prices depressed.

In spite of official statements and amendments introduced to the system that governs the EEC sugar policy, a new increase in guaranteed sugar prices for the EEC producers was recently approved. This casts doubt on the statements of the EEC committee about a substantial decrease in their production levels in the next harvest.

[Question] How has the U.S. sugar policy, also based on subsidies to producers and restrictions of quotas in the world sugar market, influenced the world sugar market?

[Answer] The United States, one of the most important sugar importers, is also a major producer of this sweet. This country has always tried to defend the viability of its domestic producers through various protectionist policies. After the expiration of the quota system in 1974, the low world prices in 1977, 1978 and 1979 led to the application of a more complex system with different types of import taxes and surcharges.

These surcharges have a limit in U.S. legislation but that limit is so generous that it permitted taxes of 6.88 cents per pound at a time when world prices were lower than 10 cents per pound. Nevertheless, world prices continued to go down and U.S. sugar was again "unprotected." Since the U.S. producer is definitely guaranteed a minimum purchase price by the state, in reality this meant the danger of great outlays for this at a time when the economy of the country cannot be called healthy and the military budget is increasing substantially.

To avoid this, the Reagan administration--alleged standard-bearer of free trade and enemy of all restrictions according to its statements--decided to impose quantitative restrictions on sugar imports through country quotas. In this way, it sharply limited any possible access to the U.S. sugar market that could decrease the domestic price in the United States to a level that would mean state outlays.

As a result, if last year U.S. imports were about 4.6 million metric tons, the Department of Agriculture estimates imports of 2.8 million tons for 1982. The difference will have to be dumped on the already saturated world market with the subsequent price decline. That is the negative effect of this measure on the sugar market.

[Question] We would like to know about the development of the International Sugar Agreement and why the different measures taken within its framework to revitalize imports and prices have not been effective.

[Answer] The basic products agreements, in general, have not contained measures that directly increase consumption levels. This means that they only regulate the supply directly through limitations on exports and indirectly through production.

In the particular case of the International Sugar Agreement, the absence of the EEC countries has prevented limitations on their exports. As was indicated earlier, they have increased extraordinarily to levels that could reach more than 4 million metric tons this year.

Also the increased protectionist policy in the United States with the new imposition of country quotas will make the efforts of the exporting members of the International Sugar Agreement toward stabilization of world sugar prices as indicated in the recently approved resolution even more difficult.

[Question] What agreements were reached in the recently ended meeting held in London and what influence can these agreements really have on revitalizing the market?

[Answer] During the last meeting held in London, the members of the International Sugar Agreement agreed to freeze quotas and other export laws at the 1982 level for the years 1983 and 1984.

This decision maintains the supply of the member countries within stable limits for 3 years.

Cuba will keep a quota of 2.8 million metric tons in the world market. As is known, Cuba's exports to the CEMA countries do not count in that quota; that is, they are in addition to the quota with the exception of sales to Vietnam. Exports to other socialist countries--Korea, Albania and Yugoslavia--can reach 800,000 metric tons which represents an increase of 75,000 tons compared to 1982.

It must be remembered that the limitations in export quotas are in effect as long as the price of sugar on the market is under 16 or 17 cents per pound. When the price goes above that level, the limitations on exports are lifted.

As to the possible stabilizing effect the agreement has on market prices, it must be remembered that one of the most important exporters--the EEC--is not a member and, therefore, its export possibilities are not limited by any agreement.

[Question] How has the exchange rate of sugar developed compared to other basic and industrial products?

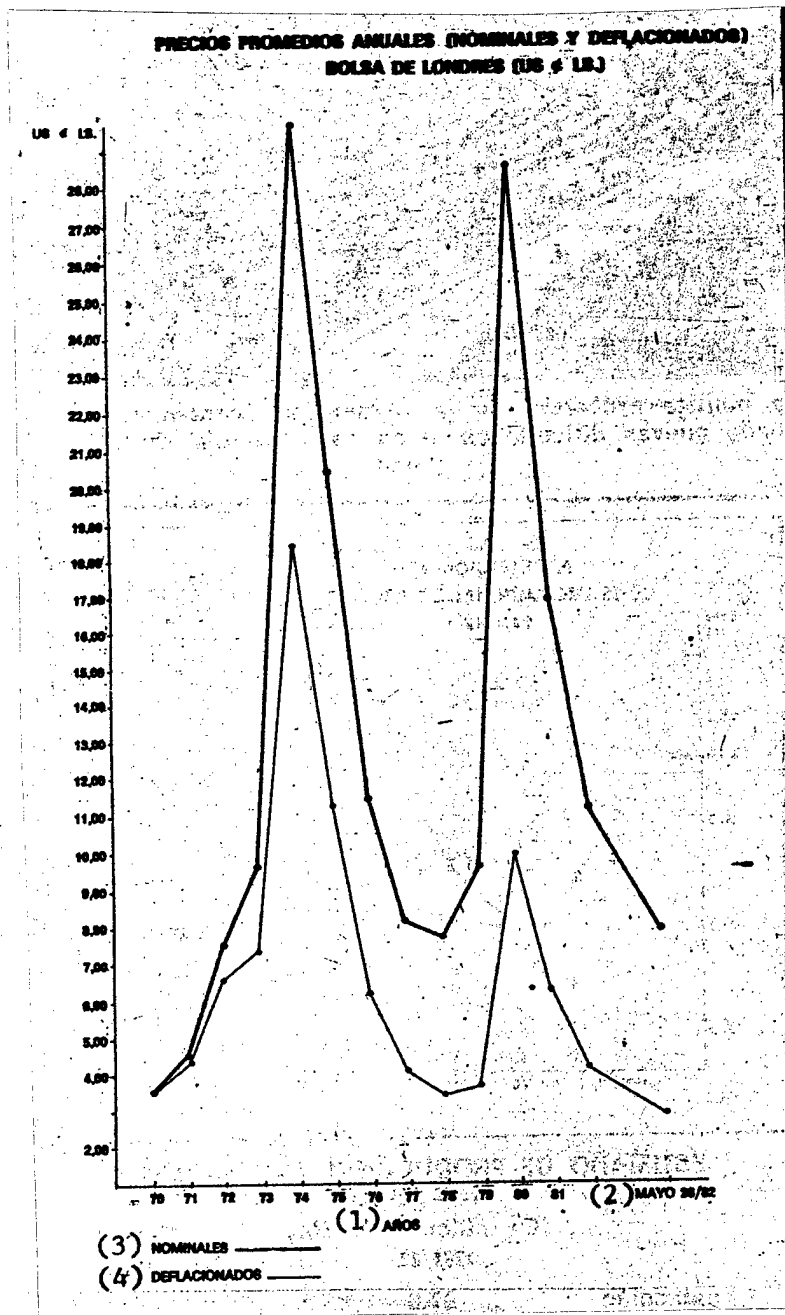
[Answer] Taking 1970 as the base year, world sugar prices have not only deteriorated due to the effect of the world supply but have also deteriorated in relation to the value of manufactured exports from the principal developed capitalist countries. (See Table No. 1.)

[Question] Could you give us an idea how the market will behave in the coming months?

[Answer] The sugar market has been characterized by considerable price fluctuations. That makes it extremely difficult to predict the movement of the market even for a short period.

Sugar prices are not only affected by the supply and demand of this product but also by price changes of other products--especially gold and silver--interest rates in the principal markets of the capitalist countries and the international economic and political situation.

Table No. 1. Average Annual Prices (Nominal and Adjusted)
London Market (U.S. cents/lb)



Key:

1. Years
2. May 28, 1982

3. Nominal
4. Adjusted

Exchange Rate of Sugar
(1970--100%) (U.S. cents/lb)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Nominal Price Price</u>	<u>Price Adjusted for Inflation</u>
1970	3.68	3.68
1971	4.58	4.32
1972	7.59	6.60
1973	9.65	7.31
1974	29.88	18.44
1975	20.42	11.16
1976	11.48	6.42
1977	8.15	4.08
1978	7.78	3.41
1979	9.62	3.69
1980	28.67	9.95
1981	16.95	6.21
1982 (until May 31)	11.13	4.17
May 28	7.89	2.96

However, it is necessary to form an opinion about the future trend of prices. Keeping in mind the elements analyzed, the immediate future cannot be viewed optimistically.

In the short term, there are no indications of a substantial recuperation of prices or any indication that these will reach much higher levels than the present ones. We are going through a period of low prices which, as on previous occasions, will eventually end. The speed with which this will happen depends on many factors including the sugar policies of the EEC and the United States.

Next September a new sugar year begins, the 1982-83 harvest. The prospects for production and consumption in this period will have an important effect on prices in the coming months.

[Question] What role does GEPLACEA [Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries] play in the revitalization of the market, especially as an instrument to denounce the sugar policies of the United States and the EEC?

[Answer] During the years of the International Sugar Agreement, the coordinated action of the member countries of GEPLACEA has led to decisions that favor some of its members who have faced difficulties in exports due to the importance that sugar exports have for these countries. There has also been some progress in recognition of more appropriate prices for the product, keeping in mind the influence of inflation and other factors that act on the

market price level. GEPLACEA has been a platform to denounce the negative effects of the sugar policies of the United States and the EEC.

At the recently ended GEPLACEA plenary meeting in Managua, Nicaragua, in April, the assembly decided to express the following:

That the EEC policy of production and exports continues to be the main factor depressing prices on the world market;

That retention of part of the sugar surplus has not been a solution to these problems; and

That the modifications introduced in the new EEC sugar regulation do not eliminate subsidies to exports and do not even come close to that objective.

The assembly supported the joint action signed by the 10 sugar-exporting members of GATT against the EEC trade practices.

That the EEC refusal to adhere to the International Sugar Agreement or adopt equivalent discipline seriously hurts the economy of the developing countries --producers as well as exporters--many of whom depend on the revenue from those exports for their economic and social development.

Concerning the U.S. sugar policy, the assembly spoke out against the protectionist policy of this country. It stated: "These measures (referring to the import quotas) added to other domestic mechanisms increase the concern of the sugar-exporting countries since they occur at a time when the world market is seriously affected by the low prices."

[Question] What importance do the sugar export agreements with the socialist countries and the prices that they pay for our product have for our country?

[Answer] The sugar export agreements between our country and the socialist countries, especially the USSR, are extraordinarily important for Cuba since they not only guarantee access to a growing market but lessen the negative effects of the price fluctuations in the world market.

The majority of our exports go to this area. Consequently, our market activity is limited to only part of our production. If these agreements did not exist, we would be forced to take all our production to the market which could depress the market even more and, consequently, affect our foreign currency income even more.

Under the oppressed republic, a similar market situation caused an economic crisis in the country and discouraged sugar production. This is occurring now in the underdeveloped countries that depend basically on sugar production. Due to the agreements signed with the socialist countries, the effects of the market fluctuations are reduced considerably for our country. This does not mean that they do not affect us since we do take a considerable volume of sugar to the market.

Now we are not talking about reducing our sugar production but making efforts to develop it, having secure markets that demand larger quantities of this sweet product.

The prices paid for our sugar are higher than those on the world market. However, instead of sugar prices, we must talk about exchange rates since the sale of sugar is not an end in itself but a means to acquire the products that our economy requires. The prices which are paid to us for sugar, by the USSR particularly and the other socialist countries, are established for a 5-year period. They do not depend on the fluctuations of the world market. On the contrary, if the products of the socialist countries increase in price, the price of sugar increases correspondingly which maintains the exchange rate. In his speech at the Second CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] Congress, comrade Fidel Castro indicated: "It can be said that in the course of the years of the revolution, we have achieved a satisfactory exchange rate with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. That is precisely what we are demanding as a solution for the underdeveloped countries in general."

Comments Outside of the Interview

At the recently ended ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries held in Havana, the underdeveloped countries revealed their concern and condemnation of the industrialized capitalist countries for the constant decline in the exchange rate for their products on the international market and the protectionism that victimizes them.

Paragraph 26 of the Final Economic Communique stated profound concern facing the systematic decline of prices for raw materials exported by the developing countries which are already low, unjust and unequal. Combined with the continual rise in prices for products that this group of countries imports, there has been an accentuated decline in the exchange rate and, consequently, a substantial reduction in the purchasing power of the exports of primary products as well as the export revenue of the developing countries.

Paragraph 27 stated the urgent need that measures be adopted to restructure the international markets for basic products in order to improve the real earnings of the developing countries through exports of basic products.

In a clear allusion to the United States and other industrialized capitalist countries, it indicated that this decline in exchange rates is aggravated by the trade policies of a group of developed countries that call for trade liberalization but increase and diversify their protectionist measures.

As can be seen in those paragraphs of the Final Economic Communique issued by the nonaligned countries in Havana, the decline in sugar prices, the constant deterioration of its exchange terms with the products exported by the industrialized capitalist countries and the protectionism of the United States and the EEC are part of the unjust, discriminatory and exploiting relations that the international division of labor and the capitalist market impose on the underdeveloped countries.

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CSO: 3010/2056

REPORTAGE ON NEW PAPER PRODUCTS PLANT

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 16 Jul 82 p 32

[Article by Andres Rodriguez: "Something More Than Paper"]

[Text] A young engineer, Julian Gonzalez Correa, directs an enterprise with an area (63 hectares) greater than a state like Vatican City in Rome. Of course, this area does not contain basilicas, museums or picture galleries but the industrial installations of the Jatibonico White Paper Complex which is in that municipality in Sancti Spiritus Province.

Some call it the Uruguay Paper Factory but Julian himself immediately stated its real name: Jatibonico. It is certainly close to the supplier of its basic raw material; Uruguay is a giant capable of grinding 1 million arrobas of cane daily.

This sugar enterprise will send most of its bagasse to the complex which will use it to produce pulp. Later a major proportion of this pulp will be made into printing and writing paper.

It is an industry with a double production flow, a staff of 1,340 workers and a total investment cost of 188 million pesos.

This costly investment has powerful justifications. In the first place, it helps guarantee the growing needs for materials for education and culture, two basic elements for development. Also it represents a concrete response to the acute paper shortage in the underdeveloped world which means sharply rising prices. One illustrative example is that a ton of white paper cost \$894 on the world market in June 1981.

When it is at full capacity, the Jatibonico White Paper Complex will be able to produce 60,000 tons per year. This will make it equivalent to the three other paper factories now in the country that use sugar-cane bagasse.

This also means a practical new step in the exploitation of the fabulous potential of the by-products of our main crop, particularly the industrialization of bagasse.

An enterprise of this type requires, in addition to large investments, large volumes of water for its production process. According to engineer Gonzalez

Correa, that vital element will not cause problems since it will be brought from the Lebrije Dam through an already installed pipe 11 kilometers long.

He emphasized: "There should not be any problems." The complex consumes 16 million cubic meters of water per year while the dam has six times as much reservoir capacity.

It was also stated that there will not be problems with the waste. Its particular aggressiveness will be neutralized in a monumental treatment plant, now under construction, that we saw with our own eyes.

Also the basic raw material, the bagasse, is guaranteed. The gigantic Uruguay with its powerful grinding capacity should supply it even when the complex requires up to 300,000 tons per year of wet bagasse. However, we do not know at this time how this giant will compensate for this tonnage to keep its machines and equipment moving during the harvest. This is a separate subject which we promise to cover in an upcoming excursion to Sancti Spiritus Province.

The point of bagasse storage and arguments related to possible deterioration of its cellulose properties remain. Here they feel that this problem only occurs if it is stored in bales but not in bulk, the system established at the Jatibonico complex. This is satisfactory without sizeable losses in practice. There was no chance to try the method of preservation with biological liquid since it is not known or used here.

The complex should start up in the third quarter of 1983. We will continue reporting on it.

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CSO: 3010/2056

CUBAN WORKERS AID ETHIOPIANS IN CONSTRUCTION

Havana MONCADA in Spanish May 82 pp 8-10

[Article by Teresa Valdes]

[Text] To the accompaniment of the deafening roar of the bulldozers, the operators proceed to clear paths through the Ethiopian forest in the Mizan Teferi region in the province of Kaffa, the coffee-growing center. There the Cuban builders and their Ethiopian brothers are building the road to socialist progress. Just as in earlier years, when international aid took form in the battle against the Somali invasion, the Cubans today are making their contribution to advance the economic development of this territory, located approximately 150 kilometers from the Sudanese frontier.

The Mizan a Teppi construction brigade from the Enterprise for Construction Abroad (UNECA) has 82 members, including three women comrades. They arrived in this zone at the end of 1980 with a commitment to complete the road before 26 July 1982, under the slogan "Teppi is Cuba," because reaching the goal means returning to the fatherland.

During the last UNECA emulation check, these internationalists were chosen the best Cuban construction contingent abroad, and with characteristic modesty, the head of the brigade, Gustavo Pons, or "Tito," who has worked for more than 30 years in this sector, said that the only thing which can hinder their determination to complete the job is the excessive rains, which are slowing down the work.

It is true that when the first people arrived to explore the terrain in February of 1980, they were unable to cover the 50 kilometers of planned road to link the provinces of Kaffa and Ilubabor, along which the coffee production can be taken out.

The brigade was organized. The majority of the Cuban internationalists did not have sufficient experience in the construction of roads through high mountains, but the specialists found that they had extraordinary capacities, which became evident during the daily rhythm of production.

On the day the journalists arrived, it was after 1800 hours, and the builders had still not returned to their camp. It was necessary to seek them out

along the road, at the 24 kilometer marker exactly, where they were clearing ground.

They were introduced there, where they were operating their 350 hp D-85-A machines, and without halting their work, they agreed to meet when it was finished.

This was a special day, following several others of rainfall. They wanted to finish a masonry project--installation of a culvert in a very slippery area between the slopes, so as to provide adequate drainage to prevent obstruction of the road. The problem was not an easy one, and therefore their satisfaction was tremendous when a clear path of blackish earth began to appear through the jungle, representing the beginning of the road.

On the day following this first meeting, the internationalist construction workers were 500 meters farther on. The partial project had been completed and they were advancing toward Teppi at a good rate.

At night, in the camp, we collected impressions from engineer Oscar Murillo, Santiago Garcia, Reynaldo Arjona, Gualberto Olivares, Elio Matos, Faustina Vega and Miguel A. Correa, the youngest machine operator, among others.

The area where they are living lies 1,300 feet above sea level and more than 500 kilometers from Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital.

During our talks, they recalled the early days, when they were sheltered in rural huts, until the magnificent camp they now have, from which they will have to move when they cross the river, was built.

They talked of the dangers they must face when they break through the forest, where they must work with precision in order to triumph over the hazards.

Someone brought up the subject of earth moving, and Olivares, the most productive worker in the brigade, told us how earth tumbled violently toward his machine, so that to halt it, he had to reverse and jump clear to save his life.

The members of the Mizan brigade are standard-bearers of the best attitudes. In analyzing the reasons, they agree that the efficiency and boldness of the members are the basic characteristics to be taken into account.

There is a daily satisfaction, which is the mutual exchange which the Ethiopian "wardinas" (comrades) value, showing their affection in the most varied circumstances.

An Ethiopian labors alongside each Cuban worker. While they work, they are being trained and are learning the handling of the machines, and when the internationalists go on vacation, the Ethiopians remain and keep up productivity.

When an accident resulted in injury to three Cubans who were traveling in a truck, the residents of the zone came immediately to their aid. They made an immediate report and were able to transfer the injured within a short time.

The Ethiopian socialist revolution has plunged into eliminating the vestiges of feudalism and the most ferocious capitalist exploitation. It is dealing with unemployment, malnutrition, ignorance and underdevelopment.

The road from Mizan to Teppi will contribute to increasing coffee production and to yet another step toward the achievement of these undertakings.

When we met with machine operator Santiago Garcia, who has fulfilled internationalist missions as a combatant and as a builder in Angola, Algeria and Ethiopia, we asked him which he regarded as more difficult, participation in war or participation in peace.

"Both are difficult," he answered. "First one must wage war in order later, in peacetime, to be able to build a better future."

In Ethiopia, as in other parts of the world which require the aid of Cuban workers, one can always count on men and women faithful to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The members of the Mizan Teferi brigade, like those of the Metu brigade, are committed to finishing their task. The contribution which they are making to the future is guaranteed, and on completion of their mission, they will return triumphant, as other Cubans in other years contributed to ousting the invaders from the Ogaden desert.

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CSO: 3010/2049

JORGE BLANCO: SENATE WILL BE MORE EFFECTIVE UNDER PRD

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 20 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Epifanio Rodriguez and Domingo Saint Hilaire]

[Text] Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco declared last night that the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD], which will control the country's senate during the next term, will have to outdo many times over the performance of the senate controlled at the present time by the Reformist Party, so as to show their institutionalistic and moralistic vocation in choosing judges.

This statement was made by the president-elect in his speech given at the theater of the Mother and Teacher Catholic University [UCMM], at the opening of the seminar on Parliamentary Procedures and Constitutional Rights.

Jorge Blanco observed that "more than ever the senators will have to cover their eyes with the blindfold of justice while electing the judges so that from that election, justice will emerge dignified, extolled and ready for its dynamic, honest work without partisan commitments."

He added that the country has its eyes on that future task, which will be decisive for justice in the republic.

Jorge Blanco characterized the seminar as having special relevance for the whole country, for democratic institutions and for Dominican academic life.

He indicated that this seminar is sponsored by a university known for the youth of its directors and professors, for the novelty of its programs of study, for the importance it gives to research, for its capacity to serve the community in many technical jobs, in social medicine, in legal aid, through lectures, symposiums, panels and seminars.

The president-elect said that Santiago and the country should feel proud of having a university ruled by Christian principles, open to all trends of thought and continually beautified by greenery, by its trees now in full color.

Talking about the legislators who will take part in the seminar, Jorge Blanco said "we would be pleased if during these days all of you could enjoy the poetry, the beauty embodied in the campus of this university."

He specified that the professors who will participate in the seminar are well known and dedicated academicians, political leaders, sociologists or political scientists versed in parliamentary problems and in the essential requirements for debates in the legislative chambers.

The welcoming speech was given by the rector of the UCMM, Monsignor Agrupino Nunez Collado, and the invocation was in charge of Monsignor Nicolas de Jesus Lopez, metropolitan Archbishop of Santo Domingo, who wished success to the participants in the seminar.

At the conclusion of the seminar, a cocktail party was given at the small East Square of the University Theater.

Representatives of Santiago's various fields attended the opening of the seminar.

Seated at the main table, next to Dr Jorge Blanco and his wife, Asela Mera de Jorge, were the metropolitan archbishop of Santo Domingo, Monsignor Nicolas de Jesus Lopez; the bishop of the diocese of Santiago, Monsignor Roque Adames Rodriguez; the bishop of the La Vega diocese, Monsignor Antonio Flores; Eduardo Torre, rector of the Technological Institute; Dr Joaquin Bido Medina, rector of the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo, and Monsignor Agripino Nunez Callado, rector of the UCMM.

Also Dr Armando Sanchez Bueno, president of Venezuela's Chamber of Deputies; Mr Hatuey Decamps, president of the Dominican Republic Chamber of Deputies; Dr Luis Manuel Pena, a representative of Democratic Action of Venezuela; Jaime Vinas Roman, rector of the Pedro Henriquez Urena National University; Leonel Rodriguez Rib, rector of the Institute of Graduate Studies; Monsignor Jesus Maria Moya, assistant bishop of Santiago.

Also among those attending were Joaquin Ricardo, representing the Reformist Party; Luis Arzano Rodriguez, president of Constitutional Action, and Caonabo Javier Castillo of the Christian Action Movement.

9907

CSO: 3010/2024

BOSCH: AID FROM IMF WILL PRODUCE DEPENDENCY

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 18 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Mirtilio Feliz Pena]

[Text] Former president Juan Bosch warned that if the country appeals for aid to the International Monetary Fund [IMF], this will create an economic dependency on that organization that will deepen the present crisis.

On his arrival in the country yesterday from Havana, Cuba, the leader of the Dominican Liberation Party [PLD], affirmed that the IMF serves the big interests of the international corporations and that countries like the Dominican Republic, which play into its hands, suffer serious consequences.

In remarks made at his home, Bosch recalled that the PLD warned a long time ago that if urgent and planned measures were not taken, the deterioration of the national economy would reach alarming levels.

To that effect, and referring to recent visits by president-elect Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco to the North American president and his Mexican counterpart, Bosch predicted that the country's serious problems will not be solved by asking President Reagan or Mexico for money.

Making clear his opinions about the IMF, the former president said that as soon as the Dominican Republic appeals to that institution, the monetary economy will fall under the direction of the IMF so that the country would be economically dependent on that international organization.

Talking about the death of President Antonio Guzman, the political leader and writer pointed out that without doubt the president committed suicide.

He affirmed that some of the relatives of the deceased president had even expressed fears that the succeeding administration would institute judicial proceedings over acts of corruption.

Bosch affirmed that many irregularities took place during Guzman's administration.

Bosch returned to the country in an Iberia Airlines flight from Panama at 5:00 pm, accompanied by his wife, Mrs Carmen Quidiello de Bosch. He was greeted at Las Americas airport by members of the PLD political committee, Dr Rafael Alburquerque, Juan de la Cruz Buret, Norge Botello and Vicente Bengoa, among others.

PENA GOMEZ CITES PRD ANTICORRUPTION MEASURES

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 20 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Saul Pimentel]

[Text] The National Executive Committee of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] will be convened tomorrow for the purpose of adopting measures that would prevent administrative corruption during the coming presidency of Salvador Jorge Blanco.

Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez gave this information yesterday morning after pointing out that the PRD intends to apply "severe penalties" to members of his party who are found guilty of corruption during the present administrative period.

He stated that he will personally intercede with the Disciplinary Committee to obtain dismissal from the PRD of those persons who commit or have committed fraudulent acts.

He pointed out that the case of the Dominican Social Security Institute [IDSS], where fraud worth millions has been detected, should be prosecuted to "its ultimate consequences."

Pena Gomez said that he agrees with the measures taken by the general director of the IDSS against administrative corruption in that department.

"We fully support the measures being implemented by Dr Ramon Ledesma Perez to eradicate the cancerous corruption at the IDSS," he said.

"Mr Jacobo Majluta should use a firm hand in all the public administration departments to avoid the continuation of the acts of misappropriation of the country's goods and wealth," he said.

He pointed out that the complaint that a theft of rice had been discovered in the National Institute of Price Stabilization should also be investigated.

He stated that "there should be an explanation, specially about a rice cargo that, according to what I was told, was halted right on the Mella highway and those who were transporting the cargo refused to have it inspected."

He pointed out that at the committee's meeting next Wednesday, measures will be adopted to combat "that plague that threatens to corrode the moral fiber of our country."

DEFENSE MINISTER GARCIA EXPRESSES VIEWS ON AMNESTY

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 2 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia said yesterday afternoon that the armed forces could not give any opinion on a broad amnesty at this time, although personally he felt it was necessary because it would be a way out for subversives.

"However," the minister of defense added, "I think this is a subject that should be discussed publicly to determine how it would be authorized, who would benefit from it, and all the aspects related to it."

The military official was questioned yesterday afternoon as he left the Legislative Palace, where he attended the reading of the message from President Alvaro Magana.

Regarding an amnesty bill presented by the Nationalist Republican Alliance Party (ARENA), General Garcia admitted that a copy was in the hands of the armed forces and said that it would be studied and in due time the opinion of the services would be made public. General Garcia said, however, that he did not know the details of the bill.

General Garcia was also asked about the latest news on the whereabouts of the assistant secretary of defense, Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo, and he answered that there was nothing new in the case. He was asked if it were true the army suspected that the high military official was being held in Nicaragua, and he answered that it was no more than that, "just a suspicion."

Regarding the report that Honduran troops had invaded El Salvador, as the FMLN-FDR [Farabundo Marti Liberation Front-Revolutionary Democratic Front] had charged, General Garcia stated, "It is not the first time they have said that. This is just one more lie by the subversives. Now it's the Hondurans who have entered our territory. The last time they said Salvadoran troops had penetrated Honduran territory in pursuit of Salvadoran extremists. Those lies do not surprise us," the minister of defense said.

At the same time he admitted that military operations were continuing "and are going well" in Morazan and Chalatenango departments. "Perquin and all those places threatened with destruction there are under our protection," he stated.

Finally, he said that the flow of arms and mercenaries was continuing to help the extremists, and that "the subversives are defeated but not eradicated."

ANEP URGES BUSINESSMEN TO REOPEN DOORS, CREATE JOBS

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Jul 82 pp 3, 40

[Text] Eduardo Menendez, president of the National Private Enterprise Association [ANEP] yesterday called urgently for a broader base of jobs to give employment to thousands of Salvadorans in order to reconstruct the economy and restore social harmony so that the entire population would enjoy its benefits.

The ANEP president considered the exemplary attitude and conduct of the industrial sector in these days of national crisis. He expressed satisfaction over the successes achieved during this term as ANEP president. The purpose of these activities, he said, was to prevent Salvadoran industry from coming apart and having a system of government imposed on the people that is alien to their nature.

Menendez said: "Our sacrifices and efforts to save the nation are beginning to yield fruit. We are convinced more than ever that the business and labor sectors constitute the two basic pillars of the nation's economy.

"The attitude and the conduct of the industrial sector has been truly exemplary in recent years. Only because of the valor of our tenacious and industrious spirit has it been possible to withstand the fury of the storm with stoicism and courage.

"Business colleagues and worker friends of El Salvador, receive our heartfelt gesture of recognition for remaining upright and unyielding in the defense of the principles of representative democracy and free enterprise.

"ANEP is happy with the progress made during the period of our presidency, which is now ending. Throughout this term we have, as never before, carried out many activities aimed at preventing the industrial sectors of our country from falling apart and having systems of government imposed on the people that are alien to their nature.

"The road we have traveled has not been easy, but rather very insecure; it has been a risky road, beset with serious dangers. Nevertheless, the dangers did not frighten us, and just as this assembly commanded us when we were designated to take responsibility for the leadership, we are once again before you to report on what has been accomplished. I am pleased to say on

behalf of my colleagues of the Executive Committee and on my own behalf, that we have done everything humanly possible to avoid disappointing you; we think we have fulfilled our responsibilities.

The People's Decision

"During our term of office we gave special attention to attaining that great objective of utmost importance for the nation: to provide the Salvadoran people the opportunity to sovereignly decide their own destiny through free and honest elections at the polls and to ensure that the result of the public's choice would be respected so that a government of national unity could be formed to save our country from the crisis it has been undergoing for several years.

"To that end, ANEP, having been the advocate of elections, carried out an intense campaign of awareness inside and outside the country. We published pamphlets, we issued ringing pronouncements and every kind of publicity to permeate public opinion with the idea that free elections were the only way to put social peace within reach and to return us to a rule of law.

"The response of other sectors made the elections possible, and our people had the opportunity to seek the form of government and way of life they desired through democratic processes.

"On the glorious 28th of March 1982 the Salvadoran people, before the eyes of the whole world, wrote the most impressive and decisive chapter in its history. Despite the bullets and threats of the terrorists, close to 1.5 million of us Salvadorans came out of our houses that day to say that we had had enough of so much bloodshed and so much political demagoguery and that we wanted peace, law and order, and work. ANEP expresses its satisfaction at having contributed notably to the crystallization of the great step we took toward reestablishing constitutional order and respect for the principles of free enterprise.

"The report we are presenting today summarizes the most relevant activities carried out by our association, and gives you an overall view of our efforts. The report highlights the great trade union events we organized, together with other important business groups, during the 1981-1982 term. Among these are the first and second symposiums, the great national industrial convention, and the Solidarity Supper, events that set new patterns in this long struggle we are waging to save our nation and protect the free enterprise system in our country.

Solidarity

"Great efforts and a large amount of resources were directed by the association to proclaim our truth in distant countries of Europe and the Americas; also, we sought out and found solidarity from important business interests whose support strengthened our national and international position. We also transmitted our message by means of numerous interviews with newspapers and magazines of international renown and through radio and television programs with international audiences. We are certain that all these activities

contributed and continue to contribute to a better perception of the truth in El Salvador abroad and to change the image of our country, which is constantly being distorted by the disinformation campaigns of the terrorists and their allies.

We Are Not Content With the Status Quo

"Ladies and gentlemen, we businessmen are not content with the status quo; we are always trying to do things better. We like to fight for our goals, and thus we are people of action who are going forward. What we have accomplished fills us with pride and satisfaction. But we are not going to rest on our laurels. I ask you right now to keep on with greater zeal in search of that other great national objective: the reconstruction of our country.

Reactivation

"The industrial sector has in its hands the enormous and undeniable responsibility of working hard to begin to revive the Salvadoran economy and reopen those sources of jobs which were shut down by necessity because of terrorist violence. It is imperative, necessary and urgent to broaden the sources of jobs to provide employment to those thousands and thousands of fellow countrymen who are suffering from the consequences of the crisis.

"In the name of ANEP and in my own name, I make an urgent appeal to the entire business community to devote ourselves to rebuilding the economy and social harmony so that all Salvadorans can fully enjoy their benefits.

"It is proper to reiterate our positive attitude of openmindedness and desire for communication with the new provisional government and our determination to collaborate with all those initiatives that are aimed at improving the welfare of the Salvadoran people in general and framed in the context of representative democracy, respect for private property, and retention of the system of free enterprise.

"I wish to include in this message ANEP's recognition of the work of the directors of the groups that make up ANEP, to other representatives of industry, and especially our kind donors for helping us carry out our successful efforts. At the same time, I want to express our thanks to the staff of ANEP, without whose capable and wholehearted support it would not have been possible to attain our goals.

"Finally, and in a special way, we acknowledge the help of the various communications media and reporters who, in one way or another, have helped us express our ideas and to put the patriotic proposals that stimulate our association before the Salvadoran people.

"To each and every one of you, business colleagues, our deepest thanks. I invite you all to continue working together and to fortify each other spiritually in defense of our noble principles and objectives."

9015

CSO: 3010/1985

BRIEFS

AGRARIAN LAW CHANGE URGED--The need to reform the Agrarian Transformation Law with respect to the acquisition of land, especially concerning appraisals of such lands, was made known yesterday to members of the Economy and Agriculture Committee by officials of ISTA [Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation]. The recording secretary of the committee, Felix Canizalez, told reporters after the meeting that the present law leaves enormous gaps in the system of assessing improvements made on these properties or in assessing the value of goods on hand, such as fertilizers and other assets that were on the affected properties when the Junta decreed land expropriation. Canizalez said that the current problem of ISTA is the lack of funds to pay for the expropriated properties. The ISTA officials told the Economy and Agriculture Committee that only 113 properties had been purchased to date out of 401 expropriated. They said that 184 properties still were awaiting payment at present because of ISTA's lack of funds. Canizalez told reporters that the Constituent Assembly will have to interview ISTA directors soon in order to find a solution, considering the fact that the owners of these properties are Salvadorans who have their rights, and that in more than one case these persons have been left with nothing to live on. The government has a moral obligation to solve this problem, and it should also be realized these are people who are used to working and being active, the kind we need so much today, Felix Canizalez stated. [Text] [San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Jul 82 pp 3, 33] 9015

CSO: 3010/1985

RADICAL LIBERAL PARTY DEPUTY INTERVIEWED

PY181501 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 13 Aug 82 p 8

[Interview with Radical Liberal Party Deputy Justo P. Benitez in Asuncion--
date not given]

[Text] [Question] Leaders of the national accord contend that opposition
congressmen are used by the government as a democratic facade. What is
your opinion on this?

[Answer] I know of many opinions on that. Congress, even in a frankly
antidemocratic regime such as the one we have, is precisely a path that
must be treaded in search of democracy. I also have a personal view,
which I have held for some time, that one must get involved in all the
arenas of political activities; and when I say all the arenas, I mean
that we must not disregard any of them.

[Question] What are those arenas?

[Answer] For obvious reasons in the present circumstances one of those
arenas is congress despite the fact that our congress is submitted to the
all powerful will of the executive branch. Nevertheless, the work that
opposition congressmen carry out, at a rather modest level, has a patriotic
and national motivation.

If somebody cared to analyze the bills we have submitted--my friends or
myself--he will see that all of them (bills, declarations, information
requests) are related to questions whose time for discussion has come or
that all of them are inspired by a concern for Paraguayan interests.
The effort to recover democracy, and for which we receive no recognition,
must be a total effort on the part of all Paraguayans. That is why I
say that we have to get involved in all the arenas. None of these arenas
must be disregarded, because the struggle for freedom and democracy is
so broad that even the UN charter speaks of the right of peoples to rebel
against despotism.

Whenever democracy is denied, freedom is restrained, attempts are made
at regimenting the life of the people, the people under a democratic regime
have to use the most appropriate means. Right now, no elective office

(either in congress or in the city council) can be rejected as a position from which denunciations can be made.

[Question] Are the opposition congressmen sufficiently qualified to handle that function?

[Answer] They are qualified. In the future we will help the best get elected in order to ratify what we have done in the past and even continue to do today. We will elect the congressmen who want to work do work, denounce, confront and save--I do not mean their personal honor, that would be secondary--the honor of the country by struggling for ideals which are shared by the people.

[Question] If the argument is not to abandon any political arena, how do you explain the fact that opposition congressmen walk out before a debate?

[Answer] No. In all cases the opposition walked out every time the majority or progovernment congressmen refused to debate a problem or forced a vote for a question we considered detrimental to the country's interest.

The walkout of a congressional bloc is a parliamentary weapon and, therefore, whenever what will be debated or what is rejected is offensive to our democratic and parliamentary ideal, to our patriotic ideals, we just leave because the majority has no compunction about using its number when it does not want to debate a given question.

For instance, why does the majority not offer our bills for debate so there can be an appropriate ruling? I do not consider these bills to be the best, but I think they should be debated. And if they will not be passed, the reasons why should be given. But throwing them in a drawer, forgetting about them or not debating them cast a bad light on the majority which, as can be seen, is incapable of resorting to the genuine tactics of parliamentary defense.

[Question] What difference do you see between a temporary walkout and definitive withdrawal?

[Answer] The definitive withdrawal is a political stance that must be adopted by the party one represents. The temporary walkout is a momentary stance that, because it cannot be expressed in another way, amounts to a rejection of the conduct of the official party.

[Question] What effects do the bills you present that are not debated in congress have on the country?

[Answer] I believe that they do have some effect because the publicity, even the scanty publicity they received allow people to see that there

are congressmen who are interested and responsible in their work, and that somehow not all is lost; that there is a little light on the horizon indicating that we have not lost our ideals, convictions and democratic beliefs which we maintain with fervor. We will maintain them and continue to struggle for them.

It does not matter that congressmen are replaced--this is of course a positive and desirable procedure--but it does matter that those who come in as replacements should be better so that the level and quality of congress will not decline. Of course, several qualifications are required and of course, without overbearance, they are: the wish to serve one's convictions, one's party, the congress and the country by studying and acting responsibly.

[Question] You said that the definitive withdrawal is to be decided on by the party one represents. In your particular case, you do not recognize the current authorities of the Radical Liberal Party [PLR]. How would you react if this party decides to withdraw from congress?

[Answer] In a hypothetical case, if the motives for the party's withdrawal are justified in my view, I will comply. My colleagues and I do not indulge in individualistic and unwholesome politics. Some of us have been expelled from the party. We do not recognize the validity of the measure because to us it seems arbitrary and not in line with the party's statutes. But if the reasons that might cause the withdrawal of the opposition or the PLR were valid, we would go along.

[Question] If the reasons were not valid?

[Answer] In that case, we would stay...that is a fundamental point... "valid."

[Question] Couldn't the remunerations and car import liberation for opposition congressmen be considered a bribe on the government's part?

[Answer] In all countries of the world, congressmen receive a remuneration according to the level of their function. In Great Britain, the opposition chief to the government of her majesty receives a remuneration of 4,000 pounds per year. This is to say that the opposition should be accorded the material conditions to discharge its function. Congressional functions demand time. The analysis of the most modest bill demands research, investigation and judicious study.

[Question] Do all congressmen do that work?

[Answer] Unfortunately, not all of them... Going back to your previous question, I do not consider such liberation a bribe; and on the other hand, I would like to know how many true opposition congressmen have received that liberation in the past 15 years. Sporadically one or

another congressman gets it. The militant opposition congressman does not even receive a hello whenever he applies for such liberation, if he does apply. I stopped applying and will never again apply.

[Question] Is your allowance enough?

[Answer] If you compared the situation of a Paraguayan legislator with the situation of legislators in other countries you would come to the conclusion that our legislator is hardly paid any attention, despite the tremendous privileges the progovernment party enjoys in all sectors (military, administrative, civil and partisan). You should take into account what the Brazilian or Venezuelan legislators receive or enjoy. In Argentina, the legislator's retirement annuity is governed by a law sponsored by the executive branch and passed by congress whereby such an annuity is automatically granted without any monthly discounts. Legislators must be accorded proper working conditions to enable them to achieve positive results.

[Question] Political figures have been repeatedly criticized for their perpetuity in their public posts. What is your opinion on the matter?

[Answer] I maintain that we are living under an autocracy with all of its implications. Therefore, the republican principle of alternating officials, even on the basis of an election, has been largely disregarded and impaired.

How is it possible that a party can find only one man capable of leading them to power? The problem here is that there is already an interconnection which cannot be broken. The one who exercises absolute power and those who accompany him need themselves because if they left their posts they would immediately break the existing structure. Therefore, continuism is sort of a fatal determinism hanging over the Colorado Party.

[Question] How will the situation that you are describing evolve?

[Answer] God forbid... There are so many divisionist factors at work which the government either does not want to see or is trying to cope with in theory. In addition, this isn't a regime that will allow a clean, practical and functional succession that may serve the interests of the nation. In my opinion, this is, in a way, what happened in Spain, despite Franco; it happened because of the good sense and equilibrium of Spaniards. On the other hand, here we witness how abuse, heavyhandedness, privilege and the persecution of the true opposition grows day by day.

[Question] Does the opposition bear any responsibility in this government system?

[Answer] I have the impression that the opposition has been somewhat caught by a law of inertia, that is, it does not do everything it should

do. It is called opposition and it is satisfied with that, thinking that all the rest will come free of charge.

The opposition should play its role in keeping with the possibilities, with the horizon, with the circumstances. You are aware that I have been practically displaced for the next period. It is better that several of us leave and let new people in congress, but newcomers should be better than we are. The opposition must play its role in all fields because that improves the chances for a democratic vindication and renewal. I reiterate that no paths should be neglected in politics. All of these paths lead to the people's vindication: full democracy. Therefore, congress and other areas should be fertilized so that they may someday yield fruits and put an end to these autocratic governments.

[Question] Is electoral abstention one of those paths?

[Answer] I believe that abstention is useless if it does not respond to a specific goal. The isolation of parties inside their own physical facilities and inside their own mental attitude leads nowhere, above all in a so deeply interdependent world where foreign interests may help maintain a system which we reject, but which survives, as in the Paraguayan case, because of common geopolitical interests.

[Question] In your opinion, can the state of siege be an obstacle to democracy?

[Answer] Democracy is a system where the law and the constitution are respected and where there are full guarantees and freedom. The state of siege, which was established to defend democracy, denies democracy.

During the republican period of the Roman empire, a 6-month dictatorship resembling a state of siege was used in order to restore republican life. In modern constitutions, the state of siege responds to the need to defend public order and other interests of a nation. But it cannot be enforced over an unlimited period of time. Here we have lived under a state of siege for 34 years and 11 months, that is, we do not live in a democracy; we live under a dictatorship or an autocracy.

What are they afraid of? Aren't they a 90 percent majority of the country's political population? Aren't they making indiscriminate use of all of the resources of the nation? Aren't they the owners of the security system? Don't they hold political control over the armed forces? Don't they enjoy the monopoly of advertising? Aren't they controlling the administration and compelling employees to join their party? Don't they control public education at the levels where they can exercise such control? Why do they fear fully democratic contests? All of this shows that there is no intention of enforcing democracy here, either because it is not possible or because they simply don't want it.

[Question] You made reference to autocracy. Can congress operate under an autocracy?

[Answer] The various aspects of political life permit the maintenance of a formal scheme. I define autocracy as a government where only one person holds all the power and in which all the power, the party and the system in general, are controlled by one person. And the party supports such a scheme based on reasons that I cannot explain democratically.

A Colorado partisan told me that for them the Mexican PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party] is the model for Paraguay. But there is a great difference, because the PRI is truly a majority party, with a regime of broad guarantees and respect for human rights. The presidential succession is conducted in accordance with the judgment of whoever governs and within a given period of time. Don't forget that the PRI's polices are geared to bring about democratic equality and social justice. But what we witness here is the action of military, police, economic and social oligarchies; oligopolies, ill-gotten wealth all around. Can you recall one government figure who does not display more than sufficient wealth. How was it gained?... From the salaries of their public jobs?... I do not believe so. I have personal examples close to me: my father, my relatives and party colleagues who were in government managing state affairs for a long time, and yet, their funerals had to be paid with borrowed money.

[Question] Finally then, are you opposed to the reelection of President Stroessner?

[Answer] Finally, if the government party wants to renew hopes for democracy, the first thing it has to do is to elect a candidate other than the incumbent who has been in government for 28 years. Let the party give opportunity to others and the turnover will cast a little beam of light on the possibility that the government party wishes to practice democracy.

[Question] You personally, who will you choose as presidential candidate?

[Answer] I have no right to answer that question. The answer lies in the realm of the internal affairs of the parties.

CSO: 3010/2164

COUNTRY SECTION

PERU

BRIEFS

PEASANT PATROLS FIGHT TERRORISM--A deputy from Cajamarca for the Popular Party believes that peasant patrols are playing a significant role in the struggle against terrorism. According to his report to congress, these organizations set up by peasants and farmers recently arrested several individuals who had resorted to violence to bring about chaos in the area. [Text] [PY131246 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 31 Jul 82 p 14]

CSO: 3010/2164

AD UNITY MAKES LUSINCHI STRONG CONTENDER FOR PRESIDENCY

Caracas ZETA in Spanish 1 Aug 82 pp 8-9

[Article: "The Unprecedented Internal Unity Is Jaime Lusinchi's Great Card"]

[Text] The next step of the AD [Democratic Action] candidate will be the exact formulation of the social pact announced as the basis for the program of his government, and the submission of guarantees acceptable to the electorate that this pact can be implemented and will really prove useful to the country.

Every Tuesday at 0700 hours, a small, slender, nimble man with tanned skin and meager white hair leaves his car in front of a wide white wall on First Avenue in Altamira. The street is filled with cars like his, which are distinguished by National Congress plates. The one arriving is David Morales Bello, the loser to Jaime Lusinchi in the internal elections for the presidential candidacy, who has come to join the discussions of the AD's "little core," the power center of a party which all the polls show as being clearly in the majority. And the purpose of Morales Bello's arrival is to help Lusinchi win the 1983 elections.

More United Than Ever

According to AD members, Morales Bello's presence in the "little core" proves one of the most important points for a party which has lost elections twice because of obvious or concealed divisions: Today, Democratic Action is more united than at any other time in its history, including the period in which it was founded.

This card assumes particular importance at a time when COPEI [Social Christian Party] is experiencing its only major internal crisis since its founding in 1946, a crucial time when the party's top-ranking leadership is being disputed not only at the internal meetings, but also in a national debate, exacerbated by the determination shown by the founding leader, Rafael Caldera, to exterminate all opposition to his leadership; something which means the annihilation of such leaders as Luis Herrera, Pepi Montes de Oca and Pedro Pablo Aguilar.

Morales Bello rejoined the "little core" after a 4-month absence immediately following the controversy of the internal election. Right after congratulating Lusinchi, he went to the New England Rehabilitation Institute to visit his son, Milton, aged 20, who was in critical condition as a result of an automobile accident which occurred when his father was at the height of the campaign. At that time it appeared inevitable that the youth would lose his ability to walk.

David's Mission

Morales Bello's reincorporation into the area of strategic decisions was fostered by Reinaldo Leandro Mora and Alejandro Izaguirre. Lusinchi himself invited David to attend the "Martian" breakfasts. He had his reasons. In 1973, it was Morales Bello who waged the battle in the Supreme Electoral Council to preclude the possibility that the AD's wide victory might be quantitatively diminished by the government's capacity for mobilizing with last minute voters, allowed to vote with the sole requirement of showing their identity card. A hole punched in the corner of the card was the device used to prevent duplication of voting. In 1978, equally difficult situations arose owing to the closeness of the election in many districts. Morales Bello established himself in the Supreme Electoral Council to discuss minimal margins, such as that of the Delta Amacuro Territory, where the only deputy representing that district was losing it for AD by 22 votes; and he recovered it in a dramatic recount which revealed a gain of 19 votes for him.

On that same night in 1978, there was David's dispute with Aristides Calvani. The polls which arrived from the Caroni District in the State of Bolivar did not correspond with the results of any of the records. The AD representative in that district had abandoned the process, and his foes had done what was usual in such instances. Calvani was heatedly opposed to a recount, but Morales Bello achieved the review, and the polls were opened and the votes counted again, in the presence of representatives of the Armed Forces, returning to AD the control of the Caroni municipalities.

The current circumstances force Democratic Action to fear situations even more serious than those experienced on previous electoral occasions. Experts such as Pedro Lava Sanchez have produced detailed reports that have brought uneasiness to the party's high levels. Gonzalo Barrios has gone so far as to express, at the swearing-in of the electoral commissions, his deepseated doubts about the intentions of the adversary; and Luis Alfaro Ucero has been carrying to extremes his acknowledged organizational efficiency to create the network that will not let a single vote escape. But there is an enormous gap created by the very mechanics of the electoral discussions and by the Organic Law on Suffrage, which stipulates that any unforeseen situations are to be resolved in an unappealable fashion by the Supreme Electoral Council. And it is unforeseen situations which more than abound in elections.

The AD leaders are disturbed by the identity cards which DIEX has been issuing during the past 2 years to new voters who are included in the computer system of that Identification Bureau (which is behind in its work), and are rejected when matched with the computer of the Supreme Electoral Council. This delays the preparation of the voting lists which must be made on the basis of the registration lists. This is serious for the AD members, because the polls show an overwhelming AD majority among the new voters. The members of the "little core" have considered the possibility that the lag may not be merely mechanical.

The Importance of Unity

Lusinchi has made it clear that his political success has been due to his ability to unite opposing sectors. It was in a context of that kind that he became a

candidate, as a result of the merger of the orthodox group, the trade unionists and his own group within the so-called Carlos Andres movement. Now that the candidacy has been achieved, Jaime has had to solve the problems with three clearly personalized groups: that of Pinerua, that of David and that of Reinaldo. There was no problem with Leandro Mora; together with Izaguirre, Reinaldo has been the great promoter of unity in support of the candidate. With Pinerua, the situation could become complicated, owing to the aspiration attributed to him for succeeding Gonzalo in the presidency of the party which is hampered in the first place by Dr Barrios' outstanding longevity.

But what appeared more difficult was the adversary's incorporation into the internal campaign, which had periods of indisputable unpleasantness. Leandro and Izaguirre performed the difficult diplomatic job of fully incorporating David. But now there is a slower process under way, which will surely cause some friction on different levels. It involves the incorporation of the people who remained with David in the internal campaign, such as Pedro Lava Sanchez, Gabriel Pena Navas, Jorge Gomez Mantellini, Adolfo Ramirez Torres, Claudio Fermin, Leomagno Flores and Teo Camargo. This incorporation is being activated by Manuel Penalver, by way of the party. To be sure, it was the secretary general himself who appointed Morales Bello as representative of the CEN [National Executive Committee] at the functions held in Bolivar to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Leoni's death, in an acknowledgment of regional leadership which, to the surprise of many, received the unexpectedly enthusiastic confirmation of Leopoldo Sucre Figarella.

The Reins In Hand

It would be naive to say that this optimal situation has come about in AD as a result of the angelic behavior of the individuals who control sectors and interests the nuances of which are clearly evident. The force demonstrated by COPEI in the last elections, the almost personal defeat suffered by the intermediate leaders in the municipal elections and the objective fact, which the polls have not officially eradicated, that in the last elections COPEI displaced AD as a leading party, have created the conditions for internal unity. Those conditions are necessarily temporary, but their effect should extend beyond December 1983.

Until the time of his official proclamation as candidate at the Special National Convention, and his introduction as such to the country, Jaime Lusinchi holds the reins of the party. A poll has revealed that 92 percent of the AD members express a willingness to work actively on behalf of the candidate, a percentage which, in statistical terms, is equivalent to the total, and exceeds the figures obtained in previous electoral situations.

This unity, achieved a year and a half before the elections, when COPEI is involved in the most serious internal conflict in its history, is Democratic Action's chief card for victory. We shall see how it plays it.

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UNION LEADERS SET UP COMMITTEE FOR LUSINCHI'S CANDIDACY

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 3 Aug 82 p 1-16

[Text] National and regional union leaders from Democratic Action and independent ones announced yesterday the formation of the National Committee of Venezuelan Workers, which will work on behalf of the presidential candidacy of Jaime Lusinchi.

The establishment of the committee took place at the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce of Caracas, and was attended by the AD [Democratic Action] secretary general, Manuel Penalver. A few minutes before the function, the chairman of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers, Jose Vargas, who heads the committee, explained to reporters the purpose of that entity and the way in which it will operate.

Vargas noted that he is joined on the National Committee of Venezuelan Workers by the following leaders: Antonio Rios, Sotero Rodriguez Pena, Ismario Gonzalez Urdaneta, Armando Gonzalez, Andres Hernandez Vasquez, Jose Gonzalez Navarro, Carlos Luna, Cesar Gil, Jose Beltran Vallejo, Pedro Brito, Angel Zerpa Mirabal, Federico Ramirez Leon, Rafael Castaneda, Juan Jose del Pino, Luis Marcial Ojeda, Jose Angel Molina and Laureano Torrealba.

Four work units will comprise the entity: evaluation, public events and tours, logistics and audiovisual. It will operate in all of the country's states, through regional committees.

The committee will proclaim as its candidate Jaime Lusinchi, at a function scheduled to be held on 31 August at the Polyhedron.

It wants the union vote of over 1.5 million workers who have been in favor of the AD planks throughout the country, through elections in various work areas.

Vargas remarked: "We want to transfer that union vote to the political vote."

He also indicated that dues of five bolivares per worker will be established, to guarantee the committee an income of about 5-6 million bolivares per month, to meet expenses.

Moreover, in commenting on the function at the Polyhedron, he said that on that occasion the workers' position will be established, as well as a kind of social pact based on the notion that the workers "demand a change in Venezuelan society";

based, among other considerations, on the idea that the state's economy should remain in the hands of this entity, on the disappearance of the developmentalist state and on the fact that there is a need to solve the problem of income by changing the economic structure.

Vargas declined to give a name or "label" to that change which they propose, so as to avoid speculation regarding their purposes; but he admitted that it would have a "socialist-democratic" direction.

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MONTES DE OCA'S CANDIDACY DISCUSSED

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 23 Jul 82 p D-11

[Article by J.E.B.: "The One Who Is Winning Does Not Discuss Consensus"]

[Text] "The one who is winning does not discuss consensus," emphasized Angel Vivas, a member of the campaign command of Rafael Andres Montes de Oca, in connection with rumors in political circles about talks with Caldera's followers in search of a single candidacy embodied by the former president.

"In this command, our candidate has not even mentioned consensus up until now. Others talk about consensus; to us, the only thing is work in preparation for the event at the Polyhedron."

We stressed that Caldera's backers have always mentioned consensus, which is interpreted as the possibility that Montes de Oca may withdraw his aspirations in the 1983 elections in favor of the agglutinating nomination of the founding leader.

We consider it absurd to discuss consensus when the party's own regulations have created the institution of the Social Christian presidential congress, which is the supreme reflection of internal democracy.

Vivas argued that it does not make sense to attempt to elect the COPEI [Social Christian Party] presidential candidate through a method other than the congress.

"The consensus will occur when Montes de Oca is elected at the Social Christian presidential congress, and when Dr Caldera and his group immediately back the winner."

To confirm what had been said, Vivas claimed that "Pepism" has 52 percent of the votes of the delegates to the presidential congress.

"As you can see, although it is not a large difference, it is sufficient to give the country a broad and, particularly, non-sectarian candidate."

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BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT--Yesterday at the Yellow House, there was a conversation about the process of normalizing relations with Cuba, Venezuela's incorporation into the Nonaligned Movement and the Advisory Commission for the Reclamation of Esequibo, according to the MAS [Movement for Socialism] secretary general, Pompeyo Marquez. At the conclusion of the meeting with MAS representatives Eloy Torres, German Lairret, Rafael Rodriguez Rauseo and Marquez, Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco told reporters that there had been an examination of various issues relating to the international policy being carried out by the government, noting that the views and comments of the MAS leadership were observed with interest. He added that these periodic meetings with the political parties would be reactivated. Senator Marquez, for his part, stated that he had received a group of reports concerning the Nonaligned Nations, Cuba and Nicaragua, and the steps that the Foreign Ministry will take in that direction. He confirmed the fact that his party's leadership favors Venezuela's entry into the Nonaligned Movement, because it would be beneficial to Venezuela's international policy. He said that there was also a discussion of the steps that will be taken to establish the Advisory Commission for the Reclamation of Esequibo, and remarked that they are awaiting the Guyanese group to begin the negotiations. In this connection, he commented that there is every indication that negotiations will be held in the spirit of the Geneva agreement. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 23 Jul 82 p D-15] 2909

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