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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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PROSPECTS FOR NPC PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT SURVEYED BY OLADE

Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 30 May 82 p 2

[Text]

The prospects of petroleum development in Barbados by the National Petroleum Corporation (NPC) have been the target of a three-day evaluation carried out by the Latin American Energy Organisation (OLADE).

The actual study was done by Mr. Jose Luis Padron, Adviser of Petroven, the state-owned oil holding company in Venezuela. He was sent by OLADE at the request of the Barbados Government for OLADE, among other things to provide advice on the staffing of the two-month-old NPC.

Mr. Padron had two days of talks with the technical staff of the Energy and Natural Resources Division of the Ministry of Finance and Planning and staff of the NPC. He climaxed his assignment with a meeting, on Friday, May 21 with Senator Clyde Griffith, the Parliamentary Secretary who is responsible for energy and Natural Resources.

Following the meeting Senator Griffith said that he was particularly impressed by the swiftness of the response

to the request made only three weeks ago during a preliminary visit by OLADE's Executive Secretary, Ulisses Ramirez, who headed a three-member team to Barbados at the end of April.

The Parliamentary Secretary noted that Mr. Padron had examined the present situation in the Barbados oil industry with a view to determining the areas in which Venezuela could give assistance to the NPC.

Following his evaluation, Mr. Padron outlined some of the areas in which Venezuela is able to give Barbados help with energy development. One important area is in the training of personnel involved in field operations in the petroleum industry in Barbados.

The Chairman of the NPC, Mr. Aaron Truss, the Corporation's Deputy Chairman, Mr. Louis deVerteuil, and technical staff of the Energy and Natural Resources Division, also attended the meeting.

Mr. Padron has returned to Venezuela. (GIS)

CSO: 3025/320

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES HEAVY SPENDING PROGRAM PLANNED BY TRINTOC

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 26 May 82 p 3

[Text]

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Tuesday, (CANA) — Government officials have suggested the state-owned Trinidad and Tobago Oil Company (TRINTOC) scrap an upgrading programme expected to cost the state TT\$1 000 million (TT\$1 — 50 cents U.S.), government sources reported yesterday.

Instead, TRINTOC was being asked to try for a deal with Texaco so that the maximum use could be made of the twin island states oil refining capacity, the officials reported.

The major complaint was said to be the proposed heavy spending in the face of excess refinery capacity in the republic.

The upgrading programme was proposed more than four years ago. It was expected to cost the state US\$300 million the new price tag is a TT\$1 billion.

The Texaco refinery at one stage had nine primary distillation units but six of them have been taken out of action and placed in moth-balls.

Two units have been brought back into service. Whether others are brought into service will depend on whether TRINTOC's allows

Texaco to handle some of its materials down for refining, the officials said.

They said Texaco had agreed to re-introduce a programme for reducing the thickness of oil left after primary refining and the lighter fuels have been removed.

Texaco had successfully experimented with its large desulphurisation unit using it as a "hydro-cracker", again with the objective of producing lighter, more lucrative products, the officials reported.

But they said further tests still had to be done before the process could be considered economically feasible.

Questioned whether the "accommodation" with Texaco would mean that government would have to buy into the equity holding of Texaco, the official said it was not necessary in the beginning.

"The operation can be carried out under a processing agreement but there is nothing to prevent part ownership at a later stage," one said.

He added he did not know how Texaco would react to this idea, "but at the moment Texaco is not resisting."

REVIEW OF NATION'S PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS IN OIL PRODUCTION

London CARIBBEAN & WEST INDIES CHRONICLE in English No 1567, Apr/May 82 p 13

[Text]

Good housekeeping in previous years and relative success with containment of recurrent expenditure have ensured that the present drop in the average level of oil prices on international markets is unlikely seriously to affect the Trinidad and Tobago economy in 1982.

The clue to the inflow of oil-related revenue into the local economy is to be found in the surplus income annually appropriated in the Budget to the Special Funds or Funds for Long-Term Projects, as they are also called.

Taking the drop in local production (average barrels per day forecast for 1982 is 180,000 compared with 189,355 in 1981) as well as the tax incentives granted for new exploration and development into account, the Ministry of Finance has estimated that it will obtain TT\$3,388m in oil company profits tax and TT\$572.5m in royalty from oil output during the course of this year. This will be TT\$296.4m less than was collected in 1981. Since most of Trinidad and Tobago's crude is purchased on fixed contracts, and 55 per cent of it fetches premium rates because of its good quality anyway, the additional loss from market price fluctuations is likely to be modest, say an extra TT\$20m, if that, making the total revenue loss in 1982 about TT\$316m.

Yet, the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Planning, Mr George Chambers, has budgeted for a comfortable TT\$1,147.8m surplus on current account this year and has been able to divert a net total of TT\$2,400.9m to the Special Funds (derived from the current surplus, accumulated balances and borrowing).

This is significantly less than last year's Special Funds appropriation of TT\$2,981.7m (when extraordinary payments from one oil company boosted the current surplus) but better than the 1980 Special Funds intake of TT\$2,142.5m and considerably in excess of the 1979 figure of TT\$1,321.3m.

In other words, oil price losses and even the fall in domestic output are not expected to deprive the Trinidad and Tobago Government of revenue to such an extent that any capital

development works on which it might wish to embark would be affected.

The macro-economic effect is therefore likely to be nil, though that is not to say that for other reasons entirely — principally inflation control — the Chambers Government may not be contemplating a deliberate slowing-down on new capital commitments.

Any problems are likely to arise at the micro level among the oil companies themselves, in particular the two companies which own refineries, Texaco Trinidad Inc and Trinidad and Tobago Oil Co Ltd (TRINTOC).

Because of fixed-price arrangements, the crude producing side of these companies will maintain their profitability; the refinery side, however, will suffer, not so much from oil price reductions per se but from the drop in demand for their products in North America brought about by the recession there, of which the oil price situation is only a symptom.

The strength of the Oilfield Workers Trade Union (OWTU) has so far ensured that no one has actually been fired but both Texaco and TRINTOC have ceased recruiting staff in their refinery operations and Texaco has embarked upon a voluntary retirement scheme which applies to 1,500 of its workers, about 50 of whom have so far taken advantage of it.

Both Texaco and TRINTOC have been caught out by the drop in market demand for the low-grade oils both companies generally produce; the United States recession has only hastened the onset of this reality but it has been coming for some time, because more and more primary distillation demand is being met from cheaper refinery and other sources on the US mainland itself.

Ever since TRINTOC was bought by the Trinidad and Tobago Government from Shell in mid-1974, there has been talk of an upgrading of its refinery to produce higher-valued products which do not suffer in a recessionary period in the way fuel oil, used mainly to provide energy in factories, tends to do.

But though the National Energy Corporation

(NEC) has done extensive work on this subject, the Government has, so far, not made up its mind to sanction the necessary expenditure.

For its part, Texaco, still the wholly-owned subsidiary of Texaco Inc of the US, has been winding down its throughput from as far back as 1974, long before Ronald Reagan was even thought of as a Presidential candidate and well in advance of any policies introduced by him in the White House to depress the economy in the interests of curbing inflation.

Texaco's refinery at Pointe-a-Pierre has a nominal capacity of 355,000 bpd but its high throughput has been no more than 280,000 bpd during the last eight years. Some 220,000 bpd of fuel oil distillation capacity has now been taken out of production (probably permanently), leaving the refinery with current maximum productive ability of about 135,000 bpd. Actual output, because of the market situation, has hovered in recent months at 115,000 bpd.

The Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources is not terribly worked-up about this, although the OWTU is naturally concerned over its members' medium and long-term job stability.

"Coal is taking over much of fuel oil's functions in the industrialised countries", explains a Ministry official, "and the loss of fuel oil capacity at Texaco in particular is nothing to cry about. However, what we would like to see the company do is improve what remains of the refinery over the next two years, so it could have about 175,000 bpd of higher-quality products, including some fuel oil."

Such an expansion would cost at least TT\$500m, according to industry sources, and would obviously have to fit in with Texaco's development plans worldwide.

The Ministry hopes that it will, though privately officials have strong doubts that Texaco will agree to go ahead, which would mean a more or less permanent reduction in the level of refinery employment available in Trinidad and Tobago. ■

CSO: 3025/320

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON GENERAL NICOLAIDES REPORTED

PY181700 Paris AFP in Spanish 1229 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (AFP)--Maj Gen Cristino Nicolaides, 57, will be installed as the new army commander in chief this morning replacing Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, who has resigned. Nicolaides is considered a hardliner, an anticommunist and someone who is against an opening and who does not like politics.

A phrase Nicolaides uttered last year continues to be commented on: The Western world has been waging a war against Marxism since the 5th century B.C.

Nicolaides will be the new member of the military junta. His participation in a government which ought to be one marked by modifications and directed toward a political and labor union opening has raised some questions in various sections of both military and civilian public opinion.

The center-rightist newspaper CLARIN said today that some sectors of the air force and of the navy believe that Nicolaides' background does not make him eligible for a broad and open dialogue with the political and social sectors, nor for introducing the major changes called for by the present social and economic crisis.

Nicolaides, the present commander of the I Army Corps stationed in Buenos Aires, outlined the four major responsibilities of an Argentine serviceman: To intensify his professional capability; to actively participate in the war against subversion (which has been defeated but not annihilated); to safeguard and defend national sovereignty, and to resolutely support the process initiated in 1976.

Nicolaides took over as commander of the I Army Corps in 1981 replacing Antonio Domingo Bussi. Maj Gen Nicolaides has reasserted the full implementation of Christian moral values, national traditions and the dignity of the Argentine citizen.

Nicolaides also said that the time has come to realize the most important, difficult and delicate things.

Galtieri's natural successor was Jose Vaquero, chief of the Army General Staff, but [words indistinct]. Antonio Trimarco's name was bandied around, but that would have meant that five other generals would have had to retire. It was Trimarco himself who put forward Nicolaides' name, according to military sources.

Nicolaides' father was born in Greece and his mother in Cordoba Province. Nicolaides was born on 2 January 1925, is married to Elsa Juana Teresa Barale and has four children.

CSO: 3010/1739

GOVERNMENT REQUESTS UN INTERVENTION IN FALKLANDS WAR

PY182102 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1855 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (NA)—Today Argentina requested the intervention of the United Nations in reaching a peaceful settlement to the conflict with Great Britain, stating that the British forces should withdraw and the blockade and the sanctions imposed on Argentina should be lifted.

The request has been conveyed through a document submitted this afternoon to the Security Council by Arnaldo Listre, the Argentine representative to the United Nations.

The text of the document, which was released by the San Martin Palace this afternoon, is as follows:

"After vetoing the draft resolution imposing the cease-fire, which was supported by a majority vote in the council, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and northern Ireland continued its armed aggression against my country, ending eventually with the military occupation of Puerto Argentino, the capital of the Malvinas Islands, on 14 June.

"The legitimate defense resorted to by Argentina for safeguarding its territorial integrity could not prevail in the face of the military superiority of the aggressor.

"Therefore, the commander of the Argentine forces defending the Malvinas Islands had to surrender the forces under his command in order to avoid further loss of human life.

"Throughout the process which led to this situation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and northern Ireland has taken no notice of the demand for an immediate halt to the hostilities included in Resolution 502 issued by the Security Council on 3 April 1982.

"Neither has it obeyed the council's appeal included in paragraph 3 of the same resolution, calling upon the two governments to search for a peaceful settlement to the dispute through negotiations.

"As is known, the United Kingdom vetoed the draft resolution proposed by Spain and Panama on 4 June, thus making it clear that it was not interested in complying with the cease-fire and in accepting Resolution 505 despite the fact that it was adopted unanimously and obviously with its own favorable vote. [As received]

"Argentina cannot and will not be able to accept the situation which Great Britain is thus trying to impose by force. Today it becomes clearer than ever that the United Kingdom intends to perpetuate by all means a status of colonial domination in the South Atlantic, openly violating the UN charter.

"The Republic of Argentina today again appeals to the UN Security Council to let it be clearly established, as it did on previous occasions, that it is fully determined to comply with Resolutions 502 and 505.

"My country also wants the council to continue to make efforts to have the United Kingdom fully comply with these resolutions.

"The United Kingdom continues to maintain its troops on the islands, its fleet in the South Atlantic, its naval and air blockade against Argentina and also the economic aggression it imposed with the participation of other developed countries.

"Furthermore, the United Kingdom has now extended its military operations to the South Sandwich Islands as was reported by the Argentine mission by note No 171 dated 17 June 1982 sent to the UN Security Council (document S/15230). The United Kingdom then attacked the scientific station 'Corbeta Uruguay' which Argentina has maintained on that island for several years.

"Given the present circumstances there is in fact a cease-fire which Argentina is observing but which will be temporary as long as Great Britain persists on a position which is translated into military occupation, blockade and economic aggression.

"Total cessation of hostilities will be possible only when the United Kingdom agrees to end naval and air blockade, these economic sanctions and to withdraw its military occupation forces from the islands, the naval task force and nuclear submarines it has dispatched to the region.

"The Republic of Argentina states once again that only negotiations held within the framework of the United Nations in keeping with the appropriate resolutions which it has always been willing to accept can lead to a final solution to the dispute by eliminating a status of illegitimate colonial domination imposed by force which by itself poses a permanent threat to peace."

The document concludes by requesting that its content be distributed to all members of the UN Security Council.

MASSERA TERMS POLITICAL SITUATION 'CONFUSING'

PY220353 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1930 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (NA)--Adm Emilio Massera, former commander in chief of the navy and a former member of the military junta, said today that "the country is on the verge of bankruptcy," and that "the current political situation is confusing; it is a sort of passive anarchy due to the confusion currently prevailing in the government."

On referring to the Argentine defeat in the Malvinas, Massera asserted that the country is "not looking for those who are to blame, but requires that the responsibility not be diluted."

"Battles," Massera asserted, "are not won or lost by the soldiers. They are won or lost by those who have the honor of directing those soldiers. Therefore, without trying to look for the mistakes made by others, each one of us must feel the weight of our own conscience and act accordingly."

Massera made these statements public in a written declaration he delivered to the metropolitan press circles this afternoon.

Massera, who leads Social Democrats, also said that "the situation we are undergoing cannot be more critical." Massera noted: "In addition to the present economic and social crisis, we are also undergoing a crisis of faith. Our country is at a standstill and on the verge of bankruptcy. The current political situation is confusing, it is a sort of passive anarchy due to the confusion currently prevailing in the government."

Massera added: "Therefore it will be necessary to start again, to reconstruct and to restore to relieve the pain and heal wounds, to think of the drastic solutions the country is calling for and to make every effort to achieve national unity."

Massera recalled the need for "reflecting on the immediate past, for which we are all responsible in some way."

Massera noted: "We have all made mistakes, even though we were acting in good faith. We all support the Malvinas recovery, not only as an event

of strict historic justice, but because we feel it is an element of unity in pursuing the national cause. The Malvinas are and will always be Argentine."

For this reason, Massera expressed his conviction that "[words indistinct] would be fruitless if we do not draw useful conclusions for the survival of the Argentine people as a nation."

"The country," Massera noted, "wants to make this defeat less painful. It is not looking for those who are to blame, but it requires that the responsibility not be diluted."

CSO: 3010/1739

IMPACT OF FALKLANDS WAR ASSESSED

PY181832 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 16 Jun 82 p 8

[Editorial: "With Responsibility, With Bitterness"]

[Text] One should not love his homeland in order not to feel bitter when there is an adverse national situation. Too many of our soldiers have paid homage with their blood to a century-old claim in order for them not to feel deeply hurt on hearing the news about the fall of Puerto Argentino, which was the ultimate objective of the British military operation. We have been defeated in terms of confrontation of arms, but the pain that is currently oppressing our hearts will not blind a reflexive attitude. Therefore there is nothing more advisable than to face as sensibly as possible the alternatives of this situation in which the hand of a powerful nation that was supported by a military superpower today and for an uncertain period thus far has frustrated Argentine zeal to materially recover the islands, which have been occupied since 1833 by a power that imposed its law and hoisted its flag there.

The restoration of British rule to the Malvinas does not imply the automatic disappearance of overall uncertainties. President Galtieri asserted last night that the restoration of the colonial regime will not afford permanent peace. There is no doubt that this phrase needs a clarification on the part of the Argentine Government. If theory, it is obvious that the achievement of a long-lasting peace is of interest to the parties to the conflict as well as to the other countries which are strategically linked to them. Therefore, the development of clear events must be awaited in this regard before drawing final conclusions on the nature of the period that has begun after our armed forces withdrew from the war.

The bitter feelings which are plausible among our community will not be disguised by a remission of events which, from the British landing in San Carlos Bay, led to admitting an eventual military confrontation. They could not be disguised either by conceding that the outstanding difference in the technological power applied to the belligerent actions theoretically favored the colonial army. Such bitter feelings cannot be precluded from arising when the weight of negative reality in the field of arms overwhelms the hopes raised by the community. It is precisely in situations such as this one that those who bear the responsibility of ruling--and it is

worthwhile noting that this responsibility does not fall exclusively on those who give orders within the corridors of power--have to open paths through which the warmth of the common feeling will strengthen the flow of ideas to face and resolve the problems derived from this sad experience.

From a pragmatic viewpoint it may be said perhaps that the Malvinas are currently occupying a secondary place as unredeemed Argentine territory. On 22 May 1982, when the black events which caused the military confrontation were still far from coming true, we wrote in this same column: "Even though pushed into adversity by the transitory ups and downs of war, our cause will not be a lost one in the field of law and of high-level politics, because the justice of our claim does not only form part of the national soul, but it is supported by the contemporary history."

We repeat those words now, certain that they are suggesting the scope toward which the constructive work of Argentine foreign policy will be directed. As a matter of fact, and as it has been said many times before, both Argentina and the majority of Latin American countries will not be able to shun making an in-depth review of their reciprocal relations and the commitments made thereunder as of 2 April 1982.

The political problem of the Malvinas will never be the same as the political problem that existed before 2 April. Notwithstanding the occasional British demands, neither will the American continent be able to fend for itself by disregarding the varying lessons one learns from a serious belligerent event. The present knowledge that not all of those who yesterday we thought were our friends have turned out to be such, must not be forgotten by supposing that those extracontinental powers which have thus far voiced their support for our vindicating enterprise are true friends of Argentina and of the Latin American countries that have supported Argentina. It would be very naive to replace hope with illusion. Above all, when what one sees in the horizon indicates that by following the path of illusion entire societies are exposed to end in having their national identity alienated.

We have asserted this before and we are reasserting it now in this uncertain day: Argentina's place in the world is marked by the culture with which we forge the characteristics of our country. Therefore, the scope of the Latin countries in Latin America and in Europe is where we must strengthen ties, even though there may be some circumstances here or there that will make us uncomfortable. The political, social and economic guidelines which, with their transformations, will have a decisive influence on our already prolonged internal crisis also derive from the unfortunate outcome of the military actions carried out in the South Atlantic. After having lost the physical domain of the islands, it would be impudent for anyone to say "nothing has happened here." Many very important things have in fact occurred. The most exalted and fruitful one has been national unity, and it will have to be preserved by making sacrifices no less than the events which occurred in order to face the armed fighting. On the basis of national unity, Argentina immediately must clearly outline the path to be followed to restore the implementation of the constitution in the country.

The Malvinas have taught us several lessons. No one of those lessons is more noble than this one: The boldness of the spirit of a country is above the quality of the arms that country takes up.

'LA NACION' VIEWS CRISIS AFTER FALKLANDS DEFEAT

PY222226 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 18 Jun 82 p 8

[Editorial: "A Government in Crisis"]

[Text] The reasons behind the crisis in the government headed by General Galtieri are so obvious that they almost do not need to be analyzed. Argentina has just suffered a military defeat and the situation created by such an unfortunate fact needs prompt clarification. The outcome of the war suggested that it would have internal repercussions, and certainly the political developments following the Argentine capitulation in the Malvinas were bound to close in on the man who was the commander in chief of the army until yesterday.

In a manner of speaking, one could say that General Galtieri dealt himself a hard blow last Tuesday. That was the day he tried to take advantage of the general frustration over the military defeat. This was why the people were invited to come out to Plaza de Mayo, but the majority of the capital's population did not respond. Instead, groups of activists from both the left and the right showed up as part of an operation that was not entirely spontaneous.

Following the frustrated popular assembly, President Galtieri delivered a message to the country. That message was not appropriate to the circumstances. Galtieri supposed that a country eager for objective information and needing to be informed regarding the course of the nation and the situation of our soldiers in the war theater could be calmed with forceful phrases unrelated to the critical points which concerned the nation at that moment.

The day after the speech we said that additional explanations were necessary as well as the affirmation that a definitive peace with Great Britain depended on Britain's ultimate intentions regarding the islands. It seems obvious that the fate of the Argentine soldiers taken prisoners by the triumphant power should not depend on chances or the slow hatching of a military strategy in Buenos Aires. Regardless of the grossly extortionate character of the British proposal, it behooves us to take into account the magnitude of the human sacrifice made during the armed confrontation. It neither makes sense nor is it opportune to play a wild card when one lacks the means to guarantee the survival of thousands of unarmed men subject to the will of the victor.

It goes without saying that a favorable solution to our claim over the South Atlantic islands would have provided General Galtieri a strong personal base from which to use the presidency to map the intermediary stretch of the road leading to a fully constitutional government. The outcome of the war deeply affects the possibility that General Galtieri will be able to play that role, but the forced replacement of particular figures should not imply that the substance of the final objective has been modified. A great deal of the collective anguish such as that noticeable yesterday is caused by a wave of uncertainty which rises higher than the figures who occupied the public limelight.

Yesterday's news regarding General Galtieri's departure from the presidency was the high note in a day during which various episodes increased the quandaries as to the scope of the crisis. Those who should carry out the series of changes initiated with the resignation of the army commander in chief should not ignore the complexity of the task ahead.

The first part of that task is the honestly revealing to the country the fact that the military phase of the war has just been lost. This means revealing the basic terms of the negotiations that must be undertaken as soon as possible.

We are going through a period of great confusion because only the figures of those who are receding to the background are known while those who are emerging still have to clean up their own houses before they can put together a coherent, and above all convincing program of action. During this period the armed forces are taking it upon themselves to work out a solution that will not damage their own structure. Regardless of anyone's particular opinion on current characteristics of the military power, we must all accept the fact that, at this very moment, the armed forces are the backbone of a collective organism of which each of us as well as every sector of our society is a part. The survival of this collective organism is imperative if the organism is to develop healthily toward a genuine republic.

Precisely because there is confusion in the most varied circles including those which make the principal decisions, nothing is more necessary today than making a general effort to remain calm. Rash actions usually carry a high price. Furthermore, remaining calm in order to make it possible to emerge from the confusion is the most constructive testimonial to those who shed their blood or laid down their lives in the armed struggle which took place in the south.

CSO: 3010/1740

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE COMMUNIQUE URGES UNITY

PY212346 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1205 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 17 Jun (TELAM-AICA) [Agencia de Informacion Catolica Argentina]--"We cannot renounce the territorial heritage left to us by the founders of the fatherland or the yearning and hope of building a great nation which, above all, should be fair in its domestic relations and, consequently, also fair in its relations with other peoples."

This is one of the ideas included in a communique released by the executive committee of the Argentine Episcopal conference, in which the church made a call for maintaining the values regarding community unity, the common good and peace and progress of the fatherland. The conference also called for reflecting that the good of the country is not only sought and defended when the country is under attack but that it must be considered each day; the fervently procured common good must be converted into a practical expression of the commandment to love one another which the Divine Master taught us.

The communique, released yesterday through the Agencia de Informacion Catolica Argentina (AICA), reads:

"The national community is today facing a peculiar moment in its history, in which adversity is sorely trying the mind and heart of Argentines. Today, more than ever, we must direct our steps in search of the path of light and hope.

"The well-known deeds served to point up two aspects of Argentine life: The feeling of national unity which rises above various institutions and very diverse groups which gather Argentines in their common life, a unity which we had probably not experienced for many years; and the courage and skill of those to whom duty to defend the fatherland was entrusted, duty for which many of them heroically gave their own lives, thus fulfilling to the letter what John Paul II reminded us a few days ago: 'Universality, the essential dimension of God's people, does not oppose patriotism, neither is it incompatible with patriotism. On the contrary, universality is part of patriotism, strengthening its values, particularly love to the fatherland, taken if need to be sacrifice....'

"At this time of human adversity we cannot destroy the values of unity of the community, the common good, peace and progress of the fatherland with ill-considered reactions which would negatively affect all our future. We owe our awareness as a nation and the brotherhood which was so brilliantly proved by the Latin American countries, to the common affirmation of the Argentine values, those of the foundation of the fatherland, which must be those of today and of tomorrow.

"To this end, let us demonstrate our common objectives, the unity of wills and the capacity for cooperation which we have shown when facing the Malvinas problem. In doing so, we will build, with strength and hope, the fatherland of which we have dreamed, the fatherland in which a peaceful and just solution to that problem will not be lacking within a future atmosphere of calm and through diplomatic negotiations."

CSO: 3010/1740

BRIEFS

CHUBUT PROVINCE GOVERNOR RESIGNATION--Comodoro Rivadavia, 23 Jun (TELAM)--Chubut Province Governor Rear Adm (ret) Niceto Echauri Ayerra submitted his resignation to the interior minister and in doing so expressed his wishes that the national reorganization process be carried out to its final objectives and that the institutionalization of the country be promptly implemented under the aegis of the national constitution. The resignation submitted to Gen Alfredo Saint Jean via telex added that he felt highly honored by the invitation extended to him to temporarily continue as governor of Chubut, and ask for the greatest effort for furthering the development of this province. [Text] [PY231523 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1355 GMT 23 Jun 82]

NATIONAL LIBERATION GROUP--Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (NA)--Six cars that were parked at the Alberto J. Armando dealership located on Saenz Pena Avenue and Carlos Rodriguez Street were set on fire early this morning by a group of unknown persons. The group, which threw around pamphlets of the self-styled "National Liberation Movement," arrived at the office in a car. Once they were inside the office they overpowered the night guard and one of them, who was carrying a container filled with gasoline, sprinkled the cars that were parked inside the office. After he set them on fire the group proceeded to flee. Two fire detachments from the Pompey fire department went to fight the fire. [Text] [PY181938 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 82]

FLOODING ALONG PARAGUAY RIVER--The waters of the Paraguay River continue to rise steadily along almost all its course. The number of those evacuated is estimated at over 8,000. The situation, far from improving, is tending to worsen because of the persistent rains. Meanwhile, the civilian officials of Formosa and the Civil Defense Board are directing the lodging, medical aid and treatment of those evacuated. If the water continues to rise, this will be one of the worst floods this century in the region. Most of the people affected by the flood come from islands along the river bank and from low areas. In these parts the rising water has caused irreparable damage because of the exposed nature of the properties. In the capital of Formosa Province the river reached a level of 7.34 meters yesterday. If that level rises by only 0.90 meters, it will be necessary to declare a state of emergency in the city. At Puerto Pilcomayo the advancing water covers 100 percent of the Urgan district. Almost the whole population has been evacuated. [Text] [PY211657 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jun 82]

ADAMS INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC, REGIONAL ISSUES

Bridgetown THE NATION in English 2 Jun 82 p 12

[Interview by Tony Best at John F. Kennedy International Airport, date not given]

[Text]

IT was almost a year ago that Barbados' Prime Minister, Tom Adams, sat down in New York and talked with our North American Editor, Tony Best, about his Government's challenges, priorities and difficulties.

That conversation took place immediately after the last general election which saw the Barbados Labour Party returned to power.

While on his way from Ottawa where he had talks with the Prime Minister of Canada, Pierre Elliot Trudeau, to Hamilton, Bermuda, to meet with government officials there, the Barbados leader again sat down with Best and discussed some of the same matters covered in the previous conversation.

They also discussed some new ones.

What follows is an edited version of the question and answer session which took place at John F. Kennedy International Airport.:

In our first conversation, almost a year ago, you pinpointed transportation and the economy as two of the pressing areas for your new Government. What are your priority concerns today?

Transportation is still a major area for the Government. But I think that we can sufficiently look to the future to say that the government is placing housing at the forefront of its developmental priorities during this five-year period.

Looking back on the post-election period in Barbados, how would you describe what happened from your vantage point as Prime Minister?

It has been a struggle during the past months to keep Barbados afloat, economically. We have fortunately seen some signs that the severe measures which we have taken have been successful. For example, the standby credits which the Barbados Central Bank had to mobilise from the months of the election last year — June, July and August — when things began to develop adversely and very rapidly, have all now been repaid; and overall, our foreign reserves rose \$37 million during the first quarter of this year.

This is in contrast to last year when they fell. At this

stage therefore, the fight which we mounted, as a matter of fact which we had to mount since the last election, is beginning to show results.

Reviewing the difficulties and the actions your Government had to take to deal with the problems, are there any lessons to be learned from the situation which developed?

Whenever I look back on the nine months, I will have to look back on the suddenness with which economic disaster can overtake fragile economies like Barbados' and how quickly and carefully you have to work to avoid catastrophe. In those nine months, another CARICOM country effectively declared bankruptcy.

Many people say they find it difficult to understand how you went through a general election campaign and everything seemed so rosy, but immediately after the election, they began to hear about economic difficulties. Can you explain that?

The rightness and the rosiest talked about during the election campaign referred to the five glorious years in which the per capita income of Barbados was doubled between 1976 and 1981.

Nothing that happened at or around the election time in the

international economic front could take away from Barbadians the fact that wages doubled and that the standard of living doubled in the five previous years.

The signs of economic disaster began to make themselves shown at the end of 1980. If you studied carefully the speeches which were made in 1981, you will see that all of the Minister of Finance's speeches warned that difficult times were ahead.

You know when people are euphoric, when people have seen a great leap forward in their economic circumstances, they tend to concentrate on the great leap forward and not on the dangers that lie before them.

When you go around the Grand National Course and when you cross Beecher's Brook, you still have a lot of jumps before you are home, indeed you have to cross Beecher's Brook twice.

The Barbados economy had to cross the terrible ditches that had been dug for it by local mismanagement in 1974 and 1975, and in 1981, we found ourselves having to cross, not ditches, but having to leap over hurdles that international economic recession was putting

in our path.

Why are you describing the causes of the problem in 1974 and 1975 as "local mismanagement", but for the period when your Government was responsible, the reason was international economic recession? I find it strange that you are doing that.

The international economic recessionary conditions of 1973 and 1974 were met by mismanagement. Those of 1981, I am hoping history will show, were met by careful economic planning and thought.

This brings us to the present situation. American economists have begun to revise their predictions for a recovery of the United States economy, suggesting that the recovery will last longer than previously expected.

Given the cause-and-effect relationship between the United States and Barbados economies, have you started to revise your own predictions?

Our predictions in the Barbados economy took account of a fairly bad North American scenario. The scenario that American economists are now looking at, is no worse than we have been preparing for.

Things in Barbados did not move forward as we had hoped in 1981. But it is worth remembering that unemployment, although, as I have said on many occasions in the past, still is unacceptably high, is not increasing.

Indeed, it is apparently falling to perhaps the lowest levels we have ever known. Inflation so far this year has been negative. The retail price index has actually declined during 1981, and domestic economic activity is still reasonably buoyant.

Our particular difficulties are that recession overseas is making it more difficult to sell manufactured goods and is restricting the number of tourists who come to the island. What we are trying to do is to keep the economy in such a stance that immediately there is recovery overseas, you will see a sharp recovery in Barbados.

Please explain that approach for us.

We are not playing the stop-go economic game that did so much damage to Britain ten to 15 years ago, and did a great deal of damage to Barbados in 1974 and 1975.

We are trying to make sure that the economy is in a position in late 1982 and into 1983, when things recover overseas to start surging forward again; unlike the situation in 1975; when

there was no preparation in Barbados to take advantage of international economic recovery in the rest of the world.

Can Barbadians look forward to a relaxation of the tight fiscal restraints which you imposed last year following the last election?

Barbadians can expect sooner or later to have the tight fiscal and monetary restrictions relaxed.

How soon do you plan to relax these restrictions, have you worked out a timetable say of six months, 12 months or are you awaiting for signs from overseas?

1983 or before.

Earlier, you referred to a CARICOM country effectively declaring itself bankrupt. We know that Guyana is going through economic difficulties. Is there any plan at the regional level to help Guyana?

I haven't heard of any such request for assistance, or any plan to give such assistance. The CARICOM countries which are able to buy each other's goods freely, which basically only means Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, have effectively given Guyana a lot of assistance by not imposing trade barriers on Guyanese goods, by means of quotas and other devices as are allowed by CARICOM Treaty.

I expect that the markets of Barbados and Trinidad will still be opened to Guyanese manufacturers.

When we spoke last year, we talked about a CARICOM summit. One still has not yet been held. Is there any thought being given to having one within the next three months or so?

There is plenty thought being given to it, although, as I said in Trinidad recently, neither the time nor the venue has been settled.

What are the issues to be dealt with at a CARICOM summit?

I think we must express solidarity with Guyana in its territorial dispute with Venezuela. I think we should review the working of the parts of the CARICOM treaty that deal with the harmonisation of fiscal incentives.

I think we ought to talk through the trade difficulties about which so much is said by the private sector in Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago. I am referring to the intra-CARICOM trade difficulties.

I think the political questions occasioned by the continuing situation in Grenada, the dif-

difficulty being that there are so many CARICOM countries which say that there should be democratic elections in Grenada, but there appears to be no sign of this from Grenada itself.

I think that would have to be discussed at a summit at some stage.

You mentioned the border problem with Venezuela and Guyana. How is that territorial dispute affecting relations between Barbados and Venezuela?

The Venezuelans are not pleased when a country gives Guyana general support for the integrity of its borders. I would say however, that the Falkland Islands crisis is just as immediate in terms of relations between Venezuela and the Commonwealth Caribbean as the Guyana matter.

They are tied into each other and the support of Venezuela for an aggressive solution, contrary to the charter of the United Nations for a territorial dispute, must cause all peace-loving countries in the Caribbean to look very carefully at Venezuela's attitudes.

When we spoke last year, there was no question of the Caribbean Basin Initiative. Since then, much has been written and said about the CBI. You had a meeting recently with President Ronald Reagan.

Are there any new developments on the CBI emerging out of those talks?

I don't think there has been any new development since we met with President Reagan in Barbados. Whatever

developments are in train have not yet revealed themselves.

It is only fair to the CBI to reiterate that the Americans point out that the CBI distribution of funds relates to this first year. It does not preclude bilateral programmes in this and in subsequent years, which would greatly augment initial amounts being granted.

Quite recently, the Trade

sub-Committee of the United States House of Representatives voted to restrict the amount of rum which could be imported duty-free under the CBI. Were you surprised by that vote?

My immediate reaction was that it was to be expected. Of course, rum comes under the trade part of the CBI rather than the investment part.

I have always assumed that the Puerto Ricans and Virgin Islands (United States) lobbies would be too powerful for the incentives to go through as totally as our exporters might have hoped.

You have just concluded talks in Ottawa with Pierre Elliot Trudeau. You recently met with President Reagan. In both sessions with the North American leaders, you discussed aid to the Caribbean region. How do you view the Canadian and the American approaches to aid?

It is surely not news that I pointed out, at the time of the CBI, that the Canadian contribution to the Caribbean was considerably greater than that being announced as the American contribution to the CBI.

Let me say this, however. Canada has reversed its policy of restricting economic aid because of its economic circumstances.

It has also announced something like (CAN.)\$350 million in aid over the next few years for the Caribbean, which is now the number one priority area in Canada.

In fact, Canada has adopted the argument that developing countries have been putting forward for years, which is, that overseas aid can do just as much for the donor as for the recipient.

The Canadians are clearly making an effort despite economic difficulties to meet the original development target of 0.7 percent of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) for overseas aid on the part of the world's major economic powers.

CONTROVERSIAL EMERGENCY POWERS BILL TO GET 3-MONTH STUDY

Bridgetown THE NATION in English 27 May 82 p 1

[Text]

GOVERNMENT'S controversial Emergency Powers Bill 1982, has been referred to a select committee for further study.

This was disclosed by Prime Minister Tom Adams yesterday during the extended sitting of the House of Assembly, occasioned by the lengthy debate on the proposed legislation, aimed at making better provision for the public safety and defence of Barbados during a period of public emergency.

Adams said that the select committee would meet in public if the rules governing its conduct permitted this, and would be open to written or oral arguments and recommendations from any Barbadian.

The committee will consist of five members of Government, and one member of the Opposition, and will be chaired by Speaker of the House of Assembly, Burton Hinds.

The Government members are Jack Odle, Henry Forde, Louis Tull, Bernard St. John, and Adams.

However, the Opposition has already stated it is not prepared to sit on the committee and when House Leader, Lionel Craig, asked those Opposition

members present yesterday if none of them was prepared to take part in its deliberations, there was no reply.

Adams said: "If the Opposition doesn't want to come, I can't make it."

He added: "If you run from us now, the public will judge when that time comes whether you are fit or not to assume the reins of Government."

Adams reiterated his earlier points that those provisions respecting the rights of Barbadians which were not stated in the proposed new Emergency Powers Act were already clearly stated in the Barbados Constitution, and those sections of the new legislation which the Opposition and members of the public had voiced their concern about were also included in the Constitution.

He however, said he was open to hear public arguments and recommendations about the proposed review tribunal. He said he believed, because of the widespread concern that no mention had been made in the proposed act of the rights of trade unions, that these rights should be "reiterated" in the new legislation.

CSO: 3025/321

PRESIDENT TORRELIO CRITICIZES POLITICAL PARTIES

PY211850 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 25 May 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] The president of the republic, Gen Celso Torrelío, has expressed his concern because the political parties "are not ready to face the dangers which weigh heavily upon the existence of the fatherland itself; if there were an inclination for greatness, they would realize that the government, when adopting these economic measures and warding off the socio-economic crisis, is planning a permanent and lasting democracy for the future."

He also pointed out that if such an idea is understood, "I am sure that we will progress in the great national dialogue proposed by my government with the goal of a great national accord."

These statements were made by General Torrelío in a speech he delivered yesterday at the inauguration of the national forum of entrepreneurs, sponsored by the Bolivian Private Entrepreneurs Confederation.

He categorically maintained that the entire country knew that very strong measures had to be taken to fight the social and economic deterioration, which is practically destroying the country. "Nobody can deny that they were adopted with firmness and eschewing easy popularity, since my government has always been interested in Bolivian destiny and not in postponing unavoidable decisions which, in the long run, will cause greater problems to the republic," he emphasized.

He asserted that the country is experiencing a tremendously difficult historical moment due to the problems of corruption and immorality, which have been dragged on for a long time. He added: "I wish to emphatically express that my government has no place for corruption and immorality. We all know that these evils were inserted in the public administration and that they harm the image of the country."

He pointed out: Private enterprise is closely linked to the destiny of the country; it is not a temporary institution as some may be, some which are born and which die sheltered by special circumstances. Private enterprise is formed by a group of interests deeply linked to the national destiny, and this encourages us to speak with you on the future of the country."

He was clear in stating that if private enterprise believes that a government projecting such an adverse domestic and foreign picture might, with a number of measures, easily solve the crisis, it is mistaken. He added: "This is a long and difficult process, and these are the most complex circumstances; we believe that the combined social and economic difficulties we are experiencing would have been sufficient reason for making any government unstable or to fall."

General Torrelío did not avoid the political topic, and he stated that "the political parties apparently do not wish to hold a dialogue with a government which takes economic measures." He said: "This does not affect us, but we regret that in Bolivia those who proclaim the need for a moral revolution are the first to avoid risks, risks which only deeply ethical causes may cope with."

Regarding the unions, he stated that these in turn have engaged in uncontrolled anarchic activity which deeply weakens the national economic life. He added that unfortunately they are also influenced by the same aims of chaos and anarchy which gave way to the quick deterioration of the democratic opening of the years 1978, 1979, and 1980.

He then pointed out that the fatherland comes first and personal interests come second. "Nobody having reasonable and fair judgment may think that a government, in less than a year, may solve financial, economic, social, political, moral and institutional problems, being aware that they derive from long ago, half a century ago, I would say."

General Torrelío concluded by stating: "That is why we believe that the publicity campaign unleashed against the armed forces shows a desperate attitude in view of the crisis; the problems are just starting, and we must have enough moral and spiritual strength to overcome them with loftiness and dignity."

CSO: 3010/1740

ELN KIDNAPPERS CAUGHT BY SPECIAL UNIT

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Jun 82 p 8-A

[Article by Cesar Vallejo Restrepo: "Three ECOPETROL Engineers Arrested for Kidnapping and Assassinating a Young Woman"]

[Text] The Anti-Extortion and Kidnapping Commando Unit (CAES) dealt another harsh blow to ELN [Army of National Liberation] and, after breaking up the ring which had kidnapped and assassinated the young woman Isabel Cristina Zuniga Jimenez in April, captured its ringleaders, including three engineers who were graduates of the Industrial University of Santander and high-ranking officials in ECOPETROL [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise].

Those captured, for whom an order for arrest had been issued, are Orlando Leon Amaya, an industrial engineer and native of Bucaramanga, known by the alias "Efrain"; Jorge Hernandez Mora, a chemical engineer and native of Bucaramanga, who was driving the small truck when they went to collect the ransom; and Nestor Raul del Real Caceres, also a native of Bucaramanga, a chemical engineer, responsible for the direct negotiations with the young woman's family. Leon Amaya was chief of the cell.

During the course of the investigation, the anti-social subject, Ludwig Prada Hernandez, was killed and two others were wounded. An Army officer was also wounded in the confrontation, when the CAES patrol intercepted the kidnappers as they were receiving the ransom, \$2.5 million, at the intersection of Primero de Mayo Avenue and Highway 38.

The Abduction

The young woman, Isabel Cristina Zuniga, was kidnapped on 28 October at 2230 hours by four individuals armed with Madsen pistols, revolvers and carbines who broke into her residence in the northern part of the city and pretended to be detectives from DAS [Administrative Department of Security].

The false secret agents notified the Zuniga family that there was a warrant for the capture of Isabel Cristina and that she must accompany them to DAS to make a statement. She was accompanied by one of her brothers, who was told by the subjects that it was a kidnapping shortly after leaving the house.

Isabel Cristina's brother received instructions on the manner in which the negotiations would be carried out, and the amount of the ransom, which was set at \$2.5 million.

Investigation

The family of the abducted girl refused to cooperate with the authorities in the investigation, but in spite of this CAES, through constant monitoring and difficult intelligence work, established the day and time at which the ransom was to be paid.

On 6 April, Holy Tuesday, several CAES officers intercepted the small truck in which the kidnappers were riding at Primero de Mayo Avenue and Highway 32, where the negotiations were to be held.

Upon noticing the presence of the CAES personnel, the individuals opened fire at them and wounded an officer and two agents. When the attack was repelled, the agents killed Ludwig Prada Hernandez and wounded two others, who managed to escape.

Weapons and Clues

Found on the anti-social subject who was killed were two Ingrand pistols, one fragmentation grenade, two suppliers for the Ingrand, 11 45-millimeter caliber cartridges, two suppliers for the pistol, four suppliers for the carbine, 90 30-caliber cartridges, two suppliers for the 9-millimeter pistol, 55 9-millimeter cartridges and a white Break small truck.

Inside the truck documents were found containing the identities of the heads of the organization and their addresses, which made it possible to break up the ring later.

They Assassinate Her

As a reprisal for having been thwarted in receiving payment of the ransom, the kidnappers assassinated their young victim and notified the family of what had happened by telephone.

The corpse of Isabel Cristina, who was 17 years old and was studying English at the Colombo-American School in Bogota, was thrown into a dump in Corabastos. She was wearing a sweater and had two pistol wounds located on the right eyebrow and the parietal bone on the same side. In the autopsy, it was found that she had been raped and beaten after they had injected her with a tranquillizer. The corpse appeared on Good Friday, 9 April of this year.

The young woman who was murdered was a daughter of the builder and cattleman Victor Zuniga, and Elvia Jimenez de Zuniga, who live in Barranquilla.

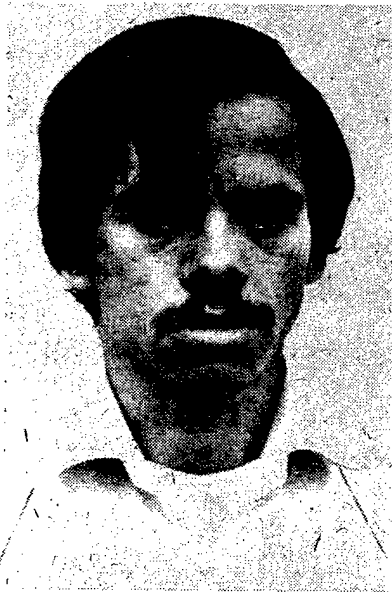
Bond

One of the documents seized from the ring of kidnappers cites the bond between common criminals and ELN guerrillas in committing this type of crime.

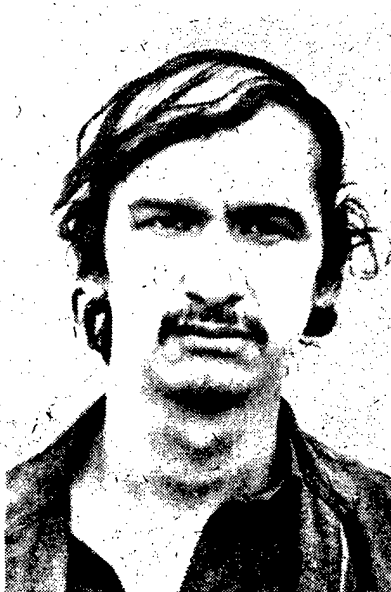
In one of its sections, the document states, "50 percent of the product of the ransom will go to the guerrilla movement, and the same sum will be given to our collaborators."

According to the CAES spokesman, three members of the seditious organization, who have been fully identified, still remain to be captured.

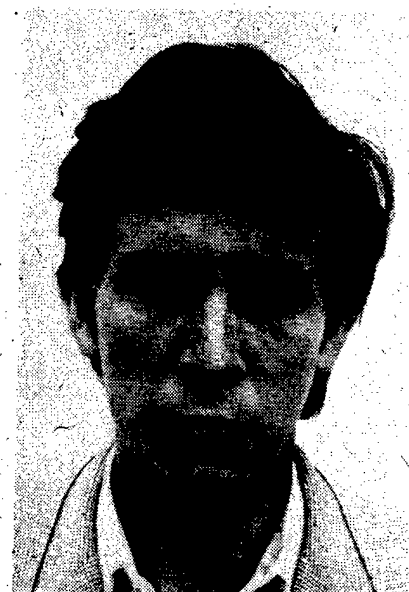
In recent weeks, the Army, DAS and police have dealt severe blows to the guerrilla groups in the country, particularly in Bogota, where the M-19 regional column and the ADO general directorate were broken up.



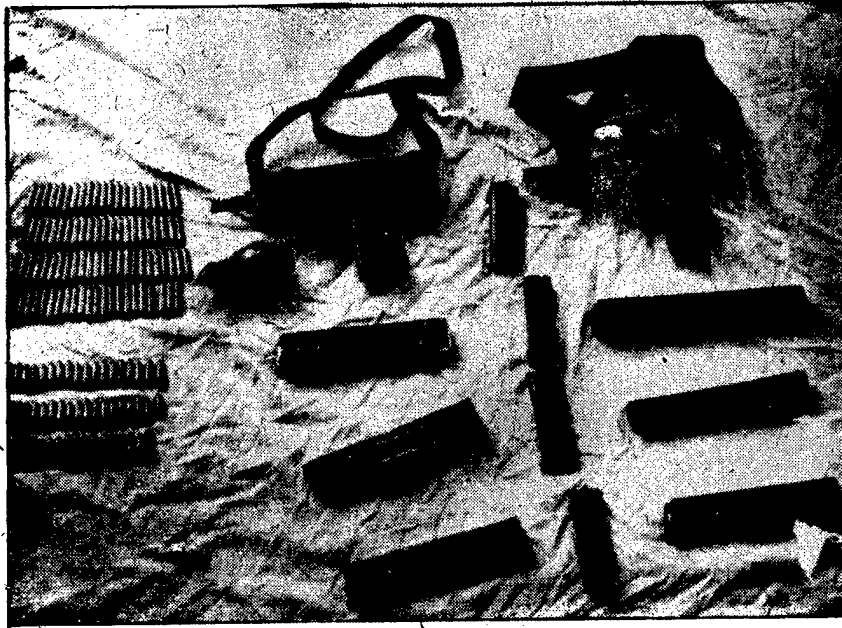
Jorge Hernández Mora



Néstor Raúl del Real Cáceres



Orlando León Amaya



Part of the arsenal which was seized from the kidnappers and assassins of the young woman Isabel Cristina Zuniga Jimenez.

2909
CSO: 3010/1701

ARMY ARRESTS LEADERS OF ADO

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 31 May 82 p 4-B

[Article by Cesar Vallejo Restrepo: "ADO Liquidated"]

[Text] The Army disclosed that it has just thwarted a plan called "Machiavelli" to assassinate prominent government and political figures, after having captured all the leaders of the guerrilla group known as "Workers' Self-Defense" [ADO], which killed former Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas 4 years ago.

The Military Institutes Brigade [BIM] reported that, in addition to the captures of the sisters Adelaida and Constanza Abadia Rey, top-ranking leaders of ADO, Carlos Efren Agudelo, alias "Mario," Aida Esperanza Leuro Blanco, Enrique Bermudez and Arquimedes Porras Rodriguez, alias "Jairo" or "Richard," had also been arrested.

A large quantity of weapons, ammunition, explosive devices, propaganda and documents were seized.

All the captured guerrillas belong to the "14 September" front headed by Adelaida Abadia, the only survivor of ADO.

BIM did not release the details of the plan to assassinate various prominent Colombians, because it claimed "we are still working on its analysis and evaluation." It stated that the individuals involved in the plan are very well known and are associated with the government and politics.

Division

ADO began to deteriorate in 1981, owing to internal differences which ended in the group's division. The "14 September" and "Camilo Torres" fronts came into existence. The leadership of the former was assumed by Adelaida Abadia, while the latter disintegrated shortly thereafter.

At the time of the recent captures, the Workers' Self-Defense movement was decimated and virtually about to disappear. The few ringleaders left in it were engaged, rather, in fleeing from the military harassment.

In view of the crisis situation, several leaders and militants joined M-19. The desertions compounded the deaths and captures of some chiefs during military

action, including the following: Juan Manuel Gonzalez Puentes, Armando Lopez Suarez, Juan Manuel Bautista, Hector Fabio Abadia Rey, Hector Julio Sierra and Horacio Castaneda.

Then Adelaida Abadia appeared as the most representative figure in ADO, following a spectacular escape made in January 1980, as she was being taken from the Good Shepherd jail to a court in Bogota.

Her Action

In March 1979, Adelaida Abadia led the seizure of the Radio Continental broadcasting station of the Toledar network, to issue proclamations.

In August of the same year, she was sentenced to 3 years in jail by a verbal court-martial, and in May 1980 she took part in the holdup of the Bank of Commerce on 100th Street at Highway 35, in the La Castellana district.

Her capture took place on 4 May of this year, along with her sister Constanza, in the residence at No 66-67 Highway 55, in the Jose Joaquin Vargas district. Found in her possession was a forged identity card bearing the name Carmen Elisa Torres Robles.

Constanza Abadia

She joined ADO in 1977. In March 1979, she accompanied her sister Adelaida in the seizure of Radio Continental.

On 14 May 1979, she was sentenced to 2 years and 8 months in prison as an absent defendant, by a verbal court-martial.

On 4 May of this year she was captured along with Adelaida, as they were devising the "Machiavelli" plan whereby they intended to create chaos during yesterday's presidential elections.

Agudelo Alvarado

He joined ADO in 1978. With others, he participated in the following terrorist acts: holdup of a securities vehicle in Palmira (Valle). In 1981 and 1982, he was assigned to commit terrorist acts and engage in conscientization work in Bogota. He had been captured a few months earlier in this capital as he was distributing bulletins relating to that group and painting ADO slogans on walls.

After having served a 3-month sentence, he was released and rejoined ADO. He was arrested again in Ibague with weapons and fragmentation grenades, and on 9 May he was transferred to the National Model Jail in Bogota.

Esperanza Leuro

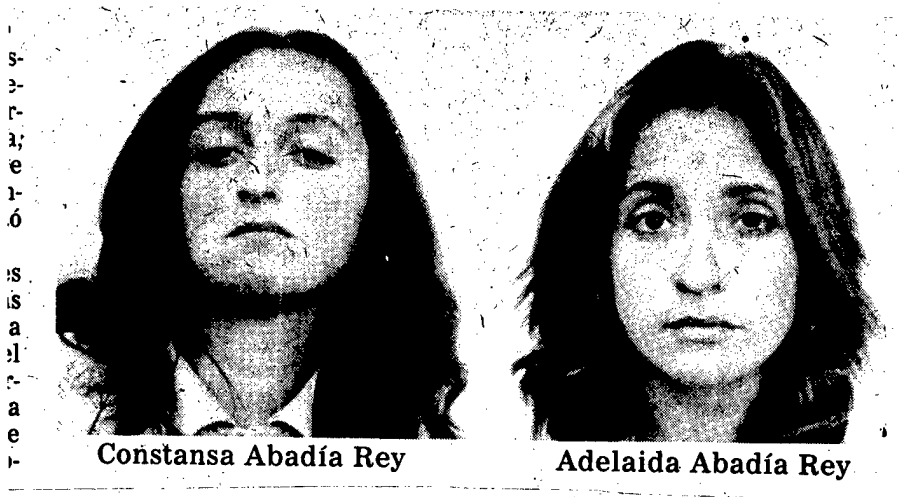
She joined the Workers' Self-Defense movement in 1980, and participated in the theft of several vehicles which they used to commit holdups and thefts of banking entities, both governmental and private, as well as engaging in missions involving propaganda and conscientization.

Reyes Bermudez

Enrique Reyes Bermudez joined ADO 3 years ago, and, in addition to setting many petards in police stations and government entities, he had the mission of recruiting students and workers, especially in the Kennedy district.

He also took part in the invasion of the Church of Saint Robert Kennedy, and in the theft of money from the chicken grill at Highway 30 and 3rd Street this year.

The Military Institutes Brigade said that all the leaders of "Workers' Self-Defense" have been captured or were eliminated.





Aída Esperanza Leuro Blanco



Enrique Reyes Bermúdez



**Arquímedes Porras
Rodríguez**



Carlos Efrén Agudelo.

2909
CSO: 3010/1701

PLOT TO DESTROY TRACKING STATION FOILED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 31 May 82 p 14-A

[Article: "M-19 Planned to Destroy the Telecom Tower in Choconta"]

[Text] Units of F-2 and the Intelligence Service of the Military Institutes Brigade captured four members of an M-19 [19 April Movement] cell whose mission was to destroy the Telecom tracking station in Choconta, thus managing to thwart the serious attack intended to hamper the provision of reports on the election results.

The personnel of the Military Institutes Brigade (BIM), whose commander is Brig Gen Hernando Diaz Sanmiguel, engaged in a series of highly important tasks this week, including the capture of the M-19 urban network responsible for carrying out various attacks aimed at interrupting the normal course of the electoral debate.

As different probes associated with several investigations being conducted here were completed, some 80 persons were captured and placed at the disposal of the judges of military penal proceedings, or released in the instances wherein they proved to be dissociated from the charges brought against them.

The brigade issued the following communique regarding the capture of the cell which intended to "blow up" the Choconta tower, the perpetrators of which were traveling in a Renault 12 car which, on Friday night, was involved in an explosion in Villapinzon, an incident that we reported in yesterday's edition:

1. Background Information: On 28 May of this year, at 2200 hours, a heavy explosion occurred at the Texaco gasoline service station located in the municipality of Villapinzon, the owner of which is Mr Teofilo Fernandez.

When the incident was checked, and as a result of subsequent investigations, based on probes conducted by F-2 of the Cundinamarca Police and B-2 of the Military Institutes Brigade, and from the interrogations carried out by the Military Intelligence Services on the captured personnel, it was established that:

a. The explosion originated in a Renault 12 car with license plates AA-8270, driven by eight persons who are members of an M-19 terrorist cell and who, at

the time of the accident, were carrying a large amount of explosives, short-barreled weapons, some automatic weapons, hand grenades and time bombs, for the purpose of engaging in a terrorist act whereby they sought to attack the Choconta tracking station, assassinate the National Police agents who are guarding those facilities and later dynamite the main electronic equipment and components of the tracking systems.

By this action, they intended to cause serious damage to the Telecom communications systems, assuming that they would thereby prevent the reception of information on the presidential election results and in this way partly carry out the threats made by Jaime Bateman Cayon to sabotage the elections.

b. As a result of the accident, the terrorists Jorge Alberto Patino Ocampo and Luis Alfredo Londono Velez were killed, and Henry Martinez Pineda and Dario Arturo Beltran were seriously injured.

When the incident had occurred, the other four members of the terrorist cell fled, and Jose Ignacio Ramos Diaz was later captured. When subjected to questioning, he confessed and identified the three remaining members of the subversive commando unit, who answer to the following names: Juan Carlos Londono Veléz, Jimmy Rangel and Gloria Mercedes Carrasco Ramirez.

c. By virtue of the information obtained, and based on that already made available after the recent capture of 19 members of the M-19 regional group in Bogota, the Military Intelligence Services of the Military Institutes Brigade proceeded to develop new clues that made possible the capture of Juan Carlos Londono Velez and, through him, the location of certain premises in the city of Bogota belonging to the subversive organization which, upon being searched, afforded the seizure of important material and documents of great interest to military intelligence.

Among the materials confiscated there were mimeograph machines and photocopiers which were being used by M-19 to prepare subversive propaganda, as well as some short-barreled weapons, ammunition, dynamite and explosive devices.

d. It was established by the investigations conducted by the Military Institutes Brigade that this terrorist cell was, among others, responsible for the perpetration of recent terrorist acts which were committed in the city of Bogota, such as the setting of petards in Grancolombiano Group banking entities, in the Telecom offices at No 22-54 Highway 13-A on 19 April, at the Ministry of National Education on 15 May, in the fuel storage places at Eldorado Airport on 27 April, at the Major College of Cundinamarca on 29 May, at the Colombo-American Institute, and at the Dumil warehouse at 13th Avenue and Highway 18, as well as other acts of publicity, such as the placement of flags and the distribution of propaganda at the University of the Andes and at the La Candelaria Theater.

e. Included among the documents seized were several terrorist plans that they had prepared to carry out this May but were unable to execute owing to the heavy blow received when the regional M-19 chief in Bogota, professor of education Fabio Alejandro Marino Vargas (alias "Eduardo") and 17 of the regional group's members were recently captured, and the excessive control measures adopted by

the public forces in the capital of the republic and the department of Cundinamarca, in fulfillment of the Democracy/82 Plan devised by the military commands for the security of the presidential elections.

Among the plans of this subversive movement which have been foiled are attacks on various prominent persons, acts of sabotage on public service facilities of both the electric power and telephone companies, and the water works, as well as other terrorist acts aimed at social clubs, embassies, urban transportation, military hospital centers, auxiliary post-offices, political headquarters and residences of the relatives of military personnel.

Personal Data on the Members of the Terrorist Commando Unit

The terrorist commando unit which attempted to dynamite the facilities of the Choconta tracking station consisted mainly of students from the National University and the University of the Andes:

Henry Martinez Pineda (alias "Ernesto"), citizen's identity card No 19,367,689 of Bogota; systems engineering student at the University of the Andes; joined the movement in 1980 and was a member of the "Politico-Military Front" of the M-19 regional group in Bogota.

Luis Ignacio Ramos Diaz (alias "Simon"), citizen's identity card No 19,487,584 of Bogota; a native of this city, 19 years of age; a fourth semester law student at the University of the Andes; joined the M-19 subversive movement in March 1981 as a member of the organization in the Bogota regional group's "Politico-Military Front."

Dario Arturo Beltran (alias "Enrique"), a second semester mechanical engineering student at the National University; joined the M-19 subversive movement in December 1980 as a militant of the organization in the "Politico-Military Front."

Jorge Alberto Patino Ocampo (alias "Victor"), citizen's identity card No 14,975,538 of Cali; a native of Buga (Valle), 31 years of age; a student at the National University; in charge of the "Politico-Military Front" of the M-19 regional group in the city of Bogota.

Luis Alfredo Londono Velez (alias "Gustavo"), citizen's identity card No 79,294,087, of Bogota; 20 years of age, a native of Bogota and a fourth semester agronomy student at the National University; joined the M-19 movement in July 1981, through Jorge Alberto Pantoja Ocampo (alias "Victor"), as a member of the subversive organization's "Military Front."

Jimmy Rangel (alias "Andres"), an engineering student at the University of the Andes; a member of the "Politico-Military Front" of the M-19 regional group in Bogota.

Gloria Mercedes Carrasco Ramirez (alias "Lucia"), citizen's identity card No 31,851,983 of Cali; 20 years of age, a native of Cali (Valle) and a fifth semester economics student at the University of the Andes; joined the M-19 subversive movement at the beginning of this year as a member of the Bogota regional group's "Military Front."

Juan Carlos Londono Velez (alias "Chucho" or "Jacinto"), citizen's identity card No 79,285,422 of Bogota; 19 years of age, a native of Bogota and a second semester agronomy student at the National University; joined the M-19 movement in 1981, becoming a member of the "Military Front" of the Bogota regional group.



Gloria Mercedes Carrasco fugitiva.



Juan Carlos Londoño Vélez, capturado.



Darío Arturo Beltrán, herido y capturado.



Henry Martínez herido y capturado.



Jimmy Rangel, fugitivo.



José Ignacio Ramos Díaz, capturado.

Failure of the Terrorist Action

During the course of the questioning to which the members of the subversive commando group later captured by the Intelligence Services of the Military Institutes Brigade were subjected, it was learned that the security measures adopted by the Army and National Police for the day preceding the presidential elections at this vital communications center, the Choconta tracking station, prevented the accomplishment of the act at the time planned, which had been selected for about midnight, for which reason the terrorist commando unit opted to carry out further reconnaissance in the area, resupply itself with fuel in the municipality of Villapinzon and postpone the action until the early morning hours, with the assumption that it would later find greater facilities for executing its mission. Under these circumstances, the dangerous terrorist action failed when, for reasons not yet ascertained, there occurred an explosion of the vehicle that was carrying them, resulting in the deaths of two of its members and the subsequent capture of four others. It is expected that the two remaining subjects, whose present whereabouts the military authorities are making intensive efforts to learn, will be located.



These are the weapons and ammunition that the M-19 cell was carrying in the car which exploded in Villapinzon and in which its members were driving to Choconta for the purpose of dynamiting the Telecom tower.

2909

CSO: 3010/1701

M-19 NETWORK BROKEN UP BY ARMY

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 May 82 pp 1,A, 14-A

[Article by Cesar Vallejo Restrepo: "Perpetrator of Attack on Palace Caught; Powerful M-19 Network Broken Up"]

[Text] M-19 [19 April Movement] suffered another setback at the hands of the Army, with the capture of its regional chief in Bogota and the perpetrator of the car-bomb attack on Narino Palace, Fabio Alejandro Marino Vargas, alias "Eduardo," and 17 other guerrillas who had been sent to this capital to sabotage the presidential elections tomorrow, Sunday, in a violent manner.

A military spokesman said that, in addition to Marino Vargas, the following members of M-19, including high-ranking officials and heads of the subversive organization, were captured: Carlos Alberto Puentes Gonzalez, Ricardo Puentes Gonzalez (alias "Vladimir"), Luis Arturo Ramirez Gallon (alias "Dario"), Edgard Bulla Pachon (alias "David"), Jorge Enrique Vesquez Quintero (alias "Miguel"), Juan Carlos Martinez (alias "Alfonso"), Alfonso Cruz Mogollon (alias "Manuel"), Diego Augusto Florez Ardila (alias "Trino"), Jesus Maria Pesca Garcia (alias "Chucho"), Nelson Ortiz Ovalle, Wilson Ramirez Hurtado, Jairo Arias Perez, Ricardo Londono, Elvira Reyes de Castano, Maria E. Baez de Chosuin, Martha Ligia Arias Camelo and Luis Enrique Soler Baron.

The guerrilla cell was found to have in its possession long and short-range weapons, fragmentation grenades, time bombs and home-made bombs, a large amount of ammunition, holdup equipment, uniforms for exclusive Army use, propaganda, documentation and terrorist plans for action that they intended to carry out in Bogota.

Among the plans of the Bogota regional M-19 were publicity acts such as the seizure of broadcasting stations and invasions of newspapers, the burning of buses, the blocking of routes on the outskirts of the city, sabotage to the electric power and the Tibito dam, and the setting of bombs in the auxiliary post-offices.

The Action

The spokesman for the Military Institutes Brigade said that the capture of the M-19 leaders was achieved after intensive pursuit and difficult intelligence

effort and, in some instances, through the cooperation of guerrillas from the organization itself, who informed on them. A total of 48 searches were made and in most of them weapons and documents were found.

Those captured confessed, among other things, to having participated in the following action: hijacking of an Aerotal company airplane which was covering the Bogota-Pereira route last January.

Exploding a car-bomb in front of the Narino Palace last March.

Setting a powerful bomb at the Cundinamarca regional civil defense headquarters, at the corner of 47th Street and Highway 24, in March.

Exploding another bomb at the Petty Officers Club at No 34-16 22d Avenue.

Exploding a petard at the former residence of Gen Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, at No 33-95 Highway 18, and another one on a bridge in the La Victoria district on the Bogota-Villavicencio road.

They are also accused of the dynamiting attacks at the Salvadoran Embassy, at the civil defense post in the La Granja district, at the Kennedy Territorial Credit Institute and at the civil state auxiliary post-office in the Siete de Agosto district.

Last April, they stole 10 boxes of dynamite from the magazines of the Impregilo engineers' firm that is working on the expansion of the Mesitas (Cundinamarca) hydroelectric plant.

They also set bombs in the branches of the Bank of Bogota on the corner of 100th Street and Highway 29; in the Bank of Bogota, at 61st Street and Highway 13; and in the Bank of Commerce, at Highway 7 and 58th Street.

During the same month, they set bombs in the storage facilities of the Military Housing Fund at Highway 30 and 17th Street; in the Police Clinic at Caracas Avenue and South 2nd Street; in the Mercantile Bank on Avenue of the Americas and Highway 65; in Telecom at Highway 13-A and 22d Street; and in the Mex Limited firm at 53d Street and Highway 13.

Also in April, they dynamited the vehicle of the dean of the National University Law School, Evelio Daza Daza, and exploded petards in the ICFES [Colombian Institute for Promotion of Higher Education], at 17th Street and Highway 3a; the Grancolombiano Group at 31st Street and Highway 6; the Bank of Commerce branch in the Ingles district; in the gasoline suppliers at the Catam air base; the Ministry of National Education in the CAN; Military District No 52 in the Bochica district; the police transportation section; the Dumil warehouse; and police dispensary No 4.

In May of this year, they attacked an IDEMA [Agricultural and Livestock Marketing Institute] shop-car vehicle in the 7 de Agosto district, and invaded police inspection offices 4-A and 4-B, where they partially burned the records.

They perpetrated dynamite attacks, in addition, at the Military University School of Medicine, at the Belisarist headquarters in northern Bogota and in the electrification towers on the road leading to El Cable hill.

Some of them have been investigated for the recent attack on the director of the Bogota Model Jail, Police Maj Humberto Aparicio Navia, in the Nicolas de Federman district.

Chief in Bogota

Found in the possession of the Bogota regional chief of M-19, Fabio Alejandro Marino Vargas, alias "Eduardo" or "El Flaco," was a large arsenal which was intended to be delivered to commando units of that group to battle the Army and to attack government officials tomorrow, Sunday. He had been assigned by Bateman Cayon to sabotage the presidential elections in the nation's capital and, in addition, was responsible for the movement's funds which were procured through holdups.

As military intelligence ascertained, Marino Vargas was commander of a Sandinist rural column in Nicaragua, which fought and overthrew Anastasio Somoza.

Despite the fact that he had been in M-19 for only a year, the Higher Command of that guerrilla group appointed him regional chief in Bogota to replace William Parra Carrillo, who was killed by the MAS in the southern part of the city.

The Document

An extensive document of vital importance to the military intelligence service was seized from Marino Vargas. It contained an analysis of M-19's serious problems in the political and military areas, and mentioned the defeats of the Caqueta and El Choco columns.

It stated: "Now the struggle is being carried out without a unified command, owing to poor operational organization, lack of means of communication and a shortage of weapons and ammunition."

It also noted that, "Because of lack of leadership, our members have low morale and no longer want to fight."

After admitting the urgent need to make further efforts to prevent a more serious crisis, it blamed certain M-19 chiefs for lack of political orientation. The document commented: "There are major ideological differences and an ambition for power among our leaders, and they commit constant contradictions."

It attributed to Ivan Marino Ospina the military setbacks in the southern part of the country, and claimed that Jaime Bateman Cayon was losing the war because of bad advice from him. The document also stated: "Ospina is to blame for our defeat in El Choco, the loss of weaponry at the San Francisco (Putumayo) storage place consisting of that brought by an airplane to Caqueta and the sinking of the ship 'Karina' in the Pacific."

Bateman III

In other notations, the guerrilla chief discussed Bateman Cayon, and claimed that he was recently in an accident, when a vehicle in which he was riding crashed. He did not explain the location where the mishap occurred, but said that, "It is possible that they will amputate his left leg."

He made serious recriminations against the movement's ideologues, accusing them of being responsible for the loss of the civilian population's support in the rural areas. He noted: "They and the military chiefs are not identified with their policies and, as a result, they do not represent the interests that they did previously."

He also mentioned the M-19 dynamiting activities in recent years, stating that, "The attacks with bombs in the cities have deprived us of our nature as guerrilla fighters and they view us as common terrorists now." He claimed: "I attribute to this the fact that the citizenry is no longer helping us as it did before."

He disclosed that the political crisis has also spread to the military front, and that the intermediate command is suffering from it as well, owing to differences between Raul and Yuri, who "now seem more like enemies than comrades in the struggle."

He made an analysis of the current critical situation, and said that it was due largely to the questioning that is being made by the leaders jailed in La Picota of the higher leadership of the movement, headed by Bateman Cayon. He blamed, in particular, Alvaro Fayad Delgado and Carlos Pizarro Leongomez.

In another section of the document, he declared: "I cannot tolerate Carlos Toledo Plata's cowardice."

He concluded by saying that M-19's internal division will produce two sectors that will materialize the dissidence: on the one hand, Jaime Bateman Cayon, Carlos Toledo Plata and Ivan Marino Ospina; and, on the other, Carlos Pizarro Leongomez and Alvaro Fayad Delgado.

He claimed that the coercion by the chiefs of the members without rank to force them not to leave the movement has been a deciding factor in the informing and constant desertions.

He said: "I now believe that the struggle will be endless, not only because of our disorganization, but also because of the effectiveness of the enemy (the Army), which is still fighting us."

The document concluded by stating: "We have that same problem in the cities where the movement has deteriorated, which makes the struggle more difficult, when one realizes that the leaders jailed in La Picota want to be removed from the Higher Command."



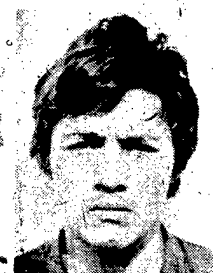
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de Chosuin



Elvira Reyes
de Castañeda



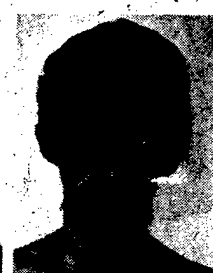
Ricardo Londoño



Luis Arturo
Ramírez Gallón



Jairo Arias Pérez



Julio Enrique
Soley Barón



Jesús María
Pesca García



Nelson Ramírez
Hurtado



Nelson Ortiz
Ovalle



Jorge Enrique
Vásquez Quintero



Luis Alfonso
Cruz Mogollón



Diego Augusto
Flórez Ardila



Juan Carlos
Martínez Cardozo



Edgard Bulla
Pachón



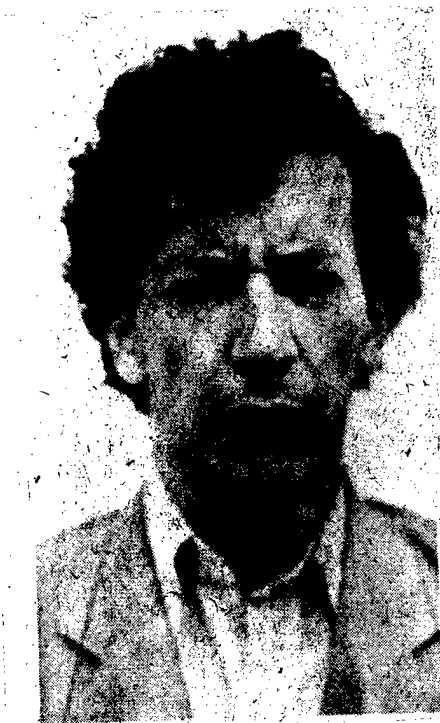
Carlos Alberto
Puentes



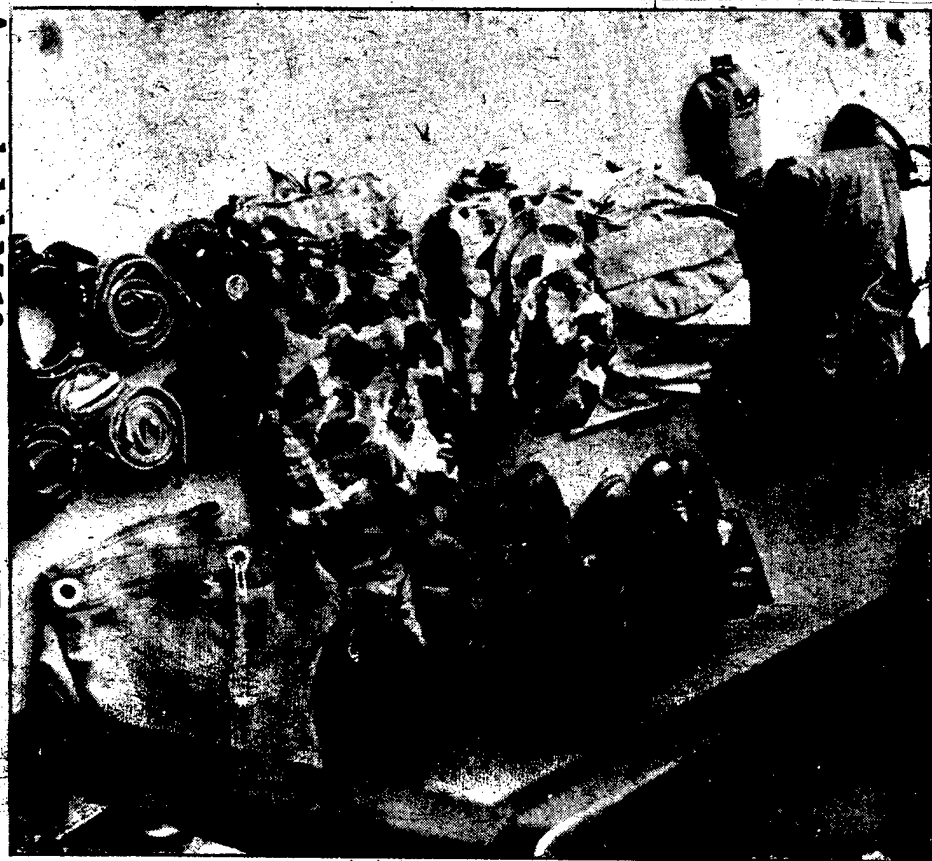
Ricardo Puentes
González



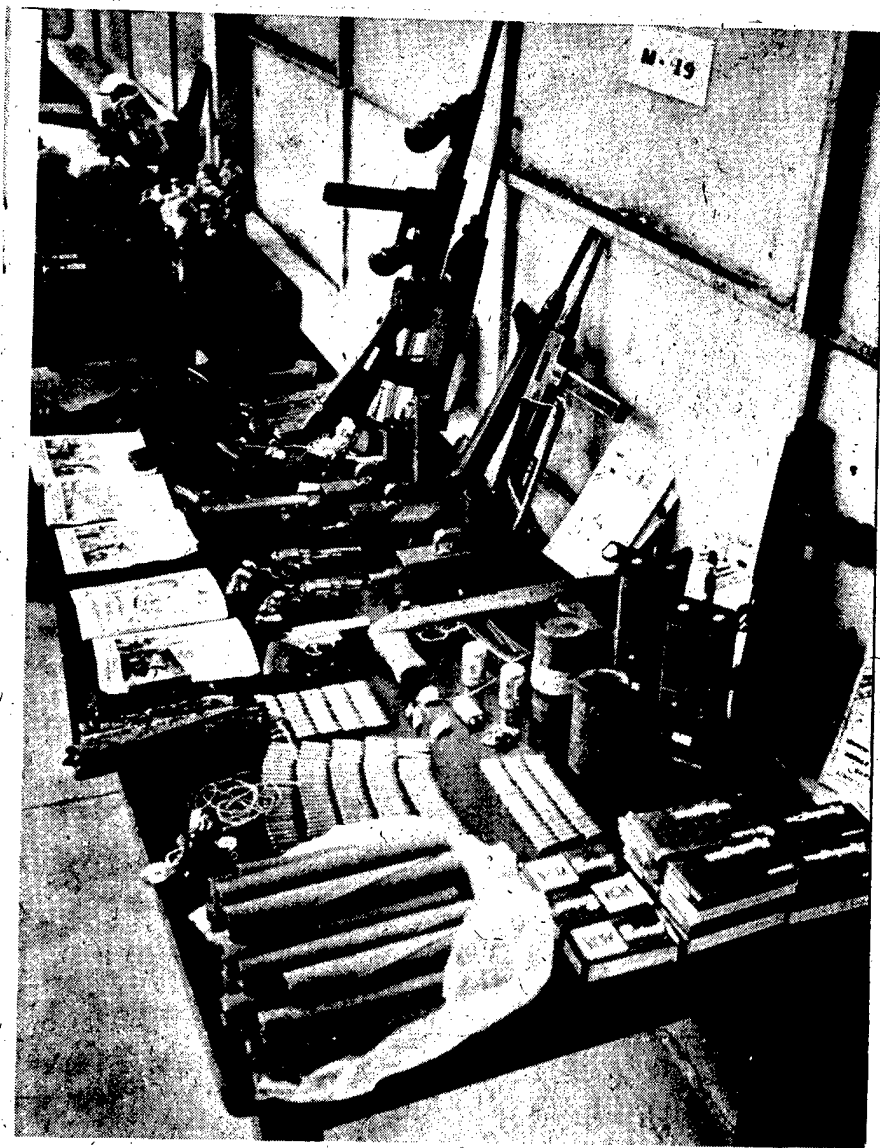
Martha Ligia
Arias



Fabio Alejandro Marino Vargas, regional chief of M-19 in Bogota



[Caption on following page]



These are some of the weapons seized from M-19 by the Army, which were to be used tomorrow, Sunday, during the holding of the presidential elections. Also shown are uniforms for the exclusive use of the military forces.

2909

CSO: 3010/1701

BRIEFS

ANTI-ELECTION PLAN UNCOVERED--Florencia (by Jose Dubiel Vasquez)--Today, the Military Intelligence Service of the Juanambu Battalion, attached to the Ninth Brigade, thwarted the execution of a gigantic plan to sabotage the elections contrived by M-19 (19 April Movement] commando units, and completely broke up an urban network of the subversive organization. By its effective action, the Army totally insured the normal holding of the elections in the new department, carried out amid a persistent drizzle which, nevertheless, did not lessen the democratic inclination of the Caqueta residents. According to military sources, "over 30 guerrillas" were captured in the action, and documents were seized which made it possible to learn in specific detail the sinister plan devised by the enemies of order. Last night, the captured subversives remained incommunicado at the Juanambu Battalion's headquarters, where they were subjected to intensive questioning. [Text] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 31 May 82 p 10] 2909

MAS DELIVERS DEATH THREAT--Ibague, 1 June (by Misael Torres Alvarez)--the "MAS" invaded the department of Tolima, threatening the opposition leader, Alfonso Cabrera Tozcano, with death. It first left a bomb at his residence which did not explode, because it was deactivated in time by F-2. Then it sent him the following note: "Mr Alfonso Cabrera Tozcano, City. Dear Mr Cabrera, this note is a special greeting to you, together with your family. You may already have guessed who is greeting you, haven't you? Your latest speech (forum for peace) has afforded us the opportunity to add you to our lists for future 'eliminations' if you continue your speeches in favor of the M-19 movement, whose bitterest foes we are. This 'elimination' would, of course, include your family, which would go to the same hell to enjoy the benefits now being given to Cipagauta Galvis, Alfonso Correa, Mira Mira and others....Another false move, Mr Cabrera, and we shall have the pleasure of making our promise a reality. MAS reiterates its greetings, including your family and most assiduous collaborators. Sincerely, MAS." It should be mentioned that this message was sent by mail, possibly from another country, because it arrived postmarked. [Text] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 2 Jun 82 p 2] 2909

ELN, FARC KILL 10--Bucaramanga, 3 June (by Gerardo Ramirez)--Today, the authorities confirmed the fact that 10 farmers have been assassinated by the fourth front of FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] and ELN [Army of National Liberation] during the past 5 days in different locations in the department of Santander. The official report provided to EL SIGLO indicates that the 10 victims of the guerrillas were registered in the municipalities of San Vicente,

Simacota, Sucre and Guepsa. In the Santo Domingo de la Flora region of San Vicente, the corpses of four farmers appeared, two being civic and community leaders. The authorities attributed the crime to a group from the Army of National Liberation which is operating between the Carare and the Middle Magdalena. Simultaneously, four more corpses were found in a rural section of the municipality of Simacota. They were field workers and were identified as Sebastian Leal, Antonio Robledo, Ismael Garcia and Timoleon Guaca. The two regions were under the control of the military forces, to prevent further invasions by the guerrilla groups. The bodies showed over four pistol impacts, according to the report. The ninth victim was identified as Jorge Tellez, who was killed by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, in an incident staged in a rural section of the municipality of Guepsa, in southern Santander. Propaganda referring to the movement had been left on the scene of the incident. Finally, in the municipality of Sucre, also in the southern part of the department, there appeared the corpse of the civic leader Itobuto Pena Melo, who had been accused by the subversive groups of collaborating with the Army in the counter guerrilla plans being carried out on the Middle Magdalena, the Carare and the Santander and Boyaca border zone, or Vasquez territory. [Text] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 4 Jun 82 p 2] 2909

CSO: 3010/1701

\$2.2 MILLION IN AID GRANTED UNDER LOME MECHANISM

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 26 May 82 p 3

[Text]

ROSEAU, Dominica, Tuesday (CANA) — Dominica will be receiving \$2.2 million (EC\$1 equals 37 cents U.S.) under the lome trade and aid agreement's Stabex mechanism for 1981 on coconuts and coconut oil, it has been officially announced.

Percival Marie, who represented Dominica at the recent European Economic Community (EEC) and African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries meeting in Gabon, said the council decided to grant the transfers to Dominica to meet its 1981 export shortfalls of coconuts and coconut oil.

Mr. Marie said that Dominica averaged \$2.6 million in exports of coconuts and coconut oil for the 1976-1979 period following the ravages of hurricane David, was \$392 882.

He said that at the Gabon meeting, the council also decided that road projects,

rural development projects and fertiliser acquisition projects of medium and small sizes could be financed over and above the European Development Fund (EDF) country indicative aid programme.

This means, he said, that Dominica can submit other projects to the commission for financing. The EDF has already agreed to the rehabilitation of the east and west coast roads built by the fund.

Mr. Marie also announced that Grenada was to receive \$1.6 million from Stabex transfers in respect of decreased earnings from its nutmegs and mace.

He said these two commodities were added to the Stabex list and Grenada now qualifies for Stabex transfers because of the low price on the world market and the drop in production levels caused by hurricane Allen's destruction in 1980.

CSO: 3025/321

BRIEFS

INCENTIVES FOR COMPANIES--ROSEAU, Dominica, Tuesday, (CANA)--The Dominica Government has approved incentives for six companies, three of them foreign-owned, which should lead to the creation of 142 new jobs, it has been officially announced. Marketing and promotions officer with the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC), Peter Azille said the incentives ranged from duty-free concessions on equipment, raw materials and spare parts to tax holidays for up to 10 years. They were approved by Cabinet a few weeks after similar action had been taken on incentives for 12 other enterprises, he added. Mr. Azille said 142 new jobs would be created in the first year of operations through capital investment of more than two \$2 million. He said the granting of incentives was geared towards stimulating investments in the productive sector, creating jobs, generating exports and contributing to the general growth of the economy and the balance of payments situation. Mr. Azille said the three foreign-owned companies granted incentives, manufactured feather products and mineral water, and reconstructed boats. [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 26 May 82 p 3]

CSO: 3025/321

SERIES OF PARISH UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCES INITIATED

St Georges FREE WEST INDIAN in English 26 May 82 p 3

[Text]

THE first in a series of parish conferences on unemployment begins tomorrow at Sauteurs, St. Patrick's, with unemployed and underemployed people throughout the parish coming together to discuss the problems, and to come up with ideas to solve them.

Over the past weeks, the unemployed have been mobilised for the conference with a number of them signing registration forms. At the same time, a committee for youth employment has been set up to look at ways and means of tracing unemployment.

The committees focus would be on the upcoming series of parish conferences which will precede the National Conference on Unemployment, scheduled for June 27. That conference is expected to attract some 1,000 delegates of the various mass organisations and unattached youths and will be held at the Dome, in Grand

Anse.

At the conference, a member of the PRG will give the feature address and the Minister of Agriculture George Louison will give a statement. There will also be a statement from the National Youth Organisation with workshops and plenary sessions following.

Ideas and proposals coming from the conference will be studied by the PRG and problems identified will be tackled.

Unemployment in Grenada today stands at about 25 per cent, according to results of the last unemployment census, which is just being completed. The workforce in Grenada today is estimated at about 36,000 of which about 9,000 are unemployed.

According to a census official, some 7,300 unemployed, part-time and seasonal workers were identified by the census, but it is believed that about five

per cent of the real figure were missed.

A part-time worker is one who works less than two days a week, throughout the year and a seasonal worker is one who works for three months of the year. The unemployed are those without any jobs.

Of the unemployed, St. Andrew's and St. George's have close to 2,000 each, St. Mark's and Carriacou about 350 each, St. John's over 500, and St. David's and St. Patrick's over 1,000 each.

When the PRG took the driver's seat in 1979, unemployment was high but there was no statistical information.

However, with the coming of a number of new capital projects since the Revolution, unemployment has undoubtedly been reduced.

St. John's and St. Mark's will jointly hold their conference on Friday, St. Andrew's and Carriacou will jointly hold theirs in St. Andrew's on June 8, St. David's will hold theirs on June 4, and St. George's on June 11

CSO: 3025/322

PEACE COUNCIL AFFILIATE OF WPC FORMED; LEADERS NAMED

St Georges FREE WEST INDIAN in English 26 May 82 p 2

[Article by Kevin Williams]

[Text]

THE Grenada Peace Council (GPC), an affiliate of the World Peace Council (WPC) was publicly launched at a meeting at York House, St George's last Thursday.

An executive was elected, with Winston Bullen, manager of the Grenada Electricity Company president.

Other members are Wilberforce Nyack, vice-president; Victor Husbands, general secretary; Basil Gahagan, assistant general secretary; Swinton Lambert; recording secretary; Vernon Simon, public relations officer; Herbie James, treasurer and Pat Pascal, assistant secretary for Carriacou and Petit Martinique, and four floor members, Claudette Pitt, Don Rojas, Theresa Simon and Angela Cape.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, speaking at the launching, said the GPC's main task is to explain why the quest of

peace is so important to Grenada.

He warned that this was not an easy task, because Grenada did not have the experience of war, in which families were affected. The United States' people's taste of war was virtually nil, and it took the television coverage of the Vietnam war to bring home the effects to them.

Unlike the US, where no war has been fought the people of Europe experienced war on a daily basis during World War II, when 20 million Soviet citizens were killed.

"Peace is a matter of deep concern to us", he said, adding: "Our work over the next few years is to try to get our people on the side of peace and against war."

Vernon Simon and Victor Husbands also spoke.

Bro. Simon, speaking on the GFC's purpose, said its effect would lie, to a great extent on the action of its committees. There will be four standing committees: The National Liberation and International Solidarity Sub-Committee, The Social Progress and Human Rights Sub-Committee, The Education, Research and Cultural Sub-Committee and the Fund-Raising Sub-Committee.

GFC had to work towards consolidating detente and making it irreversible, he said ending the arms race, and hunger and building international understanding and co-operation.

Bro Husbands said the GFC actually started about three years ago, but this was its public launching, and it was to involve more people in the effort of securing peace throughout the world.

"What happens in other countries affects us here. The question of peace is our business", he said, adding that peace could only be enjoyed when it is established throughout the whole world..

Membership in the GFC will be open to all Grenadian citizens and those normally resident here. It is also open to all organisations in Grenada which subscribe to the principles of the world peace movement and to the GFC's objectives.

Objectives are to co-operate with and uphold the principles and pro-

grammes of the WFC in particular to work for the prohibition of all weapons of mass destruction and the arms race, abolition of foreign military bases, the elimination of all forms of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racial discrimination; respect for the territorial integrity of states and peaceful exploration of outer space.

They are also to stimulate interest in the major issues affecting the prospects for world peace, denounce and oppose all opponents of peace and to promote and encourage the greatest possible collaboration, between all peace-loving individuals and organisations.

The movement for world peace began after World War II when the Western countries were embarking on a policy of sparking off a third conflict aimed at destroying the Soviet Union.

At that time several well known personalities in Europe and other parts of the world, interested in preserving world peace assembled in Paris in 1949 to hold a congress of defenders of peace. Out of this Congress, a World Movement of Defenders of Peace was formed with Federic Joliet Curie, a socialist as president.

The WFC is non-aligned and supports the idea that all countries of different social and economic systems should live together in peace.

COMBAT READINESS STRESSED IN MILITIA TRAINING EXERCISE

St Georges FREE WEST INDIAN in English 22 May 82 p 5

[Text] A DEFINITE increase "in the levels of political consciousness and combat readiness resulted from the stepped-up activities of United States imperialist " threats, a member of South St. George's People's Revolutionary Militia said, last Wednesday.

" This development comes in the wake of efforts to maintain the relatively high level of discipline and morale of the hugely successful Julien Fedon military manoeuvres earlier this year, with the average turnout to weekly militia training sessions becoming greater.

"Once you are a militia member, then see yourself as a real soldier," states a new slogan. Regular combat training, and serious physical exercise are two key factors in creating a strong defensive base for the homeland, agree South St. George's militia members.

Highlights of Wednesday's training sessions

are: turnout of troops at 5 p.m. (1700 hours) for briefing, then field craft and other combat exercises, to be followed with a final briefing and discussion carried out with the Political Chiefs. This standard weekly programme is most times complemented with weekend combat practice.

Due to the rise in political education, militia members understood the need to put more effort and energy in combat preparation. Along with this, manoeuvres of a smaller nature will be held to develop special combat skills of a defensive standard. What determines the success of these manoeuvres, however, is the Wednesday sessions, to prepare "the people in uniform".

Urging the troops to see "an invasion of our homeland as imminent and possible," the South St. George militia commander told his soldier:

"We should be sure the enemy is planning, prepared, and combat ready." Therefore, he said, "our militia must always be serious, concrete, and practical."

While the spirit of comradely and brotherly solidarity is being

CSO: 3025/322

BUILDING BOOM IN HIGH GEAR; RUMORED LAY-OFFS CLARIFIED

St Georges FREE WEST INDIAN in English 19 May 82 p 1

[Text]

HUNDREDS of new jobs are being created under capital projects all over the island, as the construction boom, envisaged for over the next 10 years, begins to move into high gear.

At present, there are some 85 workers engaged in road construction in Chantilly, St. Andrew's 70 at Westerhall Redgate, St. David's; 62 at Paraclete, St. Andrew's, 81 in Mt. Granby Road, St. John's, 88 on the Darvey/Prospect Road in St. Patrick's and others in the rest of the parishes.

On building construction there are 40 currently working on the Carenage telephone exchange, 40 on the Sandino Plant in Grand Anse and 32 will soon be employed to begin work on the Mt. Hartman telephone station.

In addition, a number of other road and building construction projects are to start soon employing a few more hundred people. Scores of jobs are also available for

skilled people in diverse areas, for work scheduled to start in the coming months in all areas of construction.

Though most of these jobs will be completed in under one year, Minister of Finance, Trade and Planning, Bernard Coard, said that with the construction boom, for the coming years, workers will always be getting jobs.

On the recurrent side of the 1982 budget, however, workers in various ministries, especially Health will be redeveloped, relocated or rotated to eliminate what Min. Coard describes as disgusted unemployment, in areas of the economy.

It is a further answer to the masses' call at the conference on the economy to make "idle workers" in the ministries productive.

Min. Coard explained that it is historical problem which the ERG has inherited from the days of dictator Eric Gairy's patronage. Nego-

tiations are currently underway with the unions and the ministries to transfer smoothly workers in overstaffed ministries to other areas of employment.

For instance, Min. Coard revealed, up to the first year of the Revolution, there were over three workers per bed in the General Hospital, and five persons per patient, an "atrociously excessive" figure.

Workers who get relocat-

ed for redundancy or other reasons will be absorbed in the capital projects that are on-stream. Therefore, the rumours currently circulating that a number of workers are being laid off in certain ministries are untrue. Min. Coard said, pointing out that no workers were fired. The rotation of workers in the General Hospital existed since before the Revolution he said, and the ERG is trying to eliminate it.

[Editor's Note: In its issue of 22 May, page 3, the FREE WEST INDIAN carried the following correction under the heading "Some Retrenchment"]

[Text]

IN the lead story in Wednesday's FREE WEST INDIAN, "More jobs from Building Boom", Minister of Finance Bernard Coard was reported as saying that rumours circulating about a number of workers being laid off in certain ministries "are untrue".

This is incorrect and in fact, the Minister said that there has been some retrenchment, but with the understanding that those refrenched are being offered first choice in all new jobs made available.

However, Min. Coard pointed out, many of the new jobs to come on stream will require different skills and in particular cases, retraining would be necessary.

BISHOP MEETS FARM HANDS UNDER POLICY OF VISITS TO WORKERS

St Georges FREE WEST INDIAN in English 15 May 82 p 6

[Article by Garvin Stuart]

[Text] WORKERS must be involved in making decisions on farms. They must raise questions about ways and means to increase productivity, wipe out pests and diseases, and manage the farms democratically.

These were the main points discussed last Thursday in a whole-day tour of Springs Farm, and the Mt. Hope feeder road in St. Andrew's, made by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, Grenada Farms Corporation (GRC), Manager Ewart Layne, Agricultural and General Workers' Union (AGWU) president Fitzroy Bain, and other officials.

This tour results from the new policy of visits and spot-checks to different workplaces being carried out by the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), to encourage workers to produce more, "for it is you who would get the production bonus", PM Bishop explained.

Amidst a spirit of simple

affection, the seasoned workers welcomed PM Bishop as a true representative of the working peoples, accepting him as one of their own.

"It's so good to see you", said one sister, who immediately went back to her task of cutlasing the banana fields after shaking the PM's hand.

Escorted by farm manager Rupert Peters, the visitors toured the farm thoroughly while aspects of running the farm were explained to them on-the-spot.

The main crops grown are nutmeg, cocoa, bananas, citrus, and other foodcrops. The farm employs 70 workers, who

have three committees: for productivity, discipline and emulation.

"This visit is a heartwarming and important experience", said PM Bishop, explaining to the agricultural workers how important they are. The

visit provides a direct, first hand opportunity to view the problems workers are experiencing on a daily basis, he said while creating an avenue for solutions to be proposed for the country's benefit.

The situation at the farm now is different from that of the old days, "where you didn't work for yourself", pointed out Bro. Bishop. Now when farm expenses are dealt with, and a profit is made, you get one-third of the surplus through profit-sharing, he said.

"But you could only make profits out of reality", he told the farm workers, encouraging them to "set up production targets, and strive to meet them".

"You have to sit down with management and look at figures of what progress is made, then set production targets. The more you put into this process, the more you get out in profits".

Bro. Bain told the worker that farms are running at a loss now, which affects workers the

most. Last year there was \$63,000 loss on state-owned farms, which as someone aptly put it, "is an improvement over previous years".

"We have to salvage from the ruins we inherited to make profits, especially now as workers are being made aware of what's going on", said Bro. Bain. Therefore from what they do now, their lives will improve tomorrow, he concluded.

This country rests on agriculture, and whenever it advances, then the whole economy advances, explained Bro. Layne. Although a lot of improvement is being made, there is much more to be done. "

Their efforts now should be geared at building the new society, in which there will be food, education, health care, housing and a better standard of living for all Grenadians. Bro. Layne urged the workers.

The last leg of the tour took the visitors to Mt. Hope feeder roads project close to the imposing green beauty of Mt. Saint Catherine nearby.

THREE NEW LAWS SERVE TO PROTECT INTERESTS OF WORKERS

St Georges THE NEW JEWEL in English 7 May 82 p 8

[Text] ONE of the highlights of this years May Day was the announcing of three new laws that will benefit and protect Grenadian workers. Indeed it was historic that working class laws were being passed on workers day for the first time in the history of our country. Indeed it was further proof of who the PRG represents and who rules our country.

All of the laws are important, but first to take the Workers Compensation Act. This law first of all will increase the number and range of injuries that workers can be compensated for if occurring on the job.

"Up to yesterday, if a worker lost his life on the job he could get no more than \$1920.00 dollars". PM Bishop said. "But that was yesterday, as of today this has been increased by four and a half times to \$6000.00 For a permanent injury the worker will now receive \$8,000 as opposed

to the previous 1680.00 dollars.

Workers will welcome this law. Many a worker have received injury and have received very little.

The second is the Third Party Insurance Act. Did you know that if on April 30 you were killed or injured in a bus accident all you would receive would be a share of \$9600 dollars, or \$480.00. You would have had to make that do. Well, today this is no longer so. If anyone is injured or killed on public transport the compensation allows up to \$100,000.00 dollars to be paid out.

The third law is the Rent Restriction Law. In our country it is the workers who are in control, when the workers make demands those demands are heard, those demands are recognised and respected...", said comrade Maurice Bishop.

Under the new law, landlords and all owners of rented houses

will have to go before a rent assesment board within the next three months in order to get the rent that they are charging tenants approved. The rent assement board will be a "grassroots" board made of members of the mass organisations, of the trade unions, of the Employers Federation and the Chamber of Commerce, all sections of the community will have a say. The days of just throwing a tenant out whether they have children or not without a proper ruling is over.

Workers that stay in houses and call on landlords to repair broken down parts of the building will also be covered by the new law. If the landlord does not repair the new house the repair department of the ministry of housing will have the right to repair the building and deduct it from the monthly rent that the tennant

pays to the landlords.

These new laws are clearly in the interest of the working people of our country. We all know why it is possible for Grenadian workers to continue to reap benefits. It is because we have a Revolutionary government that seeks the interest of the working people.

In South Africa, in Namibia in El Salvador, in the United States we know that laws like these were not passed to benefit the workers. It does not surprise us that the workers of these countries are in revolt. They are in many instances not fighting for a rent law, or an insurance compensation law in the short run, but for the basic right to live or to earn a living, in the first place. This is every more reason why our Grenadian workers will defend this Revolution with our very blood.

COARD PRAISES PRIVATE SECTOR'S ROLE IN NATIONAL ECONOMY

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 May 82 p 3

[Text] ST GEORGE'S, Grenada, Thursday, (CANA) — Grenada's Minister of Finance and Trade Bernard Coard has dismissed suggestions that the business community here was not investing in the country because of the leftist trend of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG).

Addressing a special meeting of the Grenada Chamber of Commerce and Industry Tuesday night, Mr. Coard said that there is developing in the country a small but growing and dynamic 'stratum' of the private sector which was engaged in direct production in the area of manufacturing.

He said that while some members of the business community were engaged in 'politically neurotic speculation' as to whether the government would nationalise their business, there were those investing in the Grenadian economy with minimum encouragement and assistance.

That dynamic 'stratum' of the private sector has been steaming ahead in expanding factory shells, purchasing more modern equipment, employing more Grenadians, stepping up greatly their

overall production, and increasing dramatically their exports and the foreign exchange earnings of the country, he added.

Mr. Coard, who is also the Deputy Prime Minister, quoted from figures released by the Grenada Development Bank (GDB) to show that within recent years investment by the private sector has been on the increase in Grenada.

The Finance Minister, in a run-down on requests made for loans by the private sector to the GDB in recent years, disclosed that in 1977 some \$225 000 (EC \$1 equal 37 cents US) were requested and in 1978 some \$291 000.

Mr. Coard said there was a 39.9 per cent increase in 1979 when members of the local business community approached the Board of Management of the bank for \$408 000.

In 1980, the loan requests from the private sector was \$1.6 million which represented an increase of almost 300 per cent over the figures for 1979.

In 1981, there was a substantial fall to \$547 350, one-third of the 1980 figures.

Mr. Coard, however, maintained that there was an upsurge in private sector investment in Grenada this

year and that already it has requested \$1.6 million from the GDB.

He also disclosed that the Grenada Ministry of Industrial Development had put together investment plans of the various business enterprises here and that the total amount being planned by the private sector for investment in direct production and in tourism facilities was \$1.3 million.

If these private sector projects were completed this year, which has been designated by government as the year of economic construction, and additional 103 Grenadians would be in line for jobs.

Should the projects come on stream this year, the value of additional production anticipated by government, based on its projections, would be about 205 per cent over existing levels in those enterprises.

"That, I think, for this very small country with a very limited, primitive and embryonic industrial base, is a very healthy sign, and represents really a significant expansion in the planning and implementation of industrial activity by the private sector," Mr. Coard said.

BRIEFS

TOURISM FALLOFF--ST. GEORGES Grenada Thursday (CANA)--Fewer tourists came to Grenada in the first quarter of this year than did in the 1981 corresponding period and the government's revenue was down by nearly EC\$5 million (one E.C. dollar equal 37 cents US), according to statistics released here yesterday. Between January and March, 1982 Grenada had 6 405 stay-over visitors, compared to 7 746 in the first three months of 1981 and its earnings slumped from EC\$15.4 million last year to EC\$11.1 million this year, Department of Tourism figures showed. First quarter declines have been registered in other Caribbean countries in the face of continuing recession in the tourist-supplying areas, including the United States, Canada and Europe. Arrivals here in January, February and March this year totalled 1 955, 1 835 and 2 617 respectively, against 3 050, 2 281, and 2 415 for the first three months of last year. In January, February and March this year, Grenada earned EC\$3.8 million 3.0 million and 4.3 million. The corresponding 1981 figures were: 8.8 million, 3.1 million and 3.5 million. Down this year was the number of tourist arrivals from the United States (2 141 to 1 577), Canada (930 to 750), and Britain (866 to 666). But arrivals from the Caribbean were up from 1 614 in the first quarter of 1981 to 1 771 between January and March this year. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 May 82 p 3]

AID TO NICARAGUA--ST. GEORGES, Grenada, May 29 (CANA)--Grenada has promised assistance to Nicaragua, where floods have caused more than 75 deaths, cut off more than 20 towns in the Northwest and caused almost 200 million dollars (U.S.) worth of damage to roads, homes and crops. Prime Minister Maurice bishop sent a message of sympathy and solidarity to Commander Daniel Ortega. The Grenada leader said: "We have contacted our mass organisations and trade unions with the request that they organise a campaign to mobilise whatever material assistance may be possible. "Our party, the New Jewel Movement, will also spare no efforts in attempting to provide relief assistance." [Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 31 May 82 p 15]

CSO: 3025/323

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PA192040 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Speech by Edgardo Paz Barnica, Honduran foreign minister, to special UN General Assembly session on disarmament on 18 June 1982---time not given; recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr President, gentlemen delegates:

The striking coincidence between the topics to be dealt with at this special UN General Assembly session on disarmament and the basic policy guidelines of the constitutional and democratic Honduran Government headed by President Roberto Suazo Cordova makes me feel particularly honored to address this august conclave on its behalf.

Maintaining colonial situations based on military power only creates or deepens (?disputes) among countries which would otherwise be expected to achieve higher levels of political and economic cooperation because of traditional ties of friendship and culture. That is how on our American continent the armed conflict between the United Kingdom and Argentina over the Malvinas Islands has kept our region in a state of alarm and tension which was worsened by the dramatic nature of the latest developments. Also, we have been deeply worried by an additional factor to this crisis, i.e., the imposition of economic sanctions on Argentina by several countries.

The Honduran Government reiterates its support for Argentina's just demand for recognition of its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and joins the other countries which have asked that the UN secretary general be given true assistance in helping the parties find a final and definitive solution to this delicate situation pursuant to the mandate granted by the UN Security Council, which should now be bolstered by the impact caused by the predominance of force.

The conflict over the Malvinas Islands has severely tested the American regional system, and the effectiveness and the meaning of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR, of 1947. (?This) regrettable development has been exhaustively analyzed by the Honduran Government, which does not wish to see the collective security mechanisms and the ties of continental solidarity weakened.

Mr President, the Honduran Government has turned the internationalization of peace, particularly in the Central American area, into the keystone of its foreign policy.

Based on the confidence it feels because it was democratically elected by the Honduran people through a mass-turnout at the polls, and because it is close to consolidating an economic and social policy for the benefit of the overwhelming majority of the Honduran people, the Honduran Government is making great efforts to project the tenets of peace, justice, progress and democracy as the basic tenets of a society engaged in realizing urgent and peaceful transformations throughout Central America.

On 10 March I had the opportunity to present a peace proposal for Central America on behalf of President Suazo Cordova's administration to the OAS permanent council. The essential part of this document was also communicated to the UN Security Council and its member countries.

The Honduran Government's proposal and [word indistinct] is inspired by a desire to free Central America from the threat of confrontation and from the specter of war; to strengthen the effectiveness of the democratic and pluralist system of government; and to promote the development of social [word indistinct] through a reduction of the costly arms race. This proposal is directed at achieving disarmament through the conclusion of agreements to effect a reduction of armament and troop strength, and end to the arms race, a reduction in the number of foreign military advisers and advisers of other types, control on the illegal arms traffic which (?promotes) violence and the establishment of international supervision and control mechanisms in troubled areas and zones so that commitments that are undertaken may be enforced.

Similarly, the Honduran peace proposal calls for absolute respect for demarcated boundaries, for traditional jurisdictional borders. It calls for a [word indistinct] multilateral dialogue that, in addition to serving as a framework by which to conclude these agreements, would promote, within each country internally, the political understandings applauded by democratic and pluralistic systems as guarantees of human rights and the existence of public freedoms.

The Honduran Government has been holding talks with the Nicaraguan Government within the context of our peace initiative. We hope that this dialogue will have positive results [words indistinct], to the point of consolidating peaceful coexistence of [words indistinct], as an expression of friendly relations based on mutual respect, cooperation and interdependence.

For this reason, there is absolutely no foundation or truth to the charges of those who, employing the propaganda tactic of causing scandal, are trying to misrepresent the democratic Honduran Government's refusal to permit destabilizing actions to be launched from its territory against another government in the region.

We reaffirm this determination with the honesty corresponding to a government that has been freely elected by the people. We believe that frankness and objectivity should be the basis of any dialogue directed toward an understanding between states, if that dialogue seeks arrangements that will be permanent and that will not be hampered by transitory goals of supremacy, or by dangerous ideological confrontations that are alien to the spirit of our destiny and the reality of our history.

Our attitude toward the tensions existing in other Central American countries is, as in the case of Nicaragua, one of adherence, in our conduct, to the principles of nonintervention, the self-determination of peoples and respect for the territorial integrity of each state, as well as to the continuous application of peaceful means in solving international conflicts. That is why we also hope to see a full normalization of the internal situation in El Salvador, through an end to violence and the establishment of measures, by the Salvadorans, for internal reconciliation that will make it possible for the aspirations of the country's citizens to be channeled along institutional paths of renewed and constructive change.

The situation in Central America has, unfortunately, caused massive displacements of people seeking security, shelter, tranquillity and work. Honduras, which is presently sheltering over 3,000 refugees from neighboring countries despite its own economic difficulties, would like at this forum to reiterate its appeal to the international community, to other countries and international organizations, that they, in a spirit of firm solidarity, increase their contributions to programs of assistance for the refugees who, forced by prevailing circumstances, have come to live in my country.

Our government and our people have displayed and will continue to display a very humanitarian attitude toward the problem of the refugees. Through me, they express thanks for the cooperation and aid that the United Nations has been giving us through various institutions, especially the UN High Commission for Refugees.

Mr President, the Honduran Government thinks that this is an opportune time to outline its viewpoints on those elements of the comprehensive disarmament program that deserve priority attention. In our opinion, those elements are the following:

1. We think that this General Assembly should reach an agreement in principle on an end to nuclear arms tests, an agreement that will lead to the prompt negotiation of a universally supported treaty banning those tests. The damage to the environment and the threats to peace inherent in the indiscriminate continuation of those tests are sufficient reason to justify this measure, which has been advocated by international public opinion for over a decade.
2. The regiment of the Nuclear Arms Nonproliferation Treaty should be reinforced, particularly by perfecting methods for inspection and control of the transfer of nuclear material for peaceful purposes and, in addition, by means of a commitment by the nuclear powers to the initiation and

conclusion of serious and comprehensive negotiations to put an end both to the arms race and to the development of technology for new weapons of mass destruction.

3. The United States of America and the USSR must be urged to maintain the strategic arms limitation treaties and to abide by the measures provided for therein. While expressing pleasure at the announcement by these two states that they will begin a new round of negotiations on 29 July of this year, we should ask them to ensure that their important initiatives to reduce strategic weapons will reach a satisfactory conclusion.

4. Similarly, we should encourage universal adherence to the convention that bans the development, production and storage of bacteriological and chemical weapons and that calls for their destruction.

5. Since it is desirable that disarmament agreements and measures be implemented in a climate of increasing confidence, the Honduran Government feels that there should be adequate provisions for verification. It therefore urges that the required facilities be provided for the effective negotiation and implementation of these agreements.

6. We reiterate our full support for the promotion of nuclear-free zones in the Middle East, Africa and Southern Asia, by means of negotiations among the directly affected parties, which should keep in mind, as a tested frame of reference, the mechanisms contained in the treaty for the proscription of nuclear weapons in Latin America.

7. In matters of regional disarmament, we express our support for the continuation of negotiations to reduce the deployment of weapons, military troops and medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

8. The need to closely link disarmament to development gives us a basis for noting the advisability that the General Assembly recommend a program for the reduction of arms expenditures by countries that are militarily more advanced, the conversion of the relevant industries and the transfer of the resources and technology thus liberated to programs for international economic and social cooperation.

9. The objective of promoting the reduction of conventional weapons to levels that are strictly necessary for the defense of territorial sovereignty and integrity and for the maintenance of public order is a basic factor in our foreign policy. On that basis, we feel that the pursuit of this objective should be undertaken in parallel with a reinforcement of the means for the peaceful solution of conflicts and with effective action by the international community to prevent the illegal arms traffic.

In this regard, and in reference to Central America, we believe, on the basis of the declaration adopted by various heads of state in San Jose, Costa Rica at President Luis Alberto Monge's inauguration on 8 May, that there should be a meeting of foreign ministers from that region of conflict, to promote the pragmatic application of this praiseworthy and necessary requirement.

Mr President, I would like to say finally that the Honduran Government is considering elements that could help to establish a zone of peace in Central America and the Caribbean in which tension will be replaced by cooperation, ambitions will yield to the sovereign equality of states and the peoples' productive efforts will not be directed toward an arms buildup but, on the contrary, toward the full realization of the aspirations of our communities, which are justifiably demanding a future that is more dignified, more united and more humane.

Honduras is aware of the role that it can play in the achievement of this goal and it declares its unyielding readiness to contribute to the resumption of talks and to the attainment of an agreement on a specific calendar for this encouraging purpose.

In view of the choice between an armed peace, which depends on the fear inspired by war potential to ensure that peace, and a peaceful coexistence based on respect for the rights of each state and for the norms and principles of international law, the democratic Honduran Government unhesitatingly chooses the second option, which is the only one that is in keeping with the historical and cultural unity characterizing the Central American region.

Mr President, that is our choice by conviction, because it is the one that can bring about a flourishing of faith in human dignity and of hope of a better world.

Thank you very much, Mr President.

CSO: 3010/1741

BRIEFS

NO EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE--Tegucigalpa, 19 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The earthquake that shook El Salvador this morning was felt in the western and central regions of Honduras. It did not cause any damage or casualties. Reports from the communities of Santa Rosa and Ocotepeque, in the department of Copan, in western Honduras near the Salvadoran border claim that the quake was felt but that it caused no damage or casualties. Meanwhile, in the central Honduran Comayagua Valley, where there was a series of quakes 3 months ago, the people panicked and sought open spaces after the quake, which was preceded by underground rumblings. The Seismographic Department of the National University of Honduras reported that the epicenter of the earthquake was located in the Pacific Ocean, and that possibly it had caused greater damage in El Salvador. [Text] [PA191932 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1848 GMT 19 Jun 82]

CSO: 3010/1741

SEAGA: BAUXITE-ALUMINUM INDUSTRY ONLY TROUBLE SPOT

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 31 May 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Prime Minister Edward Seaga said yesterday that there would be further cutbacks in the bauxite/alumina industry created by the continuing downward trend in demand for the mineral and this was the only "dark" spot in the country's economic recovery programme.

Mr. Seaga made the statement as he addressed party supporters who overflowed the National Arena for its first conference since November, 1979.

Thousands of people had to remain outside the arena because of the shortage of space. Party Secretary, Senator Bruce Golding said a record 9,000 delegates attended the private session which was held on Saturday.

Addressing yesterday's public session which was the highspot of the conference, Mr. Seaga said that the only dark spot in the recovery programme was the fact that a few hundred bauxite/alumina industry workers would be laid off temporarily until the industry was back on its feet. Although the situation was influenced by international problems, the country had to bear it. However, it was likely that the industry could be back on its feet in twelve months.

Mr. Seaga also appealed for moderation in industrial relations so that all the fruits of labour "could be shared in a manner that it can go around to all the people."

THE PRIME MINISTER WARNED "racketeers" who were illegally importing goods into the country that they were heading for "a serious confrontation" with the Government.

People were losing their jobs because a number of "racketeers" were illegally bringing in goods while the Government sought to change the productive sector into an export-oriented one.

The productive sector would have to live with a certain amount of imports coming in to provide competition, which was going to have the effect of giving the consumer cheaper goods to buy and a wider selection of goods to choose from.

The Government did not want this change to take place in an atmosphere of chaos, the result of which would be that people who are now employed would lose their jobs.

"And that is beginning to happen, simply because a number of racketeers exist who are bringing in goods illegally, dumping them in the market place before we have a chance to develop new programmes of work for the industries that they are affecting and causing many who are now employed to be losing their jobs.

"Well, those racketeers are going to have a very serious confrontation with the Government, because we have been taking time out to find out who they are and we know who they are now: and, knowing who they are, we intend to take steps to deal with them, so that they will not have the opportunity to disrupt the smooth transition that we are programming to take place, in changing present producers from producing for the domestic market to producing for the export market without any significant loss of jobs.

"Let it be a comfort to those of you who fear that it is going to overtake you, that the Government is not going to allow it to happen, because we promise the country change without chaos and it is change without chaos that we intend to give the economy," he said.

MR. SEAGA SAID THAT THIS YEAR there would be a boom in the construction industry and many of the people in that sector who had been unable to obtain jobs will get employment on the sites planned for this year. There would also be major road improvement programmes to provide employment in the rural areas.

However, there was one area of the economy where the news was not good and that was the bauxite/alumina industry.

In this sector, the prospects were not bright and although the cutback in the demand for bauxite/alumina had nothing to do with domestic problems but with the global economy, nonetheless the country had to bear it.

So far, despite the cutbacks, the country had been able to still come out on top after bearing the brunt of it, with assistance, such as that given by the United States Government in the barter agreement.

"Unfortunately, I have to tell you today that more cutbacks are coming and although we have worked hard to prevent them, there will be more cutbacks which will be taking place shortly.

"These cutbacks will not be done on a basis that we can repair all the damage. We will be able to compensate for the loss of foreign exchange by alternate programmes which we have developed in the sale of bauxite and alumina so that the country will not suffer any loss of foreign exchange because of the cutback; but we are not going to be able to save the jobs of a few hundred men who are going to be laid off temporarily, until the industry gets back on its feet, which we hope will be in the next many months, probably no later than the next one year period.

"I am sorry that this has happened, because it is the only dark spot of the many successes that we have had, but nonetheless the world economy is going through a stage today that is the worst period that it has had to endure over the last 50 years and this is that share of the problem that we have inherited and that we have to bear."

In order to prepare against the kinds of problems that will arise if there is not a recovery in the world economy over the next year, the country must cut down its own cost of operations and un-necessary expenditure and other programmes of activities, in order to be in the strongest position to bear the problems.

SPEAKING ON MANAGEMENT-LABOUR RELATIONS, Mr. Seaga called for moderation on the part of both Labour and Management.

"I appeal today for mederation," he said. "Moderation in worker-management relationship, moderation in wage demands, moderation in all the areas that will enable us to share all the products and the fruits of our labour in a manner that it can go around to everybody, in a manner that will make them more satisfied rather than to breed dissension," he said.

Mr. Seaga also called for teamwork. he said that he was pleased over the last year and a half with the Cabinet's performance as well as that of the Members of Parliament, although there were cases in which members could have done better.

He said that the party was using the concept of a team to address the problems, and he urged party supporters to make sure that in each community they had a team to undertake the problems they are confronted with and to seek the solution.

"Because none of you standing here alone can do anything, no more than I alone can do it," he said. "It is only the consistent team work and organization that will help you to meet the challenges that confront you and to be able to overcome them."

The J.L.P. had become the government because of the teamwork that existed between candidates and supporters prior to the elections.

At the same time, he called on party supporters never to forget "the oppression and the brutality and the victimization" which they underwent. He also called on the audience to pledge that never again would another socialist government be allowed to rule the country".

This call was met with a resounding shout of support.

Referring to the crowd, which attended, Mr. Seaga said the J.L.P. had never had a crowd and a response to its policies as it had at yesterday's conference. He paid tribute to the supporters for turning up although things had not reached the stage that the Party wanted.

Mr. Seaga said that the response of the crowd was more than participatory; it was a show of understanding that what the Party had fought for needed to be supported.

The Party was proud to have such a crowd in circumstances and conditions which were not yet up to the standards that the Party wanted. He paid tribute to the audience with "deep feeling" for bringing home to the Government's consciousness once again that the people of Jamaica were "a great people", by whatever yardstick they were measured.

CSO: 3025/324

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN CREDIT--Australia is providing Jamaica with a J\$2.4m line of credit. The credit will be for 180 day periods at normal commercial rates and will be utilised for motor vehicle and agricultural spares, raw material for food processing and manufacturing and for essential foodstuffs. [London CARIBBEAN & WEST INDIES CHRONICLE in English No 1567, Apr/May 82 p 25]

CSO: 3025/324

TEFEL EXPECTS EEC ASSISTANCE TO CONTINUE

PA191636 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] This morning Reynaldo Antonio Tefel, coordinator of the National Committee in the Face of the Disaster and minister-president of the Nicaraguan Social Security and Welfare Institute, said that the EEC Council of Ministers will not suspend aid to the Nicaraguan Government and people, who are fighting for national reconstruction.

He said that despite maneuvers by the traitors and the deputies of social Christian parties, which are members of the EEC [as heard], the assistance will continue for the progress of the new Nicaragua, which the Nicaraguans want to build.

Tefel noted that most EEC deputies and members of the Council of Ministers favor continued assistance to the Nicaraguan Government and people.

We interviewed Tefel and he said:

[Begin recording] [Tefel] We know very well that it was a joint maneuver by a very small number of deputies of the European Parliament, together with bad Nicaraguans, who do not deserve to be called Nicaragua's sons. They had been involved in maneuvers to make the European Parliament oppose this aid.

In a trip we made with junta member Sergio Ramirez throughout Europe, we were told at the EEC that this maneuver was underway to get the aid to Nicaragua suspended. However, we were told that most members of the parliament favored continued aid. Therefore, the few deputies, together with the counterrevolutionaries, who advocated a suspension of this aid, held a surprise meeting, as reported in the newspapers, which was attended by only 47 of the parliament's more than 400 deputies. This means that only 10 percent of the deputies attended and only 28 of them voted for a suspension. This was a majority. However, the newspapers reported that this voting was not valid before the EEC Council of Ministers, which is the entity charged with approving the aid. Consequently, I understand that this aid will continue despite this machiavellian and immoral maneuver.

[Question] What do you think of the attitude of the EEC deputies who do not support the intentions of the forces that want to have this aid stopped?

[Tefel] Most deputies and all the ministers of the EEC Council of Ministers want the aid to continue. Only a very small minority opposes it. Therefore, most deputies and the ministers agree to continue the international solidarity with the Nicaraguan people.

CSO: 3010/1741

BRIEFS

USSR RELIEF AID--Managua, 18 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Soviet Union will donate \$31 million to Nicaragua to help it face the damage caused by the heavy rains that affected that Central American country. BARRICADA announced today that the Soviet donation will consist of raw materials for agriculture and semi-manufactured products for industry. It was also reported that a \$2.7-million donation from Sweden will help mitigate the destruction caused by the rains. One-fourth of the Swedish donation will be delivered to the Nicaraguan Red Cross, while the rest will be channeled through the Sandinist government. The Cuban ship "Cienfuegos" arrived this week with a shipment of 36,000 sacks of cement donated by the Cuban Government. [Excerpt] [PA181910 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1638 GMT 18 Jun 82]

CSO: 3010/1741

EXCERPTS FROM SIMMONDS REPORT ON TRIP TO U.S., COLOMBIA

Basseterre THE DEMOCRAT in English 22 May 82 pp 7-8

[Excerpts from a report by the Premier the Honourable Dr. Kennedy Simmonds on his Washington/Colombia visit, broadcast over ZIZ radio and television, May 13, 1982]

[Text]

A few short days ago, I returned to the State at the end of a series of meetings abroad, extending over a period of some 8 day. These meetings were conducted in Washington, D.C., capital of the United States of America, and in the Republic of Colombia, one of our South American neighbours bordering on the Caribbean Sea.

The outcome of these meetings will have an important bearing on the future economic development of our country, as well as on the region as a whole.

REAGAN IN BARBADOS

When leaders of the Eastern Caribbean, including myself, met with President Reagan in Barbados about a month ago, we agreed that the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) contained a mechanism for helping us to help ourselves. We told the President that there are differences between the economic capabilities of some of the Lesser Developed Countries and some of the More Developed Countries and even the Latin American countries in the region. But for us in the Lesser Developed Countries, the offer of aid to the public sector is vital.

to give us the means to lay down the INFRASTRUC-
TURE which will help us to benefit from any
proposed trade facility.

CBI HAS TO BE PASSED

There has been a tendency, however, to consider the Caribbean Basin Initiative as being already a reality. The fact is, that the CBI has to be passed into law in the American House of Representatives and Senate. This legislative function is, in the American system, constitutionally assigned to the 435 members of Congress.

In order to lend active support to secure the passage of the Bill, and to re-emphasise the reliance of the LDC's on the anticipated passage of the legislation, I went to Washington, D.C.

EIGHT (8) MEETINGS IN ONE DAY

On Monday, May 5, I held a total of 8 meetings with influential bodies, including members and staffers of the House Ways and Means Committee. These meetings were found to be mutually useful, particularly in view of the fact that a crucial Committee vote was due to be taken later in the same week on the fate of the CBI Bill.

Indeed, during the course of these meetings light was thrown on certain reservations being entertained about the CBI proposals for duty-free footwear and rum. It is felt in some quarters that concessions in these commodities might adversely affect employment in the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

I also met with members of the Congressional Black Caucus, who expressed their support for the position of the Eastern Caribbean, following a presentation which I had the opportunity to make to them.

In my presentation I stressed our view that within the context of the planned 350 million dollar aid package of the CBI, mechanisms should be found for making a greater proportion available to the LDC's.

POSITION PAPER

By the end of that same day, I also prepared a position paper crystallizing the key issues in my earlier presentations for distribution to any other members of Congress whom we were not able to meet personally.

I am pleased to report that just 2 days after

my visit to Washington, the influential Sub-Committee on Trade of the House Ways and Means Committee of Congress approved a slightly modified draft of the CBI Bill by 7 votes to 6, a very narrow margin indeed. The modifications sought, to exempt footwear and rum from the CBI package.

I am hopeful that the Congress would see its way more clearly to ratify the working recommendations of the Sub-Committee.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

From Washington, D.C., I proceeded to the island of San Andres off the Caribbean coastline of Central America. That island is ad-

ministered by the Republic of Colombia, and it was the venue for the first-ever Conference of Ministers of Economic Development of the Caribbean and Central America. In many ways, that Conference represented a breakthrough for Caribbean and Central American co-operation. The Government of Colombia convened and hosted that Assembly, and in addition, laid before the 69 delegates from 21 countries a set of proposals designed to stimulate economic contact in the region.

HOST COUNTRY REQUEST

I was requested by the host country to speak for the entire Conference body in response to the Welcome Address of Colombian President Turbay Ayala at the Inaugural Ceremony, held Thursday, May 5.

I stressed the significance of such a forum, and recommended that in addition to meeting for the purpose of evaluating the Colombian aid programme, this first meeting of such a heterogeneous blend of countries and cultures, should seize the opportunity to take an in-depth look at our own economies and try to work out our own solutions.

I further proposed that this forum should become an institution. This call for institutionalization was taken up by other delegates and it became one of the central themes of the Conference.

As a result of our unanimity on this point, a Committee comprising five of the participating countries, was set up to monitor the progress of our attempts to implement the Colombian

proposals.

A COMMUNIQUE

This landmark Conference, culminated in the tabling of a communique, which declares the adherence of the participating countries to a programme of co-operation.

The Declaration incorporates the establishment of several mutually acceptable objectives, some of which are:

(1) The creation of a framework for technical co-operation in the areas of manpower training, agricultural and industrial technology, housing programmes, and the organization of export promotion systems.

(2) The provision of increased maritime and air transportation.

(3) The establishment of line of credit as a mechanism for developing a two-way trade among the countries of the area.

Under this Head, we have had a favourable response to our request for the purchase of Colombian cement on credit terms for public sector construction.

The Conference also looked with favour on the broadening of the scope of its own terms of reference to include representatives from the private sector, for their crucial contributions to the development of lasting economic ties among our respective nations.

A \$50 Million Fund

The Colombian Government has created a Fund for the development of technical co-operation in the region. The Fund has been provided with a starting capital in the sum of 50 Million Dollars. Colombia also expressed its readiness to commence operations immediately.

Training and Scholarships

Training has been offered in programmes for industrial technicians, in electricity and electronics, graphic arts, agriculture, livestock raising, hotel management and tourism. Scholarships will also be made available for post-graduate study in Colombian centres and universities.

In addition, Colombia will fund direct apprenticeship and supervision in rural development, environmental and natural resource legislation, land rehabilitation, meteorology and land surveying.

Our Social and Economic Goals

These are all areas of training in which this State is deeply interested, and which are in keeping with our social and economic goals.

Colombia is perhaps most committed to the fostering of links in trade, and is prepared to subsidize an increased flow of goods by extending credit facilities for raw materials, such as leather, for our fledgling industries. We were also able to secure agreement that our finished products would be allowed back into the Colombian market.

When we recognise that the amended version of the CBI, restricts the importation of shoes and other leather products into the U.S.A., one can see that the Colombian initiative is timely and relevant. There is also a realistic possibility of this arrangement being made available to the private sector directly.

Market Profile

As part of the Technical Co-operation Plan, Colombia is prepared to draw up a Market Profile for several products being produced or capable of being produced in this State. Shoes and other kinds of footwear have been specifically discussed. In fact, we have already presented to the Government of Colombia, some 7 or 8 projects for their consideration.

These projects cover such fields as agriculture, soil conservation, provision of health facilities, technical assistance and scholarships in the area of water resource development, health care delivery, vocational training and training in tourism-related subjects.

Caribbean Tour

An economic development team was scheduled to leave Colombia on Tuesday, May 11 to tour the Caribbean, in order to hold on the spot discussions with each individual country in respect of its particular project needs.

We in the LDC's of this vast Caribbean Basin suffer from a lack of INFRA STRUCTURE. Assistance based on aid and trade, must focus on aid in the first instance.

Exchange Programmes

I have urged the establishment of exchange programmes between the University of the West Indies and the Universities in Colombia, and between schools in St. Kitts-Nevis and those in Colombia, as a basis for establishing more meaningful co-operation.

Caribbean Development Bank

Colombia has also agreed to increase its contribution to the Caribbean Development Bank and to support regional institutions generally. This can provide a significant boost to the regional integration movement.

Realization of Benefits

Fellow Citizens, the realization of benefits from programmes like these, must be preceded by a lot of spadework. You can rest assured that this work is being done, so that you can all in time, benefit from full implementation of our programmes.

My Government continues to pursue the goal, of bringing a better life to every man, woman and child in this country.

PRODUCTIVITY GROUP ADVISES REDUCED SUGAR PRODUCTION

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 29 May 82 p 3

[Text]

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Friday (CANA) — The Trinidad and Tobago Government has been advised to reduce sugar production and to diversify, producing basic food crops "as a matter of urgency."

This advice has come from a Working Committee on Agriculture appointed by Prime Minister George Chambers at the productivity consultation.

The committee, which was convened by Charles John of the Food and Agriculture Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago Limited, produced an 18-page report which stressed that "government as a matter of urgency should take the necessary steps to reduce the acreage and other resources employed in sugar."

"This should be done with a view to introducing a diversification programme, producing basic food commodities—rice, beef and other livestock, peas, beans, roots and selected fruits."

The committee said it recognised the extent and quality of the land resources now under sugar cane as being potentially available for the production of a diversified mix of farm products for industry and household consumption.

"Moreover, it was felt that all steps should be taken to ensure that Trinidad and Tobago remain self-sufficient

in sugar on a continuous basis."

The group felt that the strategic importance of these resources in resolving the insecure domestic food situation and reversing the existing decline of the farm sector made sugar a critical issue in any consideration of productivity in the national economy.

In that regard, the committee noted that the annual losses of the sugar industry alone represented almost half of the nation's food import bill.

On the question of tree crops in the export agriculture sector, the report recommended that attention should be paid to specialist extension officers, propagation, adequate labour supply and strengthening of research with particular emphasis on citrus.

As regards inflation, the report recommended that the feasibility of price control for agriculture inputs should be examined.

It also recommended that farmers' groups should be encouraged to increase their participation in the trade in agricultural inputs, adding that there is a need for a market information service relaying information on prices of inputs on a comparative basis as they exist in the market, the quality of inputs and where to find good prices and quality inputs.

ONR GAINING ASCENDENCY OVER ULF AS OPPOSITION PARTY

Bridgetown THE NATION in English 24 May 82 p 2

[Article by David Renwick, reprinted by permission of the TRINIDAD EXPRESS]

[Text]

THE United Labour Front (ULF), is on the way out as the major opposition party to the People's National Movement (PNM) in Trinidad, and is likely to be replaced in due course by the Organisation for National Reconstruction (ONR).

This prediction, is made by Dr. John Gaffar La Guerre, a senior member of the Department of Government at UWI, St. Augustine in a study of last November's general election.

SWING

The basis for this conclusion is two-fold: (1) that the ONR, led by a former PNM stalwart, barrister Karl Hudson-Phillips, proved itself "the most effective challenger to the PNM" in its traditional East-West Corridor stronghold and (2) that the ULF is losing its grip on the Central and South Trinidad constituencies it first captured in 1976.

In no fewer than 12 East-West Corridor seats, the PNM polled a smaller percentage of the votes cast than it had five years previously, the swing being almost exclusively toward the ONR.

In Diego Martin West, for example, the PNM had attracted 77.8 percent of the vote in 1976 and 66.3 percent in 1981.

In Diego Martin Central, where Mr Hudson-Phillips himself ran, the drop was from 70.1 in 1976 (when the constituency was called Diego Martin East) to 55.8 percent.

DECLINE

Even in St. Anns East, the constituency of the present PNM political leader who became Prime Minister in the last months of the previous government, the decline was from 85.6 percent of the ballot in 1976, when the seat was known simply as St. Anns, to 76.1 percent in 1981.

As Dr La Guerre notes: "The PNM share of the vote in the East-West Corridor fell from 60 percent in 1976 to 53 percent in 1978" (though the NJAC party was responsible for a small share of that, having polled, 3.3 percent of the total vote in the election, most of it in the East-West Corridor.)

While the ONR was engaged in a vigorous challenge to the PNM in the North, the PNM for its part, was undermining the ULF's position in Central Trinidad and in the South.

It not only dislodged the ULF from the Caroni East and Princes Town constituencies, it made inroads, though without actually winning the seat, into Siparia, where its percentage of the vote rose from 22.8 percent in 1976 to 32.7 percent in 1981, Naparima (26 percent to 29.2 percent), Couva South (27.3 percent to 34.1 percent) and Tabaquite (25.4 percent to 35.7 percent).

SHOWING

In all those constituencies, the ONR ran third and put up a reasonable showing in one or two; Tabaquite, for example, where

it was only 2,281 votes behind the PNM.

In Oropouche, the ONR's deputy political leader Suruj Rambachan, ran second and only narrowly failed to beat ULF's Trevor Sudama (5,161 votes to 4,072).

Dr La Guerre produces comparative figures to show how the PNM drive into Central-South Trinidad has undermined the ULF's position.

Leaving aside the two constituencies where ULF actually lost, those it held were retained on the basis of clearly diminished support, as in Couva South, where Kelvin Ramnath's share of the vote slipped from 65.5 percent in 1976 to 50 percent in 1981.

Tabaquite, where Nizam Mohammed obtained 43.8 percent against Winston Nanan's 55.4 percent, Siparia, where Govindra Roopnarine mustered 52 percent against Raffique Shah's 63.2 percent and even in Couva North, where the mighty Basdeo Pandey's share of the vote dropping between the two elections from 62.1 to 55.4 percent.

DOMINANT

With the voters "turning toward the ONR in the East-West Corridor and toward the PNM in the Central-based constituencies", Dr La Guerre contends that "the survival of the two-party system in its present form depends to a large extent on the political future of the ONR".

He sees the ONR in a light that it may not yet even have seen itself: "It is the ONR more than any other organisation that has impeded the development of Trinidad and Tobago into a dominant one-party state".

Dr La Guerre seems to be in no doubt that the ULF's association with the Tapia House Movement and the Democratic Action Congress (DAC) has made things worse for it, rather than better.

The Alliance, he contends, was "a dismal failure" with the common election manifesto being an eleventh-hour affair", the issue of leadership unsettled and Mr A.N.R. Robinson's commitment to the politics of Trinidad and Tobago as a whole "ambiguous".

La Guerre records, dryly, that "the main beneficiary of the Alliance appeared to be the political leader of Tapia (Lloyd Best) who not only saved his deposit but won an appointment as a senator".

While the fortunes of the ULF grow dimmer in Trinidad, La Guerre sees DAC remaining in power in Tobago, and that island pressing for more and more local authority.

FUTURE

As he noted in his paper: "The Tobago House of Assembly may have confined Robinson to Tobago but in so doing, the PNM may have laid the foundations for an independent state".

DAC, he says, will continue to have an advantage over the PNM in Tobago because "distance and the sea make the efficient administration of the island difficult and Tobago has had a long history of secessionist sentiment".

The party's showing in the 1976 election, when it took both seats away from the PNM, "must have led Robinson to conclude that his future lay in Tobago rather than in Trinidad".

He expects Robinson to play the political game for all it is worth, being as he is in a position to "claim the credit for the Assembly" if things go well in Tobago, while having the central government in Port of Spain as a whipping boy "if things go badly".

Either way, La Guerre asserts, "the future of Tobago seems tied up with the future of DAC".