

Because the elephant is strong even when the tiger remains a tiger. Then, your task acquires importance, learning what there is to learn, what the enemy plans, and revealing the feelings of the people.

This is how Che felt, and how he talked. Che was not afraid of an invasion, but he knew his responsibility and as a leader he did not play with the lives of his people, the brother people of Cuba.

PASTORA TAKING STRICT SECURITY PRECAUTIONS

PA251840 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1947 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] San Jose, 24 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Eden Pastora Gomez former Nicaraguan deputy defense minister, is very active in Costa Rica, where he has surrounded himself with strict security. Sources from the Public Security Ministry reported that Commander Cero, who a few days ago severed relations with the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, left last Thursday for the Atlantic coast of Costa Rica.

The same sources did not give the former Sandinist leader's exact destination. It was said that he had left for Barra del Colorado and that then he took a canal to Puerto Moin, Limon Province.

It was also reported that Pastora Gomez had participated in a secret meeting held near the Supreme Court of Justice in this capital. His bodyguards remained on the lockout. Meanwhile, it was learned that Pastora Gomez does not stay at home for more than a day and "does not sleep two nights in the same house," a person close to the guerrilla leader reports.

EL SALVADOR

D'AUBUISSON GIVES SPEECH AT CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PA231515 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Speech by Major Roberto d'Aubuisson following election of the Constituent Assembly's board of directors -- live]

[Text] Today, 22 April 1982, El Salvador has returned to legal state. First of all, wholeheartedly and with the faith that encourages us, I would like to ask the patron of El Salvador, the savior of the world, to enlighten and guide us in leading our country on the path of peace, work, unity, justice and development.

Salvadorans, 28 March [Day of Constituent Assembly Elections] has not ended and should never end. I ask you, good Salvadorans, to maintain the civic spirit demonstrated on that day. The task of recovering the country will not be a task only for the honorable Constituent Assembly or for the government; it will be the task of all Salvadorans. The political parties, unions -- all the sectors of our society -- the churches, the armed forces and all active forces of our country must patriotically join in this task for a speedy recovery of our country.

I want to remind you that one of the tasks that we, as men and women, have undertaken on this earth is to leave a better world and I assure you we will achieve this.

People of El Salvador, the social and economic reforms that were begun on 15 October for the welfare of the people and that for reasons that can no longer be criticized or discussed were not accomplished, will be promoted with technique, speed and social dynamics by this government of recovery which is beginning. These fruits of social and economic welfare will soon be enjoyed by our people and our country.

I also wish to make clear that the democratization process will continue at a rate considered satisfactory by the people of El Salvador. At the same time, I make a patriotic request to all our people who, with courage and civic fervor cast their votes to defeat the destructive bullets of those who do not believe in freedom and to leave behind revenge, opportunism and all that could generate violence now that we have started to walk the path of representative democracy, of freedom and rights for man, and of economic and social recovery. It is essential that we put every effort into the social and economic development as well as to guarantee human rights and achieve, step by step, the desired tranquillity we have lost.

I also appeal for prudence from the subversive organizations and ask them to stop destroying and bleeding our fatherland. Please understand that you are being used by forces that are enemies of freedom and that on 28 March the people of El Salvador said no to you. I know that you have a conscience; make use of it. We will make this task easier for you so that you may rejoin your family and incorporate into productive life.

In conclusion, in the name of the true people of El Salvador, I wish to give recognition to the armed forces which carried out its duty in successfully guaranteeing the electoral process. This commits all Salvadorans to making an effort in the recovery of our country. We have the obligation of supporting the sacrifice for the sake of peace made by our soldiers and for which we voted.

Finally, we thank all Salvadorans for the interest and support they have offered in the installation of this constitutional assembly as well as to all the honorable ambassadors and delegations accredited in our country for their support and the support of their governments in our electoral process.

Salvadorans, we will work to carry out your sovereign will for the people and by the people. We are open to dialogue and to negotiations in all those situations that require the decision and direct participation of all sectors of our country. The moral debt that today is ours as representatives of the Salvadoran people does not intimidate us. We will, in a democratic manner, face any situation that will be of national interest.

Greetings to all the friendly nations and peoples. El Salvador has triumphed. We have won the ideological struggle and the struggle of El Salvador is the struggle of America and the free world.

I began by asking our patron for guidance and want to end by asking all of you to pray for our country. God bless El Salvador, and may we help to save it. Hurrah for El Salvador. [applause]

Hold's News Conference

PA250418 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1914 GMT 24 Apr 82

[News conference with Major Roberto d'Aubuisson at the legislative assembly building in San Salvador -- date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] Practically. This is a formal and solemn step of the Constituent Assembly process.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Yes. Tentatively, the agenda of the protocol commission meeting is the entrance of the Constituent Assembly members; roll call; the entrance of the honorable supreme court of justice; the entrance of the revolutionary government junta; the opening of the session by the president of the Constituent Assembly; the presentation of the national flag; the playing of the national anthem, followed by a message from the president of the Constituent Assembly.

[Question] Can you give us any advance information on the message that you will be delivering?

[Answer] I don't know if you heard yesterday's brief message. I will expand on that, especially on the subject of maintaining what we have always wanted, national unity. Anything else, gentlemen?

[Question] Do you think that the noncooperation or lack of understanding between the political parties will continue? For example, I was told by some persons from the Christian Democratic Party, the PDC, that the PDC was not at yesterday's session and that the directorate that was elected was based on a majority and not on a consensus. I would like to know if this is going to continue and if you can continue to function. Could you run into some problem at any moment if there is no unanimity or something like it?

[Answer] Problems, no. But it is possible that there could be a change in this situation. That is, we are still in the phase of waiting to reach a consensus on the appointment of the president of the republic.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Each branch of the state has specific functions. We in the Constituent Assembly have the mission of drafting the country's political constitution. The provisional government with its cabinet has executive functions for the purpose of leading the country. The Supreme Court of Justice also has specific functions.

[Question] Which branch will have more power? Who will have the final word if there is a conflict between two branches?

[Answer] Look. Let's not start with a negative speculation on conflicts. In all the democratic countries of the world, the supreme power is the legislative assembly. The executive branch is the top ruling organization. The process of a democratic government consists of the interrelationship among the three branches, and the branches' support of this interrelationship.

[Question] We are going to see the birth of a tradition in which the legislative branch will have power during the transition...

[Answer] It is just that the way you put it...perhaps...no, you did not understand what I said.

[Question] There is much talk about a power vacuum here in El Salvador and for this reason, you elected an assembly directorate and we will also elect a provisional government. I want to know if there is a power struggle or if there are discussions on that.

[Answer] There is not. We have just taken a first step in line with standard procedures for establishing a constituent assembly. It has already been established with its board of directors. The executive functions are being handled now by the government junta.

[Question] How is the present government junta going to end?

[Answer] It will end when the future provisional government and president are chosen and sworn in.

[Question] Excuse me, Major, the word consensus [words indistinct] on the part of ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance]. I would like to know if ARENA has approved the formulas that have been proposed by other parties.

[Answer] We have never been opposed to having a president who enjoys the support of all of the political groups. When have you heard me say that we don't agree with that?

[Question] Previously, the position of ARENA was that the negotiations should result in the selection of a president who would represent ARENA's interests. The PDC supported the selection of an independent man, in keeping with the consensus. Now, this has come up...

[Answer] No. Consensus does not mean that the person is independent, but that regardless of who the person is, he has the approval of the most important parties. That is consensus.

[Question] How many names have been mentioned as candidates for provisional president?

[Answer] I believe that the parties have negotiated this. We at the assembly don't know about that.

[Question] On what day will these names be revealed?

[Answer] I hope that Monday, following the opening session, in the afternoon, will be dedicated specifically to that.

[Question] How do you characterize the role of the U.S. Government in this process.

[Answer] I think that it has played a good role. Contrary to what some who ask more direct questions have tried to make the world believe, the United States has not pressured us at all. The United States has always been prudent and has maintained ties with us because they are aware of the political problems in El Salvador. The present administration is ably struggling to maintain aid and support for El Salvador. You know that there is a good amount of opposition to this aid. We cannot say, in any respect, that it has intervened or that it is exercising pressure. This has been the posture of Ambassador Hinton and the Reagan administration.

[Question] Will martial law be imposed on the country again? Do you, as president of the Constituent Assembly, know anything about this?

[Answer] Right now we don't have any proposal on reinstating martial law. Such a proposal would have to be made at a plenary meeting and arguments must be presented to justify the proposal. It is up to the plenary meeting to decide on that.

[Question] The junta will no longer be able to issue a decree in that regard?

[Answer] No. The junta would have to propose it to the Constituent Assembly.

[Question] What will be the first bills on which the Constituent Assembly will work? The first bills to be discussed during a plenary meeting?

[Answer] This will have to be decided on by all of the deputies and not by us. We can make a proposal to see how we are going to face action programs in the Constituent Assembly. To this we have to start appointing commissions. Logically, the one that will have priority attention is the legislative and constitutional points commission, because the major objective of the Constituent Assembly is to draft a constitution. We will see what other priorities exist and cooperate with the executive branch as much as possible for the economic development of the country.