

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000300010004-3

2

1 OF 1

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/9221

25 July 1980

Latin America Report

(FOUO 16/80)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

For further information on report content
call (703) 351-2643.

COPYRIGHT LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING OWNERSHIP OF
MATERIALS REPRODUCED HEREIN REQUIRE THAT DISSEMINATION
OF THIS PUBLICATION BE RESTRICTED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/9221

25 July 1980

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

(FOUO 16/80)

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

- Mexican Education Delegation Visiting Cuba
(Jose Dos Santos; PRELA, 12 Jul 80) 1

ARGENTINA

- Noted Columnist Explains Confusion of Political Parties
(Eduardo J. Paredes; LA OPINION, 15 Jun 80) 2
- Motives, Effects of Martinez de Hoz Trip to Europe Surveyed
(Sergio Ceron; LA OPINION, 15 Jun 80) 7

CUBA

- Sola Vila Replies in Geneva to U.S. Ambassador in ECOSOC
(PRELA, 10 Jul 80) 12
- Mongolian Envoy Urges Halt to U.S. Maneuvers in Caribbean
(PRELA, 11 Jul 80) 16

EL SALVADOR

- Salvadoran FDR Leaders Denounce Possible U.S. Intervention
(PRELA, 12 Jul 80) 17
- Salvadoran Priest Condemns U.S. 'Intervention'
(Tomas Diaz; PRELA, 12 Jul 80) 18
- FPL Issues Communique on Actions of Past 6 Months
(PRELA, 11 Jul 80) 19
- FAPL Issues War Bulletin on Fighting
(PRELA, 9 Jul 80) 21

- a -

[III - LA - 144 FOUO]

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

GRENADA

- Bishop Condemns U.S. Imperialism at Student Seminar
(Earl Bousquet; PRELA, 1 Jul 80) 23

JAMAICA

- Mayor Says CIA Involved in Destabilization Plans
(PRELA, 3 Jul 80) 25
- Governing PNP Reports Harassment of Youth Group
(PRELA, 28 Jun 80) 27

NICARAGUA

- Ortega Speaks to 'PRELA' of Attacks on Revolution
(Javier Rodriguez; PRELA, 13 Jul 80) 28
- Archbishop on Church-Government Relations
(PRELA, 8 Jul 80) 30
- Borge Addresses Sociology Congress
(Francisco Urizarri; PRELA, 5 Jul 80) 32
- Ramirez Closes Sociology Congress
(PRELA, 6 Jul 80) 34
- Briefs
Cuban Teachers in Nicaragua 35
Help for Salvadoran Refugees 35

PANAMA

- Briefs
M-19 Meeting Denied 36

PERU

- 'PRELA' Reports 'LA CRONICA' Article on Carter, Nonaligned
(Carmen Meza Ingar; PRELA, 29 Jun 80) 37

SURINAM

- Military Council Opposes 'Oppression' in Guyana
(PRELA, 23 Jun 80) 39

VENEZUELA

- Youth, Christian Democrats Take Stand on El Salvador
(PRELA, 8 Jul 80) 40

- b -

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

MEXICAN EDUCATION DELEGATION VISITING CUBA

PA122138 Havana PRELA in English 1952 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Commentary by Jose Dos Santos]

[Text] Havana, Jul 12 (PL)--A delegation of the higher education sector of Mexico met with the rector of the University of Havana, Eustaquio Remedios, as part of its contacts to step up bilateral state collaboration.

The Mexican representation, headed by Jorge Hanel Del Valle, rector of the Azcapotzalco unit of the autonomous metropolitan University of Mexico, has also held similar meetings with the top authorities of other Cuban higher education centers, of the Ministry of Higher Education and the National Center of Scientific Research.

The aim of these contacts, Hanel Del Valle told PRENSA LATINA, is to step up and concrete collaboration with Cuba in the field of higher education and to take advantage of Cuba's valuable experience in the last 20 years.

He holds the opinion that the agreements signed between Cuba and Mexico in this field can be perfected, so as to obtain broader exchange with better results.

Mexico is interested in broadening relations in the engineering field, in questions related to the use of solar energy and architecture.

Hanel Del Valle underlined that the initial results of these new contacts will be of interest to President Jose Lopez Portillo, who will visit Cuba from July 30, because education is one of his permanent concerns."

The intensification of these contacts, he stated, is not being undertaken solely for its possible economic effects, but also due to "us being united in our history and cultural formation."

He praised Cuba's efforts in this sphere of national life and he added that he has been able to see in his five days in the country a people full of life and human warmth.

He said that "on all occasions we have seen the joy and happiness of this country which has worked to resolve in the best way possible its needs in all fields and there is a very awareness of the responsibility of each one in this task. Great satisfaction can be seen, particularly in the children and youth."

CSO: 3020

1
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

ARGENTINA

NOTED COLUMNIST EXPLAINS CONFUSION OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 15 Jun 80 p 11

[Article by Eduardo J. Paredes: "And What If the Only Trap Is That There Is No Trap?"]

[Text] It is unlikely that the new political parties statute will be approved and go into effect by March 1981, even though the present Ministry of Interior, headed by Gen Albano Eduardo Harguindeguy, will begin to draft the bill in question during the second half of this year in order to have it conform to the standards set by the military junta and submit it to the Legislative Advisory Commission at some future time. But it can be said with a great degree of certainty that, starting exactly on 15 June 1981, the new presidential administration will find the matter far enough advanced to permit the legal and gradual organization of Argentine political parties, after all the sole instruments appropriate for the practical conduct of affairs that will result in a representative democracy.

The government's political office has evaluated what has transpired during this phase of the political dialogue, naturally separating the contributions of party representatives from those made by national sectors that are perfectly delimited. And it is in terms of this evaluation that it has objectively come to the conclusion that the latter are the ones that make proposals, whereas the leaders of political parties prefer to make general statements as to their thinking and wait for the development of the military strategy before offering any additional opinion of their own.

In political circles, it is claimed that one of General Harguindeguy's advisers has explained the situation in the following way: "The Argentine political parties are much clearer as to how to achieve power than as to what they ought to do with it. And now they are being called on not to plan how to achieve power, but to be asked what they would do with it if they did have it. That is why we are getting these doubtful or downright silent responses."

This is one more opinion, as respectable as some others. However, it is possible that the politicians know what to do with the power, but that they are going through this process with the fear that there may be a power

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

behind the power, that is, the Armed Forces, which keeps them from making bigger political promises. On the basis of this assumption, everything appears to be simplified. From 1930 to date, the power held by the political parties has always in fact been subordinated to the military government and the only politician who exercised his power in unlimited fashion from 1946 to 1955 was Lt Gen Juan Peron, a member of the military... At this time, it is absolutely divisive to discuss the favorable or disqualifying judgments Peron may have deserved from his comrades in arms. Because this kind of thinking is exclusively aimed at objectively assuming that Peron's accession to unlimited power was produced by his military status. Cipriano Reyes, Evita, the descamisados, Miranda and all the rest of the elements of the Peron story are mere anecdotes in the face of the incontestable reality that, if Peron had been a lawyer, a dentist, a bookkeeper or a worker, he would with luck have managed to write a few books or headed a national delegation. And if he had become president, things would not have gone any better with him than with Yrigoyen, Frondizi or Illia. Peron had the power he had because he was a soldier and he achieved that power because he was a soldier, starting from the fact that fascist experiments elsewhere in the world had placed in the hands of the armed forces the easy ideological option of assuming absolute political power in those countries.

Whether it takes him 30 or 60 years, an Argentine politician is forced to live with the practical necessity of practicing his politics with a constant eye on what the military government is doing or has stopped doing. Because that is the way things have been in Argentina for a half a century now and it would be absolutely hypocritical not to admit that this is the case. It is precisely the present situation which conflicts with this reality. This military government has more power than any other and, paradoxically, is looking for institutional ways of marshaling its power, "of civilizing it," of limiting itself in terms of the dangers of totalitarian temptation. It does not offer the masses a strong man. It does not resort to the military demagoguery of "order and progress" as the sole reason for living, as did at one time Franco in Spain or Mussolini in Italy or Hitler in Germany. It has not "taken over" the educational system to institute a massive brainwashing in support of an ideology suited to the military dictatorship. Nor has it "taken over" the mass media for the purpose of broadcasting the "San Lorenzo March" all day long; on the contrary, it is criticized for introducing a sort of cultural mediocrity that is not very different from that which came into being in these media under theegis of the law and order government.

We may say that this military government is enormous, unrestricted, totally exaggerated, but not ideologically stifling, and methodologically democratic. Some of the military officials are intellectually coarse, politically inept and dogmatic in terms of doctrine, but none of them — none — exhibits ideological attributes of a totalitarian nature. Some, on the other hand — Videla, Bargindeguy, Saint Jean, Busse when he was governor — exhibit an odd symbiosis between the classical kind of military performance mentality — "you paint everything that doesn't move and salute everything that does" — and a feeling for political opportunity — "I will do what in the long run

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

suits many, although the extent to which I do so suits no one" -- and the proof of this is visible: 4 years of government with none of the major expenditures some civilian government usually comes up with during a similar period of time. On the other hand, criticizing the government is a democratic necessity which is as lavishly exercised in Argentina as it is prudently...

Politicians are terribly confused because the trap this military government has laid for them is the fact that there is no trap. So they are waiting, somewhat apprehensively, for some marked card to appear, some infamous alliance toward a convergence, some military candidacy, at least a cabalist sign capable of demonstrating that the trap exists. And it just does not appear. The process is following its course and marshaling of laws with a military government stubbornly determined to see to it that this dichotomous Argentina of loafers and hard workers, jokers and serious people, corrupt and honest, active and passive manages to establish a national model accepted by most of the people which guarantees "order and progress" with democracy, pluralism of ideas, civilized differences of opinion and a legitimate and legal vigor that endows this whole "melange" of political positions with an appearance of seriousness.

Perhaps the politicians think -- and I apologize for the dialectic appeal -- that not laying a trap is, after all, a deceitful procedure. Because the country has gotten used to traps and the very reflex of habit makes non-deceitful adherence to the rules of the game look like a trap. It is like sitting down at a gaming table full of card sharpers and banning any cheating beforehand. The one who has the "sabot" allows no cheating. Those players who are in the habit of cheating have the feeling that the cheating lies in the fact that they cannot cheat.

That is precisely why they are waiting for the legal code, the statute, to see whether it will contain bans, ideological infringements or unusual systems that will interfere with the development of the politician. In terms of method, they request in plain language a return to the free exercise of politics. But they are waiting for the statute to see what the legal limits of such exercise will be.

And the statute ought to be very successful, broadly joined with the democratic ideas of the process but with a pinch of legislative keenness that tacitly forces the parties to act as a forge of capable leaders. Because the problem of competence and qualification for offices has unquestionably arisen during the dialogue as two of our major national concerns.

There are still some greedy individuals who want to qualify the vote in perfect demonstration of a racism directed against those who used to be the "little black heads," an opportunist racism, moreover, since the cultural level of the educationally and economically most underprivileged classes is not so low. They may not know who they want to vote for, but they know full well who they do not want. Then there are others who, far from that

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

earlier error, want to find a formula that will qualify the function, and this is not so absurdly elitist, rather, if you wish, reasonable. This would be no more than a legal guarantee that someone who assumes public office is competent to do the job and, although the methods are not infallible, they could mean progress in the screening and weeding out of the ruling class in search of competent administrators.

But overly complicated alchemies are very hard to carry out in practice, even deceptive. Not every university graduate is of necessity a good law-maker, just as not every conservatory graduate is a good pianist.

Actually, one does not have to be a genius to realize that competence is achieved by constantly raising the level of development of man's activity, no matter what field we choose to look at. All in all, better pupils for a better teacher and for better pupils a better school that accepts only better teachers.

Political competence is achieved with good political parties, but within the context of a country with good education, a good judiciary, a good university, good labor laws, a good economic policy that makes possible higher income and a fair distribution of the fruits of production, good diplomacy and a good everything that one can think of. When a country gets on its feet and makes a positive effort, when ridiculous contradictions are set aside and a national awareness of harmonious and honest growth is established, competent leaders appear all by themselves without any need for some magical laboratory to set itself to turning them out. With moral bankruptcy, political and economic chaos, the rejection of intelligence, methodical corruption, constant deals and contempt for the law, the good leaders disappear and are replaced by inept politicians.

Competence is achieved by improving standards and constantly demanding the best of oneself. From the Aristotelian point of view, this course, which creates a genuine aristocracy and which has nothing to do with the plutocratic aristocracy or that of the nobility of the last century, is the point of departure for the great political, economic, business, educational, cultural and sporting world leaders. And let no one come up with the argument that it is hard to know who is the best, because it is impossible to be mistaken about the active progress of the life of a country. No chief editor of any daily does not know who his best editors are and which of them could be assistant chief editors tomorrow.

But in order to be able to choose the best, we have to give them leeway to perform in important activities, open the doors to real participation, permit a confrontation of systems and methods, raise farmers' economic standards, set the government behind the major services the community needs and the community in pursuit of the great activities that make life worthwhile. When all this is handled by the machinery of government, we flatten ourselves, suffocate and become mediocre. When all this is handled through the creative spirit of the individual, transformed in organized fashion into joint action, the level of competence is immediately raised.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

This is why the political parties statute is important, even if the trap is that there are no more traps. With a point of departure that launches the citizen on a forced march toward a respectable level of activity, they day will come when there will be more than enough competent leaders. If the parties are a cradle of democracy, truly democratic leaders will emerge. If the parties are a cradle of decency, truly decent leaders will emerge. And the same will be the case with the labor unions, the university, private enterprise, diplomacy, culture and sports.

Now that China is in vogue, a worthy conclusion is a Chinese proverb: "It is never difficult to know who is the best because it is tremendously difficult to find out who is the worst." Actually, I do not know whether this is a Chinese proverb because it just occurred to me. But it ought to be one, oughtn't it?"

COPYRIGHT: LA OPINION 1980

11,466
CSO: 3010

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

ARGENTINA

MOTIVES, EFFECTS OF MARTINEZ DE HOZ TRIP TO EUROPE SURVEYED

Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 15 Jun 80 p 10

[Article by Sergio Ceron]

[Text] On Tuesday 10 June, the minister of economy returned to Argentina, thus ending a European tour that took 25 days and during which he traveled through six countries: Spain, Switzerland, Austria, the FRG, England and France. On arriving at Ezeiza, he said that the object of his trip was basically "to establish contacts with the highest ranking official and private parties and, at their invitation, engage in an analysis of the evolution of the Argentine economy now that the program is entering on its fifth year of implementation..."

Dr Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz skilfully avoided any reference to an understandable concern on the part of European financial circles due to the bank crisis that has arisen in our country. The fact is that there is a certain amount of nervousness among creditors, whose doubts over Third World nations' ability to settle the debt contracted with the bigger nations are growing day by day. Of course, Argentina is an exception to the general rule, since it is almost self-sufficient in terms of meeting its energy needs and is on the verge of becoming an exporter. In this latter field, it has been able to count on a favorable trade balance (up until 1979) and has demonstrated its ability to increase its food production in the next few years. At any event, rumors have been going about in the world of finance that several developing countries are going to stop making payments. Given a total debt of \$325 billion, the potential insolvency of Brazil (with a debt of \$54.2 billion in 1979, according to the IMF) or of any other heavily indebted nation (South Korea, \$20.6 billion; Turkey, \$15.8 billion; Argentina, \$14.6 billion; Yugoslavia, \$13.7 billion) poses a serious threat to the international banking system.

Everything points to the fact that Martinez de Hoz has succeeded in reassuring his European interlocutors that, within the limits of Argentina's domestic financial vicissitudes, they can count on its fantastic economic soundness, capable of seeing it through crises and maladministrations.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

It is very possible that the head of the Ministry of Economy's optimism is not exaggerated when he claims that he has observed growing interest in our country in Europe, as well as recognition of the importance its international presence is beginning to acquire. Perhaps, as a good politician — which he is — Martinez de Hoz is laying too much emphasis on focusing on his Old World interlocutors' concern over the possible continuation of Argentina's current economic policy after March 1981. This is certainly true, but it must also be true that the "arm" — to use an expression dear to his opponents — raised hopes too.

At any rate, the succession of economic missions from different Western countries confirms the minister's opinion as to the interest Argentina is giving rise to.

What can we expect of Old Europe? In principle, we cannot encourage too many illusions as to any big increase in trade, given the very nature of the EEC, launched under French pressure on a costly self-sufficient economy in terms of farm and livestock production. On the other hand, Martinez de Hoz pointed out that "in our country opportunities for new investments for joint enterprises between industrialists of those countries and ours and for a transfer of technology may be jointly explored; that is, everything that has to do with our overall economic relationship."

We must take into account — and certainly the minister is aware of this — the fact that Argentina is to a certain extent a marginal country for Western Europe, one in which an investment can be made if the affair provides a good return and one which offers a climate of political confidence but which for the present does not figure among its priorities inasmuch as it is relegated to playing the role of supplier of strategic raw materials or energy, items toward which the entire concern of Old World leaders is directed. The EEC has a large internal market of its own, its basic economic and geopolitical interests are directed toward the Middle East and its natural reserves of raw materials are in Africa. To this picture, we must add its growing trade with the Soviet Union and those countries in the latter's orbit.

At the same time, a situation has arisen involving a gradual dissolution of ties with the United States. While not yet conflicting, European and American interests are showing signs of becoming more and more divergent. Thus, led by Germany and France, Western Europe is stressing detente in its politics and more specifically Bonn has refused to reduce its trade with the socialist nations.

Prime Minister Helmut Schmidt (THE ECONOMIST, 6 October 1979) has said: "Fundamentally, the aim of Brezhnev's line of action is not war in Europe, nor is it the unleashing of offensive movements on our continent, rather the maintenance of a stable and safe situation. As far as I can see, no offensive attitude lies concealed behind Russian policy."

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

In an extensive analysis of the contradictions that exist inside NATO (LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, June 1980), Paul Chamsol refers to an essay by Peter Jay, the ex-British ambassador to Washington, in which he expresses his alarm over the possible and imminent creation of a sort of "European Reich," on the way to breaking with Washington and destroying the harmony and vigor of the West.

"Nationalism is the typical political disposition of Europe," Jay claims, "and the chief danger is that the old feeling of European nationalism will pervade the EEC and guide it in too familiar directions: 1. economic nationalism (economic self-sufficiency, mercantilism, protectionism); 2. political centralism; 3. military assertion, which would erode and finally destroy Western unity."

Perhaps from an overly insular viewpoint, the former British diplomat draws an apocalyptic picture of the future if "Europe turns itself into an end in itself" and makes its leadership, which is being assumed by the FRG, whose industrial and financial interests conflict with those of England and the United States, responsible for this situation.

Indeed, starting with the British Parliament's decision not to apply sanctions against the Iranian Government retroactive to the date of the seizure of the American hostages, London too seems to have taken a step backwards in terms of its historic commitments to its former American colonies.

The dispute between both NATO factions over Iran has highlighted existing disagreements over trade. The most urgent problems involve exports of European steel to the American market (at dumping prices, local producers say) and U.S. sales to the EEC of chemical products and fibers, also apparently at reduced prices. On both sides of the ocean, they are protesting against foreign subsidies and promoting their own to deal with the dangers of the recession. Precisely to attempt to agree on an "armistice," on 22 and 23 May, the seven chief capitalist governments (the United States, Japan, the FRG, France, Great Britain, Italy and Canada) met in Venice. With that special kind of British humor, THE ECONOMIST of London maintains: "Even the Almighty took 6 days to straighten out the world's original problems; and He was not working with a committee." So, how can we imagine that everything will be resolved in 1 day of political debate and another of economic analysis?

The prestigious British publication also suggests that this summit meeting is 5 months late. It should have been called in January when the seizure of the American hostages was made even more serious with the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. But neither Carter nor any of his allies assumed the initiative on his own and the damage has already been done. American reprisals against Iran have been only half-heartedly supported by Europe and Japan and the allies show even less enthusiasm regarding Afghanistan.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

And now, the whole situation will be worsening with the initiative adopted by the nine EEC nations, who have been meeting at the same place in Venice since last Friday, to come up with a solution to the Palestinian problem, which implies that the Palestinians will be represented during peace negotiations in that area.

Old World diplomatic subtlety, however, makes use of the term "self-determination," which Arafat interprets as a Palestinian state and other, more cautious observers as the right of the Palestinians to live in their own land. It seems that any reference to the OLP [Palestinian Liberation Organization] will be avoided in the documents involved, despite the fact that on Wednesday Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Parliament referred to the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" in a style that comes close to the demands made by that organization.

James Carter, who goes from extreme caution to uncontrolled exaltation, had no qualms about informing his allies that he would resort to his country's veto right if the Europeans introduce a resolution at the United Nations that would interfere with the process of negotiation begun at Camp David.

Roughly sketched, this was the international picture when our minister of economy completed his tour. How does this fit in with Argentine foreign policy? First of all, we have to reduce it to its apparent, original purpose: to succeed in reassuring the Europeans as to our country's economic and financial soundness in order to increase the flow of investments and technological collaboration. We can go no farther than that. There is no point in expecting miraculous increases in reciprocal trade.

If we take a look at the government's recent directives for action on international affairs, we can, on the other hand, see that it is trying to once again set to rights — apparently with promising results — our relations with the United States, is pursuing the policy of Latin-American integration spearheaded by Buenos Aires, has entered into a phase in its ties with Brazil which may offer great hopes and also raises substantial doubts, has set its sights on the Far East as a big current and potential market and has not abandoned good trade relations with the USSR and the socialist countries.

As EL MERCURIO of Santiago, Chile, has recently pointed out, there is a good measure of healthy pragmatism in the Palacio San Martin's diplomatic offensive. But it is a pragmatism subjected — as the highest ranking officials of the politico-military government will point out — to a scale of values that is nourished by a Western and Christian view of the universe.

Inasmuch as we are a marginal nation as far as Europe is concerned, we have to look for allies elsewhere. In the event of an international conflict, our strategic destiny lies with the American continent. It behooves the United States and Latin America to become allies and mutually defend one

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

another. There is no other alternative. The Chilean-Japanese strategic and economic sphere will increase its influence on world affairs as time goes by and maintenance of the current world status quo will make possible the intensive development of that part of the world. There we have another possible ally of Argentina. Europe is dependent on contingencies, on what means it can use to eliminate its differences with the United States and stop a Russian offensive designed to militarily occupy it or simply neutralize it and turn it into a "no man's land."

A nation cannot live in isolation, without allies. As a basic principle of any strategy, Argentina must know how to choose them and, at the same time, unambiguously identify its potential enemies.

COPYRIGHT: LA OPINION 1980

11,466
CSO: 3010

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CUBA

SOLA VILA REPLIES IN GENEVA TO U.S. AMBASSADOR IN ECOSOC

PA100324 Havana PRELA in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Geneva, 9 Jul (PL)--Cuba today accused the United States of granting protection, asylum and financing to thousands of criminals and delinquents, torturers and assassins who have fled from Cuban justice since the triumph of the revolution in 1959.

Luis Sola Vila, Cuban representative to the international organization in Geneva, categorically rejected the statements of U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Donald McHenry regarding the individuals who have left Cuba for the United States during the past few weeks. The U.S. ambassador made the statement at the sessions of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) being held here.

We are first of all surprised, Sola Vila said, that the United States is using this session of the ECOSOC, which is essentially to analyze international economic problems which affect the weak economies of the underdeveloped countries, to bring up social problems that are mainly caused by the government of that country through its policy of exploitation and sacking of the nations of the so-called Third World.

The Cuban diplomat recalled that the United States was the one which allowed into its territory the criminals and thieves of tyrant Fulgencio Batista's government. He added that after 1959, the U.S. Government continued to receive torturers, criminals and thieves of the public treasury without expressing any concern.

Now, Sola Vila said, the United States is concerned that among the individuals who have recently left Cuba for the United States there are some with criminal records.

He recalled that from 1959 to date, 296 Cuban vessels have been hijacked or were the victims of piracy and were taken to the United States and that 40 planes were hijacked and taken to that country, on many occasions with toll of several Cuban sailors and crew members killed.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Is it that those assassins are not classified as criminals by the U.S. Government because they killed Cuban patriots? Or is it that those who attack and sink Cuban vessels are not criminals? Or is it that those who come from U.S. territory and with obvious complicity of the Washington government have attacked Cuban ports and murdered women and children are not criminals? the Cuban diplomat asked.

It is well known, he said, that hundreds of Cuban origin delinquents and criminals move about the U.S. streets but most of these gentlemen are heroes for the United States and live on the generous payroll of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

He recalled that in 1962 the United States suspended all flights to Cuba for the purpose of creating discontent and promoting counterrevolutionary actions by those who were then left in Cuba with passports ready to travel to the United States.

He stressed that in this way the U.S. Government encouraged all types of illegal departures from Cuba as an instrument of the dirty imperialist propaganda. He added that all kinds of criminals, lumpens or antisocials who left in this way, either hijacking vessels or undertaking actions of piracy, were welcomed as heroes in the United States with great publicity.

The U.S. policy against Cuba, the Cuban diplomat said, has been characterized by the 20-year-old blockade, the aggressions, invasions, mercenary attacks, the assassination attempts against our leaders, the spy flights over our air space and the presence of a naval base in Cuban territory against the wishes of the Cuban people and government.

He added that during the past 21 years, the United States has tried to sabotage economic plans, maintain Cuba in underdevelopment and poverty and defeat the people through hunger.

The Cuban diplomat also asked: Based on what morality does the United States speak of international law and what international law permits the blockade of a small country and what law authorizes the United States to specifically violate Cuba's air space?

What international law protects the criminal plans of the CIA against Cuba which were recognized by the U.S. Senate itself? he asked.

Sola Vila also said that Cuba wished to clearly state its position when there is talk of formulating an international attitude regarding refugees and humanitarian aid to them.

If it is a matter of formulating concepts that have already been defined in international instruments such as the classification of refugees in order to introduce vagueness which can subsequently be used as a political weapon and that is our experience of what the U.S. Government has done,

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

■ trying to make appear as refugees and persecuted individuals the migrants who leave my country for other proven reasons which have nothing to do with those that classify a refugee, then my delegation will not participate in that game, Sola Vila said.

- The Cuban diplomat added that if the debates to be held by the ECOSOC serve to determine the real causes of the migrations from the developing countries--which are provoked by the situation of hunger and misery that reigns in most of our nations and which forces our citizens to migrate, fleeing from the consequences of colonialism and underdevelopment for which the United States is mainly responsible--if the debates are to clarify and condemn the political objectives of those who use the migrations as a weapon against other states which like Cuba has shown its will [voluntad] and self-determination and to condemn the aggressions of all types which a country like Cuba has been suffering for more than 30 years from a powerful neighbor who denies other peoples' right to self-determination, then we will promote that debate.

- Sola Vila also said that the United States is trying to use the people who migrate to its territory to benefit its own interests. He added that this attitude has been worrying the international community, particularly the chiefs of state or government of the nonaligned countries who in their Havana summit conference in September 1979 deeply lamented the exploitation for political objectives of the people's right to leave their country of origin.

- The Cuban diplomat added that the United States seeks to continue to call the Cuban immigrants refugees despite the fact that it has been established that they have been classified as "refugees" only because of the propaganda of the mass news media controlled by the transnational information agencies.

A juggling act has been tried by recognizing that the Cuban immigrants are not refugees and at the same time saying that they are. With this, the United States is trying to cast doubts over the criteria of the United Nations, Sola Vila said.

- He added that the United States is avoiding an analysis of what Mr Paul Hartling, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, has left clear: That the Cuban immigrants are not refugees. He noted that the United States permits its news media to continue to distort the truth and to use a name that has been rejected and invalidated by that UN agency.

- The Cuban diplomat also said that the Cuban Government, as it has publicly stated, is willing to discuss and negotiate with the United States overall problems and relations but not isolated and partial problems which only interest Washington and its strategy against Cuba.

These discussions, Sola Vila said, can only be based on the end of the blockade, the existence of the Guantanamo Naval Base and the spy flights over Cuban territory.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

He added that he reiterates that the issue is bilateral between the United States and Cuba and that to try to internationalize the problem is part of the campaign and strategy of the U.S. Government against the Cuban revolution.

On behalf of Cuba's dignity and sovereignty, we vigorously reject the attempts to involve the international community in the problem that was intentionally created by the U.S. Government, Sola Vila said.

CSO: 3010

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CUBA

MONGOLIAN ENVOY URGES HALT TO U.S. MANEUVERS IN CARIBBEAN

PA122235 Havana PRELA in Spanish 0144 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Havana, 10 Jul (PL)--The Mongolian People's Republic demanded here today that the United States halt its military maneuvers in the Caribbean area and withdraw its troops and military equipment from the region.

The demand was made by Mongolian ambassador to Cuba Ochiryn Tsend at a press conference given on the occasion of the 59th anniversary of Mongolia's revolutionary triumph.

Ambassador Tsend also termed the maneuvers undertaken by President James Carter's administration in several Latin American countries as adventurous actions.

The socialist diplomat also denounced that the present Chinese leaders who, with their hegemonistic great power policy, have joined the most reactionary U.S. groups.

In this regard he mentioned Beijing's attacks against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea as well as the constant tension on the Chinese borders with Afghanistan and other neighboring countries.

Mongolia voices its solidarity with the Cuban people at present when the United States is increasing its hostility toward and military threat against Cuba, Tsend said.

The diplomat also stressed that his country advocates strengthening the unity of the world's revolutionary movements and supports them in their struggle for national liberation. In addition, it advocates the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems and the establishment of lasting peace in the world.

The Mongolian diplomat gave an overall view of his country's political, economic and social development on the path of socialism.

Tsend also highlighted his country's achievements in different fields which, he said, could only be accomplished through the revolutionary process and with the solidary support of the socialist countries.

CSO: 3010

16

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

EL SALVADOR

SALVADORAN FDR LEADERS DENOUNCE POSSIBLE U.S. INTERVENTION

PA130304 Havana PRELA in Spanish 2308 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Panama City, 12 Jul (PL)--Leaders of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] have denounced the possibility of direct U.S. military intervention in El Salvador to support the present regime and to attack the Nicaraguan revolution. Juan Chacon, Hector Silva, Jose Rodriguez Ruiz, Rafael Menjivar and Enrique Alvarez, top leaders of the FDR, made the statement for the Panamanian magazine DIALOG SOCIAL. They added that intervention in El Salvador is part of a U.S. counterrevolutionary strategy to prevent the development of the revolutionary processes in the area and to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government of national reconstruction.

In this respect they cited statements made by U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, to the effect that his country would intervene in El Salvador if there were foreign participation in the Salvadoran conflict or an eventual border problem between Mexico and the United States. [Sentence as received] Under this pretext Brown is trying to get the U.S. Senate to approve military aid of \$7.5 million for El Salvador and a \$3.5-million military credit for Honduras, said the Salvadoran leaders.

They said that their people decided to take up arms to liberate themselves because it was the only route left open by the United States and the Salvadoran oligarchy after closing off the option of elections through fraud and repression.

The FDR is a large alliance of popular, democratic and revolutionary forces which recognize the Political and Military Coordinating Board as their vanguard and propose to put in power a new government advocating political, economic and social changes in the country.

CSO: 3010

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000300010004-3
STATINTEL



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000300010004-3
STATINTEL

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

EL SALVADOR

FPL ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON ACTIONS OF PAST 6 MONTHS

PA121214 Havana PRELA in Spanish 2245 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 11 Jul (PL)--The people's militias, the zone guerrillas and the Peoples Liberation Army carried out 63 military actions in 14 departments in El Salvador during the first 6 months of 1980.

A communique issued in El Salvador and revealed in this capital today by the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL], reports that 63 towns, ranches, cantons and mayoralties were taken over throughout the country.

During the takeover of the towns, ranches, suburbs and cantons, the revolutionary forces explained the political and military situation to the civilian population and gave them basic military training.

The communique adds that the members of the regime who are not involved in criminal actions are given the opportunity to assume a neutral position or are allowed to withdraw to another area of the country while the known war criminals are killed.

The FPL recount dates back to early January when 13 radio stations were seized in the main cities of the east, west and in San Salvador itself to issue a revolutionary message to the citizens on occasion of the new year.

The FPL reports that it carried out 16 harassment actions against garrisons, military and police units and guard posts in the past 6 months.

The attack against the national guard headquarters--which is the main repressive entity--located in San Salvador is included in these actions. The grenade attack against the national guard headquarters in Santa Ana, the country's second largest city, is also included in these actions.

Other confrontations reported in the communique are 33 ambushes against army patrol units, military convoys or joint forces.

The FPL also reports that there were 15 violent clashes during the first half of 1980.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The report notes that many casualties were inflicted on the regime in these ambushes and clashes and that large quantities of military supplies were recovered.

The reports from EL Salvador over the past 3 weeks, which are not included in this account, reveal that these types of actions are increasing throughout the country but at a new military level.

Important initiatives have been reported in this regard not only by the FPL but by the Revolutionary Peoples Army and the Armed Forces of National Resistance.

The FPL also announces that by mid-June its guerrillas had carried out 16 large actions of economic reprisals against land owners, industrialists and businessmen known for being stubborn enemies of their workers and financiers of paramilitary gangs.

Regarding the propaganda and the dissemination of true information to the people, the FPL reports the dissemination of 25 communiques through stations and radio networks in San Salvador, Santa Ana, San Miguel, Ahuachapan, Sonsonate and Chalatenango.

The communique also includes 259 executions of members of paramilitary gangs, "ears" [informers] and soldiers or agents guilty of atrocious actions.

The FPL cites Soyapango Mayor Jose Atilio Estrada as one of the persons executed noting that he was "one of the persons responsible for the murder of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero and member of the White Warrior's Union."

CSO: 3010

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

EL SALVADOR

FAPL ISSUES WAR BULLETIN ON FIGHTING

PA091546 Havana PRELA in Spanish 0300 GMT9 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 8 Jul (PL)--The Salvadoran Peoples Liberation Armed Forces (FAPL) has reported in its latest bulletin the destruction of a military transport and the killing of dozens of Salvadoran soldiers and policemen. FAPL war bulletin number five, signed by Commander in Chief "Marcial" in the name of the supreme command's general staff, states that on Thursday 29 June the 50-60 soldiers being transported in a truck of the 1st infantry brigade with headquarters in Chalatenango were killed.

The incident occurred at 1020 (1620 GMT) on the highway from Chalatenango to Los Ranchos, between the town of Las Mercedes and the village of Los Gramales. The bulletin states that the objective of the guerrilla action was fulfilled since the troop transport was blown up and all the soldiers eliminated while the revolutionary group withdrew without casualties. "The enemy has issued no communique on this action because the blows it receives every day do not favor its reactionary campaign of misinformation, slander and distortions of our organization and against the other organizations of the people," the bulletin states.

FAPL, which is the military sector of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL), said in the same bulletin that before dawn on 18 June another guerrilla unit ambushed a 1st infantry brigade unit from Chalatenango which was returning from one of its criminal operations against the civilian population. Of the 40 soldiers riding in a military transport which was blown up, only 1 soldier was left in a condition to use his weapon because all the others were either killed or wounded.

The incident occurred between Chalatenango and Las Flores, close to the village of Guancera, and could not be kept secret by the regime "as it tries to do every day with the many blows which it receives because it was obliged to land helicopters on Roosevelt Avenue outside the military hospital to bring in the wounded" in the center of San Salvador.

FAPL war bulletin number five also reveals that the peoples liberation militias (MPL) recently occupied the town of San Francisco Morazan, where

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

17 Nationalist Democratic Organization paramilitary members were executed for their crimes against the civilian rural population. "The counterrevolutionary army soldiers who are performing this genocidal mission for a group of bloodthirsty and unpatriotic military chiefs must turn their weapons against their oppressors and join the people, their brothers in pain and humiliation, who want to help end this regime of exploitation, blood and death," states the bulletin.

It also contends that with the advice, arms and direction of U.S. military officers and instructors, the army remains determined to continue its campaign of large operations with the other armed corps to massively murder the population in almost every corner of the country. "However, the strategic objectives of these criminal actions to destroy the peoples organizations and revolutionary military units are not only unsuccessful, but have the opposite effect," states the FAPL.

"The massive rebellion of the people, now closely and effectively united under the joint political and military revolutionary leadership against their oppressors, increases the fighting capacity of the people who are dealing increasingly demolishing blows against the reactionary forces until they manage to destroy the tyranny and its Yankee bosses in the context of the heroic struggle of the people," it adds.

FAPL has three operational levels: The MPL, the guerrilla units and the people's army composed of regular soldiers who operate throughout the land. War bulletin number five includes only the operations of the militias and the guerrillas.

CSO: 3010

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

GRENADA

BISHOP CONDEMNS U.S. IMPERIALISM AT STUDENT SEMINAR

PA010348 Havana PRELA in Spanish 0045 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Commentary by Earl Bousquet]

[Text] St Georges, 30 Jun (PL)--Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has said that U.S. imperialism has passed from occupation and annexation to aggression, destabilization, subversion, terrorism and assassination attempts against Caribbean leaders. On inaugurating a seminar here of the International Union of Students [IUS], Bishop said that in a desperate attempt to halt the development of the progressive governments of the Caribbean, the United States has drafted a new plan of aggression for the region and the world.

He indicated that the attempted military coup in Jamaica, the mercenary invasion of Suriname, the attack against the leaders of Grenada, the intense campaign against the Cuban revolution and the assassinations of Dr Walter Rodney in Guyana and Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero in El Salvador are part of that strategy.

Referring to the international aspect of the plan, Bishop noted the disclosure of the plan to kill the prime minister and the leadership of Zimbabwe, the recent aggression against Angola by the racist South African troops and the U.S. insistence that the European members of NATO deploy nuclear missiles in their territories.

"It wants to revive the idea of a South Atlantic Treaty Organization to intimidate the people of these regions as part of the conspiracy between racist South Africa and the fascist countries of the Latin American southern cone," Bishop said. The Grenadian prime minister added that further proof of the imperialist objectives are the efforts to create special intervention forces in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean as well as the Caribbean Sea.

Bishop also condemned the ties between apartheid and imperialism which, he said, are well-known. Regarding this, he added that there are more

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

than 300 U.S. transnational corporations operating in South Africa. The U.S. interest in South Africa is greater than in the rest of Africa combined: South Africa is important to the United States because of the large volume of petroleum that passes through the Cape of Good Hope and because of the amount of gold, diamonds and particularly uranium in that region, Bishop said.

Those who hatch plans against the people of the Caribbean and Africa are the same ones who ask for sanctions against Iran because it is holding 53 Americans hostage; but they have never asked for sanctions against South Africa, where millions of blacks have been kept hostage in their own country for dozens of years, Bishop added.

The prime minister also referred to the important events in 1979 which, he said, was the year of the defeat of the shah in Iran, Amin in Uganda, Somoza in Nicaragua and Gairy in Grenada. There were also more achievements in the national liberation movements and the progressive forces in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean that year.

Focusing on Latin America and the Caribbean, he stressed the importance of the Sandinist revolution for Central America and the Grenadian revolution for the English-speaking Caribbean as well as the struggle of the peoples of Suriname, Jamaica and El Salvador.

The IUS seminar being held in this capital is also organized by the National Union of Grenadian Students and the National Youth Organization of the new jewel movement. The seminar is being attended by delegates of Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Jamaica, El Salvador, Suriname, Uruguay, Chile, Guatemala, Argentina, Puerto Rico, Guyana, Great Britain, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Angola, South Africa, the Pan-African Student Union, the Continental Organization of Latin American Students, the UNESCO and the University of West Indies.

CSO: 3010

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JAMAICA

MAYOR SAYS CIA INVOLVED IN DESTABILIZATION PLANS

PA040010 Havana PRELA in Spanish 2257 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Havana 3 Jul (PL)--Arthur Jones, mayor of Kingston, has stated during his stay in Cuba that the plans to destabilize the government of Michael Manley are financed by the CIA. "The CIA is supporting the opposition--whose main goal is to destabilize the government--financially and with weapons," he affirmed in statements to the Cuban press shortly before departing after a 7-day stay on the island.

But, he added, the enemy plans to destabilize the Manley government clash with the will of the Jamaican people. However, one cannot ignore, he said, that Jamaica is being subjected to a very hard test.

In spite of this, he said, "We are sure that the ruling party (the People's National Party) will emerge victorious and stronger from the upcoming elections."

Jones reported that the government will set the date for the general elections once the electoral lists are completed. He recalled that the Jamaican Government broke with the IMF because it could be clearly seen that it was not the appropriate organization to participate in the country's development. "Then we decided to take another path, which may take us more time, but which will be more successful for the people in the end," he noted.

Jones' visit to Cuba, at the invitation of the Havana Provincial People's Government, was aimed at bringing the ties between the capitals of the two countries closer. "Our main interest was to visit the projects which have been undertaken in this capital in construction, health and hygiene," Jones added.

He expressed appreciation for the attention that he received from the Cuban people whom he described as hospitable. "We respect them (the people of Cuba), he said, "for the way they work especially in the fields of education and public health as well as in other equally important areas."

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Jones visited many places in Havana accompanied by Oscar Fernandez Mell, chairman of the Executive Committee of the provincial assembly.

The visitor and his retinue showed special interest in the visits to a children's circle, a school for teachers of children's centers, the provincial unit of hygiene and street cleaning and the city of Alamar which is being built near the capital.

CSO: 3010

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JAMAICA

GOVERNING PNP REPORTS HARASSMENT OF YOUTH GROUP

PA290412 Havana PRELA in Spanish 1617 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Kingston, 28 June (PL)--Over one dozen members of the youth group of the governing People's National Party (PNP) have been killed by terrorists in the past 2 weeks.

This announcement was made at a news conference yesterday by PNP President Paul Burke, who said another 11 members of the organization were injured, including 5 whose condition is serious. As of last Wednesday 13 members of the PNP youth had been killed in a 12-day period, Burke reported.

The wave of violence against followers of Prime Minister Michael Manley is occurring in the middle of the voter registration process preparatory to general elections to be held this year.

At the same news conference PNP Deputy Secretary General Paul Robertson said low voter registration nationwide would hurt his party's chances of victory. Robertson accused the opposition Jamaica Labour Party of intimidating PNP supporters to prevent them from registering. For example, he mentioned recent incidents in four districts presently represented by the PNP in parliament.

The voter registration process began on 7 June and is scheduled to end early next month. Subsequently, there will be a 1-month period in which the data will be computed and tabulated, after which the prime minister may schedule elections at any time.

CS0: 3010

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA SPEAKS TO 'PRELA' OF ATTACKS ON REVOLUTION

PA140412 Havana PRELA in Spanish 2007 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Article by Javier Rodriguez]

[Text] Managua 13 Jul (PL)--Nicaraguan revolution commander Daniel Ortega declared that imperialism is resorting to economic and political blackmail, slander and discredit, to destroy the Sandinist revolutionary process.

In an exclusive interview to PRELA, the member of the governing junta of national reconstruction explained that any revolution, when authentic, must face the attacks of the counterrevolution and international reaction.

He added that the opponents of the new Nicaragua know the country is living an anti-imperialist, antioligarchic and popular revolution. Because of that, the enemies of the revolutionary process are, together with the Somozists, the representatives of the reactionary sectors of Latin America and the United States, the exploiters of the continent and imperialism in all its facets.

Ortega said that in that respect a strong propaganda offensive has been launched lately by the national and foreign press whose owners respond to their class interests.

The member of the national leadership of the Sandinist front added that Nicaragua is waging an all-out struggle, in which the defeated exploiters refuse to be a part of the process as an element to generate health and are trying to return to power in the country to again hand the crumbs to the workers.

This struggle extends to the ideological sector through the promotion of anticommunist campaigns designed to discredit the socialist countries and all friends of Nicaragua, Ortega said.

"This is neither casual nor arbitrary. It is directed at the large backward sectors of our continent and the country, saturated with anticommunist propaganda to which they have been exposed for many years," he noted.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

To Commander Ortega, however, the fundamental achievement obtained by the Sandinist process in only 1 year of existence, has been the existing security and stability based on the degree of organization evidenced by the government of national reconstruction.

"We have begun the literacy campaign within a short period of time and despite our limitations the results are highly satisfactory. This is another great battle the revolution is winning," he said.

The third achievement of the revolutionary government in the short time it has existed, according to Ortega, is the process of economic recovery advancing throughout the country, promoted primarily by the Nicaraguan workers engaged in the work of reconstruction and production with great enthusiasm.

The immediate future implies great efforts, which is thus acknowledged by the member of the Nicaraguan executive branch:

"In the first place, the conscience of the Nicaraguan people must be strengthened to assure the possibility of responding to the problems that need solution in our country. We are rebuilding an economic entity that was destroyed by the long imperialist, oligarchic and Somozist oppression," he noted.

The immediate task is "to complete its reconstruction" and develop the expansion of the agricultural and livestock sector, which is of prime importance in changing the production relations in Nicaragua, and to bolster industries and the exploitation of mining and fishing.

Ortega said it is important for the Nicaraguans to concentrate every possible means to obtain surpluses in those sectors of the economy, which will enable the inherited social problems to be confronted and which will improve the health conditions and education of the people.

In order to meet payment of the foreign debt left by Somozism and to purchase the necessary fuel for the nation's development, it is necessary not only to generate surpluses but to control them by the state to ensure their rational use.

"It is also necessary to create awareness not only among the people but also among the businessmen and producers who claim to be with the revolution, as they must realize that we are not going to demand sacrifices only from the people. We must all impose sacrifices upon ourselves," he emphasized.

CSO: 3010

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000300010004-3
STATINTEL



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000300010004-3
STATINTEL

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000300010004-3
STATINTEL



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000300010004-3
STATINTEL

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NICARAGUA

BORGE ADDRESSES SOCIOLOGY CONGRESS

PA062155 Havana PRELA in Spanish 1430 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Article by Francisco Urizarri]

[Text] Managua, 5 Jul (PL)--The day we stop being anti-imperialist and internationalist is the day we stop being revolutionary, commander of the revolution Tomas Borge has stated.

Briefly addressing hundreds of participants at the Fourth Central American Sociology Congress, currently underway in this capital, Borge said that two fundamental issues must be analyzed in order to define a revolution. The first, the interior minister explained, is the revolution's position in the face of imperialism. The second is the revolutionary solidarity with those people who are struggling for their liberation, he added.

Borge, one of the founders of the Sandinist Front, was visibly moved when he said: "We pledge our faithfulness to internationalism." This affirmation was received with an ovation and revolutionary slogans by those attending an event hosted by the Managua reconstruction junta for participants at the congress.

He then recalled that on one occasion he told his companions in the struggle that "there will be revolution if we can destroy the national guard (Somoquist army)." He stressed revolutionary unity as vital to the liberation of people, adding that "that was perhaps the Sandinists' most important contribution to the revolutionaries of Latin America."

Further on he deplored the efforts wasted in secondary aspects of the struggle. "We have seen with sadness," he added, "how certain Latin American revolutionaries fight among themselves. We have a common enemy: imperialism." Borge then denied the charges made abroad that the Nicaraguan revolution is allegedly interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries, indicating that "the example of unity we have set for the continent's revolutionaries cannot be stopped by anyone." He reiterated that Nicaragua is neither interfering in nor sending weapons to other countries but, to be sure, "there is no customs post in the world that can stop the example set by our revolution."

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

In another part of his speech Borge said that efforts have been made to confront the church and the revolution but, he warned, the church in Nicaragua has a number of extraordinary men and the correlation of forces is favorable to the revolutionary and progressive sectors.

He also stressed the work carried out within the government by a number of revolutionary priests such as Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal. He also praised Father Fernando Cardenal, national coordinator of the literacy crusade whom, he said, "is the purest, most human and best loved man in this country."

CS0: 3010

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ CLOSES SOCIOLOGY CONGRESS

PA062156 Havana PRELA in Spanish 1607 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 6 Jul (PL)--The Nicaraguan process is irreversible because the masses took their place in history, reconstruction junta member Sergio Ramirez said on closing the Fourth Central American Sociology Congress.

Ramirez, who is also honorary president of the event, indicated that the poor and humble classes of Nicaragua are now learning how history is written, a condition that guarantees that the country will not be able to return to the past or to any obsolete alternative.

In order to avoid any risks--heavy prices which have been paid so dearly under other circumstances and in other Latin American countries--the masses now have the weapons with which they conducted their Sandinist option, their historic Sandinist project, he added. According to Ramirez, those weapons serve to defend reason and justice, which are also on the side of the Nicaraguan people.

Resolutions of solidarity with El Salvador, Cuba and Nicaragua were also read at the final session of the Fourth Central American Sociology Congress, held yesterday at Central America School in this capital.

Aside from Ramirez, who analyzed various aspects of Nicaragua's current situation, other speakers included Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal and the event's president, Miguel de Castilla. In his speech, de Castilla referred to the results obtained at the congress, stressing the quality of the participants' various proposals.

CSO: 3010

34

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NICARAGUA

BRIEFS

CUBAN TEACHERS IN NICARAGUA--Managua, 12 Jul (ANN)--The Cuban group "Augusto Cesar Sandino," which includes 1,200 Cuban teachers who supported the literacy campaign, is teaching over 27,000 Nicaraguans to read and write. The group also worked here in raising the grade school children's level in various rural areas of the country, at the same time carrying out cultural, sanitary and production tasks. The Cuban teachers recently returned to their country to enjoy vacations and will return to Nicaragua in September, at the start of the 1980-81 school term. The educators also joined the community development program, contributed to the creation of 171 school farms in the various sectors they were assigned, and organized scientific circles and cultural, sports and productive expositions. Their projects include the construction of 706 schools with the help of the communities, the manufacture of 7,200 units of equipment, such as chairs, tables, blackboards and library cabinets, to be used in these schools. [Text] [PA121456 Havana PRELA in Spanish 1814 GMT 11 Jul 80]

HELP FOR SALVADORAN REFUGEES--Managua, 8 Jul (PL)--Nicaragua today once again asked the democratic Latin American countries to open their doors to the Salvadoran refugees who are fleeing from government repression in that strife-torn nation. Commander of the revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra said the men and women who are leaving El Salvador "are the refugees of America--the ones who really need help now because they form part of a people who are being massacred." The member of the government junta expressed surprise that a true international campaign in behalf of this aid does not already exist. Despite the economic limitations of the Sandinist fatherland, we will share with the Salvadoran victims of persecution the small resources that we have Ortega Saavedra said. [Text] [PA100414 Havana PRELA in Spanish 2230 GMT 8 Jul 80]

CSO: 3010

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PANAMA

BRIEFS

M-19 MEETING DENIED--Panama City, 8 Jul (PL)--The Panamanian Government and Justice Ministry and the military security today denied the alleged meeting by the leadership of the 19 April guerrilla movement [M-19] of Colombia was held here. Spokesmen of the two entities denied that there is proof of the presence of five M-19 leaders who, according to reports disseminated in Colombia, were in Panama. According to the Panamanian Government and Justice Ministry, these reports are aimed at affecting the good relations between the two countries. The reports on the alleged meeting of M-19 leaders in this country prompted, among other reactions, a Colombian request for the extradition of them in a document which was received at the Panamanian Foreign Ministry yesterday as reported by Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores. [Text] [PA090259 Havana PRELA in Spanish 2105 GMT 8 Jul 80]

CSO: 3010

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000300010004-3
STATINTEL



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000300010004-3
STATINTEL

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000300010004-3
STATINTEL



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000300010004-3
STATINTEL

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000300010004-3
STATINTEL



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000300010004-3
STATINTEL

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000300010004-3
STATINTEL



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000300010004-3
STATINTEL

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000300010004-3
STATINTEL



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000300010004-3
STATINTEL