

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/9735

14 May 1981

Latin America Report

(FOUO 11/81)

FBIS 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.

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/9735

14 May 1981

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

(FOUO 11/81)

CONTENTS

COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

Organizer Explains Purpose of AETM Meeting (Oscar Pino Santos Interview; BOHEMIA, 20 Mar 81)	1
Marketable, Gross Production Explained (Alexis Codina; BOHEMIA, 20 Mar 81)	5
Study on Water Use in Havana City Noted (Susana Tesoro; BOHEMIA, 20 Mar 81)	7
Importance of Work-Study Programs Discussed (Oscar F. Rego; BOHEMIA, 20 Mar 81)	12

EL SALVADOR

AGEUS Secretary on Junta's Repression, Student Solidarity (Ernesto Flores Interview; BOHEMIA, 20 Mar 81)	17
---	----

GUATEMALA

Cuban Journal Links Rightwing Violence to Government, U.S. Aid (BOHEMIA, 13 Mar 81)	20
--	----

- a -

[III - LA - 144 FOUO]

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

ORGANIZER EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF AETM MEETING

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 20 Mar 81 pp 72-73

[Interview with Oscar Pino Santos, president of the AETM (Association of Third World Economists) and chairman of the local organizing committee for the Second AETM Congress to be held in Havana, 26-30 April 1981, by Raul Lazo; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] What objectives will the Third World Economists Congress be pursuing?

[Answer] It's going to be a big political and academic forum. I figure there will be no less than 300 economists from Asia, Africa and Latin America attending, plus a number of international personalities.

[Question] Who?

[Answer] No, I can't yet say. Ministers from a couple dozen countries will probably be coming. Very distinguished figures from the world of science. And from the world of politics too, from both the "North" and the "South." But, while some important persons have confirmed their participation, others have not yet done so. Within 2 or 3 weeks I will be able to give you some names.

[Question] What is the idea of the congress? What will be debated there?

[Answer] The congress has a central theme: "the international economic crisis and its impact on the Third World," and, aside from the plenary sessions usual at this sort of an event, there will be workshops on national and international development strategies and round-table discussions on international trade, monetary and financial problems, transnational enterprises, the energy question, disarmament and development, and so on along these lines.

[Question] In your opinion, what is the reason for the gigantic foreign debt the underdeveloped countries are saddled with and what effect does this have on their economies?

[Answer] I believe that the underdeveloped countries' foreign debt has already gone beyond the \$400-billion mark. But it is fairly well concentrated in a group of countries. The most distressing thing is that this segment in which the debt is so concentrated attacks the poorest countries. As Fidel has proposed, in these cases the debt ought to be remitted. The reasons for it lie in the balance of

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

payments deficits. This is a deficit of the debt itself, which generates interest that has to be paid (a vicious cycle), a deficit that is the product of the profits reaped by foreign firms which operate in the underdeveloped world, a deficit that is the product of unfair trade aggravated by inflation.

[Question] Do the dollar crisis and inflation also have an influence that tends to worsen the whole economic situation the underdeveloped countries are facing?

[Answer] Now that is more complicated! The U.S. monetary crisis led to the crisis in the Capitalist monetary system and then the capitalist crisis itself was added to this process. It is a product of the crisis in the conditions of monopolistic state capitalism, that is, the conditions under which the state apparatuses of the capitalist powers operate, intimately involved as they are with the monopolies as well as the transnational enterprises, and this is one of the themes of the congress.

[Question] How is Fidel's proposal for a flow of funds of 30 billion a year to the underdeveloped world coming along?

[Answer] Comrade Fidel spoke of this at the Second Party Congress. Now there is a whole current of opinion which, although it sometimes makes no direct reference to Comrade Fidel's proposal, does defend the thesis that we must engage in a massive transfer of financial resources to the Third World. Basically, this amounts to the same thing. But Fidel has dramatized the idea more, suggesting a specific figure.

[Question] Will the issue of oil prices, the underdeveloped world's situation and OPEC be discussed at the congress?

[Answer] Yes, experts in that field, including OPEC experts, will be coming.

[Question] What do you think of the "Brandt Report," of the so-called "North-South" problem?

[Answer] Look, in my judgment this is how the matter stands. After World War II the downfall of the old colonial empires began. Then what everyone knows as neocolonialism came into being. In my opinion, neocolonialism too is now beset by a crisis and some clear-thinking minds in the industrialized capitalist world realize this — to be sure, after their own fashion — and are in favor of making certain concessions to the underdeveloped countries. The Brandt Report is an example of this comprehension of the problem. And although we differ on fundamental points in the approach to it, we cannot refuse to recognize that the report contains positive elements and is, moreover, backed by the prestige of the former West German chancellor.

[Question] Will Brandt be coming to the congress?

[Answer] The congress will be a great forum for debate on international economic problems and people with very different points of view will participate in it. If Brandt wishes to come to express his ideas, we are ready to receive him and listen to him with the attention he deserves.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Question] What can you tell us about the new international economic order and the congress?

[Answer] That will be one of the main topics at the congress.

[Question] How are the negotiations on this recovery program for the underdeveloped countries coming along?

[Answer] They have come to a standstill and examination of this problem will be one of the tasks for the congress to tackle.

[Question] You said that ministers would be coming to the congress. Does this have something to do with the Nonaligned Countries Movement?

[Answer] It is not an intergovernmental event. However, at the Nonaligned Countries Movement ministerial conference which has just been held in New Delhi, support for the congress was approved in the final conference paper, indeed with very warm and encouraging words, which obligate us to make an even greater effort. The congress was also extended support at the annual UNESCO conference held at the end of last year in Belgrade. All this is highly significant.

[Question] And in what capacity will those ministers who come be attending the congress?

[Answer] Well, just note the following. This will be a congress of social scientists and [as such] we always run the risk that the meeting will take on rigorous and necessary, but perhaps unilaterally theoretical, overtones. So why not invite ministers of economy, planning and finance and heads of the central banks of some of the underdeveloped countries, who are individuals who, while usually provided with a theoretical training, also have a real, practical and day-to-day capacity for dealing with the problems of development. This was an idea that cropped up 2 or 3 months ago. And the, to our satisfaction, a number of ministers and individuals entrusted with high governmental responsibilities welcomed the idea with enthusiasm and exhibited their readiness to participate in the congress which could in this way be developed on the basis of a fruitful exchange of scientific approaches and a relative approximation to the problems.

[Question] How will the congress take shape?

[Answer] There will be talks, but the position papers Third World economists and sociologists present will form the basis of this conference.

[Question] And also [the ones] those from the "North" [present]?

[Answer] Yes, of course. The first of these has already arrived, the one to be presented by Netherlander Jan Tinbergen, the first Nobel Prize winner in the field of economy.

[Question] The congress will be held in Convention Hall, won't it?

[Answer] Naturally.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Question] Do you wish to add anything?

[Answer] Yes, that, at its last meeting in Algeria, where the Executive Committee of the Association of Third World Economists has its official headquarters, this institution, in which the three regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America are represented, decided to extend an invitation to Comrade Fidel to participate in the congress.

COPYRIGHT: BOHEMIA 1981

11,466
CSO: 3010

¹
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

MARKETABLE, GROSS PRODUCTION EXPLAINED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 20 Mar 81 pp 32-33

[Article by Alexis Codina: "Layman's Glossary: Marketable and Gross Production"]

[Text] Marketable production represents the value of goods and services produced over a given period of time and intended for sale. This also includes those the enterprise produces to follow through on its own investments. This excludes those items or services it consumes inside its industrial process, that is, those that are produced in a workshop or plant within the enterprise and which are consumed in another workshop of the same enterprise.

Gross production is calculated by adding to or subtracting from the marketable production the difference that may have been produced in the inventories of goods in process at the beginning and end of the period being analyzed.

Let us suppose that an enterprise produces 5,000 MT [metric tons] of product A at a price of 10 pesos per MT and 1,000 of product B at a price of 20 pesos per MT. In both cases the entire production is destined for sale. The inventory of goods in process came to 5,000 pesos at the start of the year and to 15,000 at the end; that is, it increased by 10,000 pesos.

The volume of each of these indicators will be as follows:

<u>Products</u>	<u>MT</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
A	5,000	10	50,000
B	1,000	20	20,000
Marketable production			70,000
Plus increase of goods in process			10,000
Gross production			80,000

For the society, the growth of marketable production means the possibility of to a greater extent satisfying its needs; for the enterprise, that of obtaining greater income, which will enable it to cover its expenses, make a profit and set up incentive funds. Therefore, this is one of the indicators that will be utilized during the 1981-1985 5-year period in the process of creating bonus funds.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The chief ways of increasing marketable production are: increased utilization of rated capacities, savings in the consumption of raw and other materials without affecting production quality, reduction of losses that are produced during the production process and increased productivity on the job, an increase in working discipline and completion of the table of organization with the necessary personnel,

COPYRIGHT: BOHEMIA 1981

11,466
CSO: 3010

6
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

STUDY ON WATER USE IN HAVANA CITY NOTED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 20 Mar 81 pp 6-8

[Article by Susana Tesoro: "It Cannot Be Repeated Enough"]

[Text] About 7 years ago, specialists for the Havana City aqueduct did a study on water supply problems in the capital. Some of the major problems were: different types of leaks and breaks, pollution, lack of water in some areas and waste in other areas.

That study brought up other concerns because the technical networks in the capital date from 1894. There is great need for complicated and thorough repairs and, in many cases, new construction. Continual massive resources would be required to solve everything.

There was also one well-known aspect that was not considered: Cuba is possibly the only country in the world where water is free. This would be good if we had surplus water and everyone used it conscientiously. However, neither is true.

Before the triumph of the revolution, water was paid for by taxes but in 1967 this stopped. Based on the experience in the new community of Alamar, the first steps to reestablish water payments were taken in 1973.

It has been verified that the present condition of the technical networks is due primarily to lack of constant maintenance but also to the new construction in the capital of industries, schools, daycare centers and other centers that naturally demand additional quantities of water.

Several proposals came out of those studies including the idea of encouraging payment for water. In this way, funds could be collected to help the provincial aqueduct pay for maintenance expenses. At the same time, this would help conserve this most precious liquid.

The project began. The first water meters were purchased in Japan and the pilot system was implemented in sectors of 15 towns in the province. Water was metered for housing as well as state offices.

The plan operated well enough but the first neighborhood assemblies complained of problems: poor installation of meters, occasional excessive charges, interior leaks because of a shortage in required parts, users refusing to pay, etc.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

We assume that the Provincial People's Government has been asked more than once to solve these problems but it was necessary to study the situation.

Silvio Committee

Work committees of the Provincial People's Government Assembly had been established in 1977 but they actually began functioning in June 1979. Silvio Rodriguez, delegate for the town of Boyeros and a mechanic at a machine tool shop, became chairman of the Technical Networks Committee in the province. Silvio's work group did a detailed study on water supply and payments in Havana City.

Silvio himself told us that there were several problems in the technical networks in the capital and the topic of water payments was included in the 1980 work plan.

Silvio explained: "There were numerous complaints from the electors and the executive committee agreed that we should study this case. First, we had to find the origin of the problem and study possible solutions. We learned that there is no law about payments to permit the responsible enterprise to take measures against those who do not pay. There was poor installation of some meters. The people cannot obtain the necessary parts to fix leaks."

We asked: "Isn't it true that interior leaks are fixed before the meters are installed?"

"Yes, each house was inspected at the beginning but subsequent breaks had to be fixed by the users and, in the majority of the cases, they did not have the parts for the repairs," Silvio answered.

The chairman of the committee added: "There were also problems with some of the personnel who read the meters and with processing the readings. There was no center to process this data. Naturally, all these problems annoyed the people and impeded the success of the system. The poor work led certain citizens to think that they had to pay for the water just for the money. The truth is that conservation is indispensable because there must either be repairs in the aqueduct networks that are more than a century old or we are going to exhaust our water reserves. You will say that everyone knows that this liquid is a vital necessity but this can never be repeated enough because there are still people who waste it."

Investigation

The 17-member Technical Networks Committee made a survey of part of the population that had meters in their houses. They also visited the aqueduct office and reviewed existing regulations. They examined reports by comrades who went to socialist countries and had the opportunity to learn in detail how water payments are made in those countries.

They spent almost a year in these analyses and then began to write a metering bill and drew up payment rates.

First, the causes of these problems were presented. Based on the responses, they presented suggestions with detailed economic background to the provincial executive committee. There was a report on the determination of indicators for water

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

consumption control which makes it possible to calculate the material and human resources necessary to develop the plan for metering, billing and collecting for water supply services.

This work is based on measuring consumption by the user and applying the appropriate rate to stimulate good water use and eliminate poor use.

The report presented by this committee stated that there must be universal metering based on the present and future housing situation. It feels that it is necessary to create a specialized administrative system to carry out this plan.

Two important statements came out of the surveys of the people. "The user feels that the condition of the water pipes in the building causes leaks and it is impossible to prevent them because of shortage of the necessary materials. Therefore, he refuses to pay for water that he has not really used." "Service without meters is a privilege since there is poor use of water and no means to punish this when it is not measured or billed."

Collection Must Be Total, Not Partial

This was the committee's first thesis. They presented an inventory of housing and state units that must be metered, keeping in mind housing that will be finished in the 5-year period 1985-90 and housing that will be razed.

With respect to national production of water meters, they estimated that the already installed plant has a production capacity of 500,000 meters in 10 years. How long would it take to meter all the buildings in the city?

The committee answered as follows: "If we had the proposed resources and organization, it is possible to complete this task in 10 years." They added: "We have elaborated the first 5-year plan based on a 10-year analysis."

There is another question. According to the committee then, there will be no charge for water for the next 10 years?

Silvio explained: "In addition to the economic background, we have written a bill that is under consideration by the provincial executive committee covering what we will do in these next 10 years."

Immediate Future

The bill defines three types of water supply service: domestic, state and future. There is a subdivision for domestic service: /metered and temporary free pipe/ [in boldface]. The metered service will be paid for based on three types of rates: "up to 10 cubic meters per month at 10 centavos per cubic meter"; "the volume up to 20 cubic meters per month at the rate of 20 centavos"; and "the volume consumed over 20 cubic meters will be charged at the rate of 25 centavos."

The committee proposed that those with temporary free pipes--that is, those who still have not been metered--should pay a fixed monthly rate of 1.5 pesos. Supposedly the number of users under this system will decline as meters are installed.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The document covered everything related to water supply, defined the responsibilities of the aqueduct office and the users and clearly presented the duties and rights of both. It also included plans for new developments and set penalties for those who consciously or unconsciously cause water pollution or use water improperly with secret installations, etc. It also included the resources that a user summoned before the Provincial Aqueduct Office can use.

Not Only Water

We said that this work was done by a committee of the provincial assembly. However, we did not explain that this is not a future project planned to treat only the subject of water. At each people's government assembly from the national level to the municipal level, there are work teams made up by delegates and/or specialists who act as advisers to the executive committees and study or investigate any type of problem that arises in a certain area or activity.

There are 21 committees in Havana City that take care of all spheres of work because committees are created for activities based on the characteristics of each territory. Because of the complexities of the capital, there is a department in Havana City to take care of the committees; it coordinates and supervises the work between those teams and the organizations involved.

Already named "the committee house," this department at No. 504 Calle G between 21 and 23 Vedado is the center for meetings and activities. Reports issued are reproduced and circulated here.

We have mentioned these committees frequently but we will cite Silvio again. He told us that there are topics which can never be emphasized enough. These work groups are a fundamental element in the good functioning of local organs. They advise the executive committees and guarantee the electors that their problems and concerns are attended to well.

We stress this because these committees do not fully operate yet in some provinces and towns. When we look for reasons, we find problems that can be eliminated. For this reason, we wanted to ask Silvio: What are the basic requirements for a committee to operate?

He explained: "First, all the members, whether delegates or not, must be convinced of the importance of the activity that they are going to handle and their role. Secondly, the discipline of its members, based on attendance and punctuality at the meetings and fulfillment of each task assigned, is important. Another basic factor is that the committee must have specialists in the areas handled. If there are no delegates that are experts, it is necessary to find a specialist. No one can give an opinion on something he does not know about. Tell me, who is going to investigate something when he does not even know what it is?"

Silvio said: "I also want to talk about something else. The support and help of the corresponding executive committees, organisms and offices are indispensable. This support might be material: a fixed place for meetings, the necessary documentation and a facility to write and reproduce the reports."

We asked: "With all this, can there still be committees that do not function?"

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Silvio said: "This is possible but unlikely. I have my experiences. These conditions are not new; they are known at all levels. It is not something that I have invented but it must be repeated until the committees become true overseers of the rights of the people and the economy of the country from the municipal level to the national level."

COPYRIGHT: BOHEMIA, 1981

7717
CSO: 3010

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

IMPORTANCE OF WORK-STUDY PROGRAMS DISCUSSED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 20 Mar 81 pp 9-11

[Article by Oscar F. Rego: "Awareness as Producers"; passages enclosed in slant-lines printed in boldface]

[Text] Milagros and Marcos walked proudly down the furrow. They had bunches of gigantic, beautiful onions in their hands that they had just pulled out of the ground. This year the students at the Lazo de la Vega boarding and semiboarding school have planted more than 2 hectares of this highly valued edible bulb in their school garden.

Peasant Mario Martinez said: "It is the best large garden in the province." He has attended it since the day that the pedagogical system of combining work with study was established at that school.

"The children learn the beauty of work. You should see them toss 'shovelfuls' while clearing the land, water the plants, fertilize and pick the crops. This school year they have already harvested cabbage, beets, squash, cucumbers, beans, tomatoes, okra, papaya, etc. There are still some carrots, onions and lettuce."

"What is the students' norm?"

"There is no norm for them but, in the 2 hours of daily productive work, you cannot tell which detachment is best because, as I said, all are really involved. Since I like this work, I also like to teach them."

"Do you have children?"

"I have two, Rosa and Daysi. They study at the Jose Artigas secondary school in San Antonio de los Banos."

At the end of the productive day, the fifth-grade children, members of one of the best detachments of the 25 organized at this school, had a good harvest of carrots and onions. Photographer Enrique Castro verified this with pictures.

Good School

This school has 903 students--507 boys and 396 girls--from preschool to sixth grade. Only fourth, fifth and sixth grades work in the collective garden. When

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

the garden is attached to the school, all the grades work on it. In the small, basically rural schools, the students do their work on attached plots. In every case, the students and their teachers work each day on garden activities, assisted by assigned personnel from the nearest agricultural plan.

The Lazo de la Vega school takes care of its collective garden at the Nina Bonita production plan. This primary school has combined work with study since the 1971-72 school year. There was 92.13 percent promotion last school year.

Armines Gonzalez, director, explained: "In spite of having achieved an evaluation of 87.03 percent in the first two semesters of the present year, there has been responsible work to improve the results and surpass the figure reached in 1979-80."

He added: "For physical education and sports, we have a magnificent olympic swimming pool, basketball and volleyball courts and a baseball field. We also have entertainment rooms with ping-pong tables, chess, checkers and other games. Comrade Juan Antonio Nunez, assistant production director, can report on the productive work."

Nunez explained: "You already know that, at first, the gardens received excellent attention. After some years of good work nationally, the enthusiasm of all the organisms responsible for their attention declined. There were difficult stages because of lack of support. There were even problems in obtaining seeds but we did not stop the garden activities although it is true that final yields declined. The situation was as follows."

School Year	Production in Quintals
1972-73	4,258.87
1973-74	12,864.90
1974-75	4,198.03
1975-76	3,555.19
1976-77	3,234.00
1977-78	3,118.47
1978-79	1,665.53
1979-80	2,350.00

Better Attention

"You can see that we have increased production since the previous school year; this work is being properly attended. The harvest at the end of last January was about 1,434.37 quintals, much higher than in the same month in 1979. The estimate for the present school year is between 2,500 and 3,000 quintals in the 18.5 hectares of usable land that we have. In the monthly production assemblies, we analyze the work done with those responsible for each detachment of pioneers. The students practically run the meeting."

We asked:

"What do you do with the harvest?"

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

"Consumption by the school kitchen has priority but we deliver part of the harvest to the plan and also to the processing center when the harvest is good."

A Little History

The application of the work-study program at the different educational levels provided the bases for the incorporation of students in the school to the fields plan, the farming schools and other systems being developed in the technical and professional education, teacher training and special education centers.

The productive work of the school has a leading role in the double objective of communist education. It was expressed in the Thesis of the First Party Congress as follows:

"The /formative purpose/ seeks to develop an awareness as producers of social goods, create the conditions to eliminate prejudice derived from a division between manual work and intellectual work, eliminate intellectualism in education and encourage interest in investigation of the surrounding world.

"The /economic purpose/ is to form a labor force of hundreds of thousands of students for production and social work. By properly allocating time for regular studies and participation in production and cultural, aesthetic, sports and recreational activities, they can easily be educated multilaterally."

It is obvious that this system of combining work and study, introduced in Cuban pedagogy by our revolution, openly contributes to training the students in love for creative work, the proletariat, collectivism, cooperativism and labor discipline. The first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Commander Fidel Castro, stated that work is the great teacher of youth.

It is no secret that, in the school years that the work-study principle has operated in our schools, some irregularities have shown up, not only in incorporation but in retention of students and the fulfillment of the general purposes that this phase has for the students that should participate in it.

Nevertheless, the Marxist and Marti concern that youths be trained in love for work is happily applied in the school to the fields, the farming schools and the school gardens. The pedagogical purposes that back this educational novelty are fulfilled in the educational process.

The school garden, as a principal form of work in primary education, ties small students to a type of short-cycle agricultural production which can be followed step by step for several months until the results of the collective effort are obtained. That effort, in general, has not been the best possible. In a special speech by the Jose Marti Pioneer Organization at the second session of the national meeting to exchange experiences on student productive work held in April 1979, the following was stated:

"Looking at the problem in its different modalities which are being analyzed at this event, we have to recognize that perhaps we all have not cooperated to the maximum to materialize and develop these ideas at the level we aspire to. At

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

times our vision has been limited. If we evaluate the development of the gardens and productive plots, we must recognize that, far from improving our work, the results of this school year indicate that we have regressed quantitatively. We also feel that we have not achieved much qualitative progress.

"We are not going to cite what the pioneer organization has done to develop the gardens since we feel that the results show us that we did not work well and we did not give them proper attention. It is true that many objective factors affect these results and there are problems with equipment and tools. The worst, however, is to know that in some places the gardens have disappeared because the land has been used for other productive activities. This unquestionably reveals lack of comprehension of the value and importance of these activities in the education of our children. In the productive plots, the situation is much more critical; there are provinces where they practically do not exist. The truth, comrades, is that only 8 percent of the pioneers have regular productive activities tied to gardens and plots."

Due to lack of understanding about the need for these productive activities in close coordination with study as well as the persistence of problems, an agreement was signed between MINED [Ministry of Education] and the Ministry of Agriculture. That agreement outlined a work plan for both ministries as part of the MINED Principal Activities Plan that was applied in the 1979-80 school year.

Concerning school gardens, it mentioned: elaboration of operating norms by the national, provincial and municipal committees of work support and appointment of members; budget allocation to the municipal committee by each enterprise where there are school gardens or they are created; and elaboration of the production plan for the garden. Also the necessary means for work organization, breaking ground and obtaining seeds, fertilizer, etc., are guaranteed and systematic checks of everything in the documents governing garden work are planned. The students will be given a weekly report on the results of their work. Every 3 months, the reports on the fulfillment of the production plan will be analyzed.

The results of the coordination between different factors to achieve better results in the school gardens and also to increase their number are seen in the data on the 1979-80 school year.

At the end of that school year, there were 484 gardens throughout the country with the participation of 154,151 children and 630 productive plots with 41,552 participants. In the first quarter of the 1980-81 school year, there has been an increase in the different forms of socially useful work in primary education: 497 school gardens with 592 schools involved and an enrollment of 177,881 students. This represents 89.3 percent of the total enrollment of those schools. Some 17,305 teachers are involved in this activity--that is, 95 percent of the staff of the above mentioned schools.

After the activation of the commitments to increase the number of gardens and plots and incorporate the largest number of students and teachers possible to this system, Villa Clara Province did best with 17 new gardens. It was followed by Pinar del Rio with 7, Ciego de Avila with 5, Isle of Youth with 4, Havana City with 2, Matanzas with 1 and Guantanamo with 1. There are provinces like Las Tunas with 20 nonfunctioning gardens, Granma which has 12 of its 25 gardens paralyzed

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

and 8 such gardens in other provinces. The problems that have been confronted in this work are being analyzed.

In relation to the plots, there are 30 more in production than in the past school year; there were 660 in all in December 1980. there is also better attention to the school gardens, nurseries and parks. At present, 236,996 pioneers take care of 894 gardens.

Educate in Work Concepts

To better understand the basis of productive and socially useful work in education, it is necessary to create the mentality of producer in the child from the very first years of his education, discipline him mentally and teach him how to conduct his future activities. All the means used for the achievement of this educational task are valid but it is necessary to stress the monthly assemblies that verify the results. The students have the opportunity to participate in the critical analysis of the difficulties and deficiencies of the detachment and to develop the principle of collective work. In these meetings, they also learn the plans outlined for the school.

In his visit on 15 September 1971, Fidel told the children at the Meneses primary school: "Our school has to educate in the concepts of work and inculcate work habits and discipline at a very early age."

COPYRIGHT: BOHEMIA, 1981

7717
CSO: 3010

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

COUNTRY SECTION

EL SALVADOR

AGEUS SECRETARY ON JUNTA'S REPRESSION, STUDENT SOLIDARITY

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 20 Mar 81 pp 62-63

[Report on interview with Ernesto Flores, organization secretary of the General Association of Salvadoran University Students [AGEUS], by Manuel Gonzalez B. in Havana; date not given]

[Text] Ernesto Flores, organization secretary of the General Association of Salvadoran University Students (AGEUS), has just completed a solidarity-with-his country tour through several Latin American countries, which was sponsored by the International Union of Students (IUS) and the OCLAE [Continental Organization of Latin American Students].

During his brief visit to Havana, we spoke with him about the tour, on which he was accompanied by Elisandro Ballestero, Panamanian FEP [Federation of Panamanian Students] representative of the OCLAE. They visited Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic and, finally, Cuba.

"The objectives of the tour," Flores explained, "were to establish a student movement opposed to American intervention in El Salvador; to make known the different manifestations of this escalated intervention; to report on the development of the democratic and revolutionary struggle of the Salvadorans; to break through the barrier set up by the transnational communications companies of imperialism and its allies in Latin America; and to establish direct relations not only with student organizations but also with trade union and labor organizations.

"We think that the tour has been a rousing success, as we attained our objectives and encountered receptivity and sympathy. In the countries we visited, committees of solidarity with the Salvadoran struggle were formed. The students and other sectors were able to learn about the reality in El Salvador, which the press agencies and the media are distorting and misrepresenting.

"In Colombia, we visited 15 universities; in the Dominican Republic, we talked with Hatuey de Camp, president of the Chamber of Representatives, and with former President Juan Bosch. In other countries, we also talked with political personalities and university professors.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

"During our stay in Puerto Rico, we were able to determine that there are personalities and organizations on the alert for a possible utilization of Puerto Rican military forces in a direct and massive intervention in El Salvador..."

The interview with Ernesto Flores moved to another subject: the Christian Democratic Junta's repression against the university.

"Since 26 June 1980, the university has been under military control. Before that, several buildings of the institution had been machine-gunned and the press had conducted an intensive campaign against the highest center of learning. During the police attack on that day, about 40 students were assassinated.

"Later, Rector Felix Antonio Ulloa, a man identified with the popular struggles, was assassinated; this crime is one example of the wave of assassinations, tortures and persecutions against students, professors and university personnel in general.

"On 10 February 1981, at a time when there was a national movement for the return of the university to its legitimate authorities, the University Council was kidnapped. Eight of its members are still in the Santa Tercia jail, although no charges or proof of guilt have been filed against them."

[Question] In what manner has the student body been brought into the struggle?

[Answer] University students have been fighting alongside the people for 53 years. During the 1932 insurrection, students such as Luna, Zapata and even Farabundo Marti, who was studying to be an attorney, distinguished themselves. The student body has always been with the peasants, with the oppressed sectors.

In 1972, the university was taken over, and that is the way things were for 7 years. They imposed reactionary rectors on us, oppressed the student body and introduced study programs oriented by an ideology which served imperialism. In 1979, there were protests and demonstrations which brought out the police forces and the reactionary authorities imposed by the tyranny of that time. There were democratic elections which resulted in the election of Ulloa as rector.

During that entire period, the student struggle never stopped. Even more recently, the Ageus participated in the formation of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, an organization which includes the various democratic sectors struggling for freedom, with the Farabundo Marti Front in the vanguard.

As students, as young people aware of the country's situation, we believe something which has been more than amply demonstrated: the only alternative for our people is armed struggle. We have always wanted to have a peaceful solution; however, the response we received was electoral fraud, the imposition of dictatorships, torture and persecution. The students are incorporated with the armed struggle as part of the people.

Another topic was taken up by Ernesto Flores during the interview:

"After the general offensive, there has been a great escalation of intervention in El Salvador, which may be seen in military aid, the sending of American

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

advisers, the delivery of helicopters, arms and dollars by the United States.

"At the same time, there is the complicity and participation of Honduras and Guatemala in the assassination and persecution of Salvadorans in the border regions. Another example is the case of the secretary general of the Revolutionary Popular Bloc, Facundo Guardado, who is being held prisoner in Honduran jails.

"We cannot rule out the possibility of direct intervention by the United States with its marines.

"But we must not forget that the international community is rejecting intervention. Now, if American imperialism commits the greatest stupidity, we Salvadorans are ready to fight throughout the national territory, to defend the fatherland inch by inch.

"What is more, it is clear that an American intervention in El Salvador would tend to regionalize the conflict; Central America and all Latin America would become a new Vietnam, and the Americans would suffer another defeat.

"The Christian Democratic Junta, with its so-called pacification plan, has assassinated 16,000 persons in less than 14 months, which constitutes veritable genocide. At present, it is using the same techniques as in Vietnam, the scorched earth policy: bombings, the use of napalm and white phosphorous, substances which are banned by international organizations.

"But the struggle goes on. There are constant ambushes against military convoys; the combative morale of our guerrillas is as high as it can be."

In August 1981, the OCLAE will celebrate its 15th anniversary.

Ernesto Flores said:

"The OCLAE is representative of the Latin American student sector. Over the past 15 years, it has engaged in activities designed to strengthen the unity of the student movement and has in various ways expressed its solidarity with the struggle of the peoples.

"During the tour which we have just completed, we observed the significant policy of the OCLAE vis-a-vis the struggle of the Latin American peoples and the liberation movements.

"The OCLAE is also playing a decisive role in the plan to unite the students, workers and popular masses in their struggles against dictatorships and imperialism which presume to hold back the course of history.

"The Latin American student sector is backing and supporting our Salvadoran people; and that gives us heart in the struggle for a new tomorrow and the conquest of imperialism, something we will achieve with the participation of the people, headed by the Farabundo Marti Front.

COPYRIGHT: BOHEMIA 1981
8143
CSO: 3010/1064-A

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

COUNTRY SECTION

GUATEMALA

CUBAN JOURNAL LINKS RIGHTWING VIOLENCE TO GOVERNMENT, U.S. AID

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 13 Mar 81 pp 78-79

[Text] The Reagan Connection

The following sensational revelations about the genocidal violence of the Lucas Garcia regime and its close ties with the U.S. Government were published in the tabloid FRENTE, the paper of the Democratic Front Against the Repression, whose publicity operations are based outside the country.

On a recent visit to Guatemala, American newsman Allan Nairn, a researcher associated with the Council for Hemispheric Affairs, conducted interviews and investigations that led him to the conclusion that close advisers to President Ronald Reagan have strong ties with the widespread and massive terrorism that the Guatemalan Government practices against grass roots democratic segments of the people. The report written up by the American journalist divulges Reagan's pacts with Guatemalan businessmen and government officials who are involved with the death squads, one of the main examples of which is the so-called Secret Anticommunist Army (ESA).

Reagan has offered to resume and intensify arms sales to and military training for police groups and the Guatemalan Army, to end State Department criticism of the Guatemalan regime for its massive violations of human rights and to consider the prospect of U.S. military intervention to support the government. In 1980, Guatemala received a string of visits from executives of hard-line conservative organizations such as Young Americans for Freedom, the Moral Majority, the National Federation of Republican Youth, the American Conservative Union and Citizens for the Republic. During these visits the far right American activists met with Guatemalan businessmen and government officials, including Roberto Alejos Arzu, Manuel F. Ayau, Raul Garcia Granados, Eduardo Carrete and Jorge Garcia Granados. These talks were designed to lay the groundwork so that, when Reagan took office, military aid could be provided to the army and police and a strong network of support set up for the Guatemalan Government, including for the paramilitary groups that kidnap, torture and murder the people. The Garcia Granados brothers, Carrete and Alejo Arzu are officials of a group called the "Association of Friends of the Country," which is composed of well-known representatives of private enterprise who support the Guatemalan Government with all sorts of funding. They pay

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

\$11,000 a month to "Deaver and Hannaford," a U.S. public relations firm run by Michael Deaver, a Reagan confidant who was in charge of publicity during the Republican presidential campaign. They have hired other law and advertising firms to sing the praises of the Guatemalan regime to U.S. public opinion.

The Death Squads

Guatemalan Government spokesmen often blame the far left and far right "that operate outside government control" for the violence and terror that reign in Guatemala. Sources close to Lucas Garcia's regime report, however, that the death squads are formed and directed by the army and police, under the command of President Lucas himself, Government and Interior Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz and a group of well-placed generals, with the assistance of the president's chief of staff, Col Hector Montalvan, and the director of the National Police, Col German Chupina Barahona. These reports note that certain businessmen help to finance the death squads and to draw up the lists of individuals who are to be murdered. Raul Garcia Granados said in an interview that the death squads have been in operation for several government terms and that they were organized under the auspices of the army. "They have lists of the people who are suspected of being communists, of any kind, and they kill them. It's a war between communists and anticommunists. They (the death squads) have the sympathy of the majority of the Guatemalan people," said Garcia Granados, a Guatemalan businessman with direct links to these groups.

The control that the government exercises over the death squads, which has been an open secret for some time, was confirmed publicly last September by Elias Barahona, who served as the Government Ministry's press secretary for more than 4 years and was practically a confidant of Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz, the head of the ministry. Barahona resigned in September and during a press conference in Panama said that he was a member of the Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP) and gave newsmen a 15-page statement detailing the way in which Lucas Garcia and the generals control the death squads from the fourth floor of the National Palace annex, as well as a list of the addresses of the houses which the government uses to detain and torture its kidnap victims. Vinicio Cerezo, the secretary general of the Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party, stated at a press conference organized by the Hemispheric Affairs Council (COHA) that last June a ranking army officer had told leaders of his party that they had been placed on a hit list because "if you're against the government, you're communists."

Francisco Villagran Kramer, who resigned last year as vice president of the republic, pointed out that his former colleagues had received promises from Reagan's people that the death squads would be able to operate without adverse pressure from the White House or the State Department. "They are certain that Mr Reagan would not condemn them or raise moral objections," Villagran Kramer said. These disclosures confirm that the Reagan administration will ignore human rights violations in Guatemala and that it will, on the contrary, support the terrorist groups that operate under the direct control of the army and government and that are responsible for the deaths of thousands of

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Guatemalans. They know that the death squads exist and that the regime is responsible for genocidal practices, but they are not going to do anything to prevent the massacre of the people from continuing; on the contrary, they will support the squads. A U.S. executive who boasts of working closely with Col German Chupina Barahona, the director of the National Police, recently made this brazen statement: "Why should we worry about the death squads? They're getting rid of the communists, our enemies. I'd give them more power. Hell. If I could, I would arm myself, and so would everyone else...Why criticize them? I completely support the death squads."

Sinister Relations

Smarting from the suspension of military aid and the former administration's criticisms of human rights violations, the representatives of the far right see Reagan as their last hope of remaining in power. Milton Molina, a well-known Guatemalan landowner who has financed and directed death squad attacks against dozens of peasant farmers and workers, was questioned about these terrorist groups. He said: "Well, we have to do something," adding that he and his friends support Reagan "one hundred percent. He's our only hope." The liaison between Reagan's team and the Guatemalan far right began in earnest during the December 1979 visit to Guatemala by a delegation from the American Security Council, an extreme right-wing military group one of whose advisers is John Trotter, the ill-famed manager of Coca-Cola Bottling in Guatemala. Trotter was implicated in the slaying of several workers and labor leaders at the bottling plant and was recently removed from the manager's post in the wake of an international boycott sponsored by the International Union of Food Workers (UITA) and religious organizations, to protest the situation at the Coca-Cola plant in Guatemala. Trotter is also the director of the Guatemala Freedom Foundation, an international pressure group founded by Roberto Alejos that supports Lucas and is more extremist than the Association of Friends of the Country. Alejos sponsored the visit by the delegation from the American Security Council, which was headed by two Reagan associates, retired Gen John K. Singlaub and Daniel Graham. As a Reagan adviser, Graham maintains his post as codirector of the Coalition of Peace Through Strength, a group of retired military officers that is currently lobbying in Washington for a bigger defense budget. Manuel F. Ayau and Roberto Alejos, among others, have met recently with them. Ayau, a member of the National Liberation Movement Party (MLN), which has extreme rightist leanings and is directly linked to the death squads, is generally regarded as the ideologue of the most extremist faction of private enterprise. Singlaub, the former commander of U.S. forces in South Korea who was fired by Carter for insubordination, has close contacts with the informal network of far right-wing mercenaries who support dictatorships all over the world. Last year Singlaub was seen at "the farm," the paramilitary training school in Powder Springs run by the legendary mercenary and arms trafficker Mitchel Webell. About one-third of the audience that heard Singlaub consisted of combat troops from the highly controversial, if not lunatic, Labor Party of the USA (neo-Nazi). In an interview last August, Singlaub said that he was "tremendously impressed" by the way that the Lucas regime was "desperately trying to promote human rights,"

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

and he deplored the fact that "at the same time, the government is losing American support, which gives the people the impression that something is wrong with the government." Singlaub urged a sympathetic understanding towards the death squads, arguing that the Carter administration's refusal to support the Lucas regime's efforts to get rid of its enemies "is causing the people who are dedicated to maintaining the private enterprise system and to continuing progress towards political and economic development, to take matters into their own hands." Reagan's advisers were even more brazen and categorical in private conversations. A high-level Guatemalan Government official who met with Graham and Singlaub and then discussed the implications of their visit with his government and military colleagues said that the message was quite clear: "Mr Reagan recognizes that there is a lot of dirty work to be done." Just a few weeks after the visit from the representatives of the American Security Council, the number of slayings increased dramatically, and government circles spoke of even more drastic measures after Reagan took office. "In private conversations everyone is saying all the time that there are going to be changes in U.S. policy," noted a Guatemalan who meets regularly with government and business leaders. "I am sure," he went on to say, "that they feel safer and that they are going to try and eliminate all opposition in the country."

Right-Wingers and Advisers: Mutual Understanding

Roger Fontaine, Reagan's main Latin American policy adviser, has made at least two trips to Guatemala. Fontaine is on intimate terms with leading right-wing figures and keeps in constant contact with them over the phone. In an interview published in the MIAMI HERALD last July, Fontaine stated that "it is quite clear that the Guatemalans will get the assistance they need to defend themselves against an armed, Cuban-backed minority." Meanwhile, Gene Friedman, the staff director of the Congressional Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee, whose leanings in support of the Guatemalan Government are an acknowledged fact, tried to prevent a series of hearings for opponents of the Guatemalan regime, until four of the five Democrats on the subcommittee demanded that the hearings be held in a letter addressed to Friedman's boss, Congressman Gus Yatron, Democrat of Pennsylvania. Under the auspices of the Association of Friends of the Country and the Guatemala Freedom Foundation, a considerable number of Guatemalans have traveled to the United States to meet with Reagan's team and with Reagan himself. The directors of the right-wing group, Juan Maegli and Manuel F. Ayau, have acknowledged the definite agreements between Reagan's advisers and themselves. The same sort of understanding emerged from every meeting: the Guatemalan right-wingers and Reagan's advisers found that they shared the same viewpoints and that they had little to negotiate about.

The Agreements

As described by Guatemalan and American businessmen and Guatemalan Government officials, there are four key elements in their dealings with the Reagan forces:

- a) First, there is an agreement that Maegli describes as "taking our army off

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

the black list," in other words, resuming weapons and munitions sales, furnishing spare parts for U.S.-made helicopters, providing the air force with combat and cargo aircraft and providing both the army and the police with riot and insurgency control equipment; b) Secondly, a commitment has been made to resume Pentagon training for the army and police, especially in tracking, surveillance and interrogation techniques. According to Robert Merrick, an American-born landowner who has kept in close contact with Reagan's advisers, Fontaine promised him and a group of Guatemalan businessmen that Reagan "will do all that he legally can to help train the Guatemalan police"; c) Thirdly and perhaps most importantly, Reagan's aides agreed to suspend all U.S. criticism of the death squads, which the Guatemalan regime feels has damaged its international political and financial standing. "We feel that as soon as Reagan alters this approach," Raul Garcia Granados said, "we will no longer have to endure the pressure that certain groups have been applying up to now." Raul's brother Jorge, who is President Lucas' secretary, said: "We are in a hot war. Of course it's wrong to kill, but when you're in a war and you have to kill someone, you kill him"; d) Fourthly, the Guatemalan Government and the chambers of private enterprise anticipate, albeit not that explicitly, that President Reagan would intervene militarily in the event that the Lucas regime were in danger of being toppled by a popular uprising. "That is the feeling I get from Mr Reagan," Garcia Granados said.

Reagan: The Last Hope

Anticipating this kind of future support, the businessmen who finance and support the death squads threw everything overboard to back the Reagan campaign, regarding him as their only hope to stay in power. In addition to the \$120,000 paid to the public relations firm of Deaver and Hannaford over the first 6 months of 1980, the Guatemala Freedom Foundation hired another public relations firm, McKenzie-McCheyne, which had worked for Anastasio Somoza, at a cost of \$35,000 to publish a newspaper commentary, to organize a press conference and to distribute some newspaper clippings (this cost \$8,071.06). This is over and above the enormous sums of money that American and Guatemalan businessmen gave to the Republican campaign through a committee headquartered in California. For no apparent reason, Reagan campaign officials tried to cover up the donations from American citizens residing in Guatemala. These donations are legal, but a more serious situation involves campaign donations from Guatemalan citizens, which are prohibited by U.S. law. Bennet, a passionate Reagan supporter, said that his businessmen colleagues "are investing their money, and I would say that the Guatemalans are the ones who are really investing in this campaign. All I know is that they are sending very sizable amounts."

In the United States, meanwhile, Reagan's advisers have openly defended the death squads and the Lucas administration. Now retired Gen Gordon Summer, the former chief of the Central American Command and one of Reagan's main advisers, said at a press conference that he defended the death squads, arguing that although the need for such measures is deplorable, "there is really no other

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

way." In light of these circumstances, the Government of Guatemala would seem to have carte blanche to continue operating directly and through the death squads, as demonstrated by the murders that have been committed so far, in which government terrorism has been characterized by its typical brutality.

COPYRIGHT: BOHEMIA, 1981

8743

CSO: 3010

END

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY