

Daily Report Latin America

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Cuba

Commentary Scores Diplomats' Expulsion From UK
FL1409180788 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] The commentary published today by the newspaper GRANMA on page 1, entitled "It's Elementary Thatcher," points out, among many things, the following:

That Great Britain facilitated the way for the CIA to carry out an unspeakable aggression against a Cuban diplomat in UK territory;

That the British intelligence services acted in despicable complicity with the CIA in that operation;

That Great Britain has revealed, in this embarrassing episode, the behavior of a protectorate or a free associated state, as suggested by GRANMA;

That these types of actions are unacceptable to Cuba because they constitute a violation of the stipulations of the Vienna Convention concerning protection of diplomatic agents;

That the joint operation of the CIA and the British Secret Service has been one of the most calamitous in the dirty history of Western espionage;

That Great Britain ignores international opinion and the opinion of its own people by declaring closed a case of extreme political seriousness;

That Great Britain does not have a single serious argument to counter Cuba's position, and that is why it remains silent;

That no puny, treacherous territory will ever be able to pursue or attack with impunity a Cuban revolutionary regardless of where he is or what his job is;

That Cuba has never lost its serenity and sense of responsibility in any (?situation), regardless of the extent to which such a situation has been repudiated, and will act accordingly;

That, in the words of GRANMA, all of this is elementary Mrs Thatcher.

Castro Bestows Medal on Angolan Security Minister
FL1409183888 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has bestowed the Interior Ministry's Eliseo Reyes Medal on Colonel Kundi Paiama, member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and minister of state security and control for the People's Republic of

Angola. Jorge Risquet, member of the PCC Politburo; Division General Jose Abrantes Fernandez; other Central Committee members; and FAR and Minint [Interior Ministry] generals, chiefs, and officers were also present.

Div Gen Manuel Fernandez Crespo, vice minister of the interior, highlighted the exemplary revolutionary work of Col Kundi Paiama and his contribution to the deepening of friendship and cooperation ties between the Cuban and Angolan peoples, and especially the combatants of the two armed services, which has made him worthy of such a high honor.

Col Kundi Paiama thanked the Cuban brothers on behalf of his party's leadership, the government, the people, and himself for their fraternal, friendly, and combative actions.

The commander in chief, accompanied by members of the Minint high command, chatted fraternally with the minister of state security and control of Angola.

Castro Tours Areas Damaged by Hurricane
FL1409145988 Havana Radio Reloj Network
in Spanish 1402 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro is in Cabo San Antonio, Pinar del Rio, touring the zones damaged by the winds of hurricane Gilbert which passed approximately 80 km from Cuba's eastern-most point.

Fidel's visit began at dawn with a session at the provincial general staff with Fidel Ramos Perera, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Defense Council. During the meeting he expressed great interest in the evacuees and asked about the situation of the students. He also asked about the precise course of Gilbert—a phenomenon meteorologists are beginning to classify as the storm of the century.

The commander in chief said that we must act quickly now, with extreme caution, to repair the damage, which basically has affected the areas he is touring at the moment. He was also told there are enough supplies to meet any situation.

Briefed on Preparations

FL1509015988 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 2301 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro today stressed the need to work quickly and cautiously in repairing the damage from the hurricane, which has not yet been assessed but is expected to be minor.

During his visit today to Pinar del Rio Province, he expressed concern for the affects Gilbert may have on the Mexican islands in the Yucatan Peninsula and he was interested in the measures taken against the hurricane. He asked if the Mexican people had been informed about the damage it could cause.

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Latin America

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to daily life which contributes to the solution of problems, although our job as communicators shows deficiencies and inaccuracies at times.

The party and our state will adopt the necessary measures to improve services, and it will face with energy all demonstrations of indolence. The Cuban press will make the effort to better comply with its commitment to help with these endeavors to organize and boost our economic development.

Peru Embassy Refugees Begin Hunger Strike
PY2209025688 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish
0100 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] The three Cuban citizens who have been under the protection of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana since April 1980 today began a hunger strike, according to an official Peruvian Foreign Ministry communique.

The communique states that the Peruvian Embassy in Havana has ordered permanent medical assistance for the three refugees in order to ensure their health.

It has been reported that the Peruvian Foreign Ministry has maintained a dialogue with the Cuban Government in order to put an end to the presence of the three refugees at the Peruvian Embassy.

Angolan Interior Minister Rodrigues Arrives
FL2209113488 Havana Tele-Kebele Network
in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and interior minister of the People's Republic of Angola, has arrived in Havana.

The Cuban [as heard] minister and the delegation accompanying him were received at the Jose Marti International Airport by Division General Pascual Martinez Gil, member of the PCC Central Committee and first vice interior minister, as well as other members of the high command, chiefs, and officials of the Minint [Interior Ministry].

Syria's Al-Ahmar Arrives, Received by Risquet
JN2109202488 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Havana—Comrade Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party, and his accompanying delegation today arrived in Havana on a visit to Cuba in response to an invitation from the PCC Central Committee.

Comrade al-Ahmar and his accompanying delegation were received by Jorge Risquet, Politburo member, secretary of the Central Committee and chief of the International Relations Bureau of the PCC, a number of

cadres from the Central Committee and International Relations Bureau, the Syrian charge d'affaires in Havana and staff, and representatives of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party in Cuba. [passage omitted]

During the visit Comrade al-Ahmar will sign a cooperation program between the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party and the PCC for the coming 2 years. He will also take part in the eighth conference of [words indistinct] Arab to be held in Havana between 22 and 24 September.

To Participate in Meeting
FL2209132388 Havana Radio Progreso Network
in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Abdallah al-Ahmar, secretary general of Syria's Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party, has arrived in Cuba. The distinguished visitor is fulfilling an invitation made by the PCC.

Al-Ahmar was received by Jorge Risquet.

He will participate in the eighth Pan-American Arab conference which begins today.

U.S. Arms Development Risking Workers' Lives
FL2209032288 Havana Television Service
in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] The research and development of new arms in the United States has had a gray history, which has surfaced, at times, shocking international public opinion and even the U.S. population.

Recent reports indicate that we have a new case in which human lives are endangered in order to satisfy the warmongering desires of Washington.

In this case, the health of approximately 160 employees of a plant in California, which belongs to the U.S. (company) Lockheed, has been seriously affected. Five of them have died. The affected employees work on the construction of a new supersecret plane called Stealth. They have declared in the courts that they have been affected by their contact with chemical agents used in building the plane. The victims suffer from nausea, numbness, headaches, hives, [words indistinct] and cancer, among other illnesses.

Lockheed has denied the accusations. However, several scientists believe that materials, such as fiberglass and (carbon), which are used to prevent the plane from being detected by radar, could be the causes of the ailments.

In their claim, the workers have argued that the building where they work does not have ventilation and that it is frequently full of chemical vapors. Despite these terrible working conditions and the illnesses they suffer, they cannot reveal to doctors the chemical products they use because they are working on a secret project.

president of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce, welcomed him at the Jose Marti International Airport along with other officials of the organization.

This is the first visit made by Mr Wolff to our country. He is here to examine the possibilities of an increase in bilateral, economic, and financial relations between the two countries. During his stay, the West German industrialist will meet with representatives of other institutional organizations; he will also visit places of scientific and economic interest.

Because of his experience in the development of bilateral commerce with socialist countries, this visit will make it possible to study a possible expansion of commercial relations with the FRG.

Meets With Castro

*FL1910124488 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 88*

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Mr Otto Wolff Von Amerongen, president of the FRG East-West Commission, who is on a working visit to Cuba.

During the talks they discussed various subjects related to the Latin American and Third World economic and financial situation, and the need to find a solution to it. They also broached the subject of our country's scientific-technical development, and other matters of common interest.

Meets Bank Officials

*FL1910175688 Havana Radio Progreso Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 88*

[Text] The influential West German businessman Otto Wolff is analyzing in Cuba the possibilities for increasing bilateral economic relations.

The visitor has already met with Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmerca, Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas, and the highest authorities of the financial bank [as heard] and the Cuban National Bank.

Holds Talks With Rodriguez

*FL2010031888 Havana Television Service
in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Oct 88*

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Mr Otto Wolff Von Amerongen, chairman of the East-West Commission of the FRG. During the course of the meeting, they dealt with subjects related to the new possibilities created by the changes in the world with regard to peace and the related economic development of underdeveloped countries. The two parties agreed that the Third

World would have an important role in international economic development; if its potential were used correctly. Rodriguez explained specific aspects of the Cuban economy.

Rodriguez Meets Visiting CEMA Representatives

*FL2010040488 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Oct 88*

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and permanent representative of Cuba to the CEMA, has received the heads of delegations who are in our country participating in the 47th meeting of the CEMA permanent commission for cooperation in statistics. The vice president expressed to the heads of the delegations Cuba's appreciation for being able to host the meeting and for Comrade Fidel Vascos' appointment as head of the CEMA permanent commission for cooperation in the area of statistics next year.

Risquet Meets U.S. Minority Journalists Group

*FL1910195088 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1502 GMT 19 Oct 88*

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo, has met with a large delegation from the National Alliance of Third World Journalists from the United States. The delegation has been in our country for several days.

The national alliance, which plays an important role in the disinformation and manipulation of the imperialist press, is made up of journalists from ethnic minorities in the United States. In a fraternal and warm atmosphere, the delegation talked about the work that they carry out in various forms of media in the United States and they showed illustrative materials and gave interesting information. This information included data related to the struggle of the African people, solidarity with the Frontline States, Namibia's independence, and the abolition of apartheid. Different examples were presented on interpretation and manipulation by the American and Western press with regard to the quadripartite negotiations and possibilities for a solution to the situation in southwest Africa.

In the meeting, they discussed the progress of the heroic patriots of the African National Congress in their struggle for a nonracist, democratic, and united South Africa. They also agreed completely that as long as there is a racist regime with a military, aggressive, and expansionist nature, the security of neighboring countries will constantly be threatened and large masses of people in South Africa will continue to be oppressed.

Angolan Pioneer President Visits Holguin

*FL1710134888 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 88*

[Text] (Gonsalvos Mondumba), president of the Agustin Neto Angolan Pioneers organization, is visiting Holguin Province for the first time. During his stay in

the native region of (Calixto Garcia Iniguez), the Pioneer leader will tour educational and historical centers in which he will be able to see the development of our youth organization.

[Begin (Mondumba) recording, in Spanish] We would like to take advantage of this opportunity to convey a fraternal greeting to the youth, people, and children of Holugin on behalf of the youth of Angola and the Angolan Pioneers. We would also like to take this opportunity to once again emphasize the internationalist role that the Cuban people, and in particular the Cuban youth, have played in the reestablishment of peace in the African continent. In particular, they have played a role in southern Africa, where our nation has been suffering from a war of aggression perpetrated by one of the largest imperialist powers in Africa, the racist regime of apartheid. [End recording]

Haiti

Croix des Bouquets Soldiers Mutiny for Pay Hike
FL2010135783 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale
in Creole 1300 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Excerpts] The soldiers from the Croix des Bouquets barracks mutinied yesterday, and traffic on National Highway No 1 was blocked. Traffic on the road linking Croix des Bouquets to the rest of Haiti was paralyzed. [passage omitted]

The soldiers themselves said that all they wanted was to demand their legitimate rights. They wanted an increase in salary as other fellow soldiers had received.

The situation along National Highway No 1 in the vicinity of Croix des Bouquets did not fail to panic the local population in the morning. [passage omitted]

Leopard Corps Soldiers Arrest Newspaper Director
FL1910185788 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil
Network in Creole 1100 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Text] Last Friday, Max Chauvet, who is the administrative director and a co-owner of LE NOUVELLISTE, and the newspaper's guard, whose name is Cesar, were arrested by three soldiers. Two of these soldiers were from the Dessalines Barracks and the third said he was from the Air Corps, but all three were wearing Leopard Corps insignia.

The soldiers took the people they arrested to the Dessalines Barracks on foot. A big crowd followed the soldiers and the men they had arrested, wanting to know what was going on.

What exactly happened?

According to the newspaper LE NOUVELLISTE, LE NOUVELLISTE's press had almost finished preparing the periodical BALANCE when a group of periodical

hawkers appeared. They all wanted to buy at the same time. Since the printing shop's administration has standing orders not to allow anyone inside the print shop, the guard, Cesar, shut the doors. The periodical hawkers did not want him to shut the doors and began shoving and acting in a disorderly manner.

During the pushing, a hawker got his finger caught in the door. The man was taken to the hospital. Meanwhile, the hawkers began saying that he had been wounded with a machete.

Some 30 minutes later, three soldiers appeared to arrest the guard. When the LE NOUVELLISTE people tried to explain what had happened, the soldiers refused to listen, and one of them threatened to shoot if the guard didn't start walking. They beat the guard and said that he had to turn over the machete with which they accused him of wounding the newspaper hawker.

The soldiers began searching the print shop. They took the guard out into the street and kept him there for 30 minutes in the midst of a crowd that was growing increasingly larger. After that, the three soldiers decided to arrest LE NOUVELLISTE's administrator, Mr Max Chauvet, who had intervened in favor of the guard. The soldiers took them both to the Dessalines Barracks, where Colonel Guy Francois heard the story. The two arrested men were then (?quickly) released.

However, this was a matter for the courts. The hawker who was hurt could have brought suit. The newspaper LE NOUVELLISTE points out that a team of soldiers showed up, searched the premises, refused to listen to anyone, and threatened all the print shop personnel.

Banditry in Port-au-Prince; Police Criticized
FL1910181888 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale
in Creole 1300 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] A series of acts of banditry are being committed in Haiti. Armed men are holding up vehicles, searching people, and robbing them of everything they have on them.

On Sunday night, at around 2000, armed men robbed many drivers on the road to the airport. These men, whoever they were, stopped people and searched them. The bandits were divided into four groups. There were four men each in four vehicles.

During Sunday's holdups, these men, most of whom were carrying weapons, managed to stop all the vehicles on the road to the airport. They searched everyone in all these vehicles. They took everything they found on the people—jewelry, money, and so forth. All drivers or passengers who balked at complying or who complained

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[Speaker] Specialty? His specialty is clinical biochemistry. [video shows Castro speaking with a reporter in a room]

[Reporter] We would like to hear your opinion about this center; we already have one in Santiago de Cuba. Also, it has to coordinate its work with the by-products plant and the hematology institute. What do you think?

[Castro] Well, I myself am trying to get some kind of idea. The impressions I have now are good. I think the center is well built, well completed, and that the staff is well prepared. I also think that the center will have some function as a national reference center, with a given number of workers. I don't have enough information to say whether they've reached optimum. They have less than Santiago. I think they do things in Santiago that they don't do here, and they do things here that they don't do in Santiago.

It seems to me that it is a very [words indistinct] center, a very strategic center. I have tried to grasp all of the center's functions. There you see the SUMA [Ultra-Microanalytic System] which is, perhaps, one of the most expensive pieces of equipment, but it's made in our country. It is used to run tests for hepatitis, AIDS—for everything.

[Reporter] What about the AIDS laboratories we have here?

[Castro] The SUMA has a great role in that, very well trained personnel who are certified, university trained—the SUMA will have a big role. Not only does it produce blood, it produces other things as well, not to mention the different types of blood.

I would say this represents a much larger concept than what is normally associated with a blood bank. Of course it is a costly institution, but one that will guarantee quality in health service.

Gorbachev Praises Cuban, Angolan Peace Efforts
FL2910193688 Havana Radio Progreso Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev expressed his support for the efforts of Cuba and Angola to attain peace in southwestern Africa through the quadripartite talks with South Africa and the United States.

Gorbachev made these statements after meeting in Moscow with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Gorbachev also affirmed that the only way to resolve this tense (?situation) is through a political solution.

Soviet Naval Group To Arrive in Havana 3 Nov
FL3110150388 Havana Radio Progreso Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] A Soviet naval detachment will arrive in the port of Havana on 3 November. The visit coincides with the 71st anniversary of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The detachment, which will also visit other ports in the country, is comprised of a submarine detector, a submarine, and a tanker.

The populace will be able to visit the ships on Saturday, 5 November, from 0900 to 1700, and on Sunday afternoon.

Intersputnik Director Receives Award
FL2710164588 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] The National Communications Workers Union has conferred the Mario Munoz award on Spartak Kurilov, director general of the Intersputnik system. This high honor was conferred on the head of the via satellite communications system in recognition of his significant contribution to the development of communications in Cuba through this type of advanced technology. Comrade Kurilov is in Cuba attending the 17th meeting of the Intersputnik system being held at Los Helechos Hotel at the Escambray Sierra.

DPRK Presidential Envoy Tours Isle of Youth
FL2710161488 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] Kim Chang-ho, special envoy of President Kim Il-sung and minister of communications of the DPRK [name and title as received], has toured the Isle of Youth Special Municipality.

[Begin video recording, in progress] ... by Martin Santos, member of the executive committee of the Municipal Assembly of the People's Government, and leaders of the party and organizations of the special municipality. The Korean leader visited the Modelo Prison, where he was given a detailed explanation of the stay of the Moncada attack prisoners in the facility.

A significant moment during the tour was when Comrade Kim met with students and teachers of the Cuban-Korean Friendship School. He toured the school and expressed interest in the lives of the students. [end recording]

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Once the immigration procedures were completed, the nine people started to shout against Cuba and Nicaragua and accused the Spanish administration of not supporting them.

Maria Paz Martinez de Nieto, representative in Madrid of Armando Valladares, U.S. ambassador to the UN Human Rights Commission, said they were struck by some 30 Cuban uniformed men at the Jose Marti Airport. Without showing the slightest scratch or bruise, the organizer of the supposed tourist trip to Cuba could not deny that this was another provocative action of the former policeman of the Batista dictatorship turned U.S. ambassador to Geneva.

Ambassador To Spain Comments

FL111010188 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 0026 GMT 11 Nov 88

[Telephone interview with Oscar Garcia, Cuban ambassador to Spain, from Madrid by "Exclusivo" host Daniel Torres—live]

[Text] [Torres] Ambassador, we would like to hear your version of the events, the anti-Cuban show [preceding word in English] staged at the Barajas Airport by this group of individuals today. We greet you and wait for your version.

[Garcia] Daniel, what I can tell you is that when these people arrived, after they went through customs and so forth, a group of reporters from radio, television, and newspapers were waiting for them to get their statements. There was no public present. You could see that it was obviously staged in the same way they attempted to do in Cuba. It was a staged provocation directed by Valladares and, consequently, by the Yankee embassy. What happened here was a continuation of what they tried to do there. They were not able to come out of it cleanly. I would say they were unsuccessful. So far, it has had relatively little effect in the media.

[Torres] So, this publicity campaign was not really successful.

[Garcia] I believe it has not been successful to the degree they wanted. It must be noted that these people, especially the two senators of the movement—who, by the way, didn't let us know that they were going to Cuba, they never reported it officially, they made a private trip and now they [words indistinct] this is an argument which has no value. The truth of the matter is that they were lamenting themselves at the top of their voices and strongly criticized the Spanish Government and the behavior of the officials of the Spanish Embassy in Havana because, apparently, those people did not receive what they wanted. Ultimately, what they wanted was to stage a show, stage a spectacle and provocation.

[Torres] Thank you very much Comrade Oscar Garcia. Sorry for bothering you so late at night.

[Garcia] Don't mention it.

[Torres] Thank you. We send you a fraternal greeting. Until next time Comrade Ambassador.

[Garcia] Until next time. Good night.

'Anti-Cubans' Criticized

FL1211025088 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 0030 GMT 12 Nov 88

[Text] The maneuvers of the group of anti-Cuban individuals headed by two legislators of the right-wing Popular Alliance suffered today a big blow as they were criticized by Jose Federico de Carvajal, president of the Spanish Senate. He said the two Popular Alliance senators had made the trip on their own and not as parliamentarians.

He was referring to the anti-Cuban show [preceding word in English] staged by Loyola and Javier Camara at the Havana airport. De Carvajal reiterated that this was done by the parliamentarians on their own. In statements made to the Madrid press today, the Spanish Senate president reported that the two parliament members did not tell the chamber what they were going to do. The Popular Alliance group did not know about it either, as confirmed by its spokesman (Jose Miguel Orti Bordas).

Officials Blame U.S.

FL1211135688 Havana Radio Progreso Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 88

[Text] Rosendo Canto, director of the Cuba House [as heard] in Madrid, has accused the United States of organizing the anti-Cuban show [preceding word in English] which was held in Havana by alleged tourists. The show was headed up by two senators of the right-wing Popular Alliance.

Canto said that the interests of Washington were behind the childish demonstration, as well as the antics of groups intending to disrupt the excellent relations between the Governments of Cuba and Spain.

Angolan Independence Day Noted, Celebrated

Ambassador Comments

FL1111191988 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1252 GMT 11 Nov 88

[Interview with Luis Dokui Paulo de Castro, Angolan ambassador to Cuba, by Isabel Laje carried by "Morning Magazine" program, date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Laje] November 11 is the national holiday of the brother nation of Angola, and the country celebrates the occasion. For that reason, we have interviewed the most excellent Mr Ambassador from the brother country [passage indistinct]

[De Castro, in Spanish] The date 11 November 1975 was for the Angolan people the culmination of a struggle which had begun in 1482 and which had lasted over 5 centuries. It dates back to the beginning of the Portuguese colonization. It also meant the surge of the Angolan nationalists who in the (?1956) founded the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]—a large organization which brought together many nationalists and which has given the political [word indistinct] for the struggle of the Angolan people.

[Laje] Ambassador, could you please refer to the main achievements and difficulties that the Government of Angola has had in these past 12 years?

[De Castro] Well, we can talk about achievements, but cannot forget the war that has been waged against us by international imperialism [words indistinct] of racist South Africa, the main condition of economic and social development of our country. Despite the war, we have done some things. We want to develop education and health for the people. We also make great efforts in [shifts thought]. We have just received the international award for literacy. We are doing everything possible to enhance the welfare of the people, amid all the difficulties we are going through.

[Leja] From an economic point of view, could you tell us what the main obstacles have been and the achievements made by the Government of Luanda?

[De Castro] Well, this year we (?began) the [word indistinct] and financial program. This is our 1st year. This is a program that [words indistinct]. This 1st year we traced the legal phases, some laws were changed, and we altered others. We are trying to encourage more integration for all the economic sectors in the country so that they all work towards the objectives of the revolution.

[Leja] Regarding other aspects dealing with the population's welfare, could you please relate some favorable events?

[De Castro] Yes, there are thousands of Angolans who were reintegrated into society. Today we are carrying out many tasks dealing with integration. There are many projects already approved, and some of them are already being applied in the southern part of the country. We do this with the support of the community [words indistinct] in those population reintegration plans.

[Leja] How would you evaluate the current cooperation between Cuba and Angola?

[De Castro] Although the capitalist press only reports on the military aspect, cooperation between Cuba and Angola is multifaceted. It exists in many and various areas such as education, health, and construction. (?I) can also say that, here in Cuba, we have over 6,000 students going to school and preparing themselves to participate in the development of our country.

[Leja] Could you tell us what the main obstacles have been recently for the Government of Angola?

[De Castro] Yes, after the warmongering escalation of the Pretoria Army, which attempted to occupy Cuito Cuanavale, there was a change in the [word indistinct] of forces. The Angolans and Cubans caused a great defeat for the racist Army of South Africa. [Words indistinct] a problem for us because South Africa had several and highly sophisticated means which led us to request more direct support from the internationalist Cuban forces. After this, the quadripartite talks began. We feel satisfied that that victory has made South Africa sit down to talk with us for the search of peace in southern Africa.

[De Castro] If you had to say what the most important thing in the past 12 years was, what would you say that was?

[Leja] I consider very important the possibility we have now to achieve peace. That is very important for us because [words indistinct] if peace is achieved. We think peace will be achieved shortly, and that it will be possible for us to develop our country and obtain the welfare of our people.

Risquet Present at Ceremony

FL1211163688 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1400 GMT 12 Nov 88

[Text] The 13th anniversary of Angola's independence was commemorated at Havana's Nico Lopez Higher Education Institute.

PCC Politburo member Jorge Risquet Valdes presided over the simple celebration. Also present were Luis Paolo de Castro, ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to Cuba, and the diplomatic corp in our country. Angolan students in Cuba also took part in the celebration.

The revolution's obligation to the African nations are never ending, said Jaime Crombet, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat, at the meeting's conclusion.

[Begin Crombet recording] Thirteen years ago today, Angola joined the community of free nations, after a number of long and bloody battles against Portuguese colonization and exploitation.

The victory of 1975 was very important because reactionary forces, supported by American imperialism and its western allies, tried to stop, in vain, the Angolan people from proclaiming their victory, an independence that was paid for with the blood of millions of its best sons. [end recording]

As part of the activities to mark the anniversary of Angola's independence, a reception was held at the home of Luis Paolo de Castro. Present at the reception were

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Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque and the President of the National Assembly of the People's Government, Severo Aguirre del Cristo, as well as other important people.

Pope Receives Teja

*FL1111165088 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 88*

Rodriguez Receives CEMA Delegation Heads
*FL1211023088 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 0005 GMT 12 Nov 88*

[Text] Pope John Paul II has received in a private audience Public Health Minister Julio Teja who conveyed a greeting from Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers. The Pontiff, in turn, asked Teja to greet the president and the Cuban people.

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and the permanent Cuban representative to CEMA, has received the delegation heads that are in our country participating in the first meeting of the CEMA permanent commission for metallurgical cooperation. The Cuban vice president explained to the visitors the importance Cuba gives to the CEMA permanent commission for metallurgy which has great significance to the Cuban economy, not only because of nickel imports in the Cuban industrial production, but also because of the efforts it is making for the industrialization of its own minerals.

In a mutually respectful, cordial, and friendly climate, John Paul II and the Cuban minister exchanged opinions on the relations between the Vatican and Cuba.

Teja also met with Italian Minister of Health Carlos Donat-Cattin with whom he established various plans for reciprocal cooperation in the field of health.

Additionally, Minister Teja spoke with Cardinal (Robert Echagari), president of the Pontiff Commission for Justice and Peace, who will visit Cuba next December.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

*FL1111213288 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Nov 88*

Teja Meets Andreotti, Departs

*FL1111210088 Havana Radio Relc; Network
in Spanish 2021 GMT 11 Nov 88*

[Text] The first meeting of the CEMA permanent commission for ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical industry ended a few hours ago with the signing of a cooperation protocol for a 2-year period. This meeting, which began on 9 November, was very significant because all aspects related to the work needed to further the growth of the metallurgical field and satisfy the needs of CEMA member-countries in this important industry were discussed.

[Text] Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti has assured Julio Teja, Cuban public health minister, that there are good possibilities of cooperation with Cuba in the field of health. Teja ended his visit in Rome today. Shortly before returning to Havana, Teja had a conversation with Andreotti, who expressed his willingness to travel to Cuba next spring in response to an official invitation.

The proposal to build an alumina and aluminum production plant in the Soviet Union has to be highlighted among the points included in the cooperation protocol. The plant will use Soviet deposits and its annual production will reach 500,000 tons of aluminum ingots. This amount will cover the aluminum needs of all CEMA member-countries. The plant's construction cost is estimated at 3.615 billion rubles and will be built jointly by all the countries.

Confirming what Italian Health Minister Carlo Donat-Cattin had already said, Foreign Minister Andreotti noted that there is a lot of room for cooperation in the health sector between Italy and Cuba. He affirmed that a delegation of Italian technicians will visit the island for that purpose.

Cooperation Protocols Signed With DPRK

*FL1111034888 Havana Television Service in Spanish
0100 GMT 11 Nov 88*

Health Minister Visits Hospitals in Rome
*FL1011173288 Havana Radio Progreso Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 88*

[Text] Public Health Minister Julio Teja visited yesterday several hospitals in Rome, Italy. Teja agreed on cooperation issues with those institutions. He was also received by Deputy (Eolo Parodi), president of the Italian Federation of Doctors.

[Text] A protocol on the 22d meeting of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and another one on trade for 1989 have been signed by Foreign Trade Ministers of Cuba and the DPRK, Ricardo Cabrisas and Kim Tae-chong [name as heard], respectively. The two documents show the increase in cooperation between the two countries in the spheres of agriculture; industry; steelworking, basic, and light industries; and public health. According to the protocols, trade for 1989 will increase in 11 percent compared to this year.

Daily Report Latin America

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Cuba

Alarcon Discusses UN Withdrawal Verification

MB2511195088 London BBC World Service
in English 1830 GMT 25 Nov 88

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The South Africans are still very suspicious about Cuban intentions in Angola and the withdrawal of Cuban troops in accordance with the agreement reached in Geneva and now awaiting final signature. The South Africans have been going on and on about the timetable for the withdrawal.

Well, Cuba's Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon has gone to New York to reassure the United Nations about Cuba's plans and talk about the possibility of a UN monitoring role in Angola. Our New York correspondent, Marien Hook, has been talking to Mr Alarcon. She telexed this report:

The Cuban deputy foreign minister said that his country wanted to make a contribution to the solution of the entire conflict in the area, especially in guaranteeing the independence of Namibia according to UN Resolution 435. Cuba, he said, wanted the world to be convinced that its parts of the commitment were really fulfilled.

Mr Alarcon described the proposed monitoring as rather a simple operation—just a matter of having independent observers from the UN at the airports and ports of departure from where Cuban military personnel will leave Angola. The UN observers, he stated, would be asked to witness and certify that a specific number of Cuban troops with their weapons have left on a particular date in accordance with a specific plan. Mr Alarcon added that there was no precedent for this in the history of UN observer operations.

The UN has always previously been involved in monitoring the separation of forces and in helping both sides of a particular conflict to be satisfied that the other performs a particular action, and so on. In this case, he said, the UN will be asked to monitor the withdrawal of a military force which was not part of an international war but which was instead in a country with the agreement of the government of that country and which will be leaving with the agreement of that government.

Cuban forces went to help Angola resist the South African aggression, the Cuban minister stated, and now their forces would be leaving under peaceful circumstances.

MPLA Praises Internationalist Support

FL2811175488 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 88

[Text] The Central Committee of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party has highlighted Cuban internationalist aid and has called it a contribution to the well-being of the Angolan people.

A resolution issued in Luanda at the end of the 22d ordinary session of the MPLA-Labor Party praises highly the internationalist cooperation it has received—from the beginning of the armed struggle for the national liberation—especially the Cuban aid. Considering the decisive role played by Cuba in the defense of the independence and sovereignty of Angola, the Central Committee of the aforementioned organization agreed to (?use) the memory of Raul Diaz Arguelles as the symbol and worthy example of Cuban combatants who fell with Angolan troops. The cooperative spirit of Cuban units in the consolidation of Angola's conquests was also praised.

The MPLA-Labor Party also exhorted the United States to respect and understand Angola's aspiration to live in peace and harmony with all the countries of the world.

Castro Inaugurates Industrial Military Plant

Need for Weaponry Cited

PA2811142988 Havana Cubavision Television
in Spanish 0150 GMT 28 Nov 88

[Report by unidentified reporter on "excerpts" of speech by President Fidel Castro at the inauguration of the Ignacio Agramonte Industrial Military Plant in Camaguey Province on 27 November—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Castro] "Eight years ago, what we see here now—these marvelous installations, this group of working youths—was only a dream, an idea. Exactly 8 years ago, we experienced a time of threats against our homeland and our revolution because of the warmongering and aggressive policy of a U.S. Administration that claimed our revolution had to be swept from the face of the earth.

"Although for many years we had been making great efforts to organize and develop the country's defense, and for many years we received many weapons from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries—but basically from the Soviet Union—those weapons were not enough for the plan we needed to defend the country with the participation of all the Cuban people. That plan is known as the war of the entire people.

"Those needs, risks, threats, and the basic response to those needs and threats, required millions of weapons, millions of weapons [Castro repeats himself]. In other words, we practically needed one weapon for each Cuban man and woman who was able to fight.

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Africa (Sub-Sahara)

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U.S., Cubans, Angolans Arrive in Congo for Talks
AB2308140588 Paris AFP in French 1251 GMT
23 Aug 88

[Text] Brazzaville, 23 Aug (AFP)—Delegations expected to attend the quadripartite meeting on Angola and Namibia, which will be held from 24 to 26 August in Brazzaville, started arriving in the Congolese capital today. Early in the morning, U.S. Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Chester Crocker was the first to arrive. His delegation includes Edward Perkins, the black U.S. envoy to South Africa.

The Havana delegation arrived at Brazzaville airport shortly before 1200 local time (1100 GMT). It is led by Carlos Aldana Escalante, the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, who led his country's delegation to the recent negotiations in Geneva. He was accompanied by General Ulises Rosales, the chief of staff of the Cuban Armed Forces.

The Angolan delegation arrived shortly after the Cubans. It is led by Angolan Justice Minister Fernando Dias Franca Van-Dunem, and it includes General Antonio dos Santos Franca "Ndalu" the chief of staff of the Angolan Armed Forces (FAPLA) and vice minister of defense. The delegation also comprises Venancio de Moura, vice minister of external relations; and Francisco Malgalhaes Paiva "Nvunda," vice minister of defense. [title as received]

The South African delegation is expected early this evening. According to the Congolese protocol, Pretoria is expected to send Neil van Heerden, the director general of the South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and General Jan Geldenhuys, the commander of the South African armed forces. Observers report the arrival in Brazzaville of Vassev Viadillen, [name as received] a department head in the Soviet Foreign Ministry. It will be recalled that the USSR is following the talks as an observer. Meanwhile, a member of the SWAPO Political Bureau, Hidipo Hamutenya, also arrived in the Congolese capital today.

All the delegations will stay in the same Brazzaville hotel where six floors have been reserved. This will facilitate informal contacts between the delegations. Contacts could begin before the official opening of the negotiations tomorrow morning about 0900 GMT.

Central African States Propose Bank Association
AB1508172588 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Text] An association of commercial banks of the Economic Community of Central African States [CEEAC]

will soon be established. The CEEAC's ministers proposed its creation this weekend at the end of the ministerial council's meeting in Kinshasa, Zaire. Guillaume Mendome-Zi has the details:

[Mendome-Zi] The CEEAC's ministerial council meeting in Zaire proposed the establishment of an association of commercial banks of the CEEAC. It will then be up to the heads of state and government to adopt a procedure that will protect businessmen against new non-tariff barriers. In concrete terms, in the field of trade and customs, the ministers adopted the principle of the stabilization of customs and excise duties on exports prescribed in customs tariffs of the member countries. Concerning monetary matters, the council examined ways of enabling the clearing house of the CEEAC to become operational in the shortest possible time. Lastly, in the transport and communications sector, the ministers approved the ratification of the convention establishing the African Air Tariffs Conference, the implementation of the strategy for cooperation in the air transport sector in Central Africa, as well as the participation of CEEAC member-countries in the special meeting of African civil aviation ministers.

Central African Media Federation Planned
AB2208185888 Paris AFP in French 1340 GMT
22 Aug 88

[Text] Brazzaville, 22 Aug (AFP)—A federation of media practitioners of Central Africa (FPICAC) will soon be created. This was announced today in Brazzaville by the vice president of the International Journalists Organization (OIJ, close to the socialist bloc), Mr Bayi Sinibaguy-Mollet. This nongovernmental organization notably aims at promoting solidarity among media professionals and strengthening the bonds of friendship between "the peoples of Central Africa on one hand, and the peoples of Africa and the world on the other."

It also aims at promoting "international understanding through the dissemination of free, truthful and unbiased information to counter the propagation of fear, war propaganda, racial or national hatred..." Mr Sinibaguy-Mollet added. The FPICAC, made up of national associations of media practitioners from this subregion (Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, CAR, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Chad and Zaire), as well as individual members—freelance journalists—will "temporarily" be based in Brazzaville, the place of residence of Mr Sinibaguy-Mollet, the project coordinator.

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Angola

Dos Santos Speech to People's Assembly Opening
MB2408150588 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1230 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the opening of the fourth ordinary session of the People's Assembly in Luanda on 24 August—recorded]

[Text] Comrades, deputies:

The People's Assembly's fourth ordinary session in its second legislature, begins today. It coincides with yet another 4-way meeting between Angola, Cuba, and South Africa, under U.S. mediation. That meeting is taking place in the capital of the neighboring People's Republic of the Congo and discussions there will center on a program of action which the four sides must implement until 1 November. This is the date recommended to the UN secretary general for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 on Namibia's independence.

I would like to remind you, comrade deputies, that the Angolan delegation is working in accordance with the foreign policy guidelines issued by the party and state for the resolution of the southwestern African conflict, namely, in Angola and Namibia. These guidelines were expressed in the proposal sent to the interested sides through the UN secretary general in November 1984. That proposal fixes the following goals for the Angolan side:

1. The unconditional withdrawal of all South African forces from Angola;
2. The end to aggression against Angola;
3. The implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 on Namibia's independence;
4. The end of all types of aid to UNITA by South Africa and its allies.

Once the conditions have been satisfied, Angola and Cuba will agree on a timetable for the gradual withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola. Angola and Cuba will then also be prepared to sign a general accord with South Africa and SWAPO, in which the five permanent members of the UN Security Council will serve as guarantors. I must inform you, comrade deputies, that agreements have been reached with the other sides concerning the first three conditions. With regard to the fourth condition, there is a partial agreement with South Africa, but there is no accord yet with the United States.

In Brazzaville, there will be talks within a bilateral framework with the United States in order to clarify this situation and the question of diplomatic relations with Angola. Also, there will be quadripartite talks on a timetable for the withdrawal of internationalist Cuban forces, which the Angolan and Cuban governments should agree to within a bilateral framework.

We hope that at the Brazzaville meeting yet another important step will be taken toward the conclusion of a general accord which will include the following crucial parts:

First, an agreement on the implementation of resolution 435 through the dispatch of separate letters from the South African Government and SWAPO to the UN secretary general.

Second, a tripartite accord among Angola, Cuba, and South Africa on a solution for the southwestern African conflict, the principles of which have already been approved.

Third, a bilateral accord between Angola and Cuba on the withdrawal of the internationalist Cuban forces from Angola.

In his speech, the Angolan head of state noted that once these steps have been taken, UNITA will be the only issue left. President dos Santos said the solution to this problem included the broad and humanist clemency policy of national harmony, introduced by the MPLA in 1978.

I think that I must also tell you, comrade deputies, about UN Security Council Resolution 435's essential aspects, seeing that a date has already been recommended for its implementation. The sides are creating the necessary conditions (for its implementation). The beginning of resolution 435's implementation must coincide with the date chosen by the UN secretary general in conjunction with the South African Government and SWAPO, through a separate letter concerning a definitive ceasefire in Namibia. As you know, the date of 1 November has been suggested and we are only waiting for the UN secretary general to approve that date.

In Angola, military hostilities between Angola and South Africa have come to a halt. With the agreement of the SWAPO leadership and South Africa, it was decided to bring about a truce in Namibia from 1 September to 1 November. In order to control this process and the withdrawal of South African forces from Angola until 1 September, a joint military commission has been established, involving Cuba, Angola, and South Africa. It operates near the Angola-Namibia border.

Moreover, a representative of the UN secretary general will be assigned to Luanda shortly. Our external relations minister has already addressed a letter to the secretary general, inviting him to send such a representative, who will familiarize himself with eventual incidents and help solve them.

Prior to the final cease-fire in Namibia, UN military and police forces, UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group], will begin to arrive. This force is expected to consist of some 7,500 men in battalion formation sent by several countries chosen by the UN secretary general with the

approval of SWAPO and the South African Government. As soon as a cease-fire is declared, the South African forces will be assigned to bases controlled by UN forces in Namibia. They will then withdraw to South Africa. Only 1,500 men of the South African army will remain in Namibia for a period of 3 months, and they will withdraw as soon as the election results are announced and Namibia's constituent assembly is formed. Together with the United Nations, the constituent assembly will arrange for the proclamation of independence. Free and fair elections for the formation of this assembly should be held 7 months after the implementation of resolution 435, and the proclamation of independence some 5 months later.

The territorial forces created by South Africa in Namibia should be dismantled. The control of the territory and elections will be done by the United Nations. SWAPO and all the other Namibian parties will participate in this process on an equal footing. SWAPO forces in Angola will be assigned to bases, and a control system will be established by UNTAG in cooperation with the Angolan Government. Finally, UNTAG liaison posts will be established in Luanda, Lusaka, and Gaborone.

As you know, the calendar concerning the Cuban forces' gradual withdrawal is not an issue featured in UN Security Council 435/78. In discussing it, Angola and Cuba are making a concession, with the aim of easing the resolution of the Namibian independence issue. South Africa wants 12 months as the maximum period for the Cuban forces' withdrawal. The United States wants 36 months. Angola and Cuba have proposed 48 months. Discussions will continue until an accord is reached. Indications are that an agreement will be reached soon.

Thus, never as now—since the historic morning of 4 February (?1961)—have our heroic and martyred people been able to see peace so clearly on the horizon. The problem of UNITA remains. The UNITA gang is excluded from this process. We regard this as an important victory for our diplomacy. Obviously, the puppet gang will not vanish automatically as a result of the elimination or reduction of direct foreign support. We aim to achieve this in the accords currently under negotiation.

Thus, the neutralization of the puppet gang will require a final and additional sacrifice from our people and our armed forces. By combining political and military action, our objectives may meet with success. To that end, we must be united as one people, one nation.

The People's Assembly has approved a legal document establishing the clemency and national harmonization policy for the peaceful reintegration of all compatriots who renounce violence and accept the constitutional law of the People's Republic of Angola. It is necessary to disseminate this policy as widely as possible. We have found that many misunderstandings and [word indistinct] concerning a supposed coalition government are due to the ignorance of mechanisms which have existed

and (?been used) in the country for over 10 years. Abroad, even friendly countries and the organizations that support us are not aware of our guidelines. In the country, there is a lack of awareness and information, especially in the rural areas, where the action of our information and propaganda organs is not felt as widely as we would like. This prevents many compatriots from becoming familiar with the government and the party's policies. It also prevents them from joining us and our national reconstruction effort.

Comrade deputies:

This session will discuss issues of great interest for the lives of our people and the running of the state apparatus. Last year, we registered a large budget deficit. Thus, we will soon examine a draft law with a proposal concerning the adjustment of the state general budget for 1988-1989, seeing that last year's budget spending had been provisionally carried over to this year, so that we can analyze the issue more deeply and consider pertinent resolutions. This situation arises from a set of negative factors, including the oil price crisis; the war effort; and existing organizational deficiencies.

We must equate the resolutions to those negative factors and implement them, so that the already approved economic and financial reorganization program can be really effective.

In addition to economic measures, this assembly will also ratify and create legal mechanisms permitting a better use of our resources [words indistinct], thereby permitting the implementation of the policy of alliances as defined by the MPLA-Labor Party's second congress aimed at ensuring an increase in the production of goods and services to be made available to the public in this phase of transition from capitalism to socialism.

With these two guidelines, and with the other guidelines featured in the assembly's agenda, such as the law on statistics, the draft law on the unified [words indistinct] system, the law on foreign exchange, the organic law for provincial and district commissariats, and other laws, the People's Assembly will yet again study the definition of the legal framework in which the creativity, initiative and freedom of action of all citizens and economic agents can be expressed in this first year of our economic and financial reorganization program as well as in subsequent years.

This legal framework affords opportunities to all, including those who (?decide) to join the great Angolan family under the terms of clemency and the national harmonization policy and who want to participate honestly in the construction of a united, completely independent, progressive and prosperous Angola.

Comrades, I hereby declare open the fourth ordinary session of the People's Assembly in its second legislature.

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On the same day, ten MPLA soldiers were put out of action when UNITA forces attacked Kapunga post in Malange. Jombo bridge, 22 km northeast of Kampunda along Malange-Lukembo road was destroyed.

During the fighting, UNITA lost six men and ten injured.

Overruns 2 Military Outposts
MB2209072088 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0610 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Jamba, Provisional Capital of Liberated Angola, 22 Sep (KUP)—UNITA forces have overrun two military outposts taking two MPLA troops prisoner in the Angolan Provinces of Uige (?and Lunda) Sul.

According to reports, UNITA forces overran an MPLA military outpost situated 28 kms northeast of Quimbele on September 16 and Kaninda Nova Liolo outpost which was guarded by the MPLA 272nd Battalion on September 18.

Six Soviet-made AK-47 rifles, thirty-three shells and a large quantity of military equipment were seized.

Meanwhile, UNITA forces have foiled an attempted attack by MPLA troops to re-capture Murige outpost in Lunda Province which was taken by UNITA forces on September 16. Two PKM machine guns and large quantities of armaments have been seized in the clashes.

Interior Minister Rodrigues Visits Cuba

For Havana reportage on the visit to Cuba of Interior Minister Lieutenant Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues, see the Cuba subsection of the Caribbean section of the 22 September Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Namibia

Commander Warns Provocations May Jeopardize Talks
MB1609130288 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1248 GMT 16 Sep 88

[Text] Windhoek Sept 16 SAPA—The defence force should not allow itself to be provoked into action that could jeopardise the current peace initiative on SWA-/Namibia and Angola, the commander of Western Air Command, Brig Karel van Heerden, said in Windhoek today.

According to a SWABC [South-West African Broadcasting Company] radio news report, Brig van Heerden said the SADF was not an aggressor and had never taken any military action unless it was necessary to protect the interests of the country and the safety of its people.

The SADF would not, however, apologise for taking any action outside the country's borders and would repeat such operations if they were in the country's interests, he told a medal parade.

The defence force had to ensure the maintenance of law and order so that the people of SWA/Namibia could go ahead with the development of a free and stable country in which there would be sufficient opportunities for everybody, Brig van Heerden said.

Zimbabwe

Mozambican Minister Briefs Muzenda on RSA Talks
MB2209203688 Harare Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] The Mozambican minister of transport has briefed the acting president, Comrade Simon Muzenda, on the talks which recently took place at Songo in the [words indistinct] between the Mozambican president, Comrade Joaquim Chissano, and the South African president, P.W. Botha.

Comrade Armando Guebuza told Comrade Muzenda that the South African Government vowed not to allow the Renamo bandits to operate from South Africa. He said more Zimbabwean goods are now being shipped through the Beira Corridor, since the situation along the corridor has improved.

Mugabe Visits Bahamas, Meets Prime Minister

For Nassau reportage on the visit to the Bahamas by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, including his discussions with Bahamian Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling, see the Bahamas subsection of the Caribbean section of the 22 September Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

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A new report on the development of the situation came out of Haiti after my conversation with R. Theodore. Gen Avril has appointed as commander in chief of the country's armed forces General Herard Abraham, who held the post of foreign minister in the first military government created after the fall of the J.-C. Duvalier regime in 1986. Thus, Colonel J.-C. Paul, who took up this post right after the coup, did not hold on to it for even 3 days. His whereabouts are not known at present. The United States has once again officially issued a demand for Paul to be handed over to U.S. justice, which is indicting him on a charge of organizing drug smuggling.

The new head of the military regime has issued an appeal to soldiers, urging them to "keep calm," stop arresting officers, and "begin discussing the Army's urgent problems."

It is reported from Santo Domingo that a group of Dominican journalists has demanded that the Republic's general prosecutor initiate criminal proceedings against Henri Namphy, the overthrown dictator of Haiti, who has found refuge in this capital. He is accused of aiding and abetting the killers of a Dominican television cameraman who, along with other foreign journalists, was attacked by "Tonton Macoutes" during the "bloody elections" of 29 November last year. The authorities in the Dominican Republic have not yet made any reply to that request.

Cuban Leadership Discusses Africa Situation
PM2709084388 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
23 Sep 88 Second Edition p 7

[TASS report: "Analyzing the Situation"]

[Text] Havana, 22 Sep—A joint session of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat was held in Havana 15-17 September under the chairmanship of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Republic's Councils of State and Ministers.

The session was devoted to an analysis of the country's current socioeconomic position and certain aspects of the international situation.

The session participants discussed recent events connected with the situation in southern Africa, as well as the process of seeking a peaceful settlement to the conflicts in Angola and Namibia. They supported the joint Cuban-Angolan position at the four-party talks on southwestern Africa aimed at establishing peace in the region, achieving Namibian independence, and concluding agreements which would satisfy all parties to the talks, as well as safeguarding the Angolan people's legitimate interests.

During an examination of the domestic situation the session participants pointed to the positive changes that have recently been taking place in the country as a result of the process launched in Cuba of rectifying errors and eliminating negative phenomena.

Yakovlev Receives Venezuela's Castillo
LD2609170088 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1320 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep (TASS)—Aleksandr Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today met with R. Carpio Castillo, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Congress of Venezuela, who arrived in Moscow yesterday at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

During a conversation that took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they discussed restructuring in the USSR, the new political thinking, and its effect on the dynamics of international relations.

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Angola

Castro Assures Cubans To Leave Within 24 Months
LD1610010088 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
0000 GMT 16 Oct 88

[Excerpt] The agreement signed between the Socialist Party [PS] and the Social Democratic Party on the revision of the constitution is decisive for the future of the Portuguese [PSD] democracy, said President Mario Soares yesterday during an informal talk with journalists in Rome. Mario Soares was giving his personal opinion in response to a question from an Italian journalist from IL MANIFESTO.

Eugenio Lemos was also present at this meeting:

[Lemos] In response to a question from an Italian journalist on the agreement signed in Lisbon, Soares said I cannot speak as president of the republic, but personally I believe the PS-PSD agreement on the revision of the constitution is decisive for the future of the Portuguese democracy.

One of the sentences in the agreement which caught the most attention was related to southern Africa, namely Angola. Soares said: Fidel Castro has assured me that the Cubans will leave Angola within 24 months.

With regard to UNITA and Renamo, Soares made a strong distinction: UNITA already existed before independence, while Renamo was created after it by the South Africans. Savimbi, he said, is willing to compromise.

Finally, with regard to relations between Mozambique and Portugal, Soares said they are very good, we are friends. [passage omitted]

Bomb Explodes at Huambo Hotel; No Injuries
MB1510064888 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 15 Oct 88

[Text] Radio Angola's Huambo provincial station yesterday reported that a relatively powerful bomb exploded at Huambo's Hotel Roma, destroying part of the hotel. There were no human victims.

Dos Santos Departs on Visits to USSR, PRC
MB1510195088 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1920 GMT 15 Oct 88

[Text] According to a press communique from the Ministry of External Relations, Angolan head of state Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos will begin visits on Monday [17 Oct] to four friendly countries. The supreme Angolan leader will visit Tanzania, the PRC, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia at the invitation of his counterparts Ali Hassan Mwinyi, Shangkun Yang, Mikhail Gorbachev, and Gustav Husak, respectively, within the framework of the existing good relations of friendship and cooperation.

Savimbi Rejects U.S. Pressure To Relocate North
MB1710094488 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
17 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] London—Dr Jonas Savimbi is adamant that he will not move UNITA's bases and supply dumps into northern Angola and away from South African support.

But in an interview with the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH he said UNITA could hold its own militarily—and would not appeal for renewed South African help even if the Cubans and Angolans broke through his lines.

Dr Savimbi told the newspaper that he had "no intention" of bowing to US pressure to move away, both geographically and diplomatically, from South African support.

"We are not going to give up the infrastructure it has taken us 13 years to develop and move north to an uncertain future, whatever pressure or promises the Americans make."

He said he was confident UNITA could hold out against Angolan and Cuban forces, which are now keen for an outright victory against him.

Dr Savimbi said there was no question of asking the South Africans to re-enter Angola to assist him should the Cubans and MPLA break through his positions. "We would rather deal with any situation ourselves than have to explain to the international community, and especially the Organization of African Unity, why we were again relying upon South Africans."

Botswana

Court Releases South African in Foiled Raid Case
MB1210194888 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1910 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] One of the three South Africans charged with involvement in the South African attempt to raid Gaborone in June, Mr Barry Vivier, is said to have been dramatically freed by the high court in Francistown today. He was discharged by Justice (Isaac Abwadiji) following an argument by lawyers handling the case over the use of words in the charge against Vivier.

He was accused of having permitted to meet at his place in Gaborone Theodore Hermensen, knowing or having reason to believe that Hermensen had committed an offence under the National Security act. The defense lawyer, Advocate Kemp, argued the charge did not make (?theoretical) sense. Advocate Kemp said the charge should have disclosed the names of people whom Hermensen met at Vivier's place, because, as he put it, a person cannot meet alone.

Daily Report Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-88-210

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exist today, is incapable of having any noticeable influence on the progress of restructuring. But when the structure itself changes and the way your economy functions also changes as a result of restructuring, new joint enterprises will emerge and our contacts in the economic sphere will expand qualitatively. Then the roots which feed the forces of cold war and hostility between the Soviet and American peoples will finally be eliminated.

TASS on Whale-Saving Operation
*LD2810145988 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT
28 Oct 88*

[Text] Vladivostok October 28 TASS—There were only 300 metres left for the California grey whales to cover before they reach clear and deep waters. The whales were trapped in ice at Point Barrow, off the north Alaskan coast.

The Admiral Makarov icebreaker and the Vladimir Arsenyev electrically driven motorboat of the USSR that were closer to Point Barrow than other Soviet ships came to the assistance of the whales at the request of the U.S. Coastal Guard.

They took all the necessary measures together with American specialists. The Vladivostok Rescue Coordination Centre reports that the Vladimir Arsenyev made rather quickly a passage in the ice which was connected with a canal cut in the ice by dwellers of the Barrow village. The ice there was 40 cm thick. Everybody rejoiced at seeing the whales diving and then moving forward. The impression was that they were out of danger. However, their way was blocked by fragments of ice filling the passage. The whales turned back and moved to the same place which they had left before. The crew of the Vladimir Arsenyev had to start the operation again from the very beginning. They began to cut the ice along the coast in order to remove ice jams.

The whale-saving operation proved a rather costly undertaking for the sailors of the Soviet Far East. However, the Far Eastern shipping line is not counting the losses. The gratitude of the world public and Americans for assistance in rescuing the rare animals is more valuable than money to the Soviet people. TASS bureau in Rome received a telegram from Greenpeace, an international organization for environmental protection, which said that the operation had shown ways towards the establishment of mutual understanding among nations, which is also of importance.

Quebec, RSFSR Sign Cooperation Accord
*LD2910095088 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT
29 Oct 88*

[Text] Ottawa October 29 TASS—By TASS correspondent Ivan Mironov:

The Canadian French-speaking province of Quebec and the Russian Federation, the largest Soviet constituent republic, have signed in Montreal an intergovernmental agreement on all-around cooperation for the first time in the history of Soviet-Canadian relations.

It is a result of talks between a visiting delegation led by Nikolay Trubilin, a deputy head of the Council of Ministers of Russia, and Quebec government officials, including provincial Prime Minister Robert Bourassa.

The agreement provides for cooperation in economic, scientific and cultural fields, exchanges of information and trainees and mutual visits in the next four years.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Angolan President dos Santos Visits 27-30 Oct

'Exceptional' Interest in Visit
*LD2110101788 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa
1830 GMT 20 Oct 88*

[Excerpts] The foreign tour of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is continuing. It will include a visit to the USSR. This trip has aroused the exceptional interest of the international media. In general, all events in southern Africa are attracting great interest. This is natural. Speaking in Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania, the first country visited by the president during his tour, Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed that there are conditions for finding just solutions to the problem of the independence of Namibia and Angola's security. But will these conditions be transformed into real guarantees of Namibia's independence and Angola's security? General opinion has it that the process of a regional peace settlement is irreversible. This was recently said even by Savimbi, leader of the anti-Angolan Government movement UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola—FBIS]. I do not see how this process can be stopped, Savimbi said. It can be delayed, but I do not see how the clock can be turned back. Naturally, Savimbi has his own views on the prospects and principles of settlement, which greatly differ from the Angolan Government's viewpoint.

But whatever the case, the problem of progress in the quadripartite talks on a settlement of the situation in southwestern Africa, on setting a timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angolan territory, and the principles on which the internal security of Angola should be based, will be a constant in any commentaries linked with Jose Eduardo dos Santos' tour.

It seems that the planned short working visit to the USSR by the Angolan president will not be an exception. [passage omitted] The working visit by the president of the People's Republic of Angola and of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola—FBIS]-Worker's Party to the USSR naturally presupposes meetings with Soviet statesmen and party leaders.

It is difficult to imagine that attention will not be paid to the problem in the southern part of Africa. But now on the eve of the visit, it has to be said that the most important principle of relations between the USSR and any other country—whether developed or developing—is always noninterference in its internal affairs and respect for its sovereignty.

How and on what basis will the internal conflict in Angola be resolved? This can only be decided by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola. As for the USSR, it is firmly convinced—as is Angola—that political realism is a secure basis for the solution of any conflict.

Dos Santos Arrives in Moscow

LD2710142288 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT
27 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow October 27 TASS—Presidednt Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola arrived in Moscow today for a brief working visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

He was welcomed at the airport by Anatoliy Lukyanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

Gorbachev Meets Dos Santos

PM2910200988 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
29 October First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev Meets Jose Eduardo dos Santos"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev met in the Kremlin on 28 October Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Worker's Party and president of Angola.

This is not the first meeting between the leaders of the two fraternal countries. Like the previous meetings, this one was marked by the spirit of comradeship, mutual goodwill, and respect. Extending cordial greetings to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Mikhail Gorbachev reaffirmed the Soviet people's solidarity with the progressive choice of the Angolan people, with their selfless struggle in defense of the country's national independence and sovereignty.

A substantial exchange of views on the development of the situation in southern Africa and on bilateral Soviet-Angolan relations took place.

In discussing the conflict in southern Africa, Mikhail Gorbachev and Jose Eduardo dos Santos were unanimous that it is rooted in the policy of apartheid pursued by the South African Government, its actions aimed at destabilizing the neighboring states, and the continued illegal occupation of Namibia. The only way to eliminate this seat of tension is to find a political settlement that

will take account of the interests of all sides involved in the conflict. We share Angola's approach to these problems, Mikhail Gorbachev said.

The current talks between Angola, Cuba, and South Africa with U.S. mediation fit into the general trend of the settlement of regional conflicts by peaceful means, which gains in strength in international relations and enjoys growing support of the world community. The successful completion of these talks would create good prerequisites for ensuring Angola's security, for a transfer to the conditions of peaceful construction and reconstruction of Angola. At the same time the implementation of the U.N. plan to grant independence to Namibia, for which SWAPO-led Namibian patriots are fighting with broad international support, would start.

Mikhail Gorbachev supports the efforts of Angola and Cuba in that direction. All questions at the talks should be solved on the basis of respect for the sociopolitical choice of peoples, equality, and a search for mutually acceptable compromises. The two men expressed the view that, despite the difficulties, a reasonable and just settlement of the situation in southwest Africa is attainable. It is necessary to intensify the negotiating process, a search for agreement that promotes stronger peace and stability in the region and on the African Continent as a whole.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos said the Angolan people and the Angolan leadership are sincerely grateful to the Soviet Union for selfless assistance, support for Angola's striving to solve the questions of its national development on its own, and the Soviet steps to facilitate Angola's transfer to peaceful life.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Jose Eduardo dos Santos discussed prospects for developing bilateral relations. It was noted that large reserves exist for improving the mechanism of Soviet-Angolan cooperation and extending ties in different areas, including those between the CPSU and the MPLA-Worker's Party.

The meeting was attended by Aleksandr Yakovlev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Afonso van Dunem, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Worker's Party and minister of external relations.

Luanda on Dos Santos-Gorbachev Meeting

MB2910055588 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos met with Angolan students currently completing their studies in the Soviet capital, Moscow. The meeting between the Angolan head of state and the students was dominated

by exchanges of information. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos detailed the evolution of the situation in southwestern Africa, in light of ongoing consultations on signing a definitive accord.

The Angolan head of state was briefed on student life, notably on the studies and party work being learned by the students in Moscow. He was also informed of the students' difficulties in certain areas.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was honored at a dinner given by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He also met with CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on issues related to USSR-Angolan cooperation; the international situation, in general; and the situation in southwestern Africa, in particular.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos will certainly have discussed a number of issues related to the USSR's experiences with regard to economic reform [words indistinct] perestroika, which, like the SEF [Angola's Economic and Financial Reorganization Program—FBIS], seeks greater involvement from society as a whole in building a new social and economic model that will overcome stagnation and bureaucracy.

Lukyanov Hosts Kremlin Dinner

*LD2810191588 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT
28 Oct 88*

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS—A dinner in honor of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola, was given on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet (Parliament) in the Kremlin today.

On the Soviet side the dinner was attended by Anatoliy Lukyanov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, by vice presidents of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, by deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and by other officials.

At the dinner which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere Anatoliy Lukyanov and Jose Eduardo dos Santos exchanged brief speeches.

Dos Santos Leaves for Minsk

*LD2910072188 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT
29 Oct 88*

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS—Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, left Moscow for Minsk today.

He is staying in this country on a brief working visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

The Angolan leader was seen off at the airport by Anatoliy Lukyanov, an alternate member of the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the Soviet parliament, and other officials.

Dos Santos Arrives in Minsk

*LD2910113688 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT
29 Oct 88*

[Text] Minsk October 29 TASS—Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, arrived here today.

He is in this country on a brief working visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

The Angolan leader was welcomed at the airport by Georgiy Tarazevich, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Belorussia, and other officials.

Dos Santos Departs USSR

*LD3010160888 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT
30 Oct 88*

[Text] Minsk October 30 TASS—Chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola—FBIS] Workers' Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, left Minsk today upon completion of his brief working visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

Before his flight from the USSR the guest viewed the Belorussian State Museum of History of the Great Patriotic War and the exhibition of achievements of the national economy of the Belorussian SSR.

Portuguese Beam Reviews Visit

*LD3110001788 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa
830 GMT 30 Oct 88*

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola has just concluded his working visit to the USSR. After a stay in the Belorussian capital of Minsk, Jose Eduardo dos Santos left for the Czechoslovak capital, Prague.

In a brief review of this visit, special prominence must be given to the meeting between Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. This was not the first meeting between the two and, like previous ones, it was marked by an atmosphere of comradeship and mutual respect.

Commenting on the meeting between the Soviet and Angolan leaders, journalists noted that there was an exchange of information on the situation in their respective countries and that President Eduardo dos Santos provided a detailed account of the evolution of the peace process unfolding in southwestern Africa in the context of the intensive consultations being held with a view to

concluding a definitive agreement from which will result Angola's security and Namibia's independence. Other current international issues were also broached at the meeting as well as matters pertaining to bilateral cooperation between Angola and the USSR.

The Angolan president is bound to have made references to the Soviet experience in the construction of socialist society, especially at a time when the Soviet people are involved in the restructuring process, perestroika.

During the visit meetings also took place with Soviet officials to discuss practical aspects of cooperation between the two countries.

The itinerary of the visit included the Belorussian capital, Minsk, where Jose Eduardo dos Santos met the leadership of the republic's Communist Party.

Appraising the results of his visit to the USSR on the eve of the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary and of the anniversary of the proclamation of Angola's independence, the Angolan president stated:

[Begin Dos Santos recording] I believe that this visit represents an important landmark in the history of Angolan-Soviet relations because on the eve of great events we have established programs for the future which will tighten even further our relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation and make our cooperation more efficient and effective, more in keeping with the potential capacity of our two countries, on the basis of mutual benefit and equality that has always characterized our relations. [end recording]

Angolan Minister Speaks on Namibian Independence
LD2710121688 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT
27 Oct 88

[Text] Luanda October 27 TASS—Countries which are parties to the quadripartite talks on a settlement in South-Western Africa continue regarding November 1 as the date when U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 on granting independence to Namibia goes into force, an Angolan minister has said.

Pedro de Castro van-Dunem, a member of the MPLA-Worker's Party Central Committee Politbureau, Angola's minister of state for the productive sphere, minister of petroleum and energy, said as much at a meeting in Luanda on Wednesday.

Addressing the opening session of a seminar on oil prospecting and extraction in the countries grouped in the Southern African Development Coordination Committee (SADCC), the minister said that the talks had produced substantial results and were drawing to a close.

Despite South Africa's attempts to stall the decolonization process in Namibia, the remaining difficulties could be overcome, provided all the parties concerned displayed sufficient flexibility, the minister added.

The Angolan Government was doing all in its powers, the minister concluded, to achieve a durable peace in South-Western Africa still living in an atmosphere of instability and tension, something he blamed on the Pretoria regime.

Lagos Meeting Discusses African Debt Crisis
LD2910225888 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1030 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Excerpts] A session of the African leadership forum has taken place in Lagos. [passage omitted]

The situation is difficult for many African countries. [Passage omitted] A considerable proportion of the problems is rightly linked to external factors. This was also discussed at the African leadership forum. Those who took part in it noted that Africa's foreign debt has risen substantially in the past few years and now amounts to \$218 billion. Essentially the developing countries are now simply financing the developed countries of the West. At the forum it was reported, for instance, that this year Africa will pay the West \$45 billion in interest alone, while its revenues from exports will not exceed \$30 billion.

External forces, through the World Bank and the IMF, are regulating international trade to the detriment of the developing countries, which has led to the immense trade deficit of the Third World countries. As a result, they are forced to contract more and more new loans.

The participants in the African leadership forum session spoke of the need to search for their own ways of getting out of this situation and to set up their own organizations capable of resolving the continent's economic problems. However, the debt burden is essentially depriving the developing countries of their very economic independence. As chairman of the African Leadership Forum Retired General Olusegun Obasanjo, former head of the Nigerian Government, stated, representatives of the World Bank and the IMF are operating in key posts of the debtor countries, making it impossible for any serious economic decision to be made by them without the creditors knowing.

Resolving the problems of the economy simply through the efforts of the African countries will not succeed. Therefore, General Obasanjo said, when speaking of the restructuring programs imposed both by the IMF and the World Bank, should one not state the need to restructure the very capital [fondy] of the bank and Western institutions similar to it in order to ensure a just international economic order.

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African, Cuban Leaders Meet on Angola in Havana
*AB3110194388 Paris AFP in French 1751 GMT
31 Oct 88*

[Text] Havana, 31 Oct (AFP)—An increasing number of consultations over the Angolan conflict and the Namibian independence issue is going on in Havana. The purpose of these meetings is to shift to Pretoria the responsibility for the present impasse in the four-way negotiations among Cubans, Angolans, and South Africans, with American mediation.

Yesterday, Cuban President Fidel Castro received Nkeman Liloo, special adviser to Zairian President Mobutu on defense and security affairs. He brought a message from the Zairian president, who had met with South African President Pieter Botha in early October. Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano arrived in Havana Friday [28 October] for a private visit. Although diplomatic sources say his visit is for health reasons, it will be used for Cuba and Mozambique to review the situation in southern Africa.

According to diplomatic sources in Havana, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who has just gone to Moscow on an official visit, is also expected in Cuba in the next few days for a private visit. This has not yet been officially confirmed.

Observers believe these visits are part of an African diplomatic waltz in Havana, aimed at reviving the negotiations, which have bogged down on the issue of a clear timetable for the departure of Cubans from Angola. Pretoria has "linked" this departure to the implementation of UN Resolution 435—scheduled last July to take effect on 1 November—on the independence of Namibia. Finally, the negotiations have also come up against the issue of national reconciliation in Angola, that is, the participation of the UNITA Angolan anti-Marxist movement of Jonas Savimbi in the settlement of the southwest African conflict.

UN Official Optimistic on Namibia, Angola
*MB0111150088 London BBC World Service in English
1309 GMT 1 Nov 88*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Today, 1 November, was supposed to have marked the beginning of a process leading to independence for Namibia by June next year. Protracted negotiations among the parties to the dispute—South Africa, Angola and Cuba, with the United States acting as mediator—are still stalled on disagreements over a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola. South Africa removed its own forces from Angola in August, and Pretoria now says [words indistinct] new American proposals with a revised timetable—1 January—for a cease-fire between South Africa and Namibian independence fighters, SWAPO, as provided for under UN Resolution 435.

At the United Nations, Pam O'Toole asked Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the secretary general's special representative for Namibia, how long in his view it would take to get the whole process moving again.

[Begin recording] [Ahtisaari] That is very difficult to say, but I think the parties in the quadripartite talks realized already, when they had here a couple of weeks the informal consultations, that 1 November was not a feasible date for the implementation and they already started talking about 1 January.

[O'Toole] Yes, but I mean 1 January could even be optimistic, given the rate of progress at the talks at the moment if that isn't to be bogged down.

[Ahtisaari] I'm not so concerned about the date of implementation. I'm much more concerned that the parties get together fairly soon and try to solve the outstanding issues that they still have to look into. Because then, if they have an agreement, everything else follows automatically from there.

[O'Toole] What do you see as the biggest obstacles in the talks at the moment?

[Ahtisaari] The talks are concentrating on the withdrawal of the Cuban troops, and there is a lot of progress made on the issue. The parties are only 6 months from each other. There seem to be some difference, also, on the timing—how much would leave in the first year, etc—but these are details and I am hoping that the parties would get together fairly soon and find a way out of this present dilemma. But so much progress has been made already that I'm optimistic.

[O'Toole] Supposing everything goes well and results of the quadripartite talks come to the Security Council. What's the first thing the United Nations would do?

[Ahtisaari] [Words indistinct] (?the territory) and this period of 3 months, first of all, where the laws, restrictive laws, are supposed to be abolished. It gives the time for refugees to return. Then, there is a 4 month formal electoral campaigning period and elections are supposed to take place 7 months from the start of the operation.

[O'Toole] Have you any indications when the South African troop withdrawal will begin?

[Ahtisaari] I wouldn't expect it to start before we have a formal agreement in the Council. They have to withdraw from Namibia in 3 months, so that there will be only 1,500 South African troops present in two bases and to be monitored, then, by the United Nations.

[O'Toole] How about the people themselves in Namibia? Have you had a chance to gauge their mood and their feelings as 1 November slips away and they are now looking toward January?

[Ahtisaari] I think the Namibians are very frustrated, and I'm not surprised at all. Of course, we hope that this process will now lead finally to the implementation of 435, and I think the Namibians are all frustrated and disappointed that it has taken more than 10 years to get the UN plan implemented. But this looks now more a serious exercise than I have ever seen before, so I would hope that we will finally see a settlement. [end recording]

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MPLA Declaration Urges Unity, Reconstruction
MB0611085488 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1930 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] Luanda, 5 Nov (ANGOP)—Angola's 13th independence anniversary due on 11 November will be marked under the motto "United, Organized, and Determined, Let Us Fight for the Reconstruction of Our Independent Fatherland."

This is contained in a declaration by the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau issued in Luanda on Friday. The declaration pointed out that at this particular period all the Angolan people should recognize "our revolution's decisive stage to enable us to fulfill the objective of our economic and financial reorganization program."

The declaration referred, in detail, to the economic and financial reorganization program, recalling the circumstances under which the newly born Angolan state was forced to encroach on activities in which it had no effective mechanisms to revamp the economy at short term."

The MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau noted that an improvement in our country's economy would only be possible with increased efforts in our fields "directed toward intensifying agricultural and livestock production within our agricultural associations, cooperatives, and enterprises.

The declaration also reiterated the need for national unity and noted that "its consolidation continued to demand a relentless fight—without retreats or deviations—against all kinds of manifestations contrary to the supreme interests of the Angolan people and the objectives of our revolution."

The declaration pointed out that for "the Angolan people, reconciliation means the policy of clemency and national harmonization" and underlines the "generosity, maturity, revolutionary awareness, and humane nature" of the Angolan people who are ready to forgive all those who have been the cause of our different forms of suffering for many years.

The document "reaffirmed that all those who persisted in turning weapons against the Angolan people who have extended their hands to receive them, will be dealt with accordingly by our armed wing, FAPLA, until their total surrender."

In conclusion, the declaration called on all the Angolan people to intensify their unity and rally behind our party and president "in order to stage a vigorous fight against all practices aimed at undermining our cohesion and national unity."

Black Cuban Troops Deployed Disguised as Angolans
MB0711063488 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Jamba, provisional capital of liberated Angola, 7 Nov (KUP)—About five thousand (5,000) black Cuban troops with full Angolan citizenship have been deployed around the Angolan province of Luanda.

According to reliable reports reaching the UNITA News Agency (KUP) another large number of black Cuban troops have also been reported in the central Angolan city of Huambo.

Military observers note that black Cuban troops are increasingly being deployed in the frontlines disguised as Angolans as a part of Luanda regime's attempts to cover-up the involvement of Cubans.

A couple of months ago, the Portuguese weekly newspaper EXPRESSO reported that about 10,000 highly trained black Cuban troops had been granted full Angolan citizenship.

The presence of the black Cuban soldiers is reported to be causing great bitterness among the local population who doubt the sincerity of the Luanda regime to withdraw the estimated 60,000 Cuban troops from Angola.

Savimbi Praises 1 Nov FALA Military Operation
MB0611062888 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Jamba, provisional capital of liberated Angola, 4 Nov (KUP)—Dr Savimbi, the president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), has praised Major Eurico da Silva Nganga for the historical military operation that was conducted on November 1, 1988 in the Angolan province of Benguela.

Dr Savimbi said that it is absurd that the MPLA should launch an attack on a peace loving Angolans at this time when everyone in Angola and Africa are raising the flag of peace and national reconciliation.

The military convoy consisting of 115 vehicles full of war materiel was checked-down by UNITA forces between the town of Kinjenje and Babaera, capturing all the 115 trucks with their diverse war materiel, in a two-hour battle.

FALA, FAPLA Clash in Bie, Cuando Cubango
MB071111388 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] A UNITA communique states that at 1400 on 1 November in Bie Province, the UNITA Armed Forces defeated a FAPLA unit from the 21st Brigade, 17.5 km away from Ringoma, in (Catende). The enemy forces abandoned military equipment at the site.

Helicopter Downed in Malange
MB1111073188 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 11 Nov 88

[Text] Jamba, provisional capital of liberated Angola, 11 Nov (KUP)—UNITA forces have shot down a Soviet-built MI-8 helicopter gunship trying to evacuate wounded MPLA soldiers about 12 kms west of Massanga in the Angolan province of Malange.

A military communique released in Jamba says that the incident occurred on November 6.

The communique further adds that a UNITA commando penetrated Luena military airport in the eastern Angolan Province of Moxico on November 7 causing damage to a Soviet-built MIG-23 jet-fighter.

UNITA forces also dislodged a battalion of the 53rd Brigade killing 13 MPLA troops in fighting which took place some 13 kms south of Caiundo in the south-eastern Angolan province of Cuando Cubango.

UNITA casualties are given as six wounded.

17 FAPLA Troops Killed in Bie
MB1411084588 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Seventeen FAPLA soldiers and two Cubans were killed during attacks [words indistinct] by UNITA united forces in Bie and Zaire Provinces on 9 and 10 November, respectively.

An FALA staff communique issued in Jamba on 12 November reports a UNITA commando shot down two Cuban soldiers in Bie city on 9 November.

The FALA forces communique adds that UNITA forces took over Cuimba town, east of Mubanza Congo, Zaire Province on 10 November.

Seventeen FAPLA soldiers from the second battalion of the third enemy brigade in [name indistinct] were killed by UNITA forces, who confiscated 16 weapons, including an 82mm mortar, after the attack.

UNITA forces also took two FAPLA members prisoner and dispersed an enemy group in Bie and Lunda provinces.

A military source reports the names of the FAPLA members taken prisoner on 8 November in Bie Province are: Daniel Chivuvu, from the second battalion of the MPLA's 48th brigade, and Avelino Chipó, from the 21st brigade.

UNITA forces in Lunda Province attacked and dispersed a FAPLA group in (Zandungo) area. The enemy fled in disarray, abandoning Soviet-made war materiel and equipment.

UNITA Reports MPLA Soviet Adviser's Death
MB1211062988 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0612 GMT 12 Nov 88

[Text] Jamba, provisional capital of liberated Angola, 12 Nov (KUP)—A Soviet military advisor has died following injuries he sustained in a UNITA attack.

Military sources disclosed that a Soviet military adviser was fatally wounded during a UNITA attack on the tactical operative military quarters in Luena, Moxico Province, on November 4 and later died in a Luena military hospital.

UNITA forces had carried out various military attacks early this month, against the combined Russian-Cuban-MPLA forces in different parts of the country.

In another incident, the MPLA authorities have executed one of their own army captains in the Angolan province of Lunda.

Reliable sources from the area say that Captain Aly do Dundo was executed on November 2, following his failure to re-occupy the out-post of Chiluanje, in Lunda Province.

According to the sources, Captain Aly do Dundo had been assigned a mission to advance up to the out-post of Chiluanje. He retreated when he met with the high-morale UNITA forces who disbanded his group in minutes. He was then called back by his superior commander and executed.

'Rising Contradictions' Between Cubans, MPLA
MB1411064088 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Two Cuban soldiers have been shot dead in a growing feud between MPLA and Cuban troops in the city of Malange, provincial capital of the Angolan province of Malange.

Reliable reports reaching the UNITA news agency, KUP, from the area say that there have been rising contradictions between Cuban and MPLA troops in Malange which culminated in widespread disturbances on November 4 in which two Cuban soldiers were killed.

Meanwhile, two MPLA troops have been captured in UNITA attacks carried out in the central Angolan province of Bie on November 8.

Military sources identified the two captured soldiers as Daniel Chivuvu from the second battalion of the MPLA's 19th brigade and Avelino Chipó of the 21st brigade.

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Sub-Saharan Africa

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Angola

Castro Sends Anniversary Message to Dos Santos
MB1411201588 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1921 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Text] Luanda, 14 Nov (ANGOP)—In a message to Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Cuban President Fidel Castro expressed the Cuban people's pride in having contributed—together with the Angolan people—to defeating aggression, thus opening the way for a negotiated resolution to the southwestern African issue.

In a message sent on the occasion of Angola's 13th independence anniversary on 11 November, the Cuban leader stated that the magnitude of the Angolan people's heroism is evident in their struggle against racist South Africa, the UNITA gang, and the United States of America.

The Cuban head of state also affirmed that it has not been easy to follow the chosen path in the face of the terrible underdevelopment inherited by our peoples as well as foreign aggression and intervention.

In his message, he reiterated the Cuban people's solidarity with the Angolan people and expressed the hope that, sooner or later, the Angolan nation will achieve its much desired peace and the final victory.

Commentary Clarifies Quadripartite Talks Role
MB1411131488 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa
0600 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Commentary: "Quadripartite Talks To Defend What and Whom?"]

[Text] After several long meetings in different places, the quadripartite talks between the governments of South Africa, Cuba, and the puppet regime of Luanda, with the United States as mediator, were suspended for a period of time, which the negotiators tried to justify in diplomatic terms as necessary for reflection.

The main reason for suspending the talks and for waiting before making a decision was the expectation aroused by the possible results of the free and democratic U.S. elections for their 41st president.

Vice President George Bush won the elections and won them well. Today he is the President of the United States of America. [as heard]

Dukakis' possible triumph in the U.S. elections loomed in the background of all the quadripartite talks. Dukakis said in a politically naive manner that if he were elected he would stop aiding the UNITA forces and recognize the puppet, illegitimate, corrupt, and murderous Luanda regime. We all know that this goes against the democratic, exemplary, and historical traditions of the American people.

Governor Dukakis was defeated and defeated well. His program was totally rejected by the generous and determined American people. George Bush's triumph represents the triumph of world freedom and democracy, as stated by our dear President Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi in his congratulations message to the new president-elect of the United States.

History forces us to acknowledge that these elections were essentially the result of the magnificent work carried out by the beloved, great U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who is a great friend and defender of the UNITA fighters for freedom, whom he calls his brothers and sisters.

The Cuban negotiators and their proteges from the illegitimate Luanda puppet government always tried to pretend they did things. They made promises without really complying with anything.

The ones who have taken concrete steps and demonstrated goodwill and seriousness during the negotiations are the South African representatives. [Words indistinct] (regarding) a serious and deep negotiation with the Soviet bloc, regimes, and [words indistinct] must be calculated before making decisions that could turn out to be fatal for the genuine and essential interests of the peoples who love freedom and democracy. The Cuban Government and the MPLA wanted to see UNITA isolated, surrounded, and cut off from its logistical supply lines. They wanted to see it annihilated. This is the real objective of Cuba and the Luanda puppet regime.

UNITA, as the legitimate representative of the oppressed and exploited Angolan people and their deep aspirations, evidently has resisted with determination the evil maneuvers that alerted the national and international public to the fact that the destiny of the Angolan people was in danger. There was a tendency to sell out [preceding two words in English] Angola to Soviet expansionism.

U.S. senators and the public immediately reacted in UNITA's favor. President Ronald Reagan has openly expressed his solidarity with the (?positions) UNITA defends. Today, with the resumption of the quadripartite talks, the peoples of Africa, Angola, and the world, are asking themselves: What is the objective of the quadripartite negotiations?

Could it be to defend freedom and democracy in southern Africa? Or simply to legalize unpopular, illegal regimes and to accept the presence of interventionist foreign troops in southern Africa, specifically in Angola?

The Cuban forces must abandon Angola to allow the Angolan people to find peace and reconciliation. UNITA defends peace and freedom. It seeks a peaceful solution to the Angolan problem, while the [word indistinct] (Eduardo dos Santos and his colleagues) have made a proposal of slavery and war.

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Cuba

Historic Protocol Signed in Brazzaville

Alarcon on Talks

*FL0912150988 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1324 GMT 9 Dec 88*

[Text] The quadripartite talks on southwest Africa have been the main subject of a news conference granted by Cuban Foreign Vice Minister Ricardo Alarcon at the international press center located at the Habana Libre Hotel. Alarcon talked to a large group of local and foreign reporters on the outlook for a possible agreement. The Cuban foreign vice minister answered a question related to this posed by Irma Caceres, reporter from the Cuban television news services.

[Begin Alarcon recording] I think that, regarding the negotiations' possibilities, we must take into account, on the one hand, the unusual way—to say the least—in which the negotiations in Brazzaville were interrupted when one of the parties literally fled the hotel where we were gathered without giving you, or any other member of the press, answers to the legitimate question: What happened and what is going to happen now?

Faced with this problem which, naturally, is cause for concern because perhaps the most important thing in any agreement between states or people is a minimum of seriousness between the ones signing the agreement. Faced with the type of conduct that was seen last Saturday night in Brazzaville, anyone would have a reason to doubt the seriousness of one of the parties at the meeting.

However, I would say that the parties are still in contact via the mediator. Dr Crocker is continuing his efforts to make advances in the process we are involved in. I was previously asked about verification. I quoted Mr Redman and said that I agreed with him on the subject [as heard].

As you know, a number of agreements have been reached throughout these months of patient, complex, and long negotiations. We could say, to repeat what Comrade Fidel said this past Monday, that we are actually very close to an agreement in Brazzaville. This has also been noted by Mr Redman in his statement, to which I have already alluded.

The strange thing about the final escapade that took place last Saturday night is that the points that still need to be resolved are very concrete, but also very important.

I would say at this point, the core of the matter is to agree on two basic questions.

First: When are we going to meet to sign the agreements we have already fundamentally agreed on? In Brazzaville we were actually involved in some details of other matters unrelated to the date.

Second: What day, and on what date, will we recommend to the United Nations for implementing Resolution 435—and I repeat—in its entirety, to the letter, as it was approved 10 years ago, without modifications or last-minute alterations? We yet have to agree on this matter.

Ask the other party for reasons. Angola and Cuba agreed, even before going to Brazzaville, with the dates the mediator suggested to us. In other words, we were willing to sign the agreements in New York this week as it was proposed to us before. Since, obviously, time ran out and it was impossible to do such a thing, we proposed in Brazzaville that the agreement be signed the following week. It was not possible because the other party needs to be willing to sign.

Regarding the implementation date for Resolution 435, the joint Angolan-Cuban position is that it should be done closest to the time the United Nations stipulates. That is, the United Nations has always told us that it requires a period of time between the day the agreements are signed—the day we finally announce to the world in an official, formal, and legal manner that the conflict has been solved—and the day they begin to implement Resolution 435. In order to implement it, they have to transfer Secretariat personnel, UN military contingents to the Namibian territory and other logistical and operational elements need to be worked out. They estimate they will need some weeks to do this. Those weeks and only those weeks is the period of time Cuba and Angola accept between the day the agreements are signed and the day the resolution begins to be implemented.

In other words, we are willing to sign those agreements now if, of course, the agreements include an acceptable date, a date which is not the result of new delays and new maneuvers to extend the illegal occupation of Namibia, which for us, is the fundamental problem.

If you ask any South African spokesman, he cannot respond in the same way—unless he fails to tell the truth. If he wants to challenge us to prove that they are not willing to either sign the three-way agreement or to begin implementing Resolution 435 at the time the United Nations is ready, which I repeat—it would be a few weeks after the signing of the three-way agreement—we could prove that he is lying. [end recording]

Delegation Arrives in Congo

*FL1212222188 Havana Radio Reloj Network
in Spanish 2132 GMT 12 Dec 88*

[Text] The Cuban delegation to the quadripartite talks arrived today in Brazzaville, Congo, where tomorrow the protocol will be signed which will (?determine) the future of the previously adopted resolution.

According to reports from the Congo, the protocol is the same one which caused the South African delegation to leave the Brazzaville meeting early this month. International sources state that the Cuban and U.S. delegations—the United States acted as mediator in the quadripartite talks—coincidentally arrived at the same time at the (Isasalle) airport where they had a technical layover on their way to Africa.

PRENSA LATINA press agency states that the protocol to be signed tomorrow by Angola, Cuba, South Africa, and the United States as a mediator sets dates. The protocol states that South Africa must withdraw on a set date, and that it [the date] must be determined as a preliminary step for that country to hold elections and to be an independent nation. This proposal is contained in the UN Security Council Resolution No 435, approved in 1978. The agreements adopted in New York last summer, say that the resolution must be applied without any modifications.

The quadripartite talks between Cuba, Angola, South Africa, and the United States as mediator began in London last May, and rounds were held in Cairo, New York, Geneva, and four times in Brazzaville. A break was held a week ago when, surprisingly, the Pretoria delegation left the meeting without offering a reason.

1 Apr 1989 Implementation Day

MB131211188 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 13 Dec 88

[Text] South Africa, Cuba, and Angola this morning formally signed the historic Brazzaville Protocol governing the independence of South-West Africa and the withdrawal of 50,000 Cuban troops from Angola. In terms of the protocol, the date for the implementation of UN Resolution 435 has been fixed for 1 April, 1989. The final trilateral agreement will be ratified at ministerial level in New York on December 22.

The Brazzaville Protocol was signed a short while ago on behalf of South Africa by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha. It was signed on behalf of Cuba by a senior member of the Cuban central committee, Mr Ricardo Alarcon Quesada. The chief of the Angolan Defense Force, General Antonio Franca Ndalu, signed on behalf of Angola.

One of the first consequences of the signing of the protocol could be the return home of prisoner-of-war in Cuba Sergeant Johan Papenfus. The protocol stipulates, among other things, that as far as prisoners of war are concerned, Sgt Papenfus will be released after the signing of the trilateral agreement in New York on December 22. Observers expect Sgt Papenfus to return to South Africa early in the new year.

The timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola over a period of 27 months was also announced today. It entails the withdrawal of a vanguard of 3,000

Cuban troops before implementation day on 1 April. Within 4 months after that, all Cuban troops in Angola will have to move north of the 15th degree line of latitude. On election day in South-West Africa, 7 months after 1 April, all Cuban troops will have to withdraw to positions north of the 13th degree line of latitude, which coincides with the Benguela railway line about 600 km north of the South-West African border.

At the same time, that is, at the end of the first 7-month period, 25,000 Cuban troops must have left Angola, that is, 50 percent of the estimated 50,000. After 12 months, 33,000 troops or 66 percent must have left Angola. After 18 months from implementation day, 38,000 Cubans must be out of Angola, that is, 76 percent of the total number of troops. By the end of the 27th month from implementation day all 50,000 Cuban troops must be out of Angola.

The Brazzaville Protocol signed today also stipulates that a bilateral agreement governing the Cuban withdrawal will be signed by Angola and Cuba on December 22. By that time, Angola and Cuba are obliged to have reached an agreement with the secretary general of the United Nations, Dr Perez de Cullar, on the verification of the withdrawal.

These procedures will have to be approved of by the Security Council of the United Nations.

Protocol Points Detailed

MB1312092788 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0926 GMT 13 Dec 88

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Brazzaville, Dec 13, SAPA—SWA/Namibia's independence process is to start on April Fool's Day next year with the last Cuban soldier destined to leave Angola 27 months later.

The Brazzaville protocol, due to be signed by South Africa, Cuba and Angola at 11am [1000 GMT] today makes provision for UN Security Council Resolution 435 on independence to be implemented on April 1 next year and for the signing of a trilateral treaty in New York on December 22 this year.

The protocol stipulates that Angola and Cuba will reach a bilateral agreement, subject to security council approval, on verification arrangements before the New York signing.

It also makes provisions for the establishment of a joint commission immediately after the New York signing on which the United States and Soviet Union and, ultimately the newly independent Namibia, will be represented.

The commission will deal with any disputes arising from the implementation or interpretation of the tripartite treaty, but will not prejudice any parties' right to seek redress via the security council, or "pursue such means of dispute resolution as are available under international law."

The parties have, in the preamble to the protocol, thanked Congo Brazzaville's president, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso and his government, for their "indispensable contribution to the cause of peace" and hospitality and called on the international community to provide economic and financial support for the implementation of "all aspects" of the settlement.

Mr Pik Botha, South Africa's foreign affairs minister, in revealing the content of the protocol en route to Brazzaville today, said the South African government was now satisfied with the verification arrangements.

Steady Withdrawal Stressed

*MB1312094088 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0933 GMT 13 Dec 88*

[Text] Brazzaville Dec 13 SAPA—The only outstanding documentation was the Geneva Protocol which would be released with the New York signing. It is known that the Cubans have opposed the publication of this document.

Mr Botha said the agreement provided that, with the Namibian independence implementation date designated as D-Day, Cuba had to withdraw 3,000 troops by that date, 25,000 (50 per cent) by D-Day plus seven months (election date), 33,000 (66 per cent) by D-Day plus 12 months, 38,000 (76 per cent) by D-Day plus 18 months and 50,000 (100 per cent) by D-Day plus 27 months.

By D-Day plus four months, the Cubans must be north of the 15th parallel (a line from the port of Namibe to Quito), and by D-Day plus seven months, north of the 15th—the Benguela line.

After the signing ceremony the parties are to attend a reception and return to their respective countries, he said.

The document ended an era of history which started with the German annexation of SWA/Namibia in the last century, Mr Botha said.

It brings to an end a 40-year-long international dispute between South Africa and the international community and will end 12 years of war in Angola.

'Full Text' of Protocol

*MB1312095288 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0951 GMT 13 Dec 88*

[Text] Brazzaville, Dec 13, SAPA—Herewith full text of the Brazzaville accord and annex:

The delegations of the governments of the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cuba and the Republic of South Africa meeting in Brazzaville with the mediation of the government of the U.S. of America:

Expressing their deep appreciation to the president of the People's Republic of the Congo, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, for his indispensable contribution to the cause of peace in southwestern Africa and for the hospitality extended to the delegations by the government of the People's Republic of the Congo;

Confirming the commitment to act in accordance with the principle for peaceful settlement in southwestern Africa initialed in New York on July 13 and approved by the respective governments on July 20 1988, each of which is indispensable to a comprehensive settlement;

With the understandings reached in Geneva on August 5, 1988, that are not superseded by this document and with the agreement reached in Geneva on November 15 for the redeployment to the north and the staged and total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola;

Urging the international community to provide economic and financial support for the implementation of all aspects of this settlement, agree as follows:

1. The parties agree to recommend to the secretary general of the United Nations that 1 April be established as the date for implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78.
2. The parties agree to meet on 22 December 1988 in New York for signature of a tripartite agreement and for signature by Angola and Cuba of their bilateral agreement. By the date of signature Angola and Cuba shall have reached agreement with the secretary General of the United Nations on verification arrangements to be approved by the security council.
3. The parties agree to exchange prisoners of war on the signing of the tripartite agreement.
4. The parties agree to establish a joint commission in accordance with the annex attached to this agreement.

The annex:

1. With the objective of facilitating the resolution of any dispute and regarding the interpretation or implementation of the tripartite agreement, the parties will establish a joint commission which shall begin its work upon the signing of the tripartite agreement.
2. The joint commission shall serve as a forum for discussion and resolution of issues regarding the interpretation and implementation of the tripartite agreement and for such other purposes as the parties may in future mutually agree.
3. The parties invite the U.S.A. and the USSR to participate as observers in the work of the joint commission. Furthermore, they agree that on the independence of Namibia, the Namibian government should be

included as a full member of the joint commission. To that end the parties will extend a formal invitation to the Namibian government to join the joint commission on the date of Namibian independence.

4. The joint commission shall be constituted within 30 days of the signing of the tripartite agreement. The joint commission shall establish its own regulations and rules of proceedings for regular meetings or special meetings which may be requested by any party.

5. The decision or seek the resolution of an issue in the joint commission shall not prejudice the right of that party to raise the issue, as it deems appropriate, before the Security Council or to pursue such other means of dispute resolution as are available under international law. [sentence as received]

6. The joint commission shall in no way function as a substitute for UNTAC (including the monitoring role of UNTAG outside Namibia) or the UN entity performing verification in Angola.

End text

Earthquake Assistance Efforts Continue

Blood, Plasma Arrive

FL1212213088 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Dec 88

[Report by correspondent Viktor Antilov from Moscow]

[Text] When the Cubana de Aviacion IL-76 landed at the Moscow International Airport, the news spread at the speed of lightning. The blood donated by the legendary hero of the Cuban revolution, the great friend of the Soviets, Comrade Fidel Castro, was among the plasma and the blood donations brought in the plane from Cuba. The interview given by the commander in chief to Soviet reporters at the Jose Marti International Airport was immediately transmitted on television and radio across all of the Soviet country. Then, the words of solidarity expressed by the Cuban leader were reproduced on the front pages of all the main newspapers.

We are moved by the knowledge that the Cuban people share our pain at these moments; and that there in Cuba, the same as here in the Soviet Union, there are lines of people waiting to donate blood for the victims of the earthquake.

I would like to inform you, brothers, that there is now enough blood for those who need it. As Mikhail Gorbachev said when he visited the area of the catastrophe, the most important thing now is to save those who are still alive under all the rubble, to extract the bodies, [word indistinct] and bury them as it should be done. Two hundred thousand people have already been rescued;

many of them need medical attention. Regarding this, it is difficult to overestimate the presence of the Cuban doctors who have arrived in Armenia.

Our press also reported on the future arrival in Armenia of a construction workers contingent. There is no doubt that the Cuban brothers, along with the Soviets, as well as construction workers from other countries will build the city and towns [word indistinct] for those who ended up homeless and lost their loved ones during the earthquake.

Medical Contingent Leaves

FL1212140888 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Dec 88

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, has said farewell at the Jose Marti International Airport to the first group of health workers that will give their solidary assistance to the brother Soviet people in the area of the natural disaster that recently occurred.

The internationalist brigade is comprised of a hundred specialists, nurses, and technicians that come from Havana and the Lenin Hospital in Holguin. The group includes five specialists from the immunoassay center that is carrying SUMA [ultra microanalytic system] equipment for testing blood donations. The group is also taking a 100-bed field hospital.

Also accompanying Fidel to the airport to say farewell to the internationalist medical contingent was PCC Politburo member Jorge Risquet Valdes, Public Health Minister Julio Teja, and Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Yuri Petrov.

Our commander in chief told the press that the willingness of each of the health workers to travel to Armenia to help the victims of the earthquake was evident. The workers also expressed their appreciation for the opportunity to cooperate in this solidarity gesture, he said.

Cooperation Efforts Noted

FL1212162588 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1314 GMT 12 Dec 88

[Report by Juan Carlos Roque Garcia during "Haciendo Radio" program]

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has called the mobilization of all the Soviet Union in reconstructing Armenia very important.

[Begin Castro recording] This demonstrates all the power and resources of the USSR, of the Republic. I think this is a very eloquent demonstration of the importance of being part of a large community, the importance of being united. If we were united in Latin America and a country experienced a catastrophe, all the other countries would respond.

Besides being symbolic assistance, it is real assistance. Imagine the impact of a tragedy like this on a small nation like Armenia. How many years would it take to recover from that tragedy, 20 years? It can recover in 2 years with the help of all the other Soviet republics. It is an objective demonstration of the importance of belonging to a large community like the Soviet Union.

When our countries, in Latin America for example, experience such a tragedy, they are isolated. They are alone. They receive international assistance, but many times it is only symbolic. A plane goes there with a few things.

Tragedies like this occur every day in the world, but not usually of this magnitude. Something like this happens very infrequently. A tragedy as dramatic as this is not (very frequent).

The spirit of solidarity between the peoples and the nations of the USSR can be observed there. Everyone is sending aid during this tragic time; in two years they can resolve this problem. [end recording]

Fidel made these remarks minutes after saying farewell to the Cuban doctors traveling to Armenia.

Condolence Book Signed

*FL1212125388 Havana Radio Progreso Network
in Spanish 1115 GMT 12 Dec 88*

[Text] We and all our forces are with the beloved Soviet people during this moment of tragedy even though we are aware of our modest possibilities for cooperation, as we are a small country and have limited resources. However, we are not concerned about the volume of this cooperation. Instead, we stress the magnitude of feelings with which we do this.

This was written by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in the book of condolences which was opened at the Soviet Embassy in Cuba on the occasion of the earthquake that caused tens of thousands of victims in various areas of the Soviet Republic of Armenia.

Fidel arrived at the Soviet diplomatic headquarters moments after saying farewell to a group of 10 Cuban doctors and health technicians at the Jose Marti International Airport. The medical staff is part of a contingent that will join the international assistance that the earthquake victims are now receiving. The earthquake affected the Caucasus area last week.

At the airport terminal, Fidel said this assistance is a small expression of what the people want to do but demonstrates their morale, brotherhood, and fraternity with the Soviet people. Standing at the foot of steps leading to the airplane, the chief of the revolution said farewell one-by-one to each of the members of the health collective that departed for the USSR during the past few hours.

Learning of the earthquake, Cuba rushed to send plasma and a medical brigade to the USSR. A contingent of construction workers will be sent later.

In all the blood banks of the capital, the workers are making a great effort to process the numerous donations that the people are making to contribute something to the help that the Soviets need to confront the tragedy caused by the earthquake. These centers have an advanced technology that allows for the correct withdrawal of blood. The patients are submitted to a rigorous medical exam in which nothing is overlooked.

Dr Julio Bertrand, director of the Marianao Blood Bank, has reported that approximately 30 000 donors will have passed through the Havana blood donations and processing centers at the end of this month. This is one-fourth of the donations made in Havana in 1 year

Castro Praises Gorbachev Debt Moratorium Plan

*FL1212133488 Havana Radio Progreso Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Dec 88*

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro described the proposal made by the Soviet Union's highest leader Mikhail Gorbachev to apply a 100-year debt moratorium on the Third World countries and to cancel the debts of poorer nations as being of extraordinary importance

In statements made to a correspondent of the IZVESTIYA newspaper, Fidel added that this is great support against the paying the foreign debt. He stressed that Gorbachev's proposal has been well received in Third World countries.

Fidel made these statements at the Havana airport where he said farewell to the Cuban health brigade that traveled to Armenia yesterday.

Castro on Internationalist Work Force

*FL1212155086 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1214 GMT 12 Dec 88*

[Report by Juan Carlos Roque Garcia during "Haciendo Radio" program]

[Text] Our highest leader, Fidel Castro, has offered some details regarding the possibilities of planning a work force to develop the country and to continue the solidary assistance to other brother peoples.

[Begin Castro recording] We must take into account that if the talks conclude on southern Africa [corrects himself] southwest Africa, thousands of people will return. We will have a work force available.

We are making estimates for our plans. We have some very extensive plans. We have work to do here and this year we will promote this. Next year we will construct the airport. We will prioritize industrial projects in 1989. We will prioritize these without neglecting other things.

such as homes and social projects. However, we will primarily promote industrial projects that could be advanced. We will also promote economic projects, such as hotels for tourism, which are of great importance, or other projects that could improve our income in convertible currency.

We have great plans. I think that there are people, there are people [repeats himself] for everything. There are people to fulfill ambitious plans and there are people to cooperate in this matter, in construction there in [words indistinct].

We will also give aid to the Nicaraguans because a hurricane hit their country. We have offered construction help in Bluefields. Bluefields was devastated. We plan to help the Nicaraguans in the reconstruction of Bluefields.

Therefore, we will have two internationalist tasks: one in Nicaragua and the other in the Soviet Union. [end recording]

Roa Kouri on UN Human Rights Commission Report
PA1112192888 Havana International Service
in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Dec 88

[Text] Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Raul Roa Kouri has stressed in Havana that our country has no doubts that the report to be submitted by the UN Commission on Human Rights regarding its Cuban visit will be positive. A UN Commission on Human Rights delegation visited Cuba in September, at the invitation of the Cuban Government, to check on human rights on the island.

During a seminar in Havana marking the 40th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Raul Roa Kouri said if the delegation that visited Cuba is objective, then its report must be favorable. Roa Kouri stressed that Cuba does not violate human rights, as was charged by the United States before the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva. Here in Cuba, Roa Kouri stressed, there have never been cases of torture, disappearances, prisoners of conscience, or people suffering cruel and degrading treatment.

PCC Central Committee Department Chiefs Meet
FL0912152588 Havana Radio Progreso Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Dec 88

[Text] The main source of economic crimes in the country is the lack of control. This was the conclusion reached during a meeting department chiefs of the PCC Central Committee held yesterday.

Lionel Soto, member of the PCC Secretariat, said the lack of administrative control is due mainly to the low quality level performed in many places. Soto also

referred to the passive coexistence with crime as evidence of ideological weakness. He asserted that he who shows such behavior cannot be a member of the party or the UJC [Union of Young Communists].

Trade Unions To Discuss Anticrime Measures
FL1212143488 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Dec 88

[Text] As of January 1989, all trade unions meeting throughout the country will debate the issues that the trade union movement will undertake in the struggle against indiscipline and criminal conduct in work centers.

The good example offered by the majority of our workers cannot be tarnished by the conduct of an irresponsible or undisciplined minority who are still holding out [que aun se agazapa] in some areas. This makes it necessary and important for our trade unions to act in the most vigorous, firm, and systematic manner to strengthen labor discipline and eliminate all criminal conduct in our centers.

The document issued by the secretariat of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] urges activating the protagonist role of trade union organizations and workers in the daily fight against the causes and conditions that facilitate crime and antisocial behavior in the country's economy and for the application of the pertinent measures against those committing such acts.

Police Crack Down on 'Private Shops'
FL0912172588 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1351 GMT 9 Dec 88

[Text] [Announcer] Everyone is aware that police operations are being carried out throughout our country to put an end to antisocial and criminal behaviors. The case we bring to you now involved police operations conducted in Camaguey.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] The National Revolutionary Police (PNR) in Camaguey conducted several operations last weekend. One of them was aimed against a group of private carpentry shops which illegally employed salaried workers and several clandestine breweries.

[Announcer] In the first case, shop owners who have turned into true capitalists exploited thirty-three operators. During the search, it was confirmed that large amounts of fine woods, attained illegally, and scarce materials such as varnish, glue, lacquer, wicker, vinyl, and others, were being used to build furniture.

[Begin recording] [Video shows workers working at the carpentry shop] [Reporter] How long have you been working here [word indistinct]?

[First worker] Here? Less than a month.

[Reporter] What kind of working relations do you have with your employer? How are you paid?

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Sub-Saharan Africa

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Quadripartite Protocol Signed in Brazzaville

Delegation Arrivals Noted

AB1212171288 Paris AFP in French 1654 GMT
12 Dec 88

[Text] Brazzaville, 12 Dec (AFP)—A Cuban delegation led by Ricardo Alarcon, deputy minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Brazzaville this afternoon where it is expected to sign tomorrow, with the delegations of Pretoria and Luanda, the protocol agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and the independence of Namibia. Mr Alarcon, who is accompanied by 10 persons, went immediately after arrival to the hotel where the four delegations (Cuba, Angola, RSA, and the United States) are staying, while waiting for the signing of the protocol which is expected to take place, according to the Congolese authorities, tomorrow at 1000 GMT.

The arrival of the Cubans was preceded by that of the American mediator, the deputy secretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker. Soon after his arrival, Chester Crocker held talks with Congolese officials to make final arrangements for the ceremony scheduled to take place at the People's Palace in Brazzaville.

The South Africans, led by the minister of foreign affairs, Roelof "Pik" Botha, and the Angolans, are expected to arrive in Brazzaville tomorrow morning. In keeping with Congolese protocol, the signing session will be followed by a press conference by Mr Crocker, who will earlier have met the Congolese head of state, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

Protocol Points Detailed

MB1312092788 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0933 GMT 13 Dec 88

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Brazzaville, Dec 13, SAPA—SWA [South West Africa]/Namibia's independence process is to start on April Fool's Day next year with the last Cuban soldier destined to leave Angola 27 months later.

The Brazzaville protocol, due to be signed by South Africa, Cuba and Angola at 11 am [1000 GMT] today makes provision for UN Security Council Resolution 435 on independence to be implemented on April 1 next year and for the signing of a trilateral treaty in New York on December 22 this year.

The protocol stipulates that Angola and Cuba will reach a bilateral agreement, subject to Security Council approval, on verification arrangements before the New York signing.

It also makes provision for the establishment of a joint commission immediately after the New York signing on which the United States and Soviet Union and, ultimately, the newly independent Namibia, will be represented.

The commission will deal with any disputes arising from the implementation or interpretation of the tripartite treaty, but will not prejudice any parties' right to seek redress via the Security Council, or "pursue such means of dispute resolution as are available under international law."

The parties have, in the preamble to the protocol, thanked Congo Brazzaville's president, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso and his government, for their "indispensable contribution to the cause of peace" and hospitality and called on the international community to provide economic and financial support for the implementation of "all aspects" of the settlement.

Mr Pik Botha, South Africa's foreign affairs minister, in revealing the content of the protocol en route to Brazzaville today, said the South African Government was now satisfied with the verification arrangements.

The only outstanding documentation was the Geneva Protocol which would be released with the New York signing. It is known that the Cubans have opposed the publication of this document.

Mr Botha said the agreement provided that, with the Namibian independence implementation date designated as D-Day, Cuba had to withdraw 3,000 troops by that date, 25,000 (50 per cent) by D-Day plus seven months (election date), 33,000 (66 per cent) by D-Day plus 12 months, 38,000 (76 per cent) by D-Day plus 18 months and 50,000 (100 per cent) by D-Day plus 27 months.

By D Day plus four months, the Cubans must be north of the 15th parallel (a line from the port of Namibae to Quito), and by D Day plus seven months, north of the 15th—the Benguela line.

After the signing ceremony the parties are to attend a reception and return to their respective countries, he said.

The document ended an era of history which started with the German annexation of SWA/Namibia in the last century, Mr Botha said.

It brings to an end a 40-year-long international dispute between South Africa and the international community and will end 12 years of war in Angola.

Protocol Signed 13 Dec

MB1312111188 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 13 Dec 88

[Text] South Africa, Cuba, and Angola this morning formally signed the historic Brazzaville Protocol governing the independence of South-West Africa and the withdrawal of 50,000 Cuban troops from Angola. In

terms of the protocol, the date for the implementation of UN Resolution 435 has been fixed for 1 April 1989. The final trilateral agreement will be ratified at ministerial level in New York on December 22.

The Brazzaville Protocol was signed a short while ago on behalf of South Africa by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha. It was signed on behalf of Cuba by a senior member of the Cuban central committee, Mr Ricardo Alarcon Quesada. The chief of the Angolan Defense Force, General Antonio Franca Ndalu, signed on behalf of Angola.

One of the first consequences of the signing of the protocol could be the return home of prisoner-of-war in Cuba Sergeant Johan Papenfus. The protocol stipulates, among other things, that as far as prisoners of war are concerned, Sgt Papenfus will be released after the signing of the trilateral agreement in New York on December 22. Observers expect Sgt Papenfus to return to South Africa early in the new year.

The timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola over a period of 27 months was also announced today. It entails the withdrawal of a vanguard of 3,000 Cuban troops before implementation day on 1 April. Within 4 months after that, all Cuban troops in Angola will have to move north of the 15th degree line of latitude. On election day in South-West Africa, 7 months after 1 April, all Cuban troops will have to withdraw to positions north of the 13th degree line of latitude, which coincides with the Benguela railway line about 600 km north of the South-West African border.

At the same time, that is, at the end of the first 7-month period, 25,000 Cuban troops must have left Angola, that is, 50 percent of the estimated 50,000. After 12 months, 33,000 troops or 66 percent must have left Angola. After 18 months from implementation day, 38,000 Cubans must be out of Angola, that is, 76 percent of the total number of troops. By the end of the 27th month from implementation day all 50,000 Cuban troops must be out of Angola.

The Brazzaville Protocol signed today also stipulates that a bilateral agreement governing the Cuban withdrawal will be signed by Angola and Cuba on December 22. By that time, Angola and Cuba are obliged to have reached an agreement with the secretary general of the United Nations, Dr Perez de Cuellar, on the verification of the withdrawal.

These procedures will have to be approved of by the Security Council of the United Nations.

'Full Text' of Accord

MB1312095288 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0951
GMT 13 Dec 88

[Text] Brazzaville, Dec 13, SAPA—Herewith full text of the Brazzaville accord and annex:

The delegations of the Governments of the Peoples Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cuba and the Republic of South Africa meeting in Brazzaville with the mediation of the Government of the U.S. of America:

Expressing their deep appreciation to the president of the People's Republic of the Congo, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, for his indispensable contribution to the cause of peace in southwestern Africa and for the hospitality extended to the delegations by the Government of the People's Republic of the Congo;

Confirming the commitment to act in accordance with the Principle for Peaceful Settlement in Southwestern Africa initialed in New York on July 13 and approved by the respective governments on July 20 1988, each of which is indispensable to a comprehensive settlement;

With the understandings reached in Geneva on August 5, 1988, that are not superseded by this document and with the agreement reached in Geneva on November 15 for the redeployment to the north and the staged and total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola;

Urging the international community to provide economic and financial support for the implementation of all aspects of this settlement, agree as follows:

1. The parties agree to recommend to the secretary general of the United Nations that 1 April be established as the date for implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78.
2. The parties agree to meet on 22 December 1988 in New York for signature of a tripartite agreement and for signature by Angola and Cuba of their bilateral agreement. By the date of signature Angola and Cuba shall have reached agreement with the secretary general of the United Nations on verification arrangements to be approved by the Security Council.
3. The parties agree to exchange prisoners of war on the signing of the tripartite agreement.
4. The parties agree to establish a joint commission in accordance with the annex attached to this agreement.

The annex:

1. With the objective of facilitating the resolution of any dispute and regarding the interpretation or implementation of the tripartite agreement, the parties will establish a joint commission which shall begin its work upon the signing of the tripartite agreement.
2. The joint commission shall serve as a forum for discussion and resolution of issues regarding the interpretation and implementation of the tripartite agreement and for such other purposes as the parties may in future mutually agree.

3. The parties invite the U.S.A. and the USSR to participate as observers in the work of the joint commission. Furthermore, they agree that on the independence of Namibia, the Namibian government should be included as a full member of the joint commission. To that end the parties will extend a formal invitation to the Namibian government to join the joint commission on the date of Namibian independence.

4. The joint commission shall be constituted within 30 days of the signing of the tripartite agreement. The joint commission shall establish its own regulations and rules of proceedings for regular meetings or special meetings which may be requested by any party.

5. The decision by a party to discuss or seek the resolution of an issue in the joint commission shall not prejudice the right of that party to raise the issue, as it deems appropriate, before the Security Council or to pursue such other means of dispute resolution as are available under international law.

6. The joint commission shall in no way function as a substitute for UNTAG [United Nations Transitional Assistance Group] (including the monitoring role of UNTAG outside Namibia) or the UN entity performing verification in Angola.

End text

Pik Botha Urges Close Ties
MB1312135688 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1334 GMT 13 Dec 88

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Brazzaville Dec 13 SAPA—The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today stole the limelight and drew two sustained ovations when he told the Congolese president the South African Government was removing racial discrimination and wanted to be accepted by its African "brothers".

He drew the applause from a large gathering of African dignitaries who attended the official signing of the Brazzaville Protocol in the Palais de Peuple this afternoon.

He was one of the four delegation leaders to address President Denis Sassou-Nguesso after the signing, following immediately after the U.S. mediator and assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

Mr Botha repeated his analogy of a zebra and said it was futile to think that if one shot the animal in the white stripes it would not die.

"A new era has begun," he said. "We are removing race discrimination." (loud applause).

"We want to be accepted by our African brothers (more applause). We need each other." Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha spoke at length on the difficulties which had faced the negotiators and praised the president of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko, for having encouraged him and General Magnus Malan to sign the accord for Africa's sake.

"I am not sure what role the Soviet Union played... but whatever it was, it was not disturbing," he said.

Mr Botha said African countries had to stand together economically and South Africa stood ready to play its role.

"Africa needs peace and understanding. We were never given the opportunity to catch up with the industrialised powers."

He said the industrialised powers had determined the prices of Africa's commodities and products and made Africa pay for technology.

"The time has come to stand together economically.... If we don't we will never catch up with the industrialised nations who will not worry about us either.

"I appeal to you as a brother," he said.

African-Arab Conference Meets in Ouagadougou

Ministers Arrive for Meeting
AB0712112088 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 2200 GMT 6 Dec 88

[Excerpts] OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou, who arrived this evening in Ouagadougou, expressed his satisfaction with the organization of the Afro-Arab conference and hoped that it would mark a new beginning for Afro-Arab cooperation. [passage omitted] The Mauritanian foreign minister also wished for a revival of cooperation between Arabs and Africans so as to achieve more concrete results. Colonel Ould Sidya came to deliver a message from the Mauritanian head of state to Captain Blaise Compaore. The head of Congolese foreign relations said that his country has always given precedence to Afro-Arab cooperation. Mr Antoine Ndinga-Oba thinks that this cooperation should be strengthened so as to examine common economic and political problems. [passage omitted]

Arab League Leader Arrives
AB0712115588 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 6 Dec 88

[Excerpts] Chedli Klibi, the secretary general of the Arab League, arrived in our country this afternoon to attend the ninth Afro-Arab conference scheduled to open tomorrow in Ouagadougou. He was welcomed upon arrival by Jean Marc Palm, the Burkinabe minister of external relations. Several other foreign delegations led by the heads of their foreign affairs ministries and the president of the Arab

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Angola

'Bad Weather' Forced Aircraft Down in Namibia
MB1412121488 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 14 Dec 88

[Text] Bad weather forced an aircraft of the Angolan Air Force to make an emergency landing in Namibian territory.

President Dos Santos To Visit Cuba 16 Dec
MB1412113588 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 14 Dec 88

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is to begin an official visit to the Republic of Cuba on 16 December.

PRENSA LATINA, the Cuban news agency, reports that Jose Eduardo dos Santos will meet with a number of Cuban officials with whom he will discuss bilateral cooperation.

The Angolan leader will also visit the Isle of Youth, where thousands of young Angolans are studying.

Franca Cited on Signing of Brazzaville Protocol
MB1312191888 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 13 Dec 88

[Text] [Words indistinct] the process of decolonization of Namibia and the withdrawal of internationalist troops from Angola. The protocol, which provides for the practical implementation of the two aforesaid points, was signed in Brazzaville today by Angola, Cuba, and South Africa with U.S. mediation. Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso attended the ceremony.

An important step toward the establishment of peace in southern Africa has thus been taken. It is the result of a long period of talks among the involved sides. Lieutenant General Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalo, (?head of the Angolan delegation), spoke to the press soon after the signing of the protocol on peace for southwestern Africa.

[Begin Franca recording] The results we have just achieved are a corollary of the commitment and political goodwill of all sides to iron out existing differences in a negotiated manner. [end recording]

UNITA Welcomes Brazzaville Peace Protocol
MB1312192588 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1900 GMT 13 Dec 88

[Text] The UNITA movement in Angola has also welcomed the signing of the Brazzaville protocol. The movement said in Lisbon that the signing was the beginning of peace in southwestern Africa, because it was the first step towards the withdrawal of foreign troops from the area. However, UNITA warned the

Angolan Government that it would intensify its military struggle if the leaders in Luanda were not prepared to negotiate with the movement.

UNITA Reports Samboma River Attack 4 Dec
MB1412061888 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 14 Dec 88

[Text] UNITA armed forces killed six MPLA soldiers on 4 December in a clash on the left bank of Samboma River in Moxico Province.

A military source in Jamba reports the UNITA forces completely routed the enemy and captured six AK weapons, ammunition, and an assortment of Soviet-made military equipment.

Joint Financial Body Planned With Portugal
MB1312153088 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 13 Dec 88

[Text] A Portuguese-Angolan financial society is to be created to strengthen economic cooperation and investment initiatives (?in) our country.

With capital from the Portuguese State Participation Institute [IPPE] and the joint financial society, it will be [words indistinct] granting credit facilities to the People's Republic of Angola worth more than \$120 million from direct investments estimated at \$150 million.

IPPE will also create a joint enterprise in Angola dealing in goods and equipment to support the energy and transport sectors. In this way it hopes to cover a portion of the \$175 million which will [words indistinct] material imports.

Also with contributions from the IPPE, other Portuguese-Angolan financial society projects include the creation of an enterprise for the development of forestry and increased cooperation with Angola's (Iflo) enterprise in the areas of diamond cutting and [word indistinct].

Sweden Announces Aid Increase, Possible Accord
MB1212125088 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 12 Dec 88

[Text] At the opening of official bilateral talks this morning, (Sten Ryland), Swedish assistant secretary of state for cooperation, said next year Sweden will increase aid to Angola to 200 million kronor. (Sten Ryland) also mentioned the possibility that a Swedish aid fund for Angola might be created for environmental purposes, and that a cooperation accord covering several areas might be signed.

In turn, Deputy Finance Minister Sousa e Santos spoke about growing cooperation between Angola and Sweden.

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of the Soviet people and of those who have come to help us, we will be able to reconstruct this destruction; and the Soviet and Armenian people will never forget this aid.

[Agudo] You were talking about solidarity. We understand that 46 countries in the world at this moment are with the Soviet people—not in words, but actually helping the Soviet people in the region of Armenia. That is one issue. However, on another issue, we would like for you to expand on the report carried by VREMYA yesterday which states that the whole area devastated by the earthquake will be reconstructed in 2 years.

[Petrov] As you know, the Politburo commission headed by Comrade Ryzhkov came to the earthquake zone right after the quake. Comrade Gorbachev came to the earthquake zone in Yerevan right after his New York trip. All the questions related to overcoming the consequences of the earthquake were examined there, at the site. Today, all the republics of our country are sending equipment to Armenia. The task is the following: In the course of 2 years, we must overcome all the consequences of this tragedy. To accomplish this, we must build 5 million meters for housing, hospitals, pediatric hospitals, and all that is necessary for a normal life for the people. According to approximate data, we should spend 5 billion rubles. However, we are certain that based on the joint efforts, we will be able to solve this problem. There is no other way.

[Agudo] We would like to thank the Ambassador, Comrade Petrov, for his kindness in coming to "Revista de la Manana" and for the very current information he has provided us.

[Petrov] In conclusion, on behalf of the Soviet people, and the government, I would like to express to the Cuban people, the party's leadership, and personally to Comrade Fidel, the words of profound appreciation. Thank you very much, dear comrades. [previous sentence in Spanish by Petrov]

Medical Supplies Arrive

FL1512145588 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Dec 88

[Text] Approximately 100 planes, 4 of them Cuban, have arrived at the disaster area with medication, medical equipment, prefabricated houses, and demolition equipment. Up to now, more than 60 countries, as well as various international organizations, have sent help to the earthquake victims in Armenia.

Presently, more than 1,700 foreign volunteers are working in the areas devastated by the quake.

According to official figures, the quake affected some 700,000 people. Almost half a million of these have lost their homes.

The chief of the Soviet Government, Nikolay Ryzhkov, [as heard] said that the donations received from the USSR and abroad will be at the complete disposal of Armenia and will be used for the reconstruction of the damaged areas.

Angolan President's Upcoming Visit Significant

FL1512191188 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Dec 88

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola will arrive in our country tomorrow in fulfillment of an official and friendly invitation issued by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

This meeting is significant since it comes after the signing of the Brazzaville protocol and a few days before the signing in New York of a tripartite agreement between Angola, Cuba, and South Africa, and a bilateral agreement between Cuba and Angola. This will culminate the process for a negotiated solution to the conflict in the southwest region of Africa.

The heroism of the Angolan-Cuban troops has been the main factor that paved the way, through these agreements, to peace and security in Angola and to the complete independence of Namibia.

Castro Receives U.S. Legislative Delegation

FL1512135688 Havana Radio Progreso Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Dec 88

[Text] In Havana, President Fidel Castro has received a delegation of nine U.S. Congressmen which was headed by New York representative Charles Rangel.

At the meeting, the representatives discussed, among other subjects, Cuba's contribution to fighting drug trafficking.

The legislators, six Republicans and three Democrats, also met with the Cuban ministers of justice and education and with the attorney general of the Republic.

Risquet Meets With Guinea-Bissau Leader

FL1512185388 Havana Radio Reloj Network
in Spanish 1541 GMT 15 Dec 88

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, has met in Havana with Vasco Cabral, Politburo member and permanent secretary for the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, PAIGC.

During the meeting, both leaders studied the present state of bilateral relations between the countries and expressed their satisfaction at the close ties of cooperation and friendship that exist.

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Angola

Dos Santos Departs For 4-Day Visit to Cuba
MB1512191288 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 15 Dec 88

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, left Luanda today for Havana on a 4-day working and friendly visit to the Republic of Cuba.

In his fifth working visit to Cuba, at the invitation of President Fidel Castro, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos is accompanied by Lieutenant General Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalo, FAPLA's chief of staff, and Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, minister of external relations. The presidential delegation includes the ministers of construction, planning, and justice, as well as the director of the department of state and juridical organs of the Central Committee. The comrade president was seen off by members of the party and government leadership.

UNITA Proposes Cease-Fire, Talks With MPLA
MB1512155588 Paris AFP in French 1516 GMT 15 Dec 88

[Text] Lisbon, 15 Dec (AFP)—UNITA (the armed movement opposed to the Luanda regime and supported by Pretoria and Washington) today proposed to the MPLA (the sole ruling party in Luanda) the declaration of an immediate cease-fire and the opening of direct negotiations between the two parties. In a communique sent to the AFP office in Lisbon and signed by its leader, Jonas Savimbi, UNITA defended its call for the formation of a "transitional national union government" charged with organizing "true, honest, and clean elections" within 2 years. In addition, Mr Savimbi's movement proposed the establishment in Angola of a multi-party political system and the preparation of a new constitution that would "guarantee political opposition in parliament and press freedom."

Yesterday, UNITA welcomed the protocol agreement signed the previous day in Brazzaville by the RSA, Angola, and Cuba, under the auspices of the United States, on the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola and the independence of Namibia.

The Angolan rebel movement also promised, in a communique issued in the Portuguese capital, not to attack Cuban forces stationed in the country except in operations of "self-defense." Recall that UNITA nevertheless added that the civil war in Angola would continue until the MPLA accepted bilateral negotiations for the establishment of "internal peace."

UNITA Calls For Negotiations, Elections

MB1612070788 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 16 Dec 88

[Communique Issued by the UNITA Central Committee Political Bureau in Hamba on 15 December]

[Text] 1. Our party political executive organ supports the statement of the UNITA Foreign Affairs Commission.

2. UNITA leadership would like to inform the U.S. Government that it has reaffirmed its support for our party liberation force until the Soviets and Cubans stop supporting the MPLA-Labor Party.

3. UNITA's political program is:

Paragraph A: A cease-fire between UNITA and the MPLA-Labor Party;

Paragraph B: Guaranteeing before the international public opinion that the UNITA armed forces will not attack the Cuban forces withdrawing from our country, as long as they do not attack us.

4. National reconciliation in our country. There are no individuals within the UNITA ranks who will surrender as repentants. It is either UNITA as an organization or nothing.

5. UNITA proposes before the Angolan people, Africa, and the world the following program:

Paragraph A. An immediate cease-fire, as long as the MPLA-Labor Party agrees to hold direct talks with UNITA, each side holding to its positions.

Paragraph B. The formation of a transitional government of national unity charged with organizing genuine, honest and clean elections within 2 years.

Paragraph C. UNITA accepts and reaffirms its stand for the establishment of a multiparty political system.

The constitution that will provide for elections must guarantee a parliamentary political opposition and a free press. It is ironic that our continent should be for only one-party systems.

UNITA enjoys the support of the people and it has the moral force to win democratic elections. We shall win because we have suffered a great deal for 28 years.

For a free fatherland or death, united we shall win.

Jamba, 15 December 1988

[Signed] Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi

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Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos is on an official, working, and friendly visit in Cuba.

Dos Santos Honors Marti
FL1712172088 Havana Radio Reloj Network
in Spanish 1703 GMT 17 Dec 88

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, placed a floral wreath at the foot of the Jose Marti monument at Revolution Square today.

The African statesman was accompanied at the solemn ceremony by Jorge Rinquet, member of the PCC Politburo, and the high-level delegation from Angola. The band played the Cuban and Angolan national anthems and the FAR ceremony unit paid the appropriate respects to the Angolan chief of state.

Dos Santos and his entourage then went to the Central Committee offices to begin official talks.

First Round Talks Reported
PA1912174388 Havana International Service
in Spanish 1400 GMT 18 Dec 88

[Text] President Fidel Castro and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos held their first round of official talks. The talks will continue throughout the Angolan president's visit, which began on Friday. In a fraternal atmosphere marked by identical points of view, the top-ranking delegations, headed by Fidel Castro and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, noted the great significance of the agreement concluded [in Brazzaville] to resolve the conflict in southwestern Africa. This understanding paves the way for peace and security in Angola, as well as for the independence of Namibia.

During their talks, which began on Saturday in Havana, President dos Santos said that Fidel Castro will be awarded the Agostinho Neto Order, based on a resolution of the politburo of the National Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and the National People's Assembly. The order is the highest decoration granted by the People's Republic of Angola. The ceremony to grant this order will be held at date convenient to both sides.

Doctors Return From Armenia; Many Said Saved
FL1712184688 Havana Radio Reloj Network
in Spanish 1705 GMT 17 Dec 88

[Text] One hundred and five Cuban doctors will return to our country today after a week of intense work in the City of Leninakan in the Soviet Socialist Republic of Armenia, devastated recently by a strong earthquake. The Cuban medical personnel took to Armenia a fully equipped hospital, 14 tons of plasma, and tents to help the victims of the recent earthquake.

CARIBBEAN

(Aleksey Matskinov), deputy minister of public health of the Soviet Union, said at the Moscow airport that Cuba did not waste time in helping the victims of the recent disaster, which caused thousands of deaths and considerable material damage in the Republic of Armenia. The Soviet official added that, after an exhausting trip of almost a day, the Cuban doctors began to work upon their arrival in Armenia. Thanks to this, many people were saved.

Venezuelan President on Reestablishing Ties
FL1612162388 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Dec 88

[Text] Venezuelan President-elect Carlos Andres Perez said that the logical thing would be to reestablish full relations between his country and Cuba. The next Venezuelan leader said that Cuba is a country in Latin America, it is a country in the Caribbean, and what happens in Cuba affects Latin American nations.

Cabrinas Inaugurates Joint China Commission
FL1612164488 Havana Radio Reloj Network
in Spanish 1508 GMT 16 Dec 88

[Text] The first meeting of the Chinese-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission of Economics and Commerce was open today in Beijing by Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrinas and his Asian counterpart, Zheng Tuobin.

At the meeting, both ministers will study the development of bilateral economic and commercial cooperation achieved this year. Both ministers will also study the possibilities for expanding those relations.

Minister Inaugurates Spare Parts Exhibit
FL1712023188 Havana Television Service
in Spanish 0800 GMT 17 Dec 88

[Excerpt] Over 4,000 samples are on exhibit as of today at the Fourth National Forum of Spare Parts in Pavexpo. Prototypes, parts, and other similar items are on exhibit there.

Pedro Miret Prieto, vice president of the Council of Ministers, officially inaugurated the exhibit. During his tour of the exhibit, he conversed with Soviet academician Konstantin Frolov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who will participate in the spare parts forum as of tomorrow. [passage omitted]

UNECA Workers' Activities Noted in Angola
FL1712175088 Havana Radio Reloj Network
in Spanish 1704 GMT 17 Dec 88

[Text] Cuban internationalists, who compose the forces of the UNECA [Caribbean Construction Enterprises Union] corporation, are working on important projects in the People's Republic of Angola. The second expansion stage of the Luanda port, is among them. The broad

program includes a school with room for 1,200 students, a medical school, and dormitories for the students who will turn the (Americo Boavida) Hospital into a teaching hospital.

They are also working on the installation of an ice factory, a water distribution center, and two secondary schools where Cuban construction workers are training Angolan workers in various construction skills. The UNECA internationalists donated a secondary school to the Angolan Municipality of Caminga during this school term. This education center was equipped free of charge by Cuba's Education Ministry.

Dominican Republic

PCD Official on Rumors of Castro Visit
FL1612153388 Sanio Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1012 GMT 16 Dec 88

[Text] The secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party (PCD) has said that a possible visit by Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro [title as heard] would be received with great pleasure by the majority of the Dominican people.

Narciso Isa Conde said that the Cuban revolution is viewed with extraordinary sympathy throughout the country and Castro's visit would revive that admiration.

Isa Conde said that one should not forget that the Cuban revolution, which elevated Fidel Castro to power, was a challenge to the power held by the United States against Latin America and a large part of the world.

The secretary general of the PCD made these remarks during an interview regarding rumors that Castro will visit the country to participate in ceremonies marking the beginning of the construction of a polytechnical institute in the city of Bani in honor of Maximo Gomez, a Dominican who played a significant role in Cuba's struggle for independence.

Isa Conde said that Castro's intercontinental leadership cannot be doubted by anyone because he is a charismatic figure and because of the meaning the changes in Cuba represent to the democratic movements of Latin America.

The PCD secretary general, who maintains extensive ties with the Cuban revolutionary, said he is not aware of any plans on Fidel Castro's part to visit the country. Isa Conde said that the reports on the alleged visit by Fidel Castro to the country are nothing more than speculation. However, he said that his party would receive a visit from Castro with great pleasure and openness.

Grenada

Prime Minister's Condition Said Unchanged
FL1612130988 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 16 Dec 88

[Text] There is no change seen in the condition of Grenadian Prime Minister Herbert Blaize. Doctors at the Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington continue to examine the Grenadian leader. There is no official word on exactly what is the trouble or how long Mr Blaize is expected to remain in the hospital.

Opposition NDC Postpones Annual Convention
FL1712173088 Bridgetown CANA in English 1625 GMT 17 Dec 88

[Text] St. George's, Grenada, Dec 17, CANA—Grenada's opposition National Democratic Congress (NDC) has shifted its annual convention from January 22 to 29. The party which is headed by former Education Minister George Brizan decided on the new date at an executive meeting this week.

The date was changed after the ruling New National Party (NNP) government set January 21-22 as the date for its own convention. The NNP had originally planned to hold its convention December 10-11 but postponed it after Prime Minister Herbert Blaize 70, became gravely ill.

The highlight of the NDC convention is expected to be the stepping down of Brizan to make way for Nicholas Brathwaite, the former interim government head. Brathwaite, who is already down to contest the Carriacou and Petit Martinique Constituency in the next elections, joined the NDC in October after rejecting offers from the others parties.

Haiti

Press Release Issued on Draft Decree
FL1612173188 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1400 GMT 16 Dec 88

[Text] The Haitian Government thanks the different organizations, political parties, and citizens who have sent, as requested, critiques of and suggestions for the draft of the decree that is to create an independent and stable institution responsible for preparing and organizing unfettered, honest elections nationwide in Haiti. The submission of this draft decree to the sectors concerned is evidence of the government's policy of dialogue, which is (being) careful to pick out, from all the proposals sent, those to which a majority assents, (for this is) indispensable to consolidating the democratic process.

More than 20 reactions have already been noted—regarding the constitutionality of the institution, its name, the way members should be chosen, and the creation of the electoral courts.

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internal subversion in Cuba, which Reagan at one time described as the liberalization of the Cuban model. He was convinced that the other facet of the policy, the rollback [preceding word in English], did not work. The Cuban people have made it inefficient, ineffective, and very costly during the past 20 years. [passage omitted]

[Martinez Perez] When did you first learn of the Guantanamo Naval Base? What memories do you have of it?

[Santesteban] I first learned of the Guantanamo Naval Base when I was very young, because I was born in Guantanamo. I was raised in Guantanamo. I was in Guantanamo during my entire youth. I experienced the impact that the naval base and the military presence had on all of Guantanamo's society. Its presence was felt in the way the Marines behaved when they came to Guantanamo during their days on leave. Their presence was almost an offense to society. Their presence prostituted certain sectors of the population of Guantanamo and Camanera. The absence of other available sources of employment prior to the triumph of the revolution determined that much of the work, many of the jobs, were directly related to the base or to the prostitution of important zones of the Guantanamo society.

I say important zones because sometimes people only think about open prostitution in Guantanamo, which was undoubtedly obvious. There was an enormous number of prostitutes in Guantanamo and Camanera simply to satisfy the demands of the Marines when they went out on pass [preceding word in English].

However, I remember sectors of Guantanamo's society that prostituted themselves in other ways. They took their daughters to parties on the weekends in Guantanamo to look for the miracle of a marriage with an official or with a U.S. Marine. In this way their social status would rise. This occurred among certain middle sectors, as they are called in modern terms, of Guantanamo's society. This was something conspicuous. They would go to the base. Once on base, they would offer their daughters to marry a U.S. Marine officer. This was also an example of the type of prostitution to which I referred among certain sectors of the society of Guantanamo. It pertains not only to the vulgar, well-known type of prostitution.

I saw this when I was very young. I suffered it when I was very small. I suffered it. I also had to suffer—for a good reason, but at the time it seemed like torture to me—by studying English as a child. At the time it appeared to be the only possibility available for a young person from Guantanamo. Once becoming a professional, it was the only way of finding a decent job. One would work as a professional, a skilled worker, a technician on the Guantanamo Naval Base since it did not have a work force that could respond to their demands. I think this is also among those problems I was discussing.

Guantanamo was a fishing zone. It was not one of the largest in the country but it was a very significant fishing zone for the economy of the area. That fishing zone has been virtually eliminated due to the hostility against the Cuban fishermen which has occurred over a long period of time. This results from the underdevelopment, the relative backwardness of that region [words indistinct] revolutionaries in Guantanamo, as well as in Camanera.

[Martinez Perez] Fidel Castro denounced the United States for illegally being in Guantanamo and violating national sovereignty. He also accuses them of being the direct cause of the underdevelopment of Guantanamo because that bay, which is one of the important bays of our country, has not been able to develop because it is occupied by the United States.

Santesteban would Cuba win or lose if they took the case of Guantanamo to international organizations?

[Santesteban] I think that battle is virtually won. There are a large number of states, international communities that have explicitly condemned the U.S. military presence in Guantanamo against the will of the people of Guantanamo. It has been included in resolutions issued by certain movements, such as the nonaligned countries. The Third World has become a greater force in the international community and it has also become another force to discuss this matter.

There are other sectors that have condemned this, not just from the Third World. I haven't mentioned the socialist countries. There are even some sectors from developed capitalist countries that would be willing to consider Cuba's position, which is strictly founded on the principle of public international law and (Constitutional) law.

Without a doubt, I think this offers Cuba an appropriate setting to raise each time with more emphasis the demand for the unconditional return of Guantanamo to Cuban national sovereignty. [passage omitted]

Various Cooperation, Trade Protocols Signed

ANAP, UNAG Sign Accord

FL/201217/1988 Havana Radio Relay Network
in Spanish 1527 GMT 20 Dec 88

[Text] The continued strengthening of revolutionary relations between the Cuban and Nicaraguan farmers has been consolidated by the signing of an agreement between the ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers] and the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen of Nicaragua, UNAG.

The document was signed by Orlando Lago Font, Central Committee member and ANAP president, and Ariel Rucardo Orozco, vice president of the Nicaraguan institution at the headquarters of the Cuban organization.

The protocol has seven points that deal with increased cooperation between the organizations. This cooperation will include the exchanging of experts, producers, farm directors, and some students in their respective fields.

The protocol also calls for seminars and courses to be held in Cuba for Nicaraguan Cooperative members. The courses will include cultivation techniques, (cattle) veterinary attention, and veterinary medicine.

Agreement With Angola

FL2012150388 Havana Radio Relay Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Dec 88

[Text] A cooperation agreement between the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Cuba and the Ministry of External Relations of the People's Republic of Angola has been signed in Havana City.

For the Cuban part, Indoro Malmerca, minister of foreign relations signed the document, and for the Angolan part, Afonso Van Dunem, minister of external relations, signed.

Protocol With Romania

FL2112030288 Havana Radio Relay Network
in Spanish 2041 GMT 20 Dec 88

[Text] Representatives from Cuba and Romania signed in Bucharest today the trade protocol for 1989 with a 10-percent-higher exchange volume compared to that of this year.

Switzerland Accord Extended

FL2112032588 Havana Radio Relay Network
in Spanish 0302 GMT 21 Dec 88

[Text] The extension protocol of the trade agreement between the governments of the Republic of Cuba and the Swiss Confederation was signed in the Foreign Ministry in Havana today. Jose Raul Viera, acting foreign minister of Cuba, and (Katerine Sabi), charge d'affaire and acting ambassador of the Swiss Confederation, signed the document, which extends once more the agreement signed in March 1954. The trade agreement between the two countries has been extended every year since 1954. It will be extended again in 1989 if the agreement is maintained.

The acting foreign minister noted Cuba's wish to continue to develop political and economic relations with the Swiss Confederation. (Katerine Sabi) described the current extension as an expression of the consistency of trade between the two regions.

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Angola

Dos Santos Stops in Cape Verde En Route to Cuba
MB1612193288 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 16 Dec 88

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, reiterated in [words indistinct] yesterday [words indistinct] until Namibia's accession to independence.

The Angolan head of state was speaking at a [word indistinct] after a meeting with Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira, during a stopover on his way to Cuba. He will begin a working and friendly visit today in Cuba. In this regard, he mentioned the Brazzaville protocol, between Angola, Cuba and South Africa, and said that a definitive peace accord on southwestern Africa will be signed in New York on 22 December.

Dos Santos Arrives in Cuba for Consultations
MB1712130688 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 17 Dec 88

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, began his second day of a working and friendly visit to the Republic of Cuba. Today the Angolan head of state and his Cuban counterpart Fidel Castro Ruz will begin a series of official talks in Havana which are expected to center on the southwestern African conflict.

Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' visit to Cuba takes place shortly after the signing of the Brazzaville protocol and a few days before the signing in New York of a tripartite agreement between Angola, Cuba, and South Africa and a bilateral agreement between Angola and Cuba.

With regard to the bilateral agreement, the supreme leaders of Angola and Cuba are expected in the talks due to begin today to outline the draft agreement dealing with the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops. Also on the verification, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said during his stopover in Cape Verde that it was an issue that was entrusted to the United Nations, as was agreed on in New York last July by the parties involved.

The Angolan head of state also revealed that an Angolan delegation was currently in New York putting the final touches to the mechanisms the United Nations will adopt to verify the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola.

Troop Withdrawal Points on Agenda
MB1712201588 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 17 Dec 88

[Report from Havana correspondent]

[Excerpts] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, continues his friendly and working visit to the Republic of Cuba. The visit began yesterday at the invitation of Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz.

At 1100 local time, 1700 Angolan time [1500 GMT] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos laid a wreath at the monument built in honor of Jose Marti, Cuba's national hero and symbol of the tenacious struggle for the independence of the Caribbean archipelago. At the ceremony, which took place at Revolution Square in Havana, the Angolan head of state was accompanied by Jorge Risquet, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo, who represented Commander Fidel Castro.

Official talks between the two delegations began at 1130 local time. The delegations were led by Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Fidel Castro Ruz. The talks are being held behind closed doors, and details of the agenda have not been disclosed. However, as we have reported earlier, the talks could be primarily linked to final touches to the Brazzaville protocol within the framework of the quadripartite talks. [passage omitted]

The two sides will certainly seek to put the final touches to the technical aspects of this issue in order to present a common stand at the New York meeting on 22 December. [passage omitted]

The presence of Angola's construction minister and deputy minister of education at the talks which began in Havana today, suggests that the two sides are interested in reviewing cooperation in those sectors. Cuba plays an important role training Angolan cadres in various sectors. It sends lecturers to Angola and provides Angolan students with scholarships for educational establishments in Cuba. Cuban involvement in the construction sector is highly significant. Other aspects of cooperation between the two countries could be discussed during the high-level talks.

The Angolan delegation to the talks is headed by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and includes Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, minister of external relations; Lieutenant General Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalo, FALA chief of staff; Henriques Garcia, minister of construction; Armando Cadete, deputy minister of external relations for cooperation; Joaquim Matias, deputy education minister for basic training; and Francisca do Espirito Santo, director of the National Institute for Scholarships.

The Cuban delegation is headed by President Fidel Castro Ruz and includes Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State; Jorge Risquet and Carlos Aldana, secretaries of the PCC Central Committee; Jose Ramon Fernandez, minister of education; and Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro, chief of General Staff of the Cuban Armed Forces. No details have been given about other aspects of the visit, which is scheduled to end Monday.

Dos Santos Criticizes U.S. Support for UNITA
MB1712203088 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1900 GMT 17 Dec 88

[Excerpt] Ilha do Sal, 17 Dec (ANGOP)—During a stopover in Ilha do Sal, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed the belief that as of 1 April more Angolans will adhere to the policy of clemency and national harmony.

Speaking to Cape Verdian journalists on Thursday [15 December], the Angolan head of state said that "when Resolution 435/78 begins to be implemented, many Angolans in UNITA, including officials, would like to return to their country."

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who slept in Sal on his way to Havana, was answering questions about guarantees the policy of clemency and national harmony, introduced by the government more than 10 years ago, could have for peace inside Angola.

Speaking on the occasion, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos described as "negative" the stand adopted by the new U.S. Administration in continuing to support the Angolan puppets since, as he stressed, all forms of interference must come to an end so that Angolans can solve their own problems.

The Angolan president added that "this attitude does not fit into the new spirit created by the accords that have been reached for a peaceful solution to southwestern Africa's conflict. It is a blatant militaristic attitude at a time when all efforts are aimed at reaching a relaxed atmosphere and searching for peaceful solutions." [passage omitted]

Brazil To Head UN Commission on Cuban Pullout
MB1712061388 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 17 Dec 88

[Text] Brazil is to head an international commission to verify the southern African peace accord, and a new UN peace-keeping force is to monitor Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola.

Cuban President Fidel Castro yesterday confirmed that 3,000 troops will leave Angola by 1 April and that the entire 50,000-strong force will be pulled out within 30 months. Angola and Cuba have agreed in principle to have the withdrawal monitored by a UN force. The Brazilian Government is to appoint an army general to head a commission to verify the peace protocol.

States contributing to the commission include Norway, Spain, India, China, and Yugoslavia.

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Angola

De Moura: MPLA Seeks Diplomatic Ties With U.S.
MB2012195688 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1730 GMT 20 Dec 88

[Text] Angolan Deputy External Relations Minister Venancio de Moura said yesterday that his country's authorities want to establish diplomatic relations with the United States after the final peace accord on southwestern Africa is signed in New York on 22 December.

According to Venancio de Moura, once the above-mentioned accord is signed, the obstacles to the establishment of diplomatic ties between Washington and Luanda will be eliminated. The Angolan official stressed that the time had come for the United States to become logical and take this last step. The Angolan deputy external relations minister said the two countries maintained high-level relations in the technical, financial, and economic fields and the lack of diplomatic relations was thus unjustified.

Dos Santos Returns From Visit to Cuba
MB2012194088 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 20 Dec 88

[Excerpt] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has returned to the country after yesterday's conclusion of the 4-day official visit to Cuba at the invitation of his counterpart, Fidel Castro Ruz. During the visit, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Fidel Castro addressed issues connected with the southwestern African conflict in the light of the recently signed Brazzaville accord and with the documents due to be signed in 48 hours in New York. [passage omitted]

Commentary Stresses Dos Santos Amnesty Offer
MB1812151388 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 17 Dec 88

[ANGOP commentary]

[Text] The Angolan people, who were forced to take up arms to fight for their independence and thereafter defend their hard-won sovereignty, have for some time been following closely the quadripartite talks involving the People's Republic of Angola, South Africa, and Cuba, under U.S. mediation.

The Angolans are aware that a war has been imposed on the country, and that it is the major obstacle to Angola's socioeconomic development. Furthermore, they know that once peace is achieved in the region, the progressive improvement of the spiritual and material conditions of all Angolans will be possible. What is more, the recent signing of the Brazzaville protocol has opened good prospects, and better days are expected for Angolans.

It was within this framework that Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos disclosed on the eve of the signing of the historic Brazzaville protocol—to be implemented on 1 April—that Angola will center its attention on the search for ways to solve its internal conflict. In a nutshell, the Angolan leader made it understood that the party and government leaders, and the Angolan people from Cabinda to Cunene provinces and from the coast to the eastern border, should, as of April, increase their efforts to bring all Angolans under only one flag, that of the People's Republic of Angola.

April will, therefore, be the focus of attention on ways to solve the internal conflict, bearing in mind the aftermath of the Franceville meeting between the Angolan, Gabonese, and Congolese presidents, as well as the valid experiences of other African countries which faced similar problems in the past.

It is worth repeating, for the sake of those who have not paid enough attention, that the fundamental basis in solving this conflict includes respect for the constitution by all Angolans; loyalty to the government; and an end to violence. The Angolan head of state acknowledged, however, that there is a group of Angolans that has resorted to arms and is waging a war with foreign backing in order to overthrow a legally established government. Yet, practice and history have proved this option wrong. Thus, the comrade president invited those Angolans to lay down their arms, since it is never too late to correct this error and find the path of social reintegration.

In order to facilitate this reintegration, the government has placed on the People's Assembly agenda a draft law on amnesty and the commutation of death sentences applicable to those already sentenced. The approval of this law is expected shortly. As the head of state indicated, this law aims to (?transform) the policy of clemency and national harmony into a legal instrument which strengthens the goals of the Angolan Government within the framework of the current situation and from a juridical standpoint. Thus, the amnesty law should be seen as yet another opportunity for all Angolans who, directly or otherwise, at home and abroad, incite, promote, and carry out violence in an organized manner against the fundamental interests of the people and the Angolan state, but wish to surrender voluntarily to the country's authorities, renouncing violence.

Despite efforts made by the People's Republic of Angola at the quadripartite talks and with the implementation of the policy of clemency and national harmony, it is a known fact that the country is the target of war which it has not chosen. Accordingly, every citizen, led by their armed wing, FAPLA, should not fold his arms and await death. Each citizen has the right and the sacred duty to defend the hard-won gains of the Angolan people and pay back in his own coin, defeating the enemy. It is therefore necessary for all Angolans to be united, alert, and vigilant on the combat and production fronts. As the comrade president stressed, we should have no illusions.

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Botha, Malan Arrive in New York To Sign Treaty
MB2212044788 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2207 GMT 21 Dec 88

[By Pierre Claasen]

[Text] New York Dec 21 SAPA—The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, arrived here today for the signing of a trilateral peace treaty with Cuba and Angola.

The treaty, following eight months of intensive negotiations under mediation of the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, will be signed at 10 am at the UN headquarters tomorrow (Thurs) morning.

At 5pm (local time) Mr Botha, who was also accompanied by the deputy director-general of foreign affairs, Mr Herbert Beukes, will pay a courtesy call on the current chairman of the UN Security Council.

Others in the party included the director general of foreign affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden.

The chief of the SA Defence Force, Gen Jannie Geldenhuys, who normally accompanies his minister, is on leave.

Tomorrow, after the signing ceremony, the outgoing U.S. secretary of state, Mr George Schultz, will host a reception for the delegations before Mr Pik Botha addresses a press conference in the afternoon.

It is understood that the final treaty document is open to varying interpretations and that these will be clarified at following press conferences.

Soviet Attitude Toward Southern Africa Viewed
MB2212053288 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 22 Dec 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] Increasing signals during recent months that the Soviet Union has been reappraising its views on South Africa found an echo in concerned American reaction this week.

The influential Heritage Foundation, one of several Washington sources to note the new development in southern Africa, has warned President-elect George Bush that what it sees as a growing rapprochement between South Africa and the Soviet Union could pose a serious threat to American interests.

Ironically, the foundation sees the danger as having emerged partly as a response to American actions in imposing sanctions against South Africa.

Understandably and predictably, it states, a process of exploring a relationship with Moscow has resulted, and the erosion of vital strategic interests could be the ultimate price of Western sanctions.

On the changing Soviet attitude, a WASHINGTON POST writer noted this week that the foreign policy turnabout under President Mikhail Gorbachev had already shown itself in the talks that led to the Brazzaville protocol.

The reactions from Washington are too alarmist to be altogether credible. The Soviet Union has a long history of subversion against moderate countries of southern Africa, in general, and South Africa, in particular.

Any fundamental change in relations would have to be underpinned by clear and definite evidence that there had, in fact, been a change in policies in this respect.

As Foreign Minister Pik Botha, has pointed out, the country's position with regard to relations with other countries has always been based on South Africa's interests.

At the same time, it has become increasingly evident that the Soviet Union has been reviewing its traditional stance. Apart from the role played in facilitating a successful outcome to the peace initiative on southwestern Africa, official spokesmen's public statements have reflected a new realism on South African and regional affairs.

It had been a mistake in the past, Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Adamishin said recently, to pursue the total isolation of South Africa.

Others have expressed similar sentiments. The deputy chairman of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY, Mr Karen Khachaturov, has urged African leaders to talk to the South African Government. Victor Goncharev of Moscow's Africa Institute has criticized the ANC for its dogmatic standpoints.

It seems clear that the Gorbachev shifts to reduce conflict with the West are being reflected also in new thinking on South Africa and its position in southern Africa. How much, in the way of concrete changes, will flow from this remains to be seen.

Regional Impact of Cuban Presence Detailed
MB1912053088 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 19 Dec 88

[Text] As delegates prepare for the final stage of the historic peace breakthrough on Angola and South West Africa—the signing ceremony in New York—this week, the wider implications are becoming clearer. Already it is obvious that the Brazzaville agreement was a turning point for much more than Angola and South West

Africa. In particular, the firm arrangements for a long-delayed Cuban withdrawal open doors to a larger, multilateral order of security and cooperation throughout southern Africa.

In terms of its tangible impact on the fortunes of a whole range of countries in the subcontinent, the agreement on a Cuban withdrawal was undoubtedly the crucial breakthrough of the diplomatic initiative. It was no coincidence that the enthusiasm among southern African governments for the American-sponsored initiative rocketed once it produced a public commitment that the Cuban troops would get out of Angola. The nature of Soviet and Cuban involvement in Angola has reemerged as a preoccupation of leaders in the region.

In the case of Zaire and Zambia especially, the situation in Angola resulting from the Cuban presence has been a potent cause of destabilization during the eighties. The low-key treatment of the issue—since the days when President Kaunda described it as the involvement of a plundering tiger and her deadly cubs—has been the result not of changing convictions so much as of capitulation to an apparent shift in the power balance. It was President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire who during the late seventies accused the United States under President Carter of having abandoned its allies in Africa.

These leaders and others in southern Africa have always been aware that the Cuban troops in Angola were not just an occupation force propping up the regime. They have been a force for regional destabilization, occupying Angola at the behest of the Soviet Union in the furtherance of its strategic interests. In fact, it was in Angola, former CIA chief William Casey has said, that the Soviet Union formulated its strategy for destabilizing regions of the Third World.

As for their interest in South West Africa, their comprehensive support for SWAPO's terrorist offensive was well documented. Furthermore, Dr Chester Crocker pointed out earlier this decade, it was hardly conceivable that a young government in the fragile new state of Namibia could survive with a seemingly endless civil war on its northern border, a substantial Soviet-Cuban presence nearby, and the consequent prospect of outside intervention. That prospect loomed ominously not only for South West Africa but for equally insecure states spread across the subcontinent. The planned removal of a destabilizing threat that has overshadowed southern African affairs for more than a dozen years is bound to have far-reaching effects on the future evolution of the region.

Hand Grenade Explosion Injures 13 in Nyanga
MB2112195588 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1953 GMT 21 Dec 88

[Text] Cape Town Dec 21 SAPA—Thirteen people, including 10 policemen and two children, were injured in a handgrenade attack 150 metres from Nyanga's police station tonight, police said. Nyanga, a black residential area, is about 15 km from Cape Town.

A police spokesman told SAPA a grenade was hurled from a moving vehicle at a group of people about 7.20pm. Ten policemen, including eight special constables and two permanent members, a 39-year-old woman and two nine-year-old children—one seriously injured—were hurt in the blast.

The badly hurt nine-year-old suffered serious stomach injuries and the group was rushed to No. 2 Military Hospital in Wynberg for treatment. There was no immediate word on the condition of the other injured.

The blast took place 150 metres from the Nyanga Police Station, police said. There were no further details.

Black Cabinet Minister, 'Big' Reforms Predicted
MB1800090500 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0904 GMT 18 Dec 88

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 18 SAPA—The government is expected to take some "very big" reform steps in the next few months with a total shake up of the ministries responsible for reform measures and the possible appointment of a black cabinet minister, the news review SOUTHERN AFRICA SPECIAL DISPATCH said in its December issue.

In a front page article on possible government policy, the magazine which is only available on subscription, said the government was apparently prepared to make a deal, possibly involving the scrapping of the separate amenities act with the Labour Party to implement the constitutional changes necessary to get approval for black appointments to the cabinet.

"The new law may be introduced in early February and would be endorsed by all but the right wing Conservative Party," the DISPATCH said.

The article said the appointment of a black cabinet minister directly responsible to the state president would give the man the role of "roving ambassador in talks to negotiate a political dispensation acceptable to blacks."

The DISPATCH added that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, did not wish to be remembered as the president who failed to bring people to the negotiating table to work out an acceptable formula for a post apartheid South Africa.

"There is dissatisfaction within Nationalist ranks at the apparent inability of the government departments concerned to get the forum going," the article said, adding it was possible the administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, could be appointed to head negotiations assisted by a recognized black leader—like the chief minister of KwaZulu, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi or one of the driving forces behind the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba proposals, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

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Daily Report

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Cuban Delegation Leaves for Treaty Signing
*LD2112182788 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT
21 Dec 88*

[Text] Havana December 21 TASS—An official Cuban delegation left for New York on Tuesday to sign an agreement on South West Africa. The agreements will end the series of talks held by Cuba, Angola and South Africa with U.S. participation.

The delegation is headed by Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

The official Cuban news agency AIN says that Angola, Cuba and South Africa are to sign a three-sided treaty on all major aspects of a peace settlement in South West Africa. The document should guarantee sovereignty and territorial integrity to Angola, and grant independence to Namibia in full compliance with U.N. Security Council Resolution 435.

Cuba and Angola will also sign a document on the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from Angola.

Conclusion of Colombian CP Congress Reported
*PM2112104988 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
18 Dec 88 Second Edition p 5*

[Own correspondent A. Zagorskiy and TASS correspondent S. Fedorin dispatch: "Colombian Communist Party Congress Ended"]

[Text] Bogota, 17 Dec—The 15th Colombian Communist Party [PCC] Congress has ended here. CPSU delegation head G.N. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the closing ceremony. On behalf of the Central Committee and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, he cordially greeted the congress delegates and all the Colombian Communists and wished them success in fulfilling the tasks set by the forum, in the struggle for the basic interests of the Colombian working people, against domination by imperialism and transnational companies.

The leaders of the Communist Party delegations from Cuba and Vietnam, and a representative of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in El Salvador, also addressed the assembly. The congress expressed its fraternal solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Chile, and other countries.

A PCC Central Committee plenum took place not long before the beginning of the concluding session. Gilberto Vieira was once again elected general secretary of the PCC Central Committee. Alvaro Vasquez became deputy general secretary of the PCC Central Committee. The plenum also elected the PCC Central Committee Executive Committee consisting of 18 people.

Gilberto Vieira gave the concluding address at the closing of the congress. He presented the results of the forum's work, and noted the positive progress in the international arena as a result of the restructuring in international relations, in the spirit of the new political thinking taking place largely thanks to the USSR's peace-loving policy.

G. Vieira stated that the PCC's most important aim is to extricate the country peacefully from crisis by means of a political settlement of the internal conflict and the creation of a pluralist government which would struggle for peace and democracy. In this connection he once again drew the attention of those present to the peace plan adopted by the congress, one of whose basic provisions is the proposal to establish direct dialogue between the government and the insurgents at national and regional levels. The PCC Central Committee general secretary said that Colombian Communists are not intimidated by the campaign of terror and repressions unleashed against them by reaction—something demonstrated by the very fact that the 15th congress was being held openly in downtown Bogota.

Costa Rican Ambassador Arrives in Moscow
*PM2112142388 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
21 Dec 88 Morning Edition p 4*

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Enrique Obregon Valverde, Costa Rican ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 19 December.

Daily Report Latin America

FBI/LAT-AB-250

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Cuba

Official Rejects Appeal on Castro Exile

FL201214988 Havana Radio Progreso Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Dec 88

[Text] A top Cuban official has rejected an appeal that his country hold a referendum on the rule of President Fidel Castro. The appeal came in an open letter published yesterday by a group of international activists.

The letter suggests that such a vote should be held under international supervision, and that it should coincide with the release of all political prisoners and the legalization of human rights committees. Among the 163 signatures of the letter are the names of writers, poets, and artists from the United States, Europe, and Latin America.

Foreign Ministry Condemns U.S. Threats on Libya

FL201214688 Havana Radio Progreso Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Dec 88

[Text] Cuba has expressed its most energetic condemnation of new U.S. threats of attacks on Libya. A Foreign Ministry statement indicates that such acts are a reminder of the worst tactics of President Ronald Reagan's warmongering and aggressive policy. The document reiterates Cuba's fraternal solidarity with the brother Libyan people and Government during the new international threat.

Recently, Ronald Reagan threatened to bomb a Libyan factory installation with the pretext that chemical weapons were allegedly being produced there.

Havana Notes U.S. Trade Dispute With EEC

FL201220568 Havana Tele Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1400 GMT 29 Dec 88

[Text] Among the international news, we have a report that the EEC member countries are about to face the first large trade dispute among developed capitalist countries due to beef trade. The EEC has decided to suspend the importation of U.S. beef as of next Monday (7 January), while Washington has threatened to increase duties by 100 percent on EEC agricultural and cattle products amounting to \$100 million. The European governments say that U.S. beef contains growth-hormones which are dangerous for human consumption. Washington's retaliation will result in losses for cattle-raisers of the [word indistinct] amounting to \$450 million. According to some analysts, this economic clash could have repercussions to the political-military alliance which both parties maintain through NATO. This U.S.-Western European [word indistinct] the recent round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) held in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Frontline States Praise Cuban-Angolan Troops

FL201215288 Havana Tele Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Dec 88

[Text] Statements of the six Frontline States praised the Cuban-Angolan forces for their victories in southern Angola who they believe forced South Africa to negotiate. The leaders of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, as well as leaders of the South-West African People's Organization and the African National Congress, urged South Africa to respect the tripartite peace agreement signed last 22 December at the United Nations.

A communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Frontline States summit also expresses the need for the United States to halt its support to the armed UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] bands so that the process of reconciliation in Angola can continue within the guidelines set by the people and government of that country.

Havana Notes Formation of U.N. Group to Angola

FL2012145288 Havana Radio Progreso Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Dec 88

[Text] Brazilian General Percival Ferreira, age 55, will head the group of UN military observers in Angola. The mission will consist of 70 unarmed military personnel and 20 vehicles who will verify the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops from Angola as required by the two countries.

10 Countries To Participate

FL2012212288 Havana Radio Rebel Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Dec 88

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has said that a total of 10 countries will comprise the UN observation mission in Angola. In a letter sent to the Security Council, Perez de Cuellar said that after consulting with several representatives, the Governments of Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, the Congo (CSSL), Spain, India, Jordan, Norway, and Yugoslavia have agreed to be part of the UN observation group.

The verification mission was created as a gesture of good will on the part of Cuba and Angola so that the world organization can monitor the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from Angolan territory in accordance with a bilateral timetable signed between these two nations.

Cuba, Angola, and South Africa had previously signed a tripartite agreement that provides for Namibia's independence and guarantees Angola's territorial integrity and sovereignty from Pretoria.

Daily Report China

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General

Qian Qichen Hosts New Year Reception
OW3012133088 Beijing XINHUA in English
1310 GMT 30 Dec 88

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Foreign Ministry invited Beijing-based foreign embassy officials to a new year reception at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

In his toast at the reception, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen expressed his thanks to the diplomatic envoys of various countries in China for their efforts to promote the friendship between the People of China and the rest of the world.

Iron Gate Installed at Nanjing Dormitory
HK3012125888 Hong Kong AFP in English 1224 GMT
30 Dec 88

[Text] Beijing, Dec 30 (AFP)—Hehai University has begun installing an iron gate at its foreign students' dormitory following a weekend clash on campus between Chinese and African students, a Western teacher in Nanjing said Friday [30 December].

Work began Thursday on the gate that apparently replaces a controversial wall that foreign students took down in anger earlier this month, said the teacher, contacted by phone from Beijing.

"They'll have a very small confined area, like a cattle pen," the teacher said. "When its finished, all the students will be forced through a narrow passage where their ID (identification) can be checked."

Nearly all of Nanjing's African student population, totaling about 65, plus some Asian and Western students were still being kept Friday at a guest house outside the eastern city, Western students and teachers said.

They were taken there Monday under police escort as 5,000 Chinese marched through Nanjing, demanding that Africans involved in the Christmas Eve clash at Hehai University be prosecuted.

Saturday's clash was touched off when two African students on their way to a dance, accompanied by two Chinese women, were asked for identification at the main gate of the campus, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) reported.

NCNA said 13 people were hurt in the melee, which continued Saturday when Chinese students sacked the foreign students' dormitory. African and other foreign students have disputed NCNA's account and injury toll.

Tempers were already running high at Hehai University after officials docked the bank accounts of foreign students who took down the brick wall erected around their dormitory earlier this month.

Students felt the wall would have controlled their comings and goings, while the university said it was meant for their security and easier bicycle parking.

The Western teacher, who saw the now-vacant dormitory Friday, said workmen had begun repairing the premises as university officials anticipated the return of its occupants.

But the mood was still ugly among Chinese students, the teacher said, with persistent rumors of street protests if the authorities do not take action against the Africans.

Nanjing authorities this week banned demonstrations to defuse tension.

Meanwhile, in another eastern city, Hangzhou, 51 African students continued a sit-in Friday at their dormitory in an agricultural institute, demanding to go home after a local press article linked them with AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome).

One student, reached by phone, said the dormitory was surrounded by plainclothes police. The sit-in began Monday, with a Chinese professor taken hostage Wednesday for several hours.

Commentator on Angola-Cuba-South Africa Accord
HK3012063588 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
24 Dec 88 p 6

[Commentator's article: "The Dawn of Peace Appears in the Southern Part of Africa"]

[Text] On the 22d of this month, Angola, Cuba, and South Africa officially signed an agreement on Cuba's military withdrawal from Angola and the independence of Namibia. According to this agreement, the signatories agree to set 1 April 1989 as the date that UN Security Council Resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia will go into effect. As of 1 April 1989, Cuba will begin its military withdrawal from Angola, which is scheduled to be completed in 27 months. Once the agreement is put into effect, it will not be long before Namibia, the last colonial country in the African continent, achieves independence. The end of the Angolan war, which has lasted for 13 years, will also be in sight. The situation in the southern region of Africa is moving step by step toward detente. This event is a development that has great historical significance.

The southern region of Africa is currently one of the "hot spots" in the world. The three issues that have been afflicting the region have been the independence of Namibia, the Angolan war, and South African apartheid.

The natures of the issues are different, but they are interrelated. Before World War I, Namibia was a German colony. After the war, the League of Nations put it under the mandate of South Africa, which illegally annexed it in 1949. The Namibian people waged an extremely hard and heroic struggle against the foreign invasion and for national independence. The United Nations passed Resolution 435 in 1978, demanding that South Africa pull out of Namibia to allow the Namibians independence and sovereignty. But for a long time, the South African Government not only did not end its illegal occupation of Namibia, but kept infringing upon Angola and other neighboring countries, using Namibia as a base. It supported the antigovernment armed forces in these countries, which created much tension. Since its independence in 1975, Angola has been torn by protracted wars, due to U.S. and Soviet meddling in the country. This time, the signing of the agreement explicitly states the date of implementing UN Resolution 435; the schedule of Cuba's military withdrawal; and the principles of nonintervention in other country's affairs, abstaining from using force and deterrence by force, and not making use of one's own territory to endanger the interests of another country. All these provide a good foundation to resolve the problems of Namibia and Angola and open up bright prospects.

The reason why these two longstanding problems in southern Africa have been resolved and why all the sides involved finally put their official signatures on the agreement is that the United States and Soviet Union, which with their own respective difficulties are hoping for reduced involvement in regional conflicts, have actively urged all sides to achieve agreement through negotiation. Moreover, Angola, which has been suffering the hardships of war for a long time, has long been eager for peace so that it can concentrate on developing the country. For South Africa, years of waging war have exacted a heavy price from it, and this does not include the great sufferings its wars have created for the countries that were invaded. Facts have taught every side involved in the conflicts that political solutions are the wisest choice. This is not only the general trend but the common wish of the peoples of the countries involved.

At present the whole world is paying close attention to whether the agreement can be carried out accordingly. It should be pointed out that the key to carrying out the agreement would be for the South African Government to change its apartheid policy and give up its ambition of regional hegemony. These are very important factors affecting relations between South Africa and other countries in southern Africa, and they thus pose a serious threat to peace and stability in the southern region. So long as these two problems are unresolved, the South African Government may at any time obstruct the agreed implementation, or even instigate new issues. The United Nations recently passed a resolution demanding that the South African Government repeal apartheid within 1 year. This is a timely move that will advance

peace in southern Africa. People expect the South African Government to conform to the historical trend and carry out the UN resolution, so that southern Africa can head toward a lasting peace.

Of course, to wish is one thing, and reality is another. And this is precisely why peace-loving peoples and countries around the world should keep up the strong pressure of public opinion on the superpowers and the South African Government and force them to carry out the agreement. In any case, the agreement on Namibia and Angola is a good start in itself. Let us work as best we can to clear the haze and receive the dawn of peace just showing on the horizon of southern Africa.

EC Announces Countersanctions Against U.S.
OW2912052088 Beijing XINHUA in English
0218 GMT 29 Dec 88

[By Zhuge Cangling]

[Text] Brussels, December 28 (XINHUA)—The European Economic Community (EEC) today expressed "deep regret" over the U.S. decision to retaliate against EEC for its ban on the importation of certain meats.

Willy de Clercq, EEC external relations commissioner, condemned yesterday's decision by the U.S., to add a 100 [percent] duty on EEC exports as of January 1. He said the retaliation was "groundless," and "a violation of regulations set by the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade."

He noted: "Any nation, including EEC, has the right to take measures necessary for protecting consumers' health, so long as they are not discriminatory."

Last week, EEC decided to go ahead with a ban on imports of hormone-treated meat as of January 1. The decision, intended for "protecting consumers' health," greatly annoyed the United States, who accused the EEC decision of "lacking scientific foundation," and of "deliberately limiting imports."

To retaliate, the U.S. Government announced yesterday that it would impose a 100 [percent] duty as of January 1 on EEC exports to the U.S. markets of meats, coffee, alcoholic beverages, fruit juices, and canned tomatoes, which total 100 million U.S. dollars.

However, EEC last week also made a decision: If the United States imposes economic retaliations, it will counter by placing an additional tax on U.S. exports of honey, nuts, and canned [word indistinct].

It is believed the EEC Council will decide what action to take against the United States within days.

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Dos Santos Briefs Frontline Summit on Accords
MB2712204888 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1926 GMT 27 Dec 88

[Text] Luanda, 27 Dec (ANGOP)—Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos left Luanda today for Lusaka, Zambia, to attend another Frontline summit.

This Frontline summit, which brings together the presidents of Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Tanzania and Mozambique, will be held so that the Angolan head of state can brief the other Frontline leaders on the results achieved in the course of negotiations for a peaceful resolution to the southwestern African conflict.

The quadripartite talks Angola, Cuba and South Africa held under U.S. mediation over the last 8 months culminated in the signing of general peace accords in New York, under the aegis of the United Nations, on 22 December. These accords guarantee Namibia's independence and Angola's security.

The presidential delegation is expected to stay in Lusaka only today. It includes Afonso van Dunem, external relations minister, and Lieutenant General Francisco Magalhaes Paiva, head of the Angolan Army's National Political Directorate. Both are members of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau.

Further Report on Meeting

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1900 GMT 27 Dec 88

[Text] The South African Government has been condemned for the attempt against [words indistinct] in Gaborone by South African agents.

This condemnation was leveled during the Frontline summit held in Lusaka, Zambia, today. Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, attended this Frontline summit in Zambia.

The summit was attended by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda; Botswana President Quett Masire; Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe; Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi; Mozambican President Joaquim Alberto Chissano, and our head of state. The summit focused mainly on developments in the southern African situation in light of the New York accords within the framework of the quadripartite talks Angola, Cuba and South Africa held under U.S. mediation.

Within this context, Angolan President Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos provided his Frontline counterparts with detailed information on the content of the New York accords in general, and the timetable for the phased and complete withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from Angola in particular.

In the Lusaka Frontline summit's final communique, the Frontline heads of state called on the international community to grant the financial and logistical support necessary to maintain the UN peace force that will supervise Namibia's transition to independence under the terms of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78.

After expressing their satisfaction with the successful quadripartite talks, the Mozambican, Zambian, Tanzanian, Botswanan and Zimbabwean presidents congratulated the Angolan Government on its conduct in these negotiations, in which it kept to its cause and principles as well as to the principles of the other countries in southern Africa.

They called on U.S. President-elect George Bush to stop support for the UNITA puppet gang in Angola, thus renouncing the Reagan administration's policy with regard to southern African countries. They called on the United States to reroute the resources that are currently being given to that criminal gang in order to help the southern African countries in their economic reconstruction.

At the opening of the proceedings this morning, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda informed his counterparts about yet another raid on Gaborone, the capital of Botswana, by a South African commando group last night. This happened only 4 days after the signing of the New York accords, which casts doubt over Pretoria's seriousness regarding its observance of the peace undertakings. On the occasion, the Frontline heads of state paid homage to the victims of this further barbarous action against Botswana by Pretoria by observing 1 minute of silence in their memory.

Today's Frontline summit in Lusaka was also attended by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma and ANC President Oliver Tambo.

Assembly's Lara Lauds Cuban 'Internationalism'
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RSA Claims 'No Knowledge' of Gaborone Blast
MB2812155588 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1450 GMT 28 Dec 88

[Excerpts] Gaborone Dec 28 SAPA—Botswana has blamed South Africa for last night's bomb explosion in

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Angola

Dos Santos Sends Congratulations to Castro

*MB0201200889 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 31 Dec 88*

[Text] A congratulatory message from Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, to Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz will be delivered in Havana soon. The message will be in connection with the occasion of the Cuban revolution's triumph, which will be marked on 1 January.

The message will be delivered by Juliao Mateus Paulo, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee for State and Judicial Organs, who is already in Havana at the head of an Angolan delegation.

In his message, the Angolan head of state said that the 30th anniversary of the Cuban revolution's triumph occurs when the Angolan and Cuban peoples have achieved a historic victory with the signing of the southwestern African peace accords, which adds special significance to the occasion.

Cuba Signs Information Exchange Agreement

*MB2912202288 Luanda ANGOP in French 2005 GMT
29 Dec 88*

[Text] Luanda, 29 Dec (ANGOP)—Angola and Cuba have recently signed a cooperation accord concerning the exchange of information within the context of international politics. This was disclosed in a press release issued by the Angolan External Relations Ministry in Luanda on 28 December.

According to the press release, the document was signed by Angolan External Relations Minister Afonso van Dunem and Isidoro Malmierca, his Cuban counterpart.

The signing of this bilateral cooperation accord took place during Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' 16-19 December visit to Cuba.

Bulgaria's Zhivkov Sends Message to Dos Santos

*MB3012133688 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 30 Dec 88*

[Text] Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has described the New York accords as a peaceful resolution to the southwestern African conflict, as a result of the People's Republic of Angola's (?coherent) policy in the course of the complex and difficult quadripartite talks.

In a message to Angolan President Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party, said this historic accord has helped find the correct course to annihilate colonialism in Africa and establish peace and security in the region.

The Bulgarian head of state also said that his country will continue to strengthen and develop its friendship and cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola for the defense of its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and development.

PRC Diplomat Urges Maintaining Friendly Ties

*MB0401123189 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 4 Jan 89*

[Text] The PRC Embassy in Luanda says current events in the PRC must not affect relations between Beijing and African countries.

The political adviser at the PRC Embassy in Angola said in a telephone interview with Angola National Radio that what is happening at the moment are isolated occurrences that can be resolved without affecting friendly relations between the PRC and Africa.

Savimbi Gives New Year Message to Nation

*MB3112110188 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the
Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central
Africa 0645 GMT 31 Dec 88*

[New Year message to the nation from Jonas Savimbi, UNITA president and FALA commander in chief; date and place not given —recorded]

[Text] Compatriots, comrades-in-arms, militants of our big UNITA movement, generals of our revolutionary armed forces of Angola, officers, noncommissioned officers, esteemed soldiers, political and administrative cadres, Angolan men, Angolan women:

In a few hours, we will mark the end of 1988 and the beginning of 1989. On behalf of the UNITA Central Committee Political Bureau, our revolutionary leading body, it is my duty to wish you all a happy New Year—a year that will bring about peace and national reconciliation in Angola [words indistinct].

At this period of great hope for peace and national reconciliation, it is important to clarify our stands and outline the path to be followed [words indistinct].

As far as UNITA is concerned, 1989 will be a year of defending liberty in order to bring about democracy in Angola. Accordingly, this means that the UNITA leadership categorically and totally rejects the policy of clemency and national harmonization propagated by the MPLA-Labor Party. This policy which was proclaimed by the late President Dr Agostinho Neto in Cabinda in 1978 [passage indistinct]

Daily Report Sub-Saharan Africa

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Cuban Troop Pullout Expected To Start Early
AB0401150789 Dakar PANA in English 1450 GMT 4 Jan 89

[Text] Lagos, 4 Jan (NAN/PANA)—The phased withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola is now expected to begin next week, three months ahead of the April date agreed to under the recent four-nation peace accord, informed diplomatic sources said Wednesday in Lagos.

The sources told NAN that the first batch of the Cuban troops, estimated at 50,000, would leave Luanda on 10 January, adding that the withdrawal would be launched with an official ceremony.

Under the December protocol and subsequent signing of an agreement at the UN by Angola, South Africa, and Cuba, following the United States mediated negotiations, the timetable for the pull-out of the Cuban troops was due to commence on 1 April and to last 27 months until 1991.

The pull-out is to pave way for the independence of South African occupied Namibia, with a UN-supervised election in November.

The diplomatic sources noted that the early beginning of the troops pull-out underscored the determination and seriousness of the Luanda government on the peaceful settlement of its protracted civil war with South African-backed UNITA rebels and respect for international agreements.

The sources pointed out that the position of the Angolan rebel UNITA movement remained unresolved even after the four-nation accord.

While the United States insists on supporting the movement led by rebel Jonas Savimbi, the Luanda government has refused to enter into any dialogue with it.

UNITA Captures 2 Towns, Kills 29 FAPLA
MB0401155089 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Jan 89

[Text] The Angolan UNITA movement has captured 2 towns and its members have killed 29 soldiers in attacks throughout the country. UNITA lost four men.

In a statement released in Lisbon, UNITA said it has captured the town of Quibocolo in the northern Zaire Province, killing seven soldiers. Another seven government soldiers were shot dead in an attack on the army barracks at Diquita in the Cuanza Sul Province.

UNITA also captured the town of Ussae in the Huambo Province killing six Angolan soldiers. Nine soldiers were killed when their battalions were ambushed in Bie Province.

Botswana

Masire Sends 'Goodwill Message' to Castro
MB0101195089 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1910 GMT 1 Jan 89

[Text] The President, Dr Quett Masire, has sent a goodwill message to the president of Cuba, Fidel Castro, on Cuba's National Day, which is today. The message sent on behalf of the government and the people of Botswana extends warm greetings to the people of the Republic of Cuba and congratulations on the celebration of their national day.

Dr Masire says in the message that it is his ardent hope that the cordial relations between Botswana and Cuba will continue to strengthen. The president also wishes Mr Castro personal health and peace and prosperity for the government and people of Cuba.

Foreign Minister Comments on Gaborone Explosion
MB2912125088 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 29 Dec 88

[Excerpts] The minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, has been visiting the scene of the bomb explosion on Tuesday night in which a 14-year-old schoolboy was killed. Surveying this morning the demolished house from which a 3-month-old baby escaped with minor injuries, Dr Chiepe said the alleged perpetrators—the South Africans—were not humane. [passage omitted]

Dr Chiepe further described the latest bomb attack as unbelievable, adding that one never knows what will happen next. Dr Chiepe has been holding high-level talks with her counterpart in South Africa, Foreign Minister Pik Botha, at which security matters were discussed. In a statement issued by the Office of the President shortly after the incident, the fact that the bomb explosion occurred soon after the most recent bilateral talks is highlighted. The escalating South African attacks on Botswana have over the past 3 years been carried out shortly after security talks have been held between the two countries.

South Africa accuses Botswana of harboring guerrillas of the African National Congress, an accusation refuted by Botswana. Botswana has repeatedly requested the South Africans to provide evidence of ANC presence on Botswana's soil, but no such evidence has so far been provided by Pretoria. The Office of the President has pointed out the fact that the victims of South African attacks had been Botswana and not the alleged terrorists. The latest victims are a family of Botswana. [passage omitted]

Observers believe the South African Government, facing an escalating internal crisis, hopes to create tension in Botswana to coerce it into signing a so-called nonaggression pact. Botswana has said such an agreement was

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