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LATIN

AMERICA

Before leaving, Fidel and Raul had a lively chat with a large group of deputies and guests in one of the aisles of the theater.

[Originally] Published: 12/4/76

[Editorial Note: USSR TASS in English and other Soviet news services have been rendering the title of Fidel Castro as Chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers.]

Council of State

President of the Council of State:

Fidel Castro Ruz

First vice-president of the Council of State:

Raul Castro Ruz

Vice-presidents of the Council of State:

Juan Almeida Bosque

Ramiro Valdés Menéndez

Guillermo García Frías

Blas Roca Calderío

Carlos Rafael Rodríguez Rodríguez

Secretary of the Council of State:

Celia Sánchez Manduley

Members:

Pedro Miret Prieto

Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado

Armando Hart Dávalos

Sergio del Valle Jiménez

Jose Ramon Machado Ventura

Arnaldo Milian Castro
Diocles Torralba González
Belarmino Castilla Mas
Flavio Bravo Pardo
Joel Domenech Benítez
Luis Orlando Domínguez Muniz
Roberto Veiga Menéndez
Jorge Lezcano Pérez
Vilma Espín Guilloys
Jose Ramirez Cruz
Haydee Santamaria Cuadrado
Osmany Cienfuegos Gorriaran
Juan Marinello Vidaurreta
Severo Aguirre del Cristo
Reinaldo Castro Yedra
Marta Depres Arozarena
Senen Casas Regueiro
Abelardo Colome Ibarra

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Ramiro Valdés Menéndez

Guillermo García Frías

Joel Domenech Benítez

Flavio Bravo Pardo

Diocles Torralba González

Belarmino Castilla Mas

Secretary of the Council of Ministers and of the Executive Committee:

Osmany Cienfuegos Gorriaran

Agencies and Ministers

Central Planning Board: Humberto Pérez González

State Committee for Technical and Material Supply: Irma Sánchez Valdes

brutally dissolved by the fascist regimes of Latin America; by a delegate from the Parliament of the Kingdom of Sweden; and by the head of the delegation from Angola.

Grigori V. Romanov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU and member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, greeted the National Assembly on behalf of the delegation which he heads and read a warm and fraternal message sent by Leonid I. Brezhnev, Nikolai Podgorny and Alexei Kosygin, shortly after news of the election of the commander in chief as president of the Council of State had become known.

The next speaker was Chilean activist Laura Allende, who aroused the feelings of all those present when she evoked Comrade President Salvador Allende, the revolutionary and fighter, the deputy of the people who struggled against the enemies of the people throughout his life.

At the end of her speech, in which she denounced the crimes of the fascist junta and imperialist aggression, Laura Allende was embraced by Fidel and enthusiastically applauded by the assembly.

Sven Andersson, president of the Swedish delegation and member of the advisory commission on foreign affairs of the Swedish Parliament, stressed the importance of the setting up of the National Assembly and wished the deputies success in their work.

When the prime minister of Angola, Lopo do Nascimento, approached the microphones, there was thunderous applause, which was repeated at intervals during his speech.

Lopo do Nascimento, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA, outlined the position of the people and Government of Angola, and he stressed that "We are and will be with the socialist camp." When referring to the aggressive policy of imperialism, he said that the principles of the MPLA were not to be bartered with.

Lopo do Nascimento reiterated the ties of friendship and solidarity which linked Cuba and Angola, and he expressed appreciation for the aid which Cuba had given to the liberation struggle of the Angolan people.

Closing Remarks

Blas Roca, president of the National Assembly of People's Power, made the closing remarks.

He outlined the work done by the assembly and mentioned the difficult and complex tasks which it would have to deal with in the future.

The assembly concluded with all the deputies and guests singing the Internationale.

to proceed to the presiding platform, above which hung the national emblem, flanked by the Cuban flag and the flag of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes.

UJC, Mass Organizations, Pioneers and MININT Salute Assembly

The assembly was greeted by a contingent of Pioneers, workers, peasants, women, young students belonging to the UJC, the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, the National Association of Small Farmers, the Federation of the Revolution, the Federation of University Students, the Federation of Cuban Women, Intermediate Education, the Union of Pioneers of Cuba and a large group of fighters from MININT, who entered the theater carrying the flags of their organizations and the Cuban flag as the 26th of July March was played.

Pioneer Enma Morffi, a sixth-grade student at the Republica Popular Democratica de Corea School, read a communique in which the Pioneers stated that it was a great honor for them to speak on behalf of everyone and to have participated in this historic process with enthusiasm and responsibility.

They expressed their determination to prepare themselves because "We will have to multiply the efforts which you are making today in order to transform Cuba into an increasingly revolutionary, dignified, socialist and internationalist homeland, because this is our commitment to our glorious Party and our dear Fidel."

Four Pioneers handed over gifts to those on the presiding platform as mementos of the occasion. They left the hall to the strains of the Invasion March and to an enthusiastic ovation, while the president of the National Assembly expressed the assembly's appreciation.

Later Blas Roca proposed the setting up of a commission headed by Raul Roa Garcia to gather suggestions, modifications and proposals that will make possible the preparation of the final text of the rules and regulations of the National Assembly.

A deputy from each province and the special municipality of the Isle of Pines is to make up the commission. In response to a suggestion made by one of the deputies, this commission will also collect observations with respect to provisional regulations and those common to the Municipal and Provincial Assemblies of People's Power.

Speeches by Heads of Delegations

In the afternoon session, which was attended by 477 deputies, that is 99.2 percent of the total, there were speeches by the head of the delegation from the Soviet Union; by Laura Allende, representing those parliaments

Revolution Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes and Guillermo Garcia; Blas Roca, Osvaldo Dorticos, Armando Hart, Division General Sergio del Valle, Jose R. Machado Ventura, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Pedro Miret and Arnaldo Milian, all members of the Political Bureau; and Antonio Perez Herrero, Raul Garcia Pelaez, Jorge Risquet and Isidoro Malmierca, members of the Secretariat.

Also present were members of the Central Committee; ministers; representatives of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR), the Ministry of the Interior (MININT), the Young Communist League (UJC) and the mass organizations; delegates to People's Power; and guest delegations from other countries.

The Morning Session

The morning session started at 9:00 a.m. and was attended by 475 delegates --that is, 98.7 percent of the total. Thus Blas Roca ruled that there was a quorum and that activities could begin.

A deeply-moved Blas explained the reason for the absence of Comrade Juan Marinello, who had served as president-by-age the day before, in spite of the fact that his comrade for nearly half a century, Pepilla Vidaurreta, had died that morning.

He stressed the dedication with which Marinello had fulfilled his duties as the oldest deputy, loyal to his principles as a Communist.

The president of the assembly proposed that a commission of deputies be designated to attend the funeral of the esteemed comrade.

Blas later announced that the evening before three more delegations--representing the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana--had arrived and were present at the session.

Blas gave the floor to the president of the candidature commission so that he could present the proposal of members to the Council of State.

The deputies and guests stood up to listen to the proposed list of candidates, headed by the founder of the first socialist state in the Americas, whose name sparked a long ovation.

Once the list of candidates was approved, there came the voting. Ballots were deposited in boxes in the lobby of the theater.

After the recess to count the ballots came the highlight of the historic meeting, when the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba was officially set up, at 10:21 a.m.

Then Blas declared the members of the council to be invested with the powers of the posts to which they had been elected, and he invited them

COUNCIL OF STATE SET UP IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CEREMONY
Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 12 Dec 76 p 5

[Text] In a moving moment of great historical import, on December 2 the deputies to the National Assembly of People's Power acclaimed Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, after having unanimously elected him president of the Council of State of the Republic.

Fidel's election to this important post was also greeted with enthusiastic applause by the thousands of guests who packed the Karl Marx Theater on the second and final day of the sessions of the supreme state body.

General of the Army Raul Castro, second secretary of the Party, was elected first vice-president.

The National Assembly also elected five vice-presidents, one secretary and 23 other members by secret, direct vote.

In the afternoon, the assembly unanimously approved the proposal by the president of the Council of State concerning the makeup of the Council of Ministers and the heads of the institutes which are part of the central state administration agencies.

As Fidel read out their names, they stood and faced the assembly.

Once their posts were approved by the deputies, Fidel shook hands with each one of them. Then, in response to a request from Blas Roca, they signed the oath which had been signed by all the deputies the day before.

The Council of Ministers is made up of the head of state and government, who is the president; the first vice-president; vice-presidents; the president of the Central Planning Board; ministers; the secretary; and other members determined by law, according to the provisions of Article 94 of the Constitution of the Republic.

Among the 477 deputies present at the second session were Commander in Chief Fidel Castro; General of the Army Raul Castro; Majors of the

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BRIEFS

ECUADOREAN VISITOR--Havana--Pedro Saad Niyaim, secretary general of the Communist Party of Ecuador, arrived in this capital city, coming from Lima, yesterday. The visitor was welcomed by Manuel Pineiro Losada, a member of the Central Committee of the Party, and head of its American Department, and Luis Fernandez Ona, section head in that department. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 24 Nov 76 p 3] 5157

CUBAN DELEGATION IN MOZAMBIQUE--The Cuban Communist Party delegation visiting Mozambique made a tour of the province of Tete yesterday. The delegation, headed by Raul Valdes Vivo, a member of the Central Committee of the Party and head of its General Foreign Relations Department, was welcomed by the governor of Tete, A. Tai. The Mozambique leader recounted for the visitors the battles waged in this province during the recent aggression by Rhodesia and he showed them the collective settlements and cooperatives created. The Cuban delegation also visited the Cabora Bassa hydraulic complex. [Excerpt] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Nov 76 p 5] 5157

FRELIMO-CUBAN COOPERATION--Maputo, 26 November--The Mozambique Liberation Front and the Communist Party of Cuba today voiced their support of the gradual consolidation of the friendly relations between the two countries. At the conclusion today of the talks between representatives of the two party organizations, both parties indicated their confidence that this meeting will contribute to the still further strengthening of the links of solidarity between the governments and peoples of Mozambique and Cuba. The Cuban delegation, headed by Raul Valdes Vivo, member of the Central Committee and head of the General Foreign Relations Department, confirmed Cuba's support of the struggle of the Mozambique people against the racist regime of Rhodesia. The FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] delegation was headed by Jose Monteiro, a member of the Executive Committee and Assistant National Secretary of the Foreign Relations Department. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 27 Nov 76 p 8] 5157

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Party of Cuba and the socialist state for those who have contributed to the existence, development, consolidation and constant improvement of the nation's defense."

It went on to say that, throughout the past 20 years, thousands of men and women from among the people have become incorporated into the FAR and, in an anonymous, assiduous and exemplary manner, have devoted their greatest energy and capacity to the organization, development and intensification of our defense.

It subsequently declared that many of those receiving the medal today have been leaders in the most important battles waged by the people during the past 20 years: from the storming of Moncada, the "Granma," the mountains and the struggle against bandits to the fulfillment of our internationalist obligations.

In its concluding statement, the message from the minister of the FAR noted: "To award this medal is an honorable duty for the socialist state; and to receive it is, in addition to being a high honor, a valuable incentive for zealously pursuing the struggle to make the victorious banners of socialism, Marxism-Leninism and internationalism wave with increasing steadfastness and security over the first free territory on the American continent."

FAR Anniversary Marked Nationally

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 2 Dec 76 p 2

[Text] The officers, sergeants and troops of the Isle of Pines military region celebrated the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Revolutionary Armed Forces with many activities conducted by the staff of these forces.

Maj Pablo Barcelo read a message of salutation to the troops sent by Rolando Kindelan Bles, a member of the party's Central Committee and chief of the military region.

The troops also participated in a sports festival in which there was competition in seven categories, and held friendly meetings with Pioneers, peasants and young students. In conclusion, they attended a ceremony chaired by the party's second secretary in the region, Felix Mojena Beltran.

Central Army Ceremony

The Central Army's ceremony marking the 20th anniversary and founding of the FAR was held in that command's staff auditorium in Matanzas.

At the conclusion of the activities commemorating both occasions, speeches were delivered by Yuriy Ivanov, on behalf of the troops of the fraternal Soviet nation, and Lt Col Raciél Falcon, who gave an account of the liberation struggle and the experiences of our people up until January 1959.

At this complex, mention was also made of the tasks involved in compensating for those who departed previously in response to the fatherland's summons to perform combat missions, and the fulfillment of the annual plan attests to the fact that this agreement has been carried out.

Other tasks performed by these sugar workers include the establishment of committees for economizing in the refinery and distillery plants, and the preparation of a preliminary study to reckon the savings in raw materials, and the reduction in the consumption of fuel, water and steam.

This is the direction they have taken in support of the commander-in-chief's statements, and it is the tribute that they have paid in advance to the 20th anniversary of the "Granma" and the FAR.

So, as in many production centers of this region and throughout the province of Matanzas, groups of workers have agreed to guarantee their reservists' participation in the combat and political training courses on the eve of the 20th anniversary of the "Granma."

Angola War Veterans Receive Medals

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 2 Dec 76 p 5

[Text] At a solemn ceremony held yesterday, the "20th Anniversary of the Revolutionary Armed Forces" commemorative medal was presented to over 300 chiefs and officers including members of the General Staff and the Rebel Army, and internationalist troops that will take part in the 20th Anniversary of the FAR Military Review.

The ceremony for presentation of the medal was presided over by Div Gen Rigoberto Garcia Fernandez, vice-minister and chief of the Directorate of Combat Training; and Brig Gens Rolando Kindelan Bles, Haroldo Ferrer Martinez and Ramon Pardo Guerra, all of whom are members of the party's Central Committee.

At 0900 hours in the morning, there was a call to attention, and then the strains of the national anthem could be heard. Next, Brig Gen Rolando Kindelan Bles gave the floor to Div Gen Rigoberto Garcia Fernandez, whereupon the presentation of the "20th Anniversary of the Revolutionary Armed Forces" medal began.

The military ceremony ended with the reading of a message from the minister of the FAR addressed to the decorated personnel which was read by Brig Gen Ramon Pardo Guerra.

The first part of the message from the minister of the FAR stated: "The '20th Anniversary of the Revolutionary Armed Forces' commemorative medal which was conferred upon you a few seconds ago is an expression of the affection, respect and admiration felt by the working people, the Communist

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The enemies of Angola will have to give more thought to any new military adventures.

CSD: 3020

CUBA



Comrade Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA, shown as he gives one of the top three students an award.

ANGOLAN FAPLA WELL-ARMED WITH ARMORED UNITS

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 4 Dec 77 p 9

[Text]



THE AMPHIBIOUS tanks entered the water and cut through it like a knife through butter. Their engines soon began to rev and it seemed as if their cannon were "sniffing" the horizon searching out the target that had to be destroyed.

After a few minutes the tanks moved into combat formation and all towers turned to face the same direction. A few seconds later explosions shattered the air, and it was clear the mission had been fulfilled.

THE FAPLA AND THEIR PT-76 TANK CREWS

The area had been a beehive of activity from the early hours of the cool morning.

Comrade Lucio Lara, secretary of the Political Bureau of the MPLA, arrived at about 9:00 a.m. in the company of senior officers of the General Staff of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA).

The young soldiers were happy and excited and rightly so, for their period of intensive training was now coming to a successful end. The hours of study, the efforts of their instructors, the confidence placed in these rookie soldiers who came from all corners of the country had not been in vain.

In three study areas in the field, the leaders and guests were given a detailed report on the powerful Soviet tank: its technical features, functioning, firepower and other matters of interest.

After they had been briefed, the visitors went to the left shore of a nearby lake to watch a practical demonstration of what they had been told about.

The visitors could not resist applauding as the amphibious tanks passed in review. The commanders of the tank crews stood in the open hatches and saluted.

Three years after the founding of the FAPLA and a few months before the celebration of the second anniversary of independence, the heroic people of this country have a new contingent of trained and courageous fighters capable of striking effective blows at enemies from within and without.

THE GRADUATION CEREMONY

"We will be true to the cause of the working people; we will always maintain our combat readiness and will struggle for national unity." Kneeling on the soil of their homeland, on the soil which had been soaked by the blood of the finest sons of the people, they took the oath of allegiance to the MPLA, to Commander in Chief Agostinho Neto and to the cause of socialism and proletarian internationalism.

Juan Samuel Cruz, Bárbaro Rito and Lindo Mateus were honored by their comrades for being the best tank commander, driver and loader, respectively.

The enemies of the Angolan Revolution are unable to explain it, but everything is very clear for the revolutionary people who fought ceaselessly against Portuguese colonialism first and then against the puppet bands and the invaders from South Africa and Zaire. Such things are only possible when a real revolution is made.

Now the enemies of Angola will have to give more thought to any new military adventures against this country, because if they decide to carry out new attacks they will have to face the iron fist of the FAPLA.

Taken from the magazine

verde olive

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Personally, and in the name of the delegation that traveled to Havana, I want to take this opportunity to express our gratitude and deep appreciation for the way in which we have been received and treated, not only by political and administrative officials in Havana, but also by the workers in the Ministry of Transport, but also by the Cuban people in general.

9085
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[Question] The colonialists built a railroad in Angola to plunder the country and exploit its natural wealth. At present, what is being done to develop that important economic resource as something that is useful to the country and its development?

[Answer] The colonialists built the railroad in Angola not only to exploit our natural wealth, to exploit our people, but also to divide us. For they built parallel railroads, such as the one that runs eastward from Mocamedes, the Benguela line running eastward, and the Malanje railroad, which also runs to the east; and there's no intersecting line. In this way the three railroads divide our country into ethno-linguistic regions.

Precisely to counteract this, our ministry, carrying out directions from the Political Bureau of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], is considering a review of plans for construction of lines that would connect the railroads built by the colonialists, now the property of the people.

We are also considering reconstruction of some branch lines that are of considerable economic importance, for example the Bengo line, which will reach a very important agricultural area in the Luanda region. In addition, we are thinking of undertaking construction of the railroad from the Congo [sic] province, the roadbed for which now extends to Caxito, thus to the sugar-growing area.

A part of this line has already been extended, with ties laid as far as Cacuco, to benefit the farmers in this region as well as workers traveling back and forth between Cacuco and Luanda.

At present we are reconstructing the Amui railroad to facilitate shipment of cotton and coffee to the port of Amui.

We are thinking of building a branch line from the Mocamedes railroad to a grain-producing region to satisfy a request made by the Ministry of Industry and Energy.

[Question] Recently Cuba and Angola signed agreements regarding economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Can you tell us about the extent of this cooperation in the sphere of transport?

[Answer] This cooperation is extensive because our brother country Cuba is going to increase the number of people sent to work with us. That is, we'll have more advisers, and with more advisers we'll re-establish our communications network much more rapidly, and we'll restructure the organization of our transport system.

The Angolan minister of transport also said:

CUBA

ANGOLAN TRANSPORTATION MINISTER INTERVIEWED IN HAVANA

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 12 Nov 77 p 6

[Interview with RPA Minister of Transport Manuel Pedro Pacavira by A. Shelton]

[Text] Manuel Pedro Pacavira, minister of transport of the People's Republic of Angola, answered questions asked by GRANMA shortly before departing for his country following a three-day visit to Cuba.

The questions and answers follow:

[Question] We know that the reason for your visit to Cuba was the inauguration of flights between Havana and Luanda. What importance do you ascribe to this event?

[Answer] This event is of considerable political importance, and it will have--if it hasn't already--major international ramifications. At the national level there will also be major ramifications, judging from comments I've heard from some of the comrades in our delegation regarding their impressions of this heroic city of Havana.

The comrades accompanying me and our delegation will be true political activists in Angola, informing our people about the organized, disciplined way in which our Cuban comrades work, and about how they express their enthusiasm in supporting the other peoples who are fighting.

[Question] As minister of transport, what importance do you ascribe to the assistance Cubans are giving in the various branches of transport in your country?

[Answer] This assistance is very good. And thanks to that contingent of internationalists in the field of transport, we in Angola have made a great leap forward, a quantitative leap, during 1977. And thanks, too, to this help and cooperation, we are planning to make a qualitative leap forward next year, for we intend to work toward greater organization and discipline.

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The chairman of the African National Congress read a message sent by his organization to the U.N. Security Council, stating that the latest repressive steps taken by the Vorster regime must serve to dispel any lingering illusions that the liberation of South Africa will come without an armed struggle.

The South African leader spoke at some length of the increase in protest demonstrations in South Africa, which involve all sectors of the population, and of the activity of the African National Congress at the forefront of the people's struggle.

Concerning the U.S. position on southern Africa, and especially on the recent announcement that the U.S. ambassador had been called back to Washington after the latest repressive measures ordered by Vorster, Tambo said that the United States and its allies must demonstrate in a more energetic way that they actually disapprove of the apartheid policy; they should do so, for example, by cutting off aid to South Africa and paralyzing its arms shipments.

He next criticized the English and U.S. proposals on Namibia and Zimbabwe, and said that they are continuing to support a solution that does not call for turning over the power in these countries to the masses, which means establishing a neocolonial system in southern Africa.

In summing up his impressions of Cuba, Tambo said that he was greatly impressed by the progress made in the construction of socialism. "For us, who are waging a revolutionary struggle, visiting Cuba was a very useful experience," he said. He added that he visited many places of great interest and that he had been much impressed by his trip to Alamar, due to the great contrast between it and Soweto, the African section of Johannesburg. "When we win freedom in South Africa," he said, "we will have no ghettos like Soweto; we will have cities like Alamar."

Oliver Tambo, who met twice with the commander in chief, Fidel Castro, said that during his talks with Cuban leaders they considered the present situation in southern Africa, the meaning of the negotiations taking place on Zimbabwe and Namibia, the events occurring in South Africa, and the future of the struggle of the South African people.

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Minister Lusson, on his return to Havana after forming part of the economic-scientific-technical delegation headed by Ramiro Valdes, member of the Politburo of the Party and deputy chairman of the State Council, discussed the cooperation agreements between Cuba and Angola.

ANC Chairman Tambo Press Conference

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Oct 77 p 3

[Text] Havana. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Party and deputy chairman of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, met in Havana with Oliver Tambo, secretary general of the ANC [African National Congress] of South Africa.

Also participating in the meeting were Raul Valdes Vivo, head of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the Central Committee, and Armando Acosta, both members of the Central Committee, along with Luis Perez Estrada, an official of the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations.

Accompanying Tambo were the other members of the ANC delegation that has been in Cuba for several days.

During the meeting both leaders discussed their experiences and analyzed the situation in southern Africa.

Also, Oliver Tambo told his comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez of his impressions of the places he had visited in Cuba and of the meetings with Party and government leaders.

Press Conference

Oliver Tambo stated that the fight against the racist regime will be intensified, using all methods within the reach of the African people, in order to gain political power and to defeat the exploiting minority.

In a press conference yesterday shortly before ending his 9-day visit to Cuba, Tambo condemned the military and economic aid that the imperialist nations are giving the apartheid system, and he said that the United Nations Security Council -- which is discussing the present situation in South Africa -- must take economic sanctions and an arms embargo against the South African racists, who are everyday committing crimes against humanity.

In his speech, Ressende de Oliveira pointed out that the revolutionary spirit and confidence in socialism had made it possible to overcome problems and to get this sector moving.

Work in Angola is proceeding on 400 projects in all the provinces of the country, stated de Oliveira.

Luanda-Havana Air Link Established

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 7 Nov 77 p 3

[Text] The capital of Angola and the city of Havana, starting last Saturday, are now linked by a regular air link operated by Angolan Air Lines. This is an event of great significance, when we remember that this is the first intercontinental route flown by this air line with its own flight equipment.

Manuel Pedro Pakavira and Antonio Enrique Lusson, the Ministers of Transportation of Angola and Cuba, respectively, traveled on the first flight, along with a large delegation consisting of officials and leaders of various organizations and outstanding workers in the field of transportation in the fraternal African nation.

Gumersindo Gonzalez, the First Deputy Minister of Transportation, speaking at the reception ceremony held on the runway of the Jose Marti airport, pointed out the satisfaction of the Cuban people, and especially its transportation workers, at the presence of Minister Pakavira and the group accompanying him to Cuba.

Minister Pakavira then expressed his pleasure at the warm reception that was given his delegation when they arrived on Cuban soil, and he emphasized the importance of establishing a regular air link between Angola and Cuba. This decision, he added, was made by President Agostinho Neto, who wanted Angola's first intercontinental air route to link his country with the fraternal island nation in the Caribbean.

In closing, he emphasized the community of interests of a historic, political, and ideological nature that make the friendship of the peoples of Angola and Cuba indestructible. Together the two peoples are marching toward the future along the path of socialism.

CUBA

CUBAN MEDIA FOCUS ON AFRICAN EVENTS

Cuban Workers in Angola to Double
Havana GRANMA in Spanish 7 Nov 77 p 7

Text Luanda, 6 November. The Cuban construction contingent that will be working in Angola next year will be doubled, according to a cooperation agreement signed here today.

Levy Farah, chairman of the State Construction Committee of Cuba, and Ressaende de Oliveira, Minister of Construction and Housing of the People's Republic of Angola, signed the agreement.

Ramiro Valdes, deputy chairman of the State Council of Cuba, who is heading the delegation that is visiting Angola, attended the ceremony.

A total of 2,268 Cuban construction workers will be working in Angola in 1978.

The document calls for Cuban cooperation in all areas of construction, by bringing in skilled workers, middle-level technicians, and higher level technicians.

Cuba and Angola will exchange knowledge of their experiences through the visit of delegations from both countries, along with an extensive flow of technical documentation on construction.

Farah, speaking at the signing ceremony, stated that Cuba, even before the war was ended in March 1976, began to cooperate with the People's Republic of Angola to solve some urgent construction-related problems.

He emphasized the progress achieved in a little over a year by the Angolan leaders and workers in this sector, which has led to some successes in such a short period of time.

war against imperialism," said Luis Alvarez, first secretary of the party in Havana Province, speaking during the ceremony celebrating the second anniversary of independence of the People's Republic of Angola.

The gathering took place in the "Ciro Berrio" Vocational School in the municipality of Guira de Melena, and was presided over by Fernando Vecino, member of the Central Committee and minister of Higher Education. Also in attendance were Jorge Gallardo, deputy chairman of the ICAP [Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples], colonels Jesus Almeida and Pascual Martinez, from MINFAR [Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces] and MININT [Ministry of the Interior] respectively, and leaders of political and mass organizations in the province, as well as a group of Angolan students taking courses in our country and internationalist Cuban fighters.

Luis Alvarez spoke of the long road of self-sacrifice the Angolan people had to travel to reach complete independence.

"In spite of this, I say, today the People's Republic of Angola stands victorious, and if yesterday it offered the blood of its best young men for national liberation, today it is dedicating its best efforts to consolidate the revolution and build the socialist society," he said.

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the auditorium of the military mission, where the main celebration of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution took place.

For the second tour of the day, Valdes and Dilowa traveled to the Dange River, north of this capital, where the Cuban work crew has completed the bridge enabling vehicles to cross the river.

Aldo Diaz, leader of the crew, described to the Angolan and Cuban officials what workers do to complete a bridge and thereby fulfill the agreement between Agostinho Neto and Fidel Castro.

As will be recalled, when Fidel Castro visited Angola last March, the president of the Council of State of Cuba urged workers in the sector to build 16 bridges in as many months.

That commitment has practically been fulfilled now, according to Diaz.

He added that 11 bridges have been finished and 12 are under construction, which would surpass the goal set.

It is expected that the 23 bridges will be completed during December, some 6 months ahead of schedule, for the work begun in March of this year.

The Cuban delegation then visited the "Heroes of Caxito" sugar mill (40 kilometers north of here), where they learned about the work that Cuban advisers have been carrying out for about 20 months.

Augusto Caetano, director of the National Sugar Commission, offered an overview of that industry in the country.

Angola nationalized its four sugar enterprises on 1 May 1976, and presently it is successfully introducing mechanical harvesters.

Caetano reported that 120 sugar workers are now studying in Cuba.

To give a clear picture of the situation inherited from the colonialists, the Angolan official said that of nearly 11,000 sugar workers, only three are university graduates and 30 have middle-level technical training.

Valdes and the delegation also visited the place where the battle of Kifangondo took place on 10 November 1975.

Angolan Independence Anniversary Marked in Cuba

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 12 Nov 77 p 3

[Article by Jesus Mena]

[Text] "The Cuban people celebrate as their own the victories of all the world's peoples, who are occupying a place beside us in the trench in the

He stated, "We should acknowledge, first, Cuba's desire to help Angola and, second, their internationalist spirit, which is shown in daily life."

"The assistance given by Cuba is the most important that we can receive at present, and we understand that it represents a major effort, and we hold it in high regard," he said.

In turn, Ramiro Valdes stated that during the difficult days of the war, Cubans and Angolans united to defeat the enemy, and that today they are also united in the task of rebuilding the country.

Valdes said that Cuba is working with Angola in practically every province in the country, and that for Cubans it represents a national effort.

He went on to say, "Thousands and thousands of volunteers showed their desire first to come to Angola to fight, and then to work with their African brothers."

Angolan ministers present include those of education, fisheries, construction, agriculture, industry, foreign trade and health, as well as other officials who have an interest in plans for cooperation next year.

In addition to Ramiro Valdes, Cuba is represented by the ministers of foreign trade, transport, construction materials industry, and communications, as well as the chairman of the state committee for construction, deputy ministers and others.

It is expected that next Saturday the general agreement for cooperation between Angola and Cuba will be signed, following evaluation by specialists of the needs and capacities of the two governments to resolve the complex problems confronting the young African state.

Ramiro Valdes Tours Sites in Angola

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 4 Nov 77 p 7

[Article by Eloy Concepcion]

[Text] Luanda, 3 Nov (PL)--A sugar mill, a housing complex under construction and a completed bridge were sites visited today by the high-level Cuban delegation now in Angola.

Ramiro Valdes, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba and deputy chairman of the Council of State, who is leading the delegation, made the tour in the company of Carlos Rocha (Dilowa), member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA and second deputy prime minister.

The Cuban delegation's third day in Angola began with a visit to a housing complex under construction in the "Golfe" district and ended at night in

a floral offering at the tomb of the unknown soldier and observed a moment of silence at the tomb holding the remains of Cuban fighter Raul Diaz Arguelles.

The ceremony performed at the Santa Ana cemetery was the first activity of the delegation's second day in Angola.

Last night the Angolan Government held a reception for the Cuban visitors at the Panorama Hotel.

Today the intergovernmental mixed economic, scientific and technical commission will meet for the first time to discuss agreements for cooperation between the two countries.

Ramiro Valdes and the Cuban ministers and officials accompanying him met this morning with the leaders of Cuban aid groups.

Cuba is working with Angola in more than ten production, technical, and service fields.

Ramiro Valdes told the local press that more than 2,000 Cuban technicians are now in Angola helping with reconstruction of the country.

He stressed both the international character and the mutuality of interests on which relations between Angola and Cuba are based, and he said that this cooperation has considerable political significance because it involves two underdeveloped countries.

The radio, television and this morning's edition of the JORNAL DE ANGOLA have given the arrival of the Cuban delegation a great deal of attention.

Cuban-Angolan Talks Continue

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 4 Nov 77 p 7

[Text] Luanda, 3 Nov (PL)--Conversations between Cuban and Angolan ministers of various economic, technical and service agencies continued here today, as details for cooperation during 1978 were worked out.

The delegations were led by Carlos Rocha (Dilowa), member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA and second deputy prime minister, and Ramiro Valdes, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba and deputy chairman of the Council of State.

At the opening of the first meeting of the Cuban-Angolan intergovernmental commission, the Angolan official praised the assistance that the Antillean country is giving Angola, Mozambique and other African countries.

'GRANMA' COVERS THE ANGOLAN NEWS SCENE

Cuban State Council Vice President Arrives

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 2 Nov 77 p 1

[Text] Luanda, 1 Nov (PL)--Ramiro Valdes, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and deputy chairman of the Council of State, arrived in this capital today at the head of a high-level official delegation.

Carlos Rocha (Dilowa), member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and second deputy prime minister, was at the Belas international airport to welcome the Cuban delegation.

Lucio Lara, secretary of the Political Bureau of the MPLA, greeted Ramiro Valdes at the airport. The two held a brief conversation in the diplomatic lounge.

Rocha was accompanied by Angolan Government ministers and MPLA leaders.

Tomorrow the intergovernmental economic, scientific and technical commission will hold its first session, at which it will discuss aspects of cooperation between the two countries.

Ramiro Valdes Pays Homage to Cuban Dead

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 3 Nov 77 p 5

[Article by Eloy Concepcion]

[Text] Luanda, 2 Nov (PL)--The Cuban delegation led by Ramiro Valdes, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba and deputy chairman of the Council of State, paid homage today to the internationalist Cuban heroes killed in the Angola war.

Accompanied by Carlos Rocha (Dilowa), member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA and second deputy prime minister, Valdes and the Cuban group left

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Also attending the ceremony were members of the governments of the People's Republic of Angola and of Cuba who had signed specific agreements for each sector in the morning.

The high-level Cuban delegation spent 5 days in Angola and left today for Havana after the conclusion of the talks.

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CUBA

RAMIRO VALDES, NETO TALKS IN ANGOLA REPORTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 7 Nov 77 p 1

[Text] Luanda, 6 November (PRELA)--President Agostinho Neto and Ramiro Valdes, deputy chairman of the Cuban Council of State, met today following the conclusion of a cooperation agreement between both countries.

Neto described the work done by the delegations as successful. All week long the delegations discussed the cooperation agreements which deal with almost all branches of economic and social activities.

"We hope that the ties of friendship between Cuba and Angola will develop more every day," the President said.

"We reaffirm our socialist position not only in words but with deeds," he added.

For his part, Ramiro Valdes said that the success of the talks was made possible by the Angolan and Cuban working spirit.

"The degree of cooperation for 1978 will be double the number of Cuban technicians in Angola and it covers economic, health and cultural matters as well as services," he said.

He said that this figure was not an easy one for Cuba to meet, but that it would be met one way or another.

"The outcome is an expression of the unrenounceable commitment of the Cuban people to the people of Angola in their decision to help their brothers in their second battle, the economic battle," he said.

The general agreement of cooperation was signed in the great hall of the Ministry of Agriculture by Carlos Rocha (Dilowa), MPLA politburo member and 2nd deputy prime minister, and Ramiro Valdes, PCC politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of State.

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within established deadlines. They meet monthly to analyze their work, reach agreements and select the best of them.

Socialist emulation among members of the association is distributed by areas, outstanding among which is number 3, headed by Dr Victor Manuel Boffill.

Without a doubt, the Revolutionary Armed Forces have a collective of great friends in the provincial surgical-clinical hospital of Pinar del Rio.

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"La Conchita" canning plant; and a third in the "Antonio Guiteras Holmes" IPUEC [Preuniversity Farming and Academic Institute].

In each of these centers the association is the basis for patriotic-military education work, as it carries out all of its rank and file activities to strengthen the defensive capability of the fatherland.

The Surgical Clinical Hospital and Its Rank and File Association

At the "Dr Leon Cuervo Rubio" provincial clinical hospital in Pinar del Rio, the first assistance to the FAR rank and file association has been in operation for a little over a year. At present, it has 132 members, representing 20 percent of the total workers of the center.

The first rank and file association has a directors council composed of Teresa Rodriguez (nurse), president; Pablo Hernandez Valdes (technical chief of the laboratory), vice president; Isabel Herrera Santana (gastroenterology technician), organizer; Ceida Hernandez (bookkeeper), finance; Eva Rita Diaz Hernandez (specialist), educator; and Calixto Borrego (doctor) and Raul Morejon (laboratory technician), substitutes.

According to Teresa, "The practical activities of the association are governed by the instructions, orders and tasks given to us by the Political-Military Working Group, through the Provincial Headquarters for the Training of Prerecruits and by the agreements which emanate from our own organization."

"In this way," added the president of the rank and file association, "we are actively participating in the massive work of defense, since we are preparing ourselves for it; we assure the active participation of all of our comrades at the hospital in those activities being carried out in connection with the defense of the fatherland; we are conducting a broad educational campaign among all of the workers concerning the military knowledge which they should possess and the heroic and combat traditions of the people and their Armed Forces in particular."

Teresa emphasized, "We are also doing systematic work with prerecruit young people who are in training as military health officers in our center for later incorporation into Military Units when they are called into active military service; we are organizing and holding conferences, discussions, exhibits and debates on special subjects; members of the association are meeting with officials of the FAR and Ministry of the Interior; and we are also engaged in the work of growth, i.e., the incorporation of new members into the organization."

The members of the assistance to FAR rank and file association of the Pinar del Rio Hospital were systematically working on the tasks emanating from their organization, attending meetings and contributing to meeting quotas

CUBA

MISSION OF ASSOCIATIONS FOR ASSISTANCE TO FAR DESCRIBED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 30 Oct 77 p 19

[Article by Elias Rodríguez Sanchez]

[Text] In the resolution of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba concerning the integration of patriotic, military education work in our country, the experimental establishment and development of assistance to the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] rank and file associations is recommended, among other things.

At this point, many readers may wonder: of what do these associations consist; who are members of the association; what is their work; how many are already in existence; and other questions which logically should be asked in the face of an innovation.

It is known that the need for perfecting the defenses of the country has made the defense of the fatherland an unavoidable duty of the people, in view of which it is necessary to combine experiences and efforts to increase dissemination of our combat traditions and raise the military readiness of members of the society which we are constructing.

To this end, the assistance to FAR rank and file associations could be a first-class trench, in which our workers and students, grouped at the level of work or study center, will carry out activities of a patriotic, military nature which will permit them to fulfill the honorable task of defending the fatherland and the victories of socialism.

These activities include the establishment and direction of technical-military sports clubs and military affairs clubs; the holding of competitions in the various sports sectors with military applications; participation in parades over the sites of combat glory; visits to military units and museums which house the combat history of our fatherland.

As stated, these associations were started in 1976 in the province of Pinar del Rio, where three of them are still organized: one in the "Dr Leon Cuervo Rubio" surgical-clinical provincial hospital; another in the

BRAZIL

CUBA

REPORTS ON CUBAN-ANGOLAN COOPERATION

Cuba Sends More Troops to Angola

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Nov 77 p 10-A

[Text] Luanda, 7 November (AFP)--A supplementary contingent of 2,600 Cuban collaborators will raise to 5,000 the total number of collaborators working in Angola.

The joint intergovernmental committee, which has been meeting in the Angolan capital since Wednesday, has decided to substantially increase cultural, technical, and scientific cooperation between the two countries.

State Council Deputy Chairman Ramiro Valdes, who heads his country's delegation, said at the ceremony held for the signing of the agreement that Angola and his country were going to promote the development of "something more than revolutionary relations."

He added that Angola and Cuba want to "provide an example for all the peoples of Africa and the world, proving that the underdeveloped countries can unite to guarantee their independence, rebuild their economy, and liquidate the vestiges of colonialism and its greed for material gains."

Angola Sends 820 Pioneers to Cuba

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 31 Oct 77 p 7

[Text] Luanda, 30 October (PL)--A Group of 820 Angolan pioneers has left for the Republic of Cuba, where they will take courses.

The group left on the Soviet ship "Rossia". Their departure is part of the plans for collaboration between Angola and Cuba in the field of education.

Education Minister Ambosio Lukoki, Angolan government officials and officials of the Cuban mission were at the port in Luanda to see the pioneers off.

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CUBA

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PALESTINE RIGHTS--Cuba affirmed that recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people and Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories are the only solutions to the problem of the Middle East. The Cuban delegate to the International Conference for a Just Solution to the Middle East Crisis, Arturo Espinosa, made that statement in Paris, during his speech to more than 200 delegates. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 17 Oct 77 p 7] 8587

CUBANS IN ANGOLA--The Cuban cultural delegation, now in Angola, toured the provinces of Benguela and Huila, after their second show in Luanda. The group includes Carlos Puebla and his Tradicionales, and singers Elizabeth de Gracia and Ela Calvo. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 17 Oct 77 p 7] 8587

JAPAN-CUBA TRADE--The Japanese-Cuban Economic Conference will send a goodwill mission to our country at the end of the month, Yoshihiro Inayama, president of that organization and of the Japan Steel Corporation, announced in Osaka. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 17 Oct 77 p 7] 8587

SAO TOME BRUCELLOSIS--Cuban veterinarians and technicians in Sao Tome are carrying out a campaign to eradicate and prevent brucellosis in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. The program started 3 weeks ago as part of Cuban collaboration in the economic development plans of that African country. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 17 Oct 77 p 7] 8587

FMC DELEGATION IN BELGRADE--A delegation of the Cuban Women's Federation [FMC], headed by Maria Julia Arredondo, a member of the secretariat of that organization, is visiting Belgrade, on invitation of the "Conference for the Social Activities of the Yugoslav Woman." [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 17 Oct 77 p 7] 8587

ITALY-CUBA CINEMA--More than 5,000 people attended the opening of Cuban Film Week, which is being held for the first time in Italy. The 3,000-seat Capranica movie theater, where the week-long program opened, was jammed. The aisles were filled with standees watching the film "El Ranchedor," by Sergio Giral, to the end. In consideration of the number of people attending the opening of Cuban Film Week, it was necessary to hold another showing at midnight. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 20 Oct 77 p 7] 8587

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CUBA

According to Rogelio Dean, representative of the Union of Communist Youth of Cuba in the Soviet Union, the money earned during the "work semester" by Cuban students in the USSR has been turned over to the fund for the Eleventh World Youth Festival.

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700 CUBAN YOUTHS WORKING IN USSR ON CONSTRUCTION JOBS

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 18 Oct 77 p 4

[Article by Vladislav Dmitrenko]

[Text] Novosti--Each year, as summer arrives, thousands of Soviet students go to work voluntarily on projects in various regions of the country. Student construction details build livestock complexes, private homes, clubs, hospitals and schools. During summer vacation this year, when the sixtieth anniversary of the revolution is being celebrated, 700 Cuban students studying in the Soviet Union joined their Soviet counterparts in the "work semester."

"We worked and lived in an atmosphere of friendship and enthusiasm. We slept in the same army tents and shared everything we had. We built and rested together..." says Gaspar Fuentes, a student at the University of Odessa, recalling the soviet which took place on the banks of the Lena River, where 15 Cubans who were members of an international brigade and their Soviet counterparts built a dairy and some houses, and laid the foundation for a boiler room.

This "work semester" in one corner of the immense Siberian Taiga, in the area of the Baikal-Amur Railroad, left unforgettable impressions.

The friendship and cooperation among Soviet and Cuban students is traditional in the Soviet Union. It is particularly evident today, when Soviet and Cuban youths are preparing to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the October Revolution and the Eleventh World Youth Festival in Havana.

Soirees, sports events, work on "Red Saturdays" and other activities are an inseparable part of preparations for these important events among Soviet and Cuban youth. The work of the student construction details, made up of students from both countries, was dedicated to these great occasions.

"We have carried out many political and cultural activities together. We organized talks and concerts for pioneers and workers of the soviets," said Gaspar Fuentes. "Soviet youths are very much interested in the Festival, and know all about it. One day last summer, thanks to the initiative of the Cuban students, was dedicated to activities related to the sixtieth anniversary of the October Revolution. It was an unforgettable summer."

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Night fell rapidly. The next day at 1000 hours a welcome from the people was planned. It was not yet dawn and already the drums, the tom-toms and the war chants could be heard. The spectacle was magnificent. Groups of men, youths and children converged on the bare hill from every direction. Preceded by their "music," the scouts and the youth of the FNLA and all the civilian, military or paramilitary organizations paraded past. Thousands were there by 1000 hours. School children with their teachers were also present; 5,700 children of the region are students. They do not have books, pencils or notebooks. There were also entire towns with their banners and pennants with Holden Roberto's portrait on them in the midst of the indescribable music and chants. The slogans began to merge: "Down with communism! Down with Russia! Down with Cuba! Down with all servants of Marxism! Long live President Holden! Long live Angola!" In the middle of this frenzied crowd--at this half-meeting, half-carnival--many very serious things were said.

"We do not want power for ourselves alone. We want true democracy. We want the Russians to concern themselves with their own affairs and stay in their own country." For hours all the troops in the region paraded; they were proud, disciplined, magnificent soldiers in rags who demanded respect.

It was hard to leave and take the long road back. It is not every day that you see people who do not have anything and who barely survive on the products of the land, who do not have any weapons other than those taken from the enemy and who, nevertheless, rise so bravely against one of the largest powers in the world.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 4. Commander Leopardo who directs 11 anti-Cuban groups.
2. p 4. On the plateau controlled by the FNLA, 8,000 people paraded by repeating anti-Cuban and anti-Russian slogans.
3. p 7. While the men fight in the war, the women clear the trails with rudimentary tools. (Right) Construction of a rustic bridge to cross a swelling river 200 meters wide.

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All the discussions revolved around the same theme: hatred of the Cubans, hatred of the Russians, hatred of communism.

Our stay was short since we still had to travel at least 3 hours to reach a small town where we stopped for the night. It was our first real liberated town, minuscule with only 30 inhabitants. The people were like all those we saw--poor, lacking everything. They did not have oil, sugar, salt or petroleum.

The camp was prepared for the night. The guerrillas cooked their manioc. In my corner I shivered with cold since I was wet from head to toe.

For 5 days we traveled 8, 9 or even 10 hours a day through the same succession of hills covered with grass over our heads and small swampy woods. There was one major obstacle--a road that the Cubans cut with their armored equipment. The villagers "cover" the whole passage with pistols or handguns while the combat groups have automatic weapons.

The camps at night were all the same, always wet.

For us the daily meal always consisted of a plate of rice and some sardines. The men of the FNLA fixed them with what they found in the woods or caught fishing between the long marches. At times they even caught a wild boar.

That night we had to reach the important center that was our main stop but the elephants which are very numerous in the region and travel in herds of 50, 60 or even 100 animals had erased the trail. This time even our most experienced guides were lost and exhausted. We went in circles for hours.

Finally we arrived at the center where they were expecting us. The people had gathered. Dead tired, we advanced like Caesar entering Rome. Hundreds of women, young and old, followed us singing and dancing. The tom-toms reverberated everywhere.

That night was one of celebration for us with rice and chicken. The youth sang all night and danced to the drums.

Nevertheless, we had to leave very early in the morning. This was not our final destination. It took more than 6 hours to scale a mountain to reach the main headquarters of the resistance.

Our trip ended there. There were dozens of clean huts in a row, a guard post, a flagpole flying an FNLA flag and an officer dressed in uniform, Commander "Leopardo," regional military chief.

Suddenly everyone stopped. A glow in the night was the second meeting point. Under an immense tree a bonfire lit up the faces. The guerrillas had different weapons--Russian, Belgian, Portuguese.

It was 0300 hours. We could no longer continue that night. Everyone quickly stretched out on the wet ground. Commander Salva, head of the mission and personal representative of President Holden Roberto, set the departure for 0600 hours. We had to try to sleep on the wet ground, beaten by the rain.

Dawn came slowly. People were already moving around.

Now I could better see my new friends with whom I was going to travel hour after hour, almost 400 kilometers in 15 days.

Most of them were young, in rags and bare feet, looking ridiculous with different pieces of military belongings. Some wore Christian crosses held by a string around their necks.

The road was easier during the day in spite of the fact that the rain was as awful as the night before. It was the end of the rainy season and everything was inundated. The slightest stream was a major obstacle; the smallest river had to be crossed on a slippery tree trunk, a swinging rope bridge or through waist-high water. Everything low was under water and everything high was taken over by elephant grass that stood 4 meters tall. Nothing could be seen 50 centimeters away; even the trail was barely visible. The Angolans, like good Africans of the jungle, walked as if by radar. If I had been separated from them, I am sure that I would have been lost. I would need several days to get used to advancing without knowing where I was going, without being able to distinguish where I was, without ever seeing the horizon.

Suddenly a sentry with a machinegun in his hand appeared where the trails crossed. He watched us pass, happy to have visitors.

Finally we reached Alfa camp. This camp is part of a line of defense that protects an immense area of 300,000 square kilometers populated by 700,000 people that the FNLA totally controls. This does not include the large towns where the Cubans are with their armored cars and their Russian weapons. One company occupies the military camp, a simple camp with small wooden houses thatched with straw. The arrival of our people and the interzonal command that escorted us was a big event. Many of the guerrillas speak French. The Alfa base is a transient base and like the other 11 bases has a transmitting and receiving radio station and remains in constant contact with its general staff.

GUERRILLA WARFARE AGAINST CUBANS IN ANGOLA DESCRIBED

Lima GENTE in Spanish 12 Oct 77 pp 3-7

[Article by Juan Macho: "Angola Guerrillas Against Cuba"]

[Text] The game is not over yet in Angola. In spite of the expeditionary force of 10,000 Cubans and Soviet support, Luanda's "progressive" regime is faltering. The recent uprisings and massacres in the capital are visible evidence. Our report reveals that armed resistance extends to the provinces. The FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] fight and make up. The Russian policy of intervention in Africa is dying out here and there. That might be the secret reason for Podgorny's disfavor; he is an unexpected victim of these heroic guerrillas.

In the darkness of the night under a hard rain, I splashed through the mud trying not to lose the black FNLA guerrilla who was ahead of me, moving noiselessly. He was the last man in a long line.

I had to wait more than 10 days to meet the necessary conditions to enter the rebel areas of Angola. That night I was at last able to secretly enter the country escorted by the men of Holden Roberto, chief of the FNLA, who have never accepted military defeat at the hands of 10,000 Cubans.

Angola has an area of 1,246,000 square meters but is only populated by 6 million people. Little by little it has become submerged in war. The armed forces of the Neto Government supported by the East and consolidated with great difficulty by Luanda are not strong enough and have to resort more and more to European mercenaries to try to maintain order in the country. Today, in addition to the Cubans, there are East Germans (more than 2,000), Bulgarians, Czechoslovaks, etc.

The students who form the detachment will remain in Angola for one year, working as secondary school teachers, which will be considered the equivalent of their required practice teaching.

The Requirements

The requirements for selection are:

- 1--Willingness.
- 2--Personal possibility of fulfilling the mission in the established period.
- 3--Physical and psychological fitness for this activity.
- 4--Political-moral qualities required by the task.
- 5--They must be enrolled in the specialties of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geography and history, or be willing to change to the specialty of mathematics.
- 6--Academic requirements for admission to higher education schools must have been met.
- 7--They must be unmarried.

Those students who are willing to go and are not selected will have an opportunity to be international teachers as relief teachers for the first contingent.

The detachment will be accompanied by a group of instructors, who will help the young people in their work.

The "Che" Guevara Internationalist Pedagogical Detachment will make a valuable contribution to this fraternal country, where currently thousands of children and young people urgently need to study.

In this way the request made to Cuba by the government of the People's Republic of Angola will be satisfied.

Those who go will not be exempt from sacrifice, but they will also have their share of glory, because as Fidel said on 26 July in Camaguey: "It is necessary that each generation make its share of effort and have its share of glory and glory is achieved not only by fighting against imperialist oppression or against imperialist aggression, or working in the homeland. Glory is not won solely on battlefields. Glory is also won by giving service to other peoples."

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The daily effort which we make in the fulfillment of revolutionary tasks--they say--is our best tribute to Maj Ernesto "Che" Guevara. Today ... his image and his achievements are tremendous. His ideas are becoming increasingly relevant and his example is embodied in millions of youths throughout the world.

They add that the first year students of the higher pedagogical institutes who have expressed their readiness say to the Commander in Chief:

Yes, Comrade Fidel, revolutions bear many beautiful flowers. The flower of human solidarity, the capacity to sacrifice for others, at home and abroad, is the most beautiful of these and we shall deposit this flower on Angolan soil alongside our fallen brothers.

Screening of Brigade Members

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 21 Oct 77 p 1

[Article by Lourdes Pasalodos: "Members of 'Che' Guevara Internationalist Detachment Screened"]

[Text] When on 1 April--April of Giron and victory--a new school term begins in Angola, the members of the First Contingent of the Cuban "Che" Guevara Internationalist Pedagogical Detachment will be there. They will be there with their uniforms and their emblem, with the Heroic Guerrilla, and Marti's slogan and the noble task of solidarity entrusted to them by the people.

They will be there "because when he arrives on this earth each man has the right to be educated and then, in payment, he has the duty to help to educate others because "One's country is humanity."

On that day there will be inaugurated in the world an international cooperation of a kind in which simple young people will take part, their average age about 18 years--almost the same age as the Cuban revolution--and whose task is to educate.

Altogether 4,635 students who entered the Higher Pedagogical Institutes this term, out of a possible 4,815 (96 percent) have confirmed their willingness to fulfill this noble mission.

The total number of students on this level is 6,880, but only the 4,815 mentioned are being taken into account because the rest are studying foreign languages or pursuing a technical professional education or were not considered for this opportunity.

Currently the youths who will form the contingent are being screened. They will be boarding in Havana beginning 4 November. Here they will conclude their studies for the first semester, leading to a degree in education for their respective specialties, and will receive military training and training in methodology and elements of the Portuguese language, essentially.

"CHE" GUEVARA INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE GROWING

Thousands More Ready to Join

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 11 Oct 77 p 1

[Text] Altogether 4,635 youths of the 6th contingent of the Manuel Ascunce Domenech Pedagogical Detachment are ready to join the "Che" Guevara Internationalist Pedagogical Detachment to collaborate in the area of education in the sister nation of Angola.

They represent 96.2 percent of the first year students of the Higher Pedagogical Institutes, whose registration amounts to 4,815.

In Camaguey and Granma, 100 percent of the registered students are ready to go, with 503 and 260 students respectively.

In Matanzas 320 out of a total of 322, representing 99.3 percent are ready to go. Villa Clara has 98.9 percent ready, that is to say 729 out of a total of 737.

In Pinar del Rio, only 10 have not yet taken this step, since 240 are now ready, for a total of 96 percent.

In Holguin 288 youths are ready to leave for Angola, out of an enrollment of 302. This amounts to 95 percent.

In Havana city, 1,595 students have confirmed their readiness, out of a total of 1,632, which amounts to 94.8 percent, while in Santiago de Cuba, only 59 youths out of an enrollment of 759 have still to join, making the present percentage 92.2 percent.

Message

The students who have expressed their readiness to join the Ernesto Che Guevara Internationalist Pedagogical Detachment have published a message on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the death in combat of the Heroic Guerilla.

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Cuban Ambassador to Mali Carlos Neira Garcia, (Moustapha Soumare), Minister of National Education and president of the Mali-Cuba Friendship Association, and diplomats from the USSR, GDR, Guinea, Conakry, Algeria and other countries attended the orchestra's first performance here.

Conakry Farewell

Conakry--Over 8,000 students representing different levels of education were at the 28 September Stadium in Conakry to bid farewell to the Cuban Aragon Orchestra following a successful 13-day tour of Sekou Toure.

During that time, the Aragon Orchestra played pleasant dance tunes and performed in this capital, Kan Kan, Boko and Kansar. In large part the performances were organized to raise funds for the 11th World Youth and Students Festival.

The musical delegation headed by Gilberto Valdes, an official of Cuba's Ministry of Culture, gave an estimated \$500 to Carlos Cadelo, Cuban ambassador here. The money represents a contribution from the orchestra conducted by Rafael Lay to the youth festival which is to be held in the first socialist country of the Americas next year. The orchestra was honored by key political and state figures in the areas they toured and at the Palace of the People the African Ballet Company performed for them.

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guests of that city's ballet company; and the implementation of a plan drawn up by the National Ballet in cooperation with the Isle of Pines People's Government Cultural Section through which activities, discussions and classes are being held. These activities started 5 weeks ago.

Alicia Alonso Performs in Peru

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 14 Oct 77 p 7

[Text] The Peruvian press gave widespread coverage to the performance of Cuban prima ballerina Alicia Alonso at Lima's Municipal Theater where she was enthusiastically received. CORREO devotes two pages to statements made by Alicia, her partner Jorge Esquivel and Alicia's daughter Laura. "Alicia Alonso: All the Children in the World are Dancing," reads one large headline over several photographs of the dancer. The subtitles read: "Art and Culture Should Be at the People's Service" and "Ballet Had Strictly Populist Origin." A story in LA CRONICA points out that Jorge Esquivel "was able to discover and develop his great potential as a dancer thanks to a revolutionary process." Esquivel is Alicia Alonso's partner and the leading male dancer in the Cuban ballet company.

Aragon Orchestra in Guinea

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 18 Oct 77 p 5

[Text] Over 8,000 students filled 28 September Stadium in Conakry, Guinea, to bid farewell to the Cuban Aragon Orchestra after its successful 13-day tour of that sister nation. The members of the orchestra were honored by key political and state figures in the areas they toured. An African ballet troupe gave two performances for them at the Palace of the People. The delegation headed by Gilberto Valdes gave a contribution to the Cuban ambassador in Guinea for the 11th Festival.

Aragon Orchestra Performs in Mali

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 20 Oct 77 p 2

[Text] Bamako--The Aragon Orchestra was acclaimed by a crowd at the Omnisport Stadium here in the capital of the Mali Republic after their first performance in this hot land that began its winter with a temperature of 35 degrees.

The spicy dance music of Bacallao, the beat of cellist Tomasito Valdes, the sounds of Dagoberto Gonzalez' violin and the kettle drum solo by orchestra founder Orestes Varona in the piece "Sabroso" were widely acclaimed during this famous orchestra's performance. The orchestra played a rich variety of Cuban music.

The Aragones will spend an extra week in Mali and will include the Segou region in their tour.

The secretary of the MPLA's Politburo praised the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola and the Security Bureau for the efficient work they are doing to block the enemy's subversive activities.

He called on the peasants, the workers, students and housewives to join the Popular Militia as a means of stopping Angola's enemies from continuing their provocations.

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He added that his country is resisting aggression that is supported by the reactionary forces in the region and said that Ethiopia is ready to defend its territorial integrity.

Yesterday, on the fourth day of his Cuban visit, (Gedle-Giorgis) paid tribute to Jose Marti and met with Ministers Isidoro Malmierca of foreign affairs and Hector Rodriguez Llompart, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations.

At 0900 hours the Ethiopian Foreign Minister and (Berhasse Deressa), Ethiopia's director for Latin America, placed a wreath at the monument to Jose Marti in the Plaza de la Revolucion. They were accompanied by Oscar Oramas, director for African Affairs in the Foreign Relations Ministry, and Fernando Darias, a protocol official.

After the ceremony, the Ethiopian delegation went to the State Committee for Economic cooperation where they met for approximately an hour with Minister Hector Rodriguez Llompart.

(Gedle-Giorgis) and (Deressa's) final meeting was with the Foreign Minister, Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Deputy Ministers Rene Anillo, Pelegrin Torras and Jose R. Viera and directors Oscar Oramas and Jose Luis Perez.

South Africa-Angola Situation

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 17 Oct 77 p 7

[Text] Luanda, 16 October (PRELA)--Lucio Lara, MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Politburo secretary, said that there is real evidence of South African and Zairian interference in Angola.

Lara made these statements at the Belas airport here at the close of his tour of Bie Province to check on the progress being made in the plans for the MPLA's first congress.

"The evidence," he said, "reflects South Africa's constant interference in its efforts to foment subversion in Angola."

The captured weapons that we saw during our tour of the province, he said, "were not stolen from the Zairian Army or from the South Africans. They themselves gave them to the opposition to provoke confusion throughout the country."

We have concrete evidence that our air space and our territory are being constantly violated to infiltrate white mercenaries and the puppets that are being trained in bases belonging to the so-called "pica-palos" in Namibia, known as "Southwest Africa," Lara said.

He added that he had seen "many munitions of the South African Army, including Chinese weapons that mysteriously arrive in South Africa."

DEVELOPMENTS IN CUBAN-AFRICAN RELATIONS REPORTED

Arrival of ANC President

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 17 Oct 77 p 1

[Text] Army Commander Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of State, on Saturday welcomed Oliver Tambo, president of the popular South African organization ANC (National African Congress), at Jose Marti International Airport.

Oliver Tambo, who is accompanied by a high level delegation, said that during his visit to Cuba his discussions will center on the present situation in southern Africa and, of course, on conditions in South Africa.

The ANC president is accompanied by (Mzwai Peliso), Executive Committee member; (Jacquelin Molifi), Revolutionary Council member; (Max Moabi), ANC representative in Luanda, and (Pila Pola), ANC representative in the Soviet Union.

Also at the airport to meet the ANC delegation were Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, PCC Politburo member and State Council deputy chairman; Isidoro Malmierca, Foreign Relations minister; Raul Valdes Vivo, chairman of the PCC General Foreign Relations Department; Central Committee members; Claudio Ramos, chairman of the Africa and Middle East Section of the PCC's General Foreign Relations Department, and Luis Perez Estrada, an official of that department.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 19 Oct 77 p 3

[Text] Col Foleke Gedle-Giorgis, Ethiopian foreign minister, told GRANMA that the political-military situation in Ethiopia is more clearly defined.

The young minister, who has been visiting Cuba since Saturday, 15 October, said that "in the North the situation has improved while in the South the situation has been consolidated."

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drawn up. They condemn the new imperialist efforts to stir up the arms race and reaffirm their decision to contribute in every possible way to the consolidation of a cause of peace by trying to make the process of political détente irreversible, extending détente to the military field and working to have détente spread to all regions and become a dominant factor in international relations.

The delegations of Cuba and Mozambique stressed the need to strengthen the existing unity and solidarity between the socialist countries, the progressive nations, the national liberation movements and the peace-loving forces to speed up the struggle against imperialism and all manifestations of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and for the definitive elimination of exploitation, aggression and injustice.

On the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, an event which marked the start of a new era in the history of mankind, the Republic of Cuba and the People's Republic of Mozambique congratulate the sister Soviet people.

Both sides expressed their profound satisfaction over the results of the visit to Cuba by President Samora Moisés Machel and the high-level delegation that accompanied him.

Comrade Samora Moisés Machel expressed his sincere gratitude for the fraternal and warm welcome extended to the Mozambican delegation during its stay in Cuba by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and other Party and government leaders and by the Cuban people.

On behalf of the Central Committee of FRELIMO and of the people and Government of Mozambique, Comrade Samora Machel invited Comrade Fidel Castro to pay an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique. The invitation was accepted with thanks, and the date will be set in time.

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People's Republic of Mozambique, which seeks to block those sovereign states' fulfillment of the duty of solidarity with the Zimbabwe patriots, undermine national independence and endanger those countries' territorial integrity.

The Cuban delegation particularly condemned the brutal and criminal attacks which are systematically being carried out by regular forces of the Rhodesian illegal racist regime's army against the People's Republic of Mozambique in violation of all international principles and in spite of the international community's repeated denunciations. It expressed its solidarity with and support for the Mozambican people.

The Republic of Cuba and the People's Republic of Mozambique strongly condemn the subversive operations and acts of aggression carried out against the People's Republic of Angola, involving the illegal use of Namibia and the plots of puppet groups at the service of reaction and imperialism.

Both countries express their solidarity with the Government and people of Angola, who, headed by the MPLA and President Agostinho Neto, are consolidating the foundations of a new society along the path of progress and socialism.

Both sides condemned the imperialists' efforts to promote conflicts among sister peoples of Africa, capitalizing on situations inherited from colonialism and neocolonialism which, because of their complexity, led the Organization of African Unity to proclaim the inviolability of the borders of member states and of their territorial integrity in its Charter. The two delegations pointed to the advisability of solving existing conflicts through bilateral talks with the help of progressive countries that have worked to bring about this understanding. The delegations feel that only by consolidating the revolutionary process and taking into account revolutionary aspirations will it be possible to find adequate ways to solve the differences for which a solution is now being sought through military force.

Both sides express their solidarity with the Saharan people and support their right to self-determination and independence.

Regarding the Indian Ocean, both sides reiterated the need to end the imperialists' plans to strengthen their military presence in the area by building bases such as the one on Diego Garcia Island — an act which constitutes a serious threat to the preservation of international peace and security. They also reaffirmed their support for the principle of turning the area into a peaceful zone.

Both sides also expressed their support for the people of the Comoros' struggle to regain control over Mayotte Island, an integral part of their territory.

On reviewing the situation in the Middle East, the two delegations expressed their view that lasting peace would be impossible to secure in that region without the total implementation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the withdrawal of Israel from occupied Arab territory. Thus, they reiterated their support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples, especially the Palestinian people who have a right to an independent state of their own.

Both sides support the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East being resumed with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On examining the situation in Latin America, both sides agreed that the main and decisive factor which made possible the existence and development of fascist regimes was the traditional domination of U.S. imperialism in that part of the world. They also noted that, in spite of the imperialist and reactionary forces' efforts to stifle Latin America's historical course toward complete independence and their temporary success in some countries, the profound contradictions between the need for development in Latin America and for the well-being of its peoples on the one hand and what is left of neocolonial and colonial oppression on the other, remain unresolved.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction over the recent signing of the Panama Canal treaty, an important step on Panama's road to recovering full sovereignty over all its territory. They reiterated their support for the Panamanian aspirations and demand that the agreements be implemented in full to bring about an end to foreign occupation of Panamanian territory.

They repudiated the policy of repression and terror unleashed on the people by the Chilean fascist military junta, that has contempt for human rights and hands over the country's resources — which had been recovered by the Popular Unity Government — to the imperialists and their transnational companies.

They also condemned the reactionary forces that have sought to maintain oppression in Uruguay, Paraguay and other nations of the hemisphere through fascist terror and reaffirmed their conviction that the struggle of the peoples for freedom, independence, justice and progress would emerge victorious.

Both delegations reiterated their militant support for the struggle of the people of Puerto Rico for self-determination and national independence and condemned the colonial domination of the island. They also expressed their support for the right of Belize to self-determination and independence.

The Republic of Cuba and the People's Republic of Mozambique expressed their repudiation of all forms of neocolonial penetration in Latin America and the Caribbean, which tends to distort national values and proclaimed their determination to struggle for the preservation of the peoples' cultural heritage.

Both sides hail the historic victories of the peoples of Indochina and rejoice over the recent entry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam into the United Nations Organization, which constitutes a new victory for this sister people and for all progressive mankind.

They condemn the presence in South Korea of foreign troops that block the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea. They expressed their backing for the freedom struggle of the people of East Timor, headed by FRETILIN.

The need to establish a new international economic order that would help lay the foundations for fair and just relations among states, eliminating all forms of exploitation and discrimination, was also stressed by the two delegations.

Both sides reaffirmed their determination to continue in the struggle for general and complete disarmament and, in this respect, supported the summons for a special session of the UN General Assembly. They also expressed their desire that a universal treaty on banning the use of force in international relations be

University; Fernando Baptista, member of the FRELIMO Central Committee, deputy to the People's Assembly and department head of the General Staff; Fernando Honwana, deputy to the People's Assembly and aide to the president of the Republic; Laços H. Lidimo, deputy to the People's Assembly; Shauridine Khan, deputy to the People's Assembly and head of the Europe-America division of the Ministry of Foreign Relations; and João Ntseve, head of the Planning Section in the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

The Mozambican side expressed its profound admiration for the long and dedicated struggle of the Cuban people, who commemorated the 10th anniversary of the start of the heroic independence struggle against Spanish colonialism during the visit of its delegation. The people and Government of Mozambique express their solidarity with the just cause of the Cuban people, who drew inspiration from the ideas of José Martí last century, in their struggles for national independence and who, now, armed with the lofty ideas of Marxism-Leninism and under the correct leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro, have eliminated imperialist exploitation and are advancing in their endeavor to build socialism.

The Mozambican delegation appraised the victory of the socialist Revolution in Cuba as a significant contribution to the cause of freedom and independence of the peoples.

The Mozambican delegation reiterated its support for the just demand of the Cuban people and government for the unconditional return of the territory occupied by the U.S. naval base at Guantánamo and demanded an end to all acts of hostility against Cuba, especially the economic blockade imposed on it.

Both delegations stressed the leading role played by the Nonaligned Countries Movement in the peoples' struggle to build a new society, free of exploitation, and in trying to bring about international relations based on equality and mutual respect. In this respect, they stressed that the Movement's next summit conference, to be held in Havana in 1979, would contribute to the Movement's policy of opposing the forces that threaten peace and international security; of strengthening its permanent commitment to those forces that are struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, reaction, apartheid, Zionism and other forms of racial or social discrimination; and of intensifying its solidarity with all peoples fighting against underdevelopment and its consequences.

Likewise, the Mozambican delegation reaffirmed its satisfaction over the holding in Cuba, in the summer of 1978, of the 11th World Youth and Student Festival, an event of great importance for the revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces.

The Cuban side expressed its very best wishes for the success of the Mozambican people in strengthening national independence, which was gained after a resolute, heroic struggle against colonialism. It also expressed admiration for the firm and determined manner in which this sister people, led by Comrade Samora Moisés Machel, is facing up to the attacks of the imperialists and their racist allies in their repeated efforts to force the Mozambican people to renounce their decision to build a society free from foreign domination and to consolidate and further the achievements of the people, national interests and human dignity in the process of building a socialist society.

This firm position of the People's Republic of Mozambique along with that country's staunch anti-imperialist stand and its policy for peace and progress on the international scene, constitutes an encouraging example for many other peoples struggling for national liberation and social progress.

The Cuban side also expressed its satisfaction over the historic resolutions of the 3rd Congress of FRELIMO and is of the opinion that their fulfillment will help the Mozambican people strengthen the foundations for building socialism and will lead them to new and important victories in the process of national construction.

Both sides reiterated their resolve to consolidate and further develop the fraternal friendship between Cuba and Mozambique in order to strengthen the world anti-imperialist front as a safeguard for peace and international security.

With regard to inter-Party relations, both sides hailed the development of the ties between the Communist Party of Cuba and FRELIMO, expressing their determination to enlarge, strengthen and further develop the bond between the two organizations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism; and the ideals of peace, freedom and socialism.

On examining the international situation, the Republic of Cuba and the People's Republic of Mozambique agreed that there had been a change in favor of the forces of socialism, national independence and social progress. This change has come about thanks to the enormous might achieved by the community of socialist states — the liberated zones of humanity — with their firm and consistent policy of peace and the victory of the peoples in their struggle for independence, national liberation and social progress.

In their exchange of views on the present situation in Africa, they noted with satisfaction the historic victories obtained by the African peoples in the struggle for freedom and national independence and the growing role of the sovereign African states on the international scene. However, colonialism and racism still exist on that continent and constitute a grave threat to peace and international security.

Both sides demand the total elimination of colonialism and racism and, once again, express their unconditional support for the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa in their just struggle to gain independence. They rejoice over the most recent summit conference of the Organization of African Unity's having recognized the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front as the legitimate representative of their people's desire for freedom from the oppression of the illegal regime of Salisbury made up of a racist minority. They reaffirm their support for the struggle of the people of Namibia, led by SWAPO, to gain independence, and they denounce the expansionist designs of South Africa to take over Walvis Bay.

Cuba and Mozambique hail the positive results obtained at the conference of solidarity with the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia held in Maputo and at the Lagos conference against apartheid while condemning the imperialists' support for South Africa, which facilitates that country's plans to become a nuclear power, thus unquestionably threatening international peace and security.

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CUBAN TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ON MACHEL'S VISIT TO CUBA

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 30 Oct 77 p 12

[Text]

 IN RESPONSE to an invitation issued by Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State, Comrade Samora Moisés Machel, president of FRELIMO and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, paid an official, friendly visit to the Republic of Cuba, October 9-13, 1977.

President Samora Moisés Machel was accompanied by a high-ranking Party and government delegation.

During their stay in Cuba, Comrade Samora Moisés Machel and the members of his delegation visited the provinces of City of Havana, Havana, Santiago de Cuba and the Isle of Pines special municipality, touring sites of historical, economic and cultural interest and participating in an impressive mass rally held in the heroic city of Santiago de Cuba. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro accompanied President Samora Moisés Machel during his stay in Cuba.

During their visit, the Mozambican visitors were received warmly and fraternally by the Cuban people and leaders in an expression of the militant solidarity which links our Parties, peoples and governments.

The Government of Cuba awarded the Playa Girón National Order to Comrade Samora Moisés Machel in recognition of his contribution to the struggle for the independence of his country, the liberation struggles of the peoples of the world and the strengthening of relations between Cuba and Mozambique.

During the visit, Comrades Fidel Castro and Samora Machel held talks in which special attention was devoted to the present state of bilateral relations, and the excellent prospects for their development in every field was noted with deep satisfaction. Both sides expressed their desire to continue strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid, signed in Havana by Comrades Samora Machel and Fidel Castro, must be viewed in this context.

Of particular importance was the cooperation program between FRELIMO and the Communist Party of Cuba signed by the leaders of both Parties. Other important documents were also signed.

International problems, the evolution of the struggle of the liberation movements all over the world, but especially in Latin America and Africa, and the problems of the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of Cuba and Mozambique were also discussed.

The talks held between the top leaders of Cuba and Mozambique evinced the complete agreement of the two sides regarding the present world situation and the foreign policy tasks carried out by both states in defense of freedom, independence and the sovereign rights of states and peoples and in the struggle for the consolidation of peace and international cooperation.

Cuba was also represented at the talks by Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, member of the Political Bureau and vice-president of the Council of State; Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Jesús Montané Oropesa, member of the Central Committee and head of its department concerned with mass organizations; Raúl Valdes Vivó, member of the Central Committee and head of its General Department of Foreign Affairs; Héctor Rodríguez Llompart, member of the Central Committee and head of the State Committee for Economic Collaboration; Colonel Manuel Díaz, member of the Central Committee and deputy chief of its Military Department; Colonel Pedro Rodríguez Peralta, member of the Central Committee and head of the Department of Border Patrol Troops of the Ministry of the Interior; Oscar García, deputy minister of higher education; and Marthín Mora, Cuban ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Mozambique was also represented by Joaquín Alberto Chissano, member of the Standing Political Committee of FRELIMO, member of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly and minister of foreign relations; Mario da Graca Machungo, member of the Standing Political Committee of FRELIMO, deputy to the People's Assembly and minister of industry and trade; Sérgio Vieira, member of the Central Committee of FRELIMO, head of the Defense and Security Department of FRELIMO, deputy to the People's Assembly and special aide to the president of the Republic; Fernando Ganhão, member of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, deputy to the People's Assembly and rector of Eduardo Mondlane

22 November 1977

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CUBAN-ANGOLAN EDUCATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 5 Oct 77 p 5

[Text] Luanda, 4 October (PL)—Official talks between the ministers of education of the republics of Angola and Cuba concluded today with the signing of a cooperation agreement that will take effect next year.

During his stay in Angola Jose R. Fernandez, a member of the party Central Committee and the minister of education, visited the provinces of Huambo and Benguela and held a series of meetings with the country's top-level education authorities.

The Cuban minister also visited the National School of Educational Personnel and took part in the inauguration of a fine arts exposition developed by the Hermanos Saiz Brigade at the Angolan Museum of Natural History.

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"The step that you, the students, have taken is a profound and extraordinary one; once more you have responded to Fidel's proposals and the duties assigned to you. It is admirable to see this group of young people prepared to go to the sister nation of Angola to impart their knowledge."

Angolan Liberation Movement Delegation

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 23 Sep 77 p 4

[Text] Nueva Gerona (AIN)--A delegation of the Youth of the Movement for the Liberation of Angola (JMPLA) has visited the Isle of Pines accompanied by Juan Pardo, with the Department of Foreign Relations of the National Committee of the UJC.

The delegation is comprised of Angela Braganza, Antonio Acevedo and Delfin Acosta, members of the JMPLA; they were met at the city's airport by the municipal bureau of the UJC, headed by its first secretary, Antonio Rancel. During their stay in the special municipality, they visited the old Model Prison, the urban district of Nueva Gerona, the pedagogical university affiliate of "La Demajagua" and the IPUEC [Preuniversity Farming and Academic Institute] "Jose Maceo," where they met with the center's students and teachers.

Madagascar Public Health Minister

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 30 Sep 77 p 6

[Text] Madagascar's minister of public health, Dr Jean Jacques Seraphin, left yesterday to return to his country, following a week's stay in Cuba. During his stay he visited numerous service centers to learn of the progress made in the public health field in Cuba. Doctors Jose Otero, deputy minister of MINSAP [Ministry of Public Health], and Dora Galego, director of International Relations, went to see him off at the "Jose Marti" International Airport.

Pineiro, Chilean Leftists Confer

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 30 Sep 76 p 6

[Text] Havana. (AIN) Manuel Pineiro, member of the Central Committee and chief of its American section, received a visit from Bosco Parra Alderete, leader of the Chilean Christian Left Organization [OIC].

Rafael Martinez, member and representative of the OIC in Cuba, accompanied the distinguished Chilean leader.

Armando Campos, deputy chief of the American section, and Pedro Zambrano, an official in the section, also participated in the meeting.

He noted that the students who are enrolling in the island schools come from all of Mozambique's provinces.

In continuing the ceremony, Jose Luis Reyes, the regional director of education, stated that it constitutes a great honor for the Isle of Pine residents to have students from their sister African nation sharing in the daily tasks of the Cuban student population. He added that this would contribute even further to strengthening the bonds of friendship between Cuba and Mozambique.

As a finishing touch, a group of Mozambique students gave a cultural presentation with poems, songs and dances of African folklore.

Those present at the event included Arturo Lince; Felix Mojena, second secretary; Rene Leon, deputy minister of education; and Roberto Ogando, president of the Municipal People's Assembly. Among others who attended were members of the Municipal Bureau and Party Committee and the executive committee of the People's Government, as well as leaders of the UJC [Union of Young Communists] and of student and other organizations.

"Che" Guevara Internationalist Detachment

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 3 Oct 77 p 2

[Article by Ramon Sanchez Parra]

[Text] Yara--It is official: the ranks of the "Che" Guevara Internationalist Pedagogical Detachment have been filled 100 percent by students in advanced studies at the Pedagogical Institute of Granma, which is located in this municipality.

Comprising the group are 265 students from the 6th Contingent of the "Manuel Ascunce Domenech" Pedagogical Detachment from Granma province, as well as students from Las Tunas.

From this group, part of the Cuban youths will be selected who will serve in Angola, demonstrating the international solidarity of our people. The project was announced by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in Holguin, during ceremonies which marked the beginning of school year 1977-78.

In the contingent's initiation ceremonies, which took place in the institute itself, student Luis Mariano Polo read the pledge of his comrades to fulfill the important task allotted to them by the Revolution.

Miguel Angel Suarez, a member of the party's provincial executive bureau, congratulated the students who responded to the call of our Commander in Chief. Then, in concluding remarks, he stated:

GRANMA REPORTS ON FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES, ACTIONS

One Thousand Mozambique Students

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 4 Oct 77 p 3

[Article by Luis Correoso Perez]

[Text] Nueva Gerona--A contingent of nearly 1000 students from the People's Republic of Mozambique arrived at the Isle of Pines yesterday to pursue studies in the schools located on the "Samora Machel" and "Eduardo Mondley" campus of this special municipality.

Arturo Lince, first secretary of the party here, attended the reception held in honor of the African students in the port of Nueva Gerona, given by the Pioneers and junior high students.

The delegation arrived at the wharf aboard the ferry "Isle of Youth" and afterwards, hundreds of people greeted them as they made their way through the streets.

Ceremony at the School on the "Samora Machel" Campus

The official welcome of the Mozambique students took place at the school on the campus that bears the name of Samora Machel.

Speaking for the Cuban students, Mercedes Cedenio, a seventh-grade student at the "Tupac Amaru" Junior High Farming School, expressed the feelings of friendship and solidarity which unite the Cuban young people with those of their sister nation, Mozambique.

Julio Braga spoke for the Mozambique students. He emphasized the fraternal relations and ties of revolutionary cooperation which exist between Cuba and the People's Republic of Mozambique, as well as between the Communist Party of our country and FRELIMO (Mozambique Liberation Front). He reported on the educational effort which has been unfolding in his country under the revolution, a process begun during the difficult days of the war of liberation, and spoke of the cooperation which Cuba and the rest of the socialist camp have lent his country in this respect.

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LATIN

AMERICA

TEXT OF LAW ON ORGANIZATION OF CENTRAL STATE ADMINISTRATION PUBLISHED
Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 19 Dec 76 pp 9-12

[Text]

WHEREAS: The Constitution of the Republic which was solemnly proclaimed on February 24, 1976, is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism; defines our state as a socialist state of workers and peasants and other manual and intellectual workers; and, consequently, institutes and regulates in its most general features its forms of organization and determines the jurisdiction of the supreme and local organs of People's Power and state administration;

WHEREAS: The Constitution of the Republic stipulates in Articles 93, 94, 98 and 99 the need to determine by law the makeup, organization and functioning of central state administration;

WHEREAS: The application of the new politico-administrative division according to Law No. 1304, of July 3, 1976, the setting up of the organs of People's Power according to the Constitution of the Republic and Electoral Law No. 1305, of July 7, 1976; and the gradual implementation of the economic management and planning system require an adequate organization of all state agencies and organizations; and

WHEREAS: The transformation of existing bodies and agencies of central state administration and the creation of new ones which will be in charge of important tasks in the socialist state require a legal instrument to support the above-mentioned structural changes and systematically regulate those which must be carried out from now on;

THEREFORE: By virtue of the powers vested in it and in keeping with the fourth provision of the Law on Constitutional Transition, the Council of Ministers has resolved to enact the following

**LAW ON THE ORGANIZATION OF CENTRAL
STATE ADMINISTRATION**

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1. — This law is to be called the Law on the Organization of Central State Administration, and its objective is to determine the general structure of central state administration and to establish the basis for its organization and mode of operating.

ARTICLE 2. — The executive and administrative functions are a manifestation of the power of the people and are governed by the principles contained in the Constitution of the Republic. They are carried out by means of the following agencies and organizations:

- a) the Council of Ministers and its Executive Committee;
- b) the agencies of central state administration.

ARTICLE 3. — The Council of Ministers, the central state administration agencies, their leaders, officials and other workers operate within the framework of their respective jurisdictions, and they have the obligation to observe socialist legality strictly and see to it that it is respected.

**ON THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND ITS
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**
The Council of Ministers

ARTICLE 4. — The Council of Ministers is the foremost executive and administrative body. It constitutes the government of the Republic, and its powers are outlined in Article 96 of the Constitution of the Republic.

ARTICLE 5. — The Council of Ministers is made up of the head of state and government, who is its president; the first vice-president, the vice-presidents; the president of the Central Planning Board; the presidents of the state committees; the president of the National Bank of Cuba; the ministers; and the secretary of the Council of Ministers.

ARTICLE 6. — In order to be a member of the Council of Ministers, one must have full political rights and be over 18 years of age.

ARTICLE 7. — The National Assembly of People's Power elects the president of the Council of State, who is head of state and government. The first vice-president, the vice-presidents and other members of the Council of Ministers are designated by the National Assembly of People's Power, according to proposals made by the president of the Council of State.

State Committee for Science and Technology: Zoilo Marinello Vidaurreta
 State Committee for Economic Collaboration: Hector Rodriguez Llopart
 State Committee for Construction: Levi Farah Balmaseda
 State Committee for Statistics: Fidel Vasco Gonzalez
 State Committee for Finance: Francisco Garcia Vallis
 State Committee for Standardization: Ramon Darias Rodes
 State Committee for Prices: Santiago Riera Hernandez
 State Committee for Labor and Social Security: Oscar Fernandez Padilla
 National Bank of Cuba: Raul Leon Torras
 Ministry of Agriculture: Rafael Francia Mestre
 Ministry of Foreign Trade: Marcelo Fernandez Font
 Ministry of Domestic Trade: Serafin Fernandez Rodriguez
 Ministry of Communications: Pedro Guelmes Gonzalez
 Ministry of Construction: Jose Lopez Moreno
 Ministry of Culture: Armando Hart Davalos
 Ministry of Education: Jose Ramon Fernandez Alvarez
 Ministry of Higher Education: Fernando Vecino Alegret
 Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces: Raul Castro Ruz
 Ministry of the Food Industry: Jose A. Naranjo Morales
 Ministry of the Sugar Industry: Marcos Lage Coello
 Ministry of the Electric Power Industry: Jose L. Beltran Hernandez
 Ministry of Light Industry: Nora Frometa Silva
 Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry: Jose Valle Roque
 Ministry of the Fishing Industry: Anibal Velaz Suarez
 Ministry of the Iron and Steel and Machine Industry: Lester Rodriguez Perez
 Ministry of the Chemical Industry: Antonio Esquivel Yedra
 Ministry of the Interior: Sergio del Valle Jimenez
 Ministry of Justice: Armando Torres Santrayll
 Ministry of Mines and Geology: Manuel Cespedes Fernandez
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Isidoro Malmierca Peoli
 Ministry of Public Health: Jose A. Gutierrez Muniz
 Ministry of Transportation: Antonio E. Lussan Battle

Institutes

Institutes and Their Presidents

Academy of Sciences of Cuba: Wilfredo Torres Yribar
 Children's Institute: Electra Fernandez Lopez
 Cuban Institute of Hydrography: Jorge A. Fernandez-Cuervo Vincent
 Cuban Institute of Radio and Television: Nivaldo Herrera Sardinias
 Cuban Institute of Research and Orientation on Internal Demand: Eugenio Rodriguez Balarri
 National Institute of Automated Systems and Computer Technology: Rodrigo Fernandez Moner
 National Institute of Forestry Development and Utilization: Jose Ponce Diaz
 National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation: Jorge Garcia Bango
 National Institute of Tourism: Joaquin Gongora Suao

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