

# Daily Report Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-89-008

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12 January 1989

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is far from good. In Belgrade's "Centroprom" stores prices have just been increased (by between 20 and 70 percent) for 958 items. Sales personnel in many self-service stores claim that they have virtually no goods left that have not had their price labels changed in the days since the New Year. Wines and spirits have doubled in price. But who cares? In Yugoslavia they do not drink much, and there is virtually no struggle against alcoholism. But when the price of fruit juice doubles—the main drink for children in the vitamin-poor winter season—this causes unfeigned anger among parents.

Blow after blow is hitting the family budget. And people are protesting in the most acute social forms. More than half a million people went on strike in Yugoslavia in the first 10 months of last year, according to statistics. That is 15 percent more than in the corresponding period of 1987. What is the attitude to strikes in the SFRY? The weekly NIN, reporting that the right to strike was only recently written into the country's Constitution, writes: "...The time of strikes has come for Yugoslavia." But the working people strike not against socialist self-management, but against state bureaucracy and the dominance of politicians in the economic sphere.

In an interview for the newspapers BORBA, DELO, and OSLOBODJENJE Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, speaking about the difficulties the country is experiencing, stated: "It is not a question of Yugoslavia's existence, but of what Yugoslavia should be tomorrow.... The Yugoslavia of tomorrow is a strategic victory for socialist self-management over state socialism as a condition of further democratization and equality between the nationalities of our society."

And let us add that the struggle against inflation has a major place in that victory. The most uncompromising, most urgent struggle.

**Hungary's Varkonyi Urges 'Speediest' Disarmament**  
PM1101170089 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English  
No 2, 8 Jan 89 p 1

[Interview with Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi by Aleksandr Popov: "We're Prepared To Become A Disarmament Range"—date not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Budapest—Peter Varkonyi, Politbureau Member of the HSWP Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary, comments on the initiatives Mikhail Gorbachev forwarded at the UN on December 7.

[Varkonyi] Every sane person today realizes that there's only one way to reach a durable peace—by rejecting the arms race which is leaving humanity innervated. Therefore, the interests of our country, as do the interests of all peace-loving countries, demand the speediest possible disarmament in Europe. In its desire for disarmament the

Hungarian People's Republic enjoys support from the USSR and all the Warsaw Treaty countries. We would like Hungary to turn into a sort of a "disarmament range".

As for the most urgent tasks, it is necessary, above all, to break the ice of non-understanding between East and West.

You see, a paradoxical situation has taken shape, when each side was waiting for the other one to make the first step. Taking account of the situation in the world, the socialist countries took that step. We hope that our activities would serve as an example, which will be emulated by all the countries of the world.

The Warsaw Treaty members aspire for a reduction in the attack capability of each country due to arms reductions. In short, we took the first practical step from the principle of superarmaments towards the principle of adequate defence.

I like the logic of the Soviet policy—to carry out disarmament if this doesn't threaten the security of one's own country. It seems to me that the NATO countries—if they really wish for disarmament in Europe and a liquidation of the imbalance in arms—must, at long last, also follow this logic. We are now waiting, with all good reason, for similar unilateral steps from the NATO countries. Such steps by the West could serve as a good impulse for strengthening peace on Earth. I'd like to believe that the whole series of unilateral initiatives offered by the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries would have a favourable influence on arms reduction talks and would strengthen confidence in the relations between our states.

### Latin America & Caribbean

**First Group of Cuban Soldiers Returns From Angola**  
LD1101135789 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT  
11 Jan 89

[Text] Havana January 11 TASS—The first group of Cuban troops in the People's Republic of Angola arrived on Tuesday here. The aircraft from Luanda, carrying 150 men and officers, was welcomed at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport by Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, first deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, minister of the revolutionary armed forces, other party and government leaders, representatives of the Cuban public.

The soliders are the first of the 3,000 Cuban servicemen to be withdrawn from Angolan territory as a goodwill gesture from Cuba before April 1, 1989, when Resolution 435 of the U.N. Security Council on granting independence to Namibia will take effect.

# Daily Report

## Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-89-011

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If they agree, we go ahead. They operate and they train our people and, as the time goes on, when we know that we have sufficient knowledge from our technicians, we can still enter into a new agreement, which they either accept or reject because our economy is very much tied to that of South Africa and will have to work together economically with South Africa. Whether we want it or not, we are forced to do so. If we disrupt the economy of the country, we are going to suffer. Our people are going to suffer.

We will have a mixed economy at the initial stage of our independence. But, I want to say here that when we become independent, we are also going to assist our comrades in South Africa in destroying apartheid. We will give all the assistance at our disposal to the ANC of South Africa. [end recording]

**ANC Leader Praises Gorbachev United Nations Speech**  
*MB1701092289 Moscow in English to Southern Africa  
1900 GMT 16 Jan 89*

[Text] In an interview with the Soviet news agency TASS, the secretary general of the African National Congress of South Africa, Alfred Nzo, said Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the United Nations has given a new impetus to resolving regional conflicts and eliminating the developing nations' debt. He pointed out that developing nations can get help from Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals to establish a long moratorium on their foreign debt payments. Speaking about the African National Congress, Alfred Nzo noted, its strategy was to form a democratic state where black and white citizens could be equal.

**Katushev Opens Cooperation Talks in Ethiopia**  
*LD1301232189 Moscow TASS International Service  
in Russian 1710 GMT 13 Jan 89*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 13 Jan (TASS)—The eighth session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Ethiopian commission on questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation and trade began today in the Ethiopian capital.

K.F. Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign economic relations, heads the Soviet delegation. Tesfaye Dinka, candidate member of the Politburo of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE], is chairman of the Ethiopian side of the commission.

In the course of the session, the two sides' fulfillment of their mutual obligations on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in the areas of agriculture and irrigation, industry, geology, the mining industry and power engineering, education and planning, and trade relations, will be reviewed. Much attention is being given to new areas and forms of commercial and economic cooperation between the two countries. It is planned to

discuss the structure and volume of trade between the USSR and the PDRE in 1989 and to sign a protocol on trade in 1989 between the USSR and the PDRE.

**Protocol Signed With Ethiopian Journalists**  
*LD1401103389 Moscow TASS International Service  
in Russian 2015 GMT 13 Jan 89*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 13 Jan (TASS)—A cooperation protocol for 1989-1990 between the USSR Union of Journalists and the Association of Ethiopian Journalists was signed here today. The document notes that the sides will render each other assistance in the dissemination and publication of information on the achievements of the peoples of the two countries, exchange delegations of journalists, and cooperate actively within the framework of the International Journalists Organization. The protocol envisages that Ethiopian journalists will visit the USSR in March 1989 to study at the Moscow International Institute of Journalism.

The Association of Ethiopian Journalists also signed agreements on cooperation with journalists organizations in Czechoslovakia, the DPRK, and Bulgaria.

**Cubans Complete Pre-term Withdrawal From Angola**  
*LD1601214089 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT  
16 Jan 89*

[Text] Luanda January 16 TASS—The pre-term withdrawal of three thousand Cuban servicemen from the People's Republic of Angola has been completed. The last group of officers and men from that contingent sailed home from Luanda last night.

This means that fulfillment of the agreement to settle peacefully the situation in south-west Africa, signed at New York on December 22, has been started ahead of schedule on the initiative of Angola and Cuba. The agreement provides for a phased pull-out of the 50-thousand-strong Cuban contingent from the People's Republic of Angola within 27 months, starting with April 1st of this year, when the Republic of South Africa is to start carrying out the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence. Displaying their resolution to honour the assumed commitments and showing further goodwill, the Governments of Angola and Cuba decided to withdraw three thousand Cuban servicemen ahead of the April 1st time limit and have completed this peaceful operation in the past five days.

**Support for Mozambican Rehabilitation Urged**  
*LD1601152189 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa  
1800 GMT 15 Jan 89*

[From the "African Panorama" program; unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] We move to Mozambique, whose people are going through times no easier than their Angolan brothers. Mozambique has named 1989 the year of the

# Daily Report

## Latin America

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**Viera on Diplomatic Relations With Venezuela**  
*PA0602171989 Havana International Service  
in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Feb 89*

[Text] Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Raul Viera has said in Caracas that one cannot talk about Venezuela and Cuba resuming relations because, he said, relations have not been suspended since their resumption during President Carlos Andres Perez' first term in office.

During an exclusive interview with Radio Havana Cuba, Viera said that Venezuela has kept its diplomatic mission open in Havana during all these years; therefore, he said, one should talk instead about reopening the Cuban Embassy in Caracas, which was closed following the incidents in Barbados in 1976.

As for the Latin American integration process, the Cuban deputy foreign minister said that statements made by Cuban President Fidel Castro and Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez demonstrate each nation's commitment to seeking political solutions to the Central American conflict and to strengthening Latin American unity.

Despite obstacles, Viera added, relations between Havana and Caracas have increased, especially in the areas of trade and tourism.

**Internationalist Combatants Arrive From Angola**

**Risquet Leads Welcome**  
*FL0402034589 Havana Television Service in Spanish  
0100 GMT 4 Feb 89*

[Text] Jorge Risquet, member of the PCC Politburo, was at the head of those who welcomed the internationalist combatants returning to the fatherland today. Shortly after 1400, the Soviet ship "Leonid Sobinov" entered Havana Bay with close to 1,000 combatants who left the sister People's Republic of Angola on 15 January.

Already 3,000 combatants have arrived. In this way, Cuba is ahead of schedule in fulfilling one of the agreements signed in New York. This is a gesture of our country's political will and shows the strictness and seriousness with which work has been performed to guarantee Angola's integrity and compliance with UN Resolution 435 for Namibia's independence. [video shows ship arriving in port, people heard chanting slogans, crowd waves flags and applaud]

**Raul Castro Cited**  
*FL0402041489 Havana Television Service in Spanish  
0100 GMT 4 Feb 89*

[Text] This afternoon, Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the FAR, presided over the welcoming ceremony for the nearly 1,000 internationalist combatants who arrived victorious in the fatherland aboard the Soviet ship "Leonid Sobinov."

[Begin recording] [Jorge Risquet, member of the PCC Politburo, in progress] ...the hope to know that with such a firm and unbreakable relief the flag of the first free territory of America, the banners of the independence and sovereignty of the fatherland, the cause of the Marxist-Leninist ideology that our revolution defends, will be turned over to good hands, to powerful and invincible fists, which will always maintain those standards straight and magnificent. Nothing, no one, will be able to fetch them, break them, or change its symbolism of revolutionary inflexibility and fidelity to the principles, its slogan of fatherland or death [crowd responds: We will win] socialism or death. [crowd chants]

[Raul Castro] Finally, the reason I add to Risquet's words a few of mine is that exactly 5 minutes before I left my office at the MINFAR [Ministry of Revolutionary Armed Forces] building to participate in this enthusiastic welcoming, I received a phone call from Caracas. Carlos Aldana, secretary of the PCC Central Committee, talked to me on behalf of the commander in chief, who is at this time holding numerous meetings with various chiefs of state and government participating with him in the transfer of power to President-elect Carlos Andres Perez.

He said that since the commander in chief knew that we would hold the welcoming ceremony here at the Universal Hall at 1700 today, he sends to you, from the land of Bolivar to the land of Marti—or vice versa, because all the Latin American land is of Bolivar and Marti—a strong embrace, dear comrades. [applause] [end recording]

**Socialist Womens Organizations Meet in Havana**  
*FL0602134589 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Feb 89*

[Text] The meeting of leaders of womens' organizations of socialist countries begins in Havana's Palace of Conventions today. Family and socialism, equality in the family, and the influence of this principle in the education of new generations will be discussed, along with other subjects. This type of meeting, which is held periodically, will end Wednesday [8 February].

**Electric Power Difficulties Reported**  
*FL0602134189 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Feb 89*

[Text] Difficulties in the supply of electric power to the main building of the Cuban Radio and Television Institute, ICRT, affected partially the transmissions of the Cuban Television, Radio Reloj, Radio Rebelde, and Radio Taino stations. The quick action of the ICRT and Basic Industry Ministry technicians got service back to normal within a short period of time. The ICRT apologizes to television viewers and radio listeners for the difficulties caused by this situation.

# Daily Report

## Latin America

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us a surplus of \$3 billion, and this is the difference we have available to pay the interest. This is not a surprise to anyone. We explained to the banks, the IMF, and the World Bank that we do not have resources to pay 100 percent of the interest. We have paid about half of the interest, and this has been our traditional policy.

This policy is not new. Mexico has that policy. Venezuela, Chile, and Uruguay are also implementing that policy. Countries are not in a condition to produce enough resources to pay all the interest. This is why we always insist that it is important to find a stable and permanent solution to the foreign debt problem. It is also necessary to discuss several other issues in addition to the need to get resources to pay the interest.

Last year President Alfonsín delivered a speech requesting a reduction in the international interest rates. He asked for an interest rate compatible with the debtor countries' ability to pay. This means that our country is not in a condition to create the necessary resources to pay all of the interest. We can pay half of it. This is not surprising because we told this to the banks in the meeting with the Committee of Banks when Argentina requested \$3.5 million to finance the interest. [passage omitted]

[Alfredo Escosimarro] Alfredo Escosimarro, REUTER: You said that there is external financing, but that the upcoming elections are obstructing the results of the agreement. I recall that the Central Bank president and the finance secretary last year said after returning from Washington that the agreement with the IMF was practically ready. We are now in March, and the agreement with the IMF is not yet ready. The creditors obviously have not yet agreed, and the World Bank recently labeled the Argentine economy as unfortunately in disarray. So I don't know whether you really believe there is external financing for the \$420 million needed for housing and municipalities projects, which are the successful aspects of our economic policy.

[Sourrouille] Your comments are rather strange and perhaps unfortunate, but this is something ministers have to contend with. Argentina has external financing because it is able to get it. If you believe that Argentina does not have external financing, then it is up to you to prove it. Argentina has access to the international financial markets. It also has open credits; therefore, there is no need to discuss that point.

We all know what it means not to have external financing. It means interruption of financial relations with the rest of the world, and if this is the Argentine situation, then I would say that I am not living in Argentina. But because I live here I know that this is not the situation in Argentina.

Regarding the other problems you mentioned, especially Argentina's relations with the IMF, and we define those relations as normal for a country that is member of an

international financial organization, I should remind you that IMF officials have recognized the efforts made by the Argentine Government within the framework of the stabilization plan implemented last August. I also believe everyone knows that since the middle of last year, and especially since late last year, we have been discussing a medium-range program with the IMF aimed at achieving a sustained growth rate as part of a lasting inflation reduction.

In the current preelectoral political situation it makes no sense, and it is not our intention, to obtain a traditional type short-range stand-by agreement because it has no political or practical value. We preferred instead, and in agreement with IMF officials, to center our attention on a reform program that would contribute to strengthening the macroeconomic situation on a more lasting basis. This should serve as a basis for a medium-range agreement with the IMF in the next few months, when the circumstances of the national political life could give a more reasonable outlook for reaching agreements.

I believe that nowadays no one ignores the fact that one of the advantages of the permanent discussions in the political field held within the IMF, and especially in the interim committee, is to have incorporated several contingency mechanisms that would allow us to overcome the problems that we are not able to handle in the international context, such as sudden fluctuations in the interest rates and declines in export prices. Therefore, under the circumstances the country is going through, what we are doing is what should and can be done, and what we and the IMF believe is necessary, such as maintaining relations in which we define and study the future possibilities of the country.

We are certainly not going to be the ones to conclude a stand-by agreement 60 days before an election, because such an idea lacks political realism and common sense. [passage omitted]

**USSR Purchases 13 Percent of 1988 Grain Exports**  
*PY0704175889 Buenos Aires Domestic Service*  
*in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Mar 89*

[Text] The National Grain Board has reported that in 1988 the USSR was the main purchaser of Argentine grains. More than 13 percent of the 12,148,500 tons of grains and oil seeds exported by Argentina last year were bought by the Soviets from Bahia Blanca. Iran, which purchased 10.30 percent, was the second largest purchaser.

**\* Resettlement of Cubans From Angola Viewed**  
*33480105b Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish*  
*5 Jan 89 pp 1, 6*

[Commentary by Daniel Lupa: "Are Cubans Coming From Angola To Argentina?"]

[Text] A few days ago, before the end of 1988, an important meeting was held in the Foreign Relations Ministry on the initiative, it is said, of our country's

ambassador to Havana, Mr Claraso de la Vega, for the purpose of considering commitments that the Foreign Ministry made in talks with Cuba concerning the admission of Cubans into our country.

At first some of these commitments were allegedly made over the objections of the Argentine Embassy and Foreign Ministry, which were opposed to the hiring by a local farm of 15 or 16 Cubans who had the appropriate permit from the National Directorate of Migrations to settle in Argentina. In an obscure procedure, seen from the perspective of the justice system, the embassy sent the resolution, going over the head of the Migrations Directorate, to the secretary of Latin American affairs, who is a colleague of the foreign minister. A decision was then allegedly made to follow the dictates of the Cuban Government and prevent anyone who did not have prior authorization from the Cuban Government from entering Argentina; this was a clear-cut surrender of sovereignty, on the one hand, and showed a disregard for the most elementary human rights of Cuban citizens, on the other.

As the readers of LA PRENSA may remember (this column informed them in detail of the matter some 2 months ago), this issue prompted the farm in question to request prosecution of the foreign minister and the diplomatic personnel involved in the maneuver, who had disregarded its rights and the rights of the Cubans who wanted to work in the country after having obtained the corresponding permit from the Argentine immigration authorities. The case is still being heard, and the proximity of a ruling adverse to the minister and the current candidate for deputy from Alfonsin's party, or else to some diplomatic personnel who are under him, presumably prompted the aforementioned meeting.

Nevertheless, we would do well to pay careful attention to the details of this meeting and to certain concerns that have arisen in the legislative arena in Buenos Aires Province, in order to more accurately ascertain the scope of the analyses and plans that are in the works in the Foreign Ministry at the moment.

#### Request for Reports Goes Unanswered

A bill submitted by provincial Deputy Narciso Vazquez summoning the foreign minister to report on the possible immigration of no fewer than 1,000 Cubans has been languishing in the appropriate committee of the Buenos Aires provincial legislature since the beginning of the final quarter of last year.

The bill proposes that the provincial Executive Branch ask the Argentine Foreign Ministry to report the details of the negotiations and accords undertaken with Cuba for the entry and residence of 1,000 Cuban citizens. So far the request for information has not even been taken up by the provincial legislature for extremely diverse reasons, some of them suspicious to many observers, as we shall now see.

The issues raised by provincial Deputy Vazquez summarize the concerns that are emerging in various political quarters, and a mere list of them is eloquent in itself:

"1. At what stage are the negotiations with the Cuban Foreign Ministry to enable 1,000 Cuban citizens to settle in our country?

"2. If these 1,000 Cuban citizens who will be residing in the country for a long time will be part of an exchange program, a) why hasn't the exchange program been publicized in our country?; b) what sort of work will they be doing in Cuba?; c) what are the requirements for taking part in this exchange?

"3. If it is really an exchange program, a) why are some of the 1,000 Cubans allegedly part of the personnel-expansion plans of the Cuban Embassy in our country?; b) will some of the Argentine citizens who would go to Cuba work in our embassy there?

"4. Under the regulations of this exchange program, a) what assurances would our Foreign Ministry have about the Cuban citizens?; b) what has been learned about the skills of the 1,000 Cubans who would settle here in the field of penetration, destabilization and combat?

"5. In accordance with what the two countries have agreed on, a) when would, or did, the first contingent of Cubans enter our country?; b) when would the first group of Argentines arrive in Cuba?"

#### Issues for a Meeting?

The meeting at the Argentine Foreign Ministry seems to have had substantially more recent information than Deputy Vazquez had at the outset of the last quarter of 1988. It is no surprise that the ministry's secretary of Latin American affairs, Mr Alberto Ferrari Etcheverry was at the meeting; he belonged there, for reasons of administrative and political areas of responsibility. Moreover, though, he was directly involved in Mr Claraso de la Vega's decision to prevent farm workers who did not have the permission of the Cuban Government from entering, according to records in the court case being heard against Minister Caputo.

The meeting reportedly revolved around this court case, plus the publicity that the 1,000 Cubans whom Fidel Castro was sending to Argentina were beginning to get, and Deputy Vazquez' bill seems to give us an idea of the political fallout from this publicity.

The strongest near-term fear seems to have arisen over the charges that the farm enterprise has filed against the foreign relations minister. The ministry and its judicial counsel seem to be convinced that "lifting the veil of silence just a bit from the issue of the Cubans' arrival will simply ease the judicial concerns on the one hand and, on the other, make the enterprise's charge itself somewhat inconsistent and lacking in substance."



The last section of the observations, perhaps suggested by some official before the meeting, was designed to show that "if there are already some 300 Cuban farm workers in Argentina, although this has not been publicized, needless to say the enterprise's having taken offense at the lack of consular or diplomatic authorization for 15 or 16 to come would, at the very least, become something abstract as far as its legal suit is concerned." Silencing the complaint by allowing the arrival of the 300 to be publicized would have enabled them to argue something different about the 15 or 16 who were not allowed in by suggesting that they had been chosen inappropriately or something of the sort.

Is it true that the main issue at the meeting was to look into the jobs that have been given to the 300 or so Cubans who have arrived in the country, presumably in various spots around the province of Salta, some bordering on Bolivia and Chile, and some 50 of whom reportedly did not even stop over in Cuba but came straight from various spots in Angola?

Is it true that during this meeting consideration was given to the political effects of such a revelation to the justice system on the minister's course of action, even though legal liabilities would not be involved because a specific figure was not mentioned, in the sense that he is imposing restrictions on the entry of Cubans? Nevertheless, this is not what is being objected to in the pertinent legal proceedings, inasmuch as the issues are the indirect civil injuries and the individual rights of Cubans that the Argentine Government has curtailed by subjecting them to an inhuman law.

#### Implementations and Emergencies

It is obvious, however, that although these issues could have been taken up and although the accuracy of this account cannot be confirmed or denied unless the Foreign Ministry reports officially on the matter and confirms or denies it with the minutes of the deliberations on the subject (otherwise, it would be neither reliable nor credible, given its track record of "confidentiality" about relations with the Eastern Bloc and authoritarian regimes), it must also be stated that because the meeting was requested by Ambassador Claraso de la Vega, it could have dealt with other significant matters.

According to various accounts originating in the Foreign Ministry, the ambassador conveyed to Argentine authorities the Cuban Government's desire to increase the quota of probable immigrants. At the same time, however, there must have been some sort of ambiguity in the diplomatic handling of the matter, precisely because of the demands made by Deputy Vazquez.

Political and Peronist circles are saying that the request for reports has not been handled appropriately in the provincial legislature because Governor Cafiero is not interested in clashing under current circumstances with Minister Caputo, a likely link in what is informally called

"Calfonfierismo." Moreover, though, according to Peronist sources, the Alfonsin legislators have consulted with party authorities in the district, who are reported to have formally expressed their willingness to "halt any attempt to investigate the matter."

The Argentine Embassy in Havana presumably picked up these and other political tremors, which the Cuban tyranny could not have failed to keenly perceive. The trip that several Peronist deputies took to Cuba during the last quarter of the year; the trip by other Peronists in university posts; and the trip by more than a few Alfonsin men holding indistinct political and "cultural" posts, all of whom presumably addressed the issue in some way, have evidenced the concerns that are emerging about this matter. It bears mentioning, according to the same sources, that these concerns have to do with fears about the "slow" application of the program or about the fact that the program has been leaked through various media, consequently demanding some restraint and prudence.

For these reasons, the Cuban dictatorship itself is said to have called for the urgent implementation of the immigration program so that the agreed upon operation can be brought to a close.

#### Destinations and Methods

In an interview late last November with a small group of Argentines (Argentines of "good will" who are always willing to believe the good intentions of Castro-style authoritarian regimes or whom Lenin called, without any remorse, "useful idiots" or "fellow travelers"), Fidel Castro reportedly remarked that the contingent of 1,000 Cubans being sent to Argentina would be "only the vanguard of a much greater number, who will assure Latin American integration, inasmuch as you have immigrants from all over the world but not Cubans. President Alfonsin himself told me this, and I remember it from when I was there several years ago. Why should this be the case and why shouldn't we help form a broader, wider native melting pot?" This presumably enchanted several ladies of "good will" who were present, and when they returned to Argentina they reportedly repeated these remarks by the island's tyrant in an inopportune, imprudent fashion until a high-level official from the Cuban Embassy had to caution them about "the danger and risk involved in going around repeating what Comrade Fidel told you in private about all of these issues, when there are so many painted faces on the loose with their ears open."

The fact is that during this talk Castro reportedly added that it suits Cuba "fine to send to a friendly country like Argentina a few Cubans who are experts in certain jobs and who are needed over there and who for the time being we have a surplus of here." As any sensible person can see, he was using surplus manpower as an explanation, without specifying what type of "manpower" he was talking about.

During the meeting, President Ortega—who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto, Vice Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, and other government officials—gave Dr Bruni Celli a copy of the Nicaraguan Government's proposal presented to the Central American presidents at the summit in El Salvador for verifying and following up the Esquipulas political pledges.

Upon presenting the document, Commander Ortega told the CIDH president that Nicaragua believes that respect for human rights represents a basic issue that guarantees the Central American citizens' other rights and, consequently, the CIDH must play a leading role in the region's peace process.

Dr Bruni Celli stated his hope that the pledges assumed by the five Central American presidents in El Salvador will lead to a democratization process, free elections, peace, and freedom throughout the region.

Referring to Nicaragua's implementation of the Esquipulas agreements, Bruni Celli said: "These are steps toward liberty and peace. These are very firm steps toward respect for and defense of human rights."

**Workers Council Rejects Talks With Ortega**  
*PA0403195589 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish*  
1130 GMT 3 Mar 89

[Communique issued by the Permanent Workers Council in Managua; no date given—read by Roberto Moreno, secretary general of the Central Organization of Trade Union Action and Unity]

[Text] The Permanent Workers Council urges opposition political parties to stop the bilateral meetings with President Ortega, because he is trying to weaken opposition unity and delay the implementation of the Esquipulas II agreements. Ortega will have an excuse for not announcing a national dialogue as long as the bilateral talks continue, and he will continue his unpopular and antidemocratic policies.

Political parties that justify bilateral dialogue must reflect deeply and set aside their personal interests. We must all force the Sandinist government to announce a national dialogue once and for all. Whoever fails to join the effort will share—with the Sandinist government—the responsibility for extending the crisis, hunger, and poverty that afflicts all the people.

It is certain that some people will stick to their decision to negotiate with the Sandinists in exchange for cushy jobs—or even to become members of the Supreme Electoral Council, because the Sandinists are trying to perpetrate another electoral fraud that will guarantee their remaining in control, supported by groups of collaborators.

The people strongly support a democracy and will be able to distinguish the parties that act with patriotism and firmness. They will support these parties' struggle for peace, liberty, and democracy.

**Ortega Called 'Worst Agitator' of Violence**  
*PA0703152589 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish*  
3 Mar 89 pp 1, 12

[Editorial: "The Worst Agitator"]

[Text] Although he used his usual threatening tone, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega showed a hint of serious personal doubts during his 1 March speech to a youth assembly, when he referred to this week's incidents in Venezuela.

Once again, the president was on the wrong track and ignored the most elementary logic. He warned Nicaragua's agitators that "they will drown in the same waves they make."

In fact there are no agitators, and no one has called for violence. What has been heard for some months now is really an appeal for order and for the Sandinists to allow the democratic process to develop peacefully in the country. The Sandinists continue to resist the process the people are demanding. The only agitators here, if there are any, are the Sandinists, because the people usually rebel when their leaders have worn out the people's patience by denying them their rights.

Ortega's reasoning is also wrong. Ortega said: "If the people become disenchanted with the revolution, they will loot and destroy the properties of the right-wingers." The logic of that reasoning should be the other way around: If the people become disenchanted with the revolution, they would naturally protest against the revolution and demand the revolution change its course.

Besides, Ortega talks as if he overlooked or did not remember that in Nicaragua, the only one with wealth and properties is the state he presides over. This is because the disastrous policy the Sandinists have implemented has done away with any kind of company other than the state enterprises. The state, therefore, is the one running a risk.

One has to take a quick look at Ortega's demagogic tirades against the Yankees. The situation in Venezuela is different, and only a person born yesterday is not aware of it. Romulo Betancourt, a democrat who spurned communism when he learned its true nature, challenged the major oil companies in the 1950's and demanded they give Venezuela 60 percent of their profits. That way, Venezuela took control over its resources. Betancourt proved there was no need to put chains and shackles on a nation, as Fidel Castro did, to defend a country's natural wealth. And he did so when Fidel was still a student agitator without any following at Havana University. Venezuela is now the victim of the collapse

# Daily Report

## Latin America

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### Cuba

**Castro Tours Wilfredo Lan Culture Center**  
*FL2003121589 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Mar 89*

[Text] On Thursday, 16 March, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz made a working visit to the Culture Ministry's Wilfredo Lan Center.

Fidel held an extensive dialogue with the personnel working in that center and with officials. They analyzed various matters pertaining to the promotion and investigation of arts in the Third World, as well as the importance of the Havana biennial art festival as an event capable of presenting an image of the force and richness of Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

The commander in chief stressed the need to approach cultural work in this area as another element in the integration of our regions resulting from the efforts to attain a new international economic order in the economic, information, and cultural areas.

**Tripartite Meeting Begins in Havana 20 Mar**  
*FL2003174089 Havana Radio Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Mar 89*

[Report by Alberto de Perez from Havana's Palace of Conventions]

[Text] At about 1130 this morning, the second meeting of the Joint Cuba, Angola, and South Africa Commission began in Havana's Palace of Conventions. The commission was created as a result of the Tripartite Agreement on southwest Africa which was signed at the United Nations on 22 December 1988.

The late arrival this morning of part of the South African delegation required that country to request a recess this morning to put their affairs in order.

The Cuban delegation is headed by Carlos Aldana, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and includes Ricardo Alarcon, Cuban vice foreign minister. The Angolan delegation is headed by Vice Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura while the South African delegation is headed by Neil Van Heerden, director general of the Foreign Ministry of the Pretoria government. The USSR and the United States are participating in the talks as observers and are represented, respectively, by Vyacheslav Ustinov, Soviet ambassador at large, and Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

This commission held its first meeting in Luanda last month and in accordance with its statutes, it is meeting now in Havana and will meet next month in Cape Town. The meetings are being held according to the alphabetical order of the countries' names.

Additional importance is placed on the meeting that began this morning in Havana's Palace of Conventions because within exactly 11 days, the process of decolonizing Namibia will begin when UN Security Council Resolution 435 becomes effective. As of that date, and in accordance to the Tripartite Agreement, South Africa should begin to withdraw its occupying troops from Namibia. Once Namibia has attained its independence, it will join the commission as a member.

It is expected that the sessions that began today will continue until tomorrow afternoon, Tuesday.

**Held in 'Positive' Atmosphere**  
*FL2003225689 Havana Radio Reloj Network  
in Spanish 2202 GMT 20 Mar 89*

[Text] In the midst of a positive and constructive atmosphere, the second session of the Angola-Cuba-South Africa Commission has discussed during its first day meeting the UN Security Council Resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia. This was reported by Alcibiades Hidalgo, spokesperson for the Cuban delegation at this meeting. The objective of the meeting is to facilitate the solution to any problem in the execution of the UN agreements reached on 22 December 1988 on Southwest Africa.

Radio Reloj also found out through a source close to the U.S. delegation that the direction the second joint Angola-Cuba-South Africa session is taking is to remove anything which could affect the progress of the talks. The analysis in this Havana meeting emphasizes the points that unite the positions of the three countries.

**Delegation Arrives in Italy for Party Congress**  
*FL2003125289 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Mar 89*

[Text] The 18th Congress of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], the largest in Western Europe, has begun in the Rome Palace of Sports. The event will conclude on Wednesday.

A delegation from our country is attending the congress. It is headed by Jorge Risquet Valdes, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and member of the Politburo, and Leopoldo Ariza, chief of the General Department of Foreign Affairs of the PCC Central Committee. The Cuban delegates were received in the Rome airport by (Giovanni Berlinguer), member of the PCI Directorate, as well as other high-level party leaders and the Cuban ambassadors to Italy, the Holy See, and the FAO [United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization].

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Tribunal, and the Justice Ministry in honor of the PNR on the occasion of its 30th anniversary. Interior Ministry Jose Abrantes attended the ceremony.

The speaker asserted that the revolution's fist will fall without hesitation on such individuals so they understand clearly that one cannot play with the revolutionary power. The police is an organ of this power which confronts antisocials directly. Remember well that we will never make concessions to criminals, to those who think that our society is going to coexist with vices that are foreign to socialism.

**FAR Officers in Luanda for Farewell Ceremony**  
*FL0701023389 Havana Radio Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 0023 GMT 7 Jan 89*

[Report by correspondent Carlos Rafael Jimenez from Luanda--live]

[Text] A group of high-ranking FAR officials arrived here in Luanda this morning to attend on 10 January a ceremony to bid farewell to 3,000 Cuban internationalist combatants, who have gloriously fulfilled their internationalist mission. This is a gesture that shows the seriousness and responsibility with which Cuba assumes the tripartite agreements recently signed in New York.

Cuban Ambassador to Angola Martin Mora was at the airport on the occasion of the Cuban officers' arrival. I asked him to comment, from a diplomatic, Cuban, and revolutionary point of view, on the importance of Cuba's gesture in withdrawing, before 1 April, 3,000 Cuban internationalist combatants. The withdrawal will begin on 10 January when the first 400 soldiers will return to the fatherland aboard several planes.

The Angolans are preparing a festivities schedule which the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Central Committee has planned for the farewell, which they feel the Cuban internationalists deserve. Now, I will have you listen to this interview with the Cuban ambassador in the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Martin Mora:

[Begin Mora recording] Well, I can tell you that from a diplomatic point of view, this is truly an unprecedented gesture. This is because verification is almost always the result of an imposition [words indistinct] of the countries which have been defeated. However, this was proposed by Angola and Cuba, who evidently, in the military field, defeated the racist troops. Finally, this victory in the military field is what led South Africa to sit at the negotiating table. The gesture expresses, first of all, the seriousness of our country and Angola in terms of the [word indistinct] the fulfillment of the [word indistinct] African. Our willingness for the international community—through the higher organization it has, the United Nations—to carry out a verification is [word indistinct]

of the timetable of the Cuban troops, such as it was agreed upon. This is an unprecedented gesture in the history of international relations. [end recording]

**Menendez Heads Delegation**

*FL0701130989 Havana Radio Progreso Network  
in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jan 89*

[Text] The first 3,000 Cuban internationalist combatants will begin returning to the fatherland on 10 January. The first group is already in Luanda, where it will participate in a great political and mass event.

A Cuban mission arrived in the Angolan capital yesterday to participate in the ceremony. It was received by Division General Arnaldo Ochoa, chief of our country's military mission. The delegation is headed by Division General Raul Menendez Tomashevich and is composed of other generals and officers.

**Vice Foreign Minister on UN Plan for Namibia**  
*PA0801194889 Havana International Service  
in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jan 89*

[Telephone interview with Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada by reporter Julio Dominguez from UN Headquarters in New York; date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Dominguez] Cuba has reiterated to the UN secretary general that the plan for Namibia's independence must be respected just as it was conceived 10 years ago. Why do you believe some nations want the plan modified, and who is exerting pressure for such a change?

[Alarcon] The original idea of altering the plan was initiated by the United States. The United States had advocated this position for some time, and we all became aware of it at the conclusion of the quadripartite negotiations; that is to say, when we were about to sign the quadripartite agreement. This position was also expressed by the five permanent members of the Security Council. Although this could be viewed as an effort to save their resources and use those resources more efficiently, in this specific case only South Africa would benefit, making the situation more difficult for the South African people. It must be taken into account that the population has grown since the original plan was created. One thing the white people did at that time—which was advocated by the Western countries headed by the United States—was to claim custody of the electoral colleges for one of the many [words indistinct] the United Nations would have in Namibia.

Since the population has grown, more voters should be expected, and along with them there are more polling tables to protect and more voting centers to guard. Moreover, the population has grown, but it has spread over a vast area. More important than this, however, is that during the 10 years since the resolution's approval,

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comrades who have come to today's luncheon. I asked them to try to have the names of some of the comrades to see if we can meet again at some other time. [applause] Maybe we can meet when EXPOCUBA has become prosperous, famous, so that we don't see each other only once. Let's try to meet again with the revolutionary combatants who made EXPOCUBA possible. [applause]

That is why, comrades, you and your family deserve the warmest congratulations. What you have done is a sign of what the revolution can do. If all this was done in 30 years, when there wasn't experience, when there was only a handful of technicians, engineers, and architects—since an large number of them left—this give us an idea of what the country can do in the next 30 years. This is a time when we already have tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of university graduates, enthusiastic youths: aware, revolutionary, working, patriotic, and internationalist. With what we have today, I think that in the next 30 years we can do 3, 4, 5, or even 10 times more than what has been done in these past 30 years. [applause]

Congratulations to all of you, comrades, your families, and our people. Fatherland or death, we shall win!

**Castro Comments at Youth Caravan Ceremony Noted**  
FL0901151389 Havana Radio Progreso Network  
in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jan 89

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro spoke yesterday in Ciudad Libertad on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the triumphant entrance of the rebel army into the capital. Thirty years ago, and from that historic place—then a military camp of Columbia—Fidel also spoke to the people of Cuba.

The youth victory caravan recalled the journey into the city made by Fidel at the head of the rebel forces. The beautiful activity the pioneers carried out concluded in an emotional atmosphere and with high patriotic fervor.

Fidel, who spoke to thousands of Havana residents present at the event, dedicated his speech to the evaluation of the role the new generations must fulfill to guarantee the historic continuity of the revolution. He said that the current generation must fight ideological battles, not to create socialist awareness but to defend and perfect socialism. He noted the principal changes in the country during the past 3 decades and he affirmed that revolutionary laws, more so than words and sermons, made the Cubans socialists. He said that socialism in the country has come a long way, but that the responsibility and the tasks of the new generation are very large.

He explained that it would be an illusion to think that the difficult period of the revolution has passed. He assured them that imperialism has not given up the idea of destroying the revolution and socialism in Cuba, because it is too prepotent, arrogant, and proud to do so. He

indicated that, even at the world level, imperialism has also not given up the idea of destroying socialism. On the contrary, he said, it appears to be more persistent. He added that even if the current generation does not have to plant the seed of [word indistinct], it does have the immediate need to fight a difficult, subtle, and complex battle in the defense of the ideas of socialism. He clarified that this is not a challenge only for the Cuban youth and people, but also for the people and youth of socialist countries.

Further on he noted that there cannot be socialism and communism without moral education. He said that human beings do for honor and morals what they would not do for all the money in the world. It is an insult, he said, to think that man is only moved by material interest.

In another part of his speech, Fidel said that the teaching of Marxism must be less dogmatic and more dialectic, which does not mean more liberal and opportunistic. He said that we must not be led by the idea that the heroic stage has already concluded, and he cited the events in Angola—one of the most heroic feats of our history. A lot of heroism is still needed in work and defense.

He also emphasized, in another part of his speech, that our people must fight together with the Latin American nations and that it has the duty of helping them and cooperating with them. He said that if socialism is not yet on the agenda of the region, the true independence of Latin America is. He indicated that the social system of each Latin American country does not concern us; however, everything that unites us does concern us—the interest in defining in what kind of a world we will live and what kind of peace we will have.

Fidel concluded by saying: I have the most complete certainty that no other generation in the history of our country has ever had the privilege of seeing another young generation follow it like the present one.

**Angola Holds Ceremony for Departing Troops**  
FL0901153389 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jan 89

[Text] Tomorrow, the first 450 Cuban internationalist troops serving in Angola begin the official return to the fatherland.

The event will be held at the 1 May Square in Luanda where a parade will be held and the Angolan people will bid farewell to our combatants. This will be enthusiastic proof of gratitude for the unselfish aid that Cuba has given to the brother African nation since 1975.

The JORNAL DE ANGOLA summarizes the sentiments of the Angolan people in an article entitled "We Pay Tribute to Our Cuban Brothers".



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### Angola

#### **UNITA Reports Killing 30 Angolan Soldiers** *AU1001074589 Paris AFP in English 2250 GMT 9 Jan 89*

[Text] Lisbon, Jan 9 (AFP)—Angolan rebels killed 30 Marxist government troops on Friday and attacked an oil field destroying installations in the north on Saturday, the UNITA rebels said in a statement released here Monday.

The oil field was 27 kilometres (18 miles) from Soyo town in Zaire province, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said.

The troops were killed in several operations in the provinces of North Kuanza and Luanda.

UNITA said it had lost two men and another five had been wounded.

#### **MPLA Party Declaration on Cubans** *MB1001091089 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Jan 89*

["Declaration" of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau on the withdrawal of the first contingent of Cuban troops from Angola; issued on 9 January in Luanda]

[Text] Angolan people, comrades, and compatriots:

The date 10 January 1989 will go down in our revolutionary history as a very important date, particularly regarding relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba. The date is important not only because we will mark the return of the first contingent of Cuban troops to their fatherland, but also because their internationalist mission resulted in important achievements registered in our history.

The Cuban alliance to the African continent dates back many centuries, when thousands of African slaves were shipped to Cuba and other countries, thus enriching the bourgeoisie in Europe and America.

The cry of liberty was resounded from Cuba to Africa by people like (Antonio Maceu), Jose Marti, (Camilo Cienfuegos), and Ernesto Che Guevara, as well as vibrant (?voices) of distinguished poets like (Nicola Die). These deep historic and cultural ties gave a particular significance to the first political contacts between Cuban patriots and Angolan nationalists toward the end of the 50's.

One pioneer of this friendship was (Vieira Hernandes), a Cuban citizen and crew member of a U.S.-flagged cargo ship who was (?detained) in Luanda in 1959.

Commander Che Guevara, accompanied by other revolutionaries, met in 1965 with the MPLA leadership in Congo-Brazzaville within the framework of rendering assistance to the Angolan people's struggle for national liberation.

It is also an historic fact that Cuban instructors gave valuable assistance by training MPLA guerrilla detachments and squadrons in Maionga forests. In this framework, we would like to remember the (Caminga) squadron, which included militant (Deolinda Rodrigues), founder of the Angolan Women's Organization. Some Angolans, even back then, benefited from scholarships in Cuba in hopes of serving their people and country after achieving national independence.

The Angolan people achieved their independence in 1975. It was also the year mankind observed one of the noblest examples of proletariat internationalism in our era.

After the defeat of Portuguese colonialism and as our heroic and generous people were preparing to celebrate peacefully the achievement of their right to self-determination and independence, the Angolan territory was brutally invaded both in the north and south by foreign forces attempting to install in our country, contrary to the course of history, a regime that would surrender to international imperialism.

Our FAPLA forces, established before formation of a regular army, were not in a position to face such a large scale invasion of regular forces supported by armored cars, trucks, powerful artillery, and various kinds of support. The invading forces advanced toward northern Angola, up to 20 km from Luanda, 700 km deep inside Angolan territory.

The invasion began on 14 October 1975. Through this invasion, the apartheid regime, encouraged by the then U.S. Ford administration [words indistinct] the resistance of the Angolan people. Had the apartheid regime achieved its objective, this would have had unpredictable consequences not only for the liberty of the southern African peoples, but also, undoubtedly, for other states on the continent [words indistinct] the struggle of the fraternal peoples against colonialism, racism, and imperialism.

On the eve of our liberty, the MPLA movement, and the Angolan fatherland, we were fully aware of the decision to adopt [words indistinct] solidarity of the progressive and peace-loving forces. It was in this context that late President Antonio Agostinho Neto asked for military assistance from Cuba; the USSR; other friendly countries like Yugoslavia, Ethiopia, Guinea-Conakry, Guinea Bissau, Algeria, Mozambique; and all worldwide progressive forces. The unwavering determination of the Angolan people, with the unfailing support of the valiant Cuban internationalist fighters and the decisive support rendered by the USSR and other progressive states, thwarted the entire military strategy to destroy the MPLA and install backward forces to power. The Angolan people's enemies never believed it possible for the MPLA to emerge from this conspiracy victorious and found themselves forced to flee in disarray toward the southern and northern borders. We broke the myth of the South African Army's invincibility [words indistinct] of liberty for the first time in Africa on 27 March 1976.

Angolan people, comrades, and compatriots:

Despite the thwarting of their militarist designs, the Republic of South Africa was so arrogant that it did not desist in its attempts to install in Angola a regime favorable to its expansionist designs through direct acts of aggression and through the puppet gangsters that it trained, armed, and deployed in vast areas of our national territory.

Encouraged by successive U.S. administrations, the Republic of South Africa not only violated the UN resolution on the illegality of its mandate over Namibia, but also transformed the territory into a permanent base of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. Likewise, it took advantage of the so-called policy of linkage, which linked Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from Angola.

The Angolan and Cuban Governments reacted promptly to such maneuvers aimed at continued illegal occupation of Namibia and political and military destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola. The People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba issued a 10-point joint statement in February 1982 that was supported by the entire international community. It recalled the reasons for the presence of Cuban internationalist troops in Angola and disclosed the initiatives already adopted by both countries in 1978, 1979, and 1981 to reduce gradually Cuban forces in Angola.

It became quite clear that Namibian independence, which was demanded by the entire international community, had nothing to do with a bilateral and sovereign issue, such as the Cuban presence in the People's Republic of Angola, made within the framework of UN Charter Article 51. What is more, it is an undeniable historic fact that the initiative for the gradual and phased withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops [words indistinct] demanded only from the Republic of South Africa the respect for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola. Both at the internal and bilateral level—with the OAU, the United Nations, and the Nonaligned Movement—the People's Republic of Angola, on its own or in a joint agreement with the Republic of Cuba, mounted decisive steps forward, which, if they had been reciprocated in good faith, would have long ago permitted the elimination of the climate of tension in southwestern Africa and the sparing of human lives and important economic and financial resources vital to developing the region and our people's progress and welfare.

It was in this context that the two sides in April 1976 reduced the Cuban internationalist troops by over one-third, but were forced to interrupt this process following new foreign threats to the People's Republic of Angola.

An identical process had again to be interrupted in 1978 because of the brutal air attack on Cassinga refugee camp, which killed over 1,300 people.

The Angolan and Cuban Governments were forced to suspend the withdrawal process following the launching of the well-known (?Protea) operation in August 1981, which resulted in the occupation of part of Angolan territory.

The Angolan and Cuban Governments, through their respective heads of state, jointly revealed on 19 March 1984 their desire to resume the gradual and phased withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops as soon as certain conditions were satisfied, including: unilaterally withdrawing South African forces from Angolan territory, implementing UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 on Namibian independence, ending any kind of aggression or threat of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, and ending support to the UNITA gangsters.

Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, sent a letter to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on 17 November 1984 informing him of [words indistinct] the Angolan Government to peacefully resolve the southwestern African problem as a gesture of goodwill and seriousness.

After all this diplomatic effort, the People's Republic of Angola contributed in good faith to the agreement reached in Lusaka in February 1984 that was flagrantly violated by the South African Government when it sent a commando group to destroy the Malongo oil complex in Cabinda the following year. Despite all this, the Angolan Government never lost hope for a peaceful solution and when it militarily defended its territorial integrity and national independence, it searched for new forms of struggle at the diplomatic level.

Angolan people, comrades, and compatriots:

The following were the principal factors that determined the end of the military arrogance of the apartheid regime and the signing—after 8 months of talks—of the Brazzaville Protocol on 13 December 1988 and the New York agreements on 22 December 1988: the failure in the past 13 years of all South African Government attempts to impose a military situation on the People's Republic of Angola that would have enabled them to install into power puppets in their service; the military defeats to its army at Cuito Cuanavale, Calueque, and Ruacana; and finally, the new international political climate and the Soviet peace initiatives.

Special credit should go to the governments of the People's Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Cape Verde, which spared no efforts to ensure the achievements of such agreements, thus contributing to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 on Namibian independence and to the security of the People's Republic of Angola.

The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau considers that, in view of the newly-created peace prospects, the causes that lead the government of the People's Republic of Angola to request assistance from Cuban internationalist troops under UN Charter Article 51 have been removed.

The Cuban internationalist troops are, thus, triumphantly returning to their fatherland confident that they have fulfilled their duty in an exemplary manner on the

side of a fraternal people with whom they possess deep historic and cultural ties and with the high honor of having contributed toward the elimination of colonialism on the African Continent.

The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau would like to pay heartfelt homage to the valiant Cuban fighters who, in an exemplary and brilliant manner, participated in one of the most noble epics of mankind.

The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau would like to pay its deep respect to the memory of all Cubans who, side by side with our glorious FAPLA forces, shed their blood in the struggle against South African invaders [words indistinct] that future generations would be able to validate eternally.

A special mention should go to Commander (Raul Diaz Arguena), who died in Cuanza Sul Province in 1975, thus becoming an internationalist hero and a living symbol of the struggle against foreign oppression and domination.

Likewise, the Cuban fighters not only defended the People's Republic of Angola from foreign threat, but also defended the frontline of a free Africa and highly contributed toward the recognition of the rights of peoples to decide their own destiny.

The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau calls on the entire Angolan nation and party members, in particular, to give a warm send-off to the Cuban internationalist fighters, returning to their fatherland through public functions and acts of solidarity.

The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau would like to express its highest sympathy and solidarity with the Namibian people fighting to attain their independence. Likewise, it would like to express its sympathy and solidarity with the South African people who are courageously fighting against the apartheid regime and for the establishment of a truly democratic and just society.

The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau would like to express its firmest decision to continue to fight to safeguard the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola and call on our FAPLA forces—our organs of security and internal order—as well as on all the Angolan people, to redouble vigilance, cohesion, and national unity.

The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau would like to once again call on all Angolans, without exception, to embrace the ongoing policy of clemency and national harmonization and reaffirm the contents of the amnesty law approved by the People's Assembly Standing Commission.

Honor and glory to our heroes! Long live proletarian internationalism!

Long live the eternal friendship between Angola and Cuba!

The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

#### Foreign Minister To Attend Talks in Paris

MB0601202289 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese  
1930 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] Luanda, 6 Jan (ANGOP)—Angolan External Relations Minister Afonso van Dunem Mbinda is expected to attend a meeting in Paris on mechanisms to apply UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 on Namibian independence.

The Angolan external relations minister, who left Luanda last night, will join his counterparts from Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe for a meeting on the Namibian question with the foreign ministers of the five countries that are permanent members of the UN Security Council. An international conference on the prohibition of chemical weapons is also expected to be held in Paris on Saturday.

The mechanisms to start implementing UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 on Namibian independence are still stalled in the Security Council, following a U.S. proposal to reduce the UN force that will control elections in Namibia as of 1 April. The United States wants the UN force to be reduced for financial reasons to 3,500 men from the 7,500 recommended by the United Nations. This proposal has already been rejected by the Security Council members from the Nonaligned Movement, who feel that it is aimed at enabling the Pretoria authorities to turn the electoral process in Namibia into a farce.

#### \* Cost of Maintaining Cuban Troops Examined

34420028c Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese  
15 Nov 88 p 25

[Text] Among those pleased with the triumph of George Bush, the leader of the UNITA, Jonas Savimbi, is doubtless one of the happiest. In fact, like other anticommunist leaders in the Third World, for example those of Nicaragua and Afghanistan, Savimbi can only gain as a result of the success of Bush, and above all, he would have had much to lose had Dukakis won the White House post.

#### Joy and Relief in Jamba

For this very reason, Jamba was one of the places where 8 November was celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm. Among other things, this is because the lives of the people there were at stake, and the modern anti-aircraft weapons supplied by Washington play a great role in protecting those who live there.

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## Cuba

### Departure of Cuban Troops From Angola Begins

#### Honored at Funda Ceremony

FL1001140589 Havana Radio Progreso Network  
in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jan 89

[Text] The first Cuban internationalist combatants begin their return home today. Tribute was paid to them yesterday in a ceremony held at the Funda military training center, approximately 30 km from Luanda. The Angolan Defense Minister, Colonel General Pedro Maria Tonha [word indistinct], said in his speech: Bonded by brotherhood in the same trench, the Angolan and Cuban people imposed a new reality on the peoples' war and thrust the South Africans into a crisis. The Angolan minister asked for a moment of silence for the Cubans who fell during the 13 years of struggle in that country.

During the same ceremony, 34 Cuban chiefs, officers, and soldiers received medals for distinguishing themselves with their heroic actions. Among those decorated was Raul Diaz Arguelles, who was posthumously promoted to the rank of brigadier general.

The thank-you speech was given by Colonel Benancio Avila Guerrero, who has carried out two internationalist missions and holds 24 decorations. Also present at the ceremony were Army Corps General Abelardo Colome Ibarra, member of the PCC Central Committee and first vice minister of the FAR; Division General Arnaldo Ochoa, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the Cuban mission; and Lucio Lara, first secretary of the Peoples' Angolan Assembly.

Among the first Cuban internationalist combatants who will return to Cuba is a women's artillery unit.

#### Luanda Ceremony Described

FL1001171889 [Editorial Report] Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish at 0840 GMT on 10 January, in conjunction with Radio Nacional de Angola, carries live a "special broadcast" from the 1 May Plaza in Luanda, Angola, on the farewell ceremony, which began at 0830 GMT, for the first contingent of 450 Cuban internationalist troops to depart for Cuba. The announcer also reports that the ceremony is being carried live to Latin America via Radio Habana Cuba.

Announcer Carlos Rafael Jimenez reports from Luanda that "the Angolan people, dressed in all colors and carrying the flags of Angola and Cuba, are parading in front of the 2,000 Cuban combatants and internationalists, 450 of whom are in the first contingent that is returning to Cuba today." The marchers are also carrying posters of Cuban President Fidel Castro, Agostinho Neto, and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, says the announcer. Among those marching in the parade, adds Jimenez, are

representatives of the Cuban Federation of Women, Pioneers, and Angolan workers. "The children are dressed in olive green," says the announcer, "and they are shouting: Cuba, Angola! Cuba, Angola!"

The announcer reports that "the ceremony is presided over by Angolan President Dos Santos and a group of Cuban generals and high-level officials who have come here to say farewell to this first group of Cubans that are returning to the fatherland today on three IL-61 Cubana de Aviacion flights." Also presiding over the ceremony, the announcer adds, is Army Corps General Abelardo Colome Ibarra, the diplomatic corps accredited in Luanda, and Brazilian General Pericles Ferreira Gomes, who will preside over the UN commission responsible for verifying the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Cuban journalist Alberto Martinez reports that close to 1 million residents of Luanda are participating in the parade "to express their solidarity, support, recognition, and appreciation to the Cuban troops, comprised of the youths of the Cuban revolutionary people, who came to this country to guarantee their territorial integrity and peace."

Jimenez points out that the military parade is led by the combatants who fought in Cuito Cuanavale. "After the ceremony," adds Jimenez, "our combatants will march in formation toward the 4 February International Airport" to depart for Cuba.

Jimenez says that the withdrawal of the 3,000 Cuban troops prior to 1 April "is a gesture on the part of the Cuban Government, the PCC, and the Cuban people to show that they will responsibly fulfill the New York agreements and comply with the spirit of UN Resolution 435."

#### Army General's Comments Noted

FL1001131589 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jan 89

[Text] The return journey we take today is the beautiful result of many years of combat [words indistinct], said Army Corps General Abelardo Colome Ibarra at the farewell ceremony given by the Angolan people at 1 May Square in Luanda for the Cuban internationalist combatants.

With great enthusiasm and expressions of gratitude, the Angolan people participated in the parade and ceremony which marked the beginning of the official return of the first 450 combatants to their fatherland.

Colome Ibarra said in his speech that with the beginning of the troops return to Cuba, our government and that of Angola's give [word indistinct] proof of their willingness to honor the bilateral agreement which stipulates the conclusion of our forces' internationalist mission. At the end of his speech, he added: Warmth and admiration await you in the fatherland for a duty carried out in an exemplary manner, along with the continuation of the struggle for development to which you must now dedicate your efforts.

**Dos Santos Bids Farewell**

*FL1001022789 Havana Radio Reloj Network  
in Spanish 2044 GMT 10 Jan 89*

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos saw off today the first military internationalist contingent with a message of deep appreciation for the people of Cuba. He assured them that they can always count on the recognition and indestructible support of their Angolan brothers.

In a speech delivered at the 1 May Square, where thousands of people gathered to bid farewell to the Cuban military internationalists, the head of state recounted the aid given by Cuba for the defense of Angola's sovereignty. With emotion at this time of farewell, we pay homage to the internationalist comrades present here, said Dos Santos. He asserted that the names of those fallen will always remain in the hearts and minds of the Angolan people, together with the heroes of their national liberation struggle.

The Angolan president said the Cuban-Angolan friendship and solidarity is unforgettable and indestructible. He asserted that this friendship and solidarity were cemented with blood and sacrifice in the battles of Chifangongo, Ebo, Cabinda, Cangamba, Cuito Cuanavale, Chipa, and Calueque, among others. Dos Santos said the star of internationalism glittered in all its intensity in Cuito Cuanavale.

He announced that the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party of Labor decided to erect a monument to remember that battle. The Angolan president said another monument will also be erected to honor the memory of the internationalists fallen in defense of the Angolan fatherland. The chief of state expressed his appreciation for those who gave everything to guarantee the security of his people.

**First Group Arrives in Havana**

*FL1101035189 [Editorial Report] Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish and Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish at 0318 GMT on 11 January begin carrying live the arrival of the first group of Cuban internationalists from Angola from the Jose Marti International Airport in Havana.*

The camera shows the group of 157 Cuban officers and soldiers stepping down from the Cubana Airlines Il-72M plane. The internationalists are headed by Colonel Venancio Avila Aguero, Army General Raul Castro and other PCC and Cuban Government leaders greet them as they step down from the aircraft.

The announcer says members of the first women's anti-aircraft regiment of the FAR are among the Cuban internationalists. Some of the soldiers are seen carrying Cuban flags and pictures of Cuban President Fidel Castro and Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos. The

announcer says that students from various schools and the general public have gathered at the airport to greet the Cuban soldiers and shout vivas.

Coverage ends at 0326 GMT saying that "the first 157 combatants of our glorious FAR are already in Cuba," adding that a reception will now be given for the combatants.

**Castro Speaks at Ciudad Libertad 8 Jan**

*PA0901201989 Havana Cubavision Television  
in Spanish 0230 GMT 9 Jan 89*

[Speech by President Fidel Castro to mark the 30th anniversary of his first speech after the revolution's victory; in Ciudad Libertad, Havana—recorded. An identical recorded version of this speech was carried on Havana Television Cubana Network in Spanish at 0130 GMT on 11 January, providing fills]

[Text] Distinguished guests, Pioneers, students, young workers, compatriots:

I do not know what anniversary, what date, or what period has been the hardest one—whether it was 30 years ago, when the revolution triumphed, or now that we are marking its 30th anniversary.

These have been days of great activity, and one night I learned that you—the Pioneers—had organized a caravan of history. I was then invited to the event—ah, see that it could fly [Castro refers to a dove given to him by a Pioneer girl. The dove had been standing on Castro's shoulder for some time and he had questioned whether the dove could fly]. [applause] I said I had many activities but that I could in no way refuse to meet with you. I asked you to call a rally of Pioneers, students, and young workers and to invite a delegation of the students of brotherly countries on the Isle of Youth [applause, shouts], as well as the people.

I have really unforgettable memories of the day when we arrived in the capital. We had crossed the island from almost one extreme to the other. A sea of people had greeted our caravan everywhere. Since then 30 years have gone by.

Like today, a throng gathered here. It was perhaps larger. This was a large military camp at the time. Decisions on the country's destiny were adopted here. It filled with people that day. It was not a school, like today. The fact that the people gathered here at this military camp was highly symbolic. It meant that the history of military coups, the history of military dictatorships, had ended forever in our homeland [applause]; that repression and crime had disappeared forever from our country. The defense of the people and the country was not going to be simply the duty of the armed institutions anymore, but of the whole people.

I cannot forget the crowd that gathered here more or less at this time. I do not even remember the full details well, but I do know that the event ended late, very late. I think it was after midnight. Those who were 20 and over are now 50 and over; those who were 30 and over are now 60 and over; and those who were 40 and over are now over 70 or 80. Inevitably, a number of those people are no longer among us. However, most probably many have a keen memory of that day. Today it may be that an overwhelming majority of those gathered here—not to say almost all of them, bearing in mind the high number of young people who are present here—had probably not been born on that 1 January. I do not know if it will be easy for you to feel the emotions that those compatriots felt, because you did not experience the times of horror, humiliation, and suffering they experienced. There were many things to do in our homeland.

The problems we had then are not today's problems. A whole world had to be changed. There was a revolution to be carried out. I remember our main concern that night was the matter of unity of the revolutionary forces—to keep divisions or confrontations from arising among those who had struggled against the tyranny and to avoid conflicts and divisions among our people. According to Martí's thinking, conflicts and the divisions had made victory impossible during the 10-year war, and divisions throughout our history had prevented full victory in the struggle for our country's independence. That was one of the most important problems or issues at that moment. I remember that a stirring appeal for unity among all revolutionary fighters was made and that the appeal yielded results. It was successful. It bore fruit.

I remember one thing we said on that night of January 8: It was that we, the revolutionary leaders, would always have the necessary patience—and if one day we ran out of patience we would always search for more patience—all the patience necessary to assume the responsibilities and the enormous power that a victorious revolution gives its leaders.

I believe we have been faithful to these two ideas. We have been tireless fighters for the unity of our people during all these 30 years. We have been tireless defenders of the principle of the patient and generous exercise of power that the revolution may have given to a few men in our revolution, and later, to the party and to the state. Those two principles proclaimed that night have remained unchanged.

We also said that so far, no matter how difficult the path may have seemed, we were sure that it was much easier than the path we had ahead. We were always aware of that reality and idea. We created no illusions for ourselves. We had been saying all along that the time for revolution and independence had arrived, that the revolution would take place.

I believe the changes that have taken place in our fatherland have been extraordinary. The tasks then were not the same as the tasks today. At that time, we had a victorious revolution inside a capitalist country; inside an imperialist neo-colony. The entire social system was about to be changed. Ownership of our industries, our public services, land, mineral resources, banks, and trade—practically everything—was in the private hands of a minority of exploiters.

An important part of these resources and industries were in the hands of foreign enterprises. Our people worked for those capitalists, to further enrich that class, to further enrich those foreign enterprises. We could not imagine a life without that system.

Today it may seem very natural to you to find that wherever you go, everything belongs to all the people: a movie house; a store; an industry; an important factory, large or small; public services—bus service, railroads, sea transportation, schools, hospitals, centers for investigation; mass communications—media, television, radio, newspapers, and printing shops.

All these services belong to the people. The mines, railroad trains, sugarcane and rice plantations, and the large citrus, food, dairy, and meat production centers you see belong to all the people.

We still have small properties that belong to farmers who used to pay rent for the land. They used to pay the large estate owners a big chunk of what they produced as rent. All those farmers—small farmers—were exempted from paying any type of rent. They became proprietors of their lands. Basically, these are the only kind of properties that currently exist.

Housing did not belong to the people. The majority of dwellings used to belong to persons called tenement owners. There were some people who owned 50, 100, or 500 apartments, and some even had thousands of apartments. People had to pay 20, 25, or 30 percent of their family's income for housing. Today every family knows the house it inhabits belongs to them; that it is their property. No one will evict them. The only cases of persons who do not own their houses are when housing has been assigned to a factory and the houses are basic facilities of industries, but this is a rare occurrence. In that time [before the revolution] people did not even dream of something like this. A family would never own the house it inhabited even if they had paid 20, 25, 30 percent of the family's income in rent for 30, 40, 50 years.

At that time there was a common problem: unemployment and underemployment. I recall that on the night of 8 January, some people cried out that it was necessary to create jobs. The job problem was... [corrects himself] unemployment was one of the most serious problems. It was society's permanent problem. I could have told them: We also need to build hospitals, polyclinics, and schools. We need to give all the country's children the



opportunity to study and attend grade school, high school, and senior high school [pre-universitaria]. Only an insignificant number of children and youths could attend school. The number of children that attended grade school was larger, but it was still less than 50 percent. The high school and senior high school attendance rate was considerably lower—less than 10 percent.

Not only could [people] claim we needed factories, construction, and agricultural development, but also hospitals, universities, research centers; all of those were urgently needed by our people. Actually, our people did not have a lot of political sophistication, and we must say so: Our people did not at that time have the political sophistication they attained later. Our people were full of fighting spirit, enthusiastic, warm, and rebellious, and hated crime, injustice, outrages, corruption, maltreatment, and all the vices that were characteristic of capitalism.

Here was a people who hated oppression above everything else. This is why they were overjoyed when the revolution triumphed. It could not yet be said, however, that this was a Socialist or Marxist-Leninist people. A large number of the people were still confused during those times. They had heard antisocialist and anticommunist propaganda—from the capitalist West, mainly the United States—for decades. Anticommunism and antisocialism, the main banners of this propaganda, were used as instruments to try to keep the capitalist regime intact and the people divided.

It is necessary to wage a great battle against those ideas and this lack of sophistication. The people wanted changes but did not have a clear idea of which changes were necessary. They opposed injustice, hunger, and unemployment. But they could not yet understand that the great majority of those problems were created by the capitalist system, in which tools of production were privately owned. By its very nature, this system exploits the people, detaches itself from the people's problems, and only cares about profits. When the people were asked if they wanted agrarian reform, they said yes. They also agreed on the need to lower rents and carry out urban reform. Similarly, the people agreed on the need to establish agrarian reform, to release peasants from the payment of rent, and to rid them of exploiting intermediaries. When asked if public services, such as telephone, energy, and transportation, should be owned by the people, they agreed. But when some citizens were asked if they would accept socialism, they said no, because they did not know the nature of either communism or socialism.

Our people's minds were saturated with this propaganda. A large number of the people rejected socialism and communism without even knowing what they were. For this reason it was necessary to execute the Moncada program in the initial stage of the revolution. We can say this program was the introduction to socialism, but it was not yet socialism. The establishment of this system was not yet being discussed in our country. How did our

people become socialist? More than through indoctrination and reasoning, our people became socialists through the revolutionary laws implemented. When rent was lowered, deeply cutting into the interests of landowners, all the people backed this measure.

When agrarian reform started, all the people supported it. For the first time in our country's history, the state and government ceased to support the wealthy and stood beside the poor. When the vast majority of our people saw that the government had decidedly affected the interests of the wealthy and the bourgeoisie to support the people, all the lies and antisocialist and anticommunist campaigns crumbled like a house of cards. Thus emerged a new trend of political thought, a true political sophistication among our people. Never before had such a radical change taken place in our country. Never had there been such a radical change in the country's means of production. Never before had there been such an in-depth change in awareness.

Even when slavery was abolished last century, the result of the Mambises' heroic struggle during the 1868 war, the slaves were free in theory but in practice they continued working for the landowners and capitalists in exchange for a meager salary. Property was not turned over to the slaves or the people.

Even at the beginning of the century, when Cuba's independence was formally proclaimed and there was an alleged Cuban Government, with a constitution that contained an amendment called the Platt Amendment that gave the United States the right to intervene in our country, there were no changes. Ownership of land and industry continued in the hands of those who already had them, the landowners and capitalists. Absolutely nothing changed.

For the first time in our country's history, property has been taken from the exploiters and turned over to the people. It is the first time a true social revolution has taken place. It is the first time our people's political philosophy and awareness have undergone an in-depth change. This, of course, unleashed the Yankee imperialists' hatred and antagonism. They could not conceive of such a thing. They could not conceive of a socialist revolution in our country. They considered our country their property and our people their meek flock. With the in-depth changes in our country's social situation, property ownership, and awareness began the ferocious imperialist blockade against our country, which has lasted as long as the revolution has lasted.

There are many tasks that the present generation will not have to confront. This generation's ideological battle will be of a different nature; it will not have to create socialist awareness but to defend it.

The present generation does not have to wage a battle to change the property system; instead, it must defend the system of socialist property, develop and perfect that system, develop and perfect that awareness.

The present generation does not have to wage a battle against illiteracy, because, for a long time, since 1961, illiteracy has been virtually eradicated. This does not mean illiteracy was eradicated in a single day, but it began to be tackled at its roots. The new generation does not have to build schools in the mountains, the fields, and in the cities of our country. The new generation does not have to face the problem of finding teachers for the schools. The new generation does not have to face these tasks, because these tasks were accomplished by the revolution a long time ago. The new generation, or the present generation, does not have to face the task of taking health services to all the people, of building hospitals in rural areas. The new generation does not have to face an undetermined number of diseases that are no longer with us today.

The new generation does not have to face a high mortality rate, does not have to face the task of building a hospital network throughout the country. In education, the new generation does not have to build thousands of schools. The new generation does not have to face the desperate need to train tens of thousands of teachers or doctors because our country has made great progress in those areas, because our country today has thousands and thousands of reserve teachers. Now, more doctors are graduated in our country every year than all the doctors that remained here after the revolution's victory.

The new generation does not have to face the phenomenon of unemployment; it does not have to face the profound changes we had to make in rural areas in order to produce a radical transformation; it does not have to create new agrarian laws or farms, organize cooperatives, exempt peasants from paying rent; the new generation does not have to carry out urban reform; it does not have to nationalize mines, as they are all nationalized; there is no need to organize public services or transportation as that, too, has already been done. There is no need to nationalize factories, education, or health services, as all of that has been accomplished.

We could even say that the new generation does not have to face the task of building tens of thousands of kilometers of roads and highways, a large number of the dams that already exist, and irrigation and canal systems. The new generation will not have to tackle the task of developing the infrastructure for ports, railroads, and other facilities to meet the country's needs. Many of the things accomplished during these 30 years make the task of this generation very different, but no less important, at the beginning of the revolution's fourth decade.

The construction of socialism in our country has made great progress. The new generation will not have to create, organize, and develop a party, youth organizations, or the powerful organizations of the masses within

the revolution. These institutions already exist. The current generation does not have to organize a powerful army and the defense mechanisms with the participation of all the people to defend the country. These have already been created. The new generation does not have to organize the Interior Ministry and the instruments to struggle against the enemy's activities and keep order in the homeland. These institutions have already been created. Many things have been created.

I repeat, however, that the current generation's responsibilities and tasks are very important. In the first place, this generation must move the revolution forward. This is not a task of 1 day or 1 year, or of 10 or 30 years. The revolution is a task that exists for an indefinite time. The revolution has brought new ideas, a new ideology. The task of the new generation is to develop this idea and ideology and resolutely defend them. [applause].

The current generation is tasked with consolidating, perfecting, and defending the revolution, strengthening the mechanisms to defend the homeland and the country's integrity and independence. The new generation has to develop, defend, and perfect socialism.

The new generation must defend socialism. Some people may have thought the stage of the defense of socialism was over. Our criteria and deepest convictions, however, tell us that that phase is necessary now more than ever.

During the last 30 years, the revolution defended itself from the imperialist threat, the imperialist aggression, the imperialist plans against Cuba, and from imperialist subversion and crime. The revolution defended itself from counterrevolutionary groups, mercenary invasions, plans, economic sabotage, murders of revolutionary cadres, reiterated threats of direct aggression, and from a 30-year economic blockade. Imperialism, however, has not disappeared. Imperialism is there. Neither the capitalist ideology nor capitalism have disappeared. Capitalism and its ideology are still there. The imperialist threats have not disappeared; they are there. To think that all of that difficult period for the revolution and the homeland is over would be an illusion, an illusion that the current generation cannot fall for. New generations must not fall for that illusion.

Imperialism has not given up the idea of eradicating socialism in Cuba. The imperialists have not given up their plans to eliminate revolutionary ideology in Cuba. Imperialists have not given up the idea of destroying our revolution. Imperialists have perhaps changed their tactics and weapons, but the Yankee imperialists are too arrogant, prepotent, and haughty to give up the idea of defeating the Cuban Revolution and the idea of wiping out socialism in Cuba. We can even say something else: World imperialism and capitalism are too arrogant, prepotent, and haughty to give up the idea of eliminating socialism in the world.

Imperialism has never renounced the idea of annihilating socialism or of annihilating the socialist process from the face of the earth. It has tried it more than once through the use of force, as it did during the first years of the Soviet revolution when it tried to meddle in the USSR; during the fascist aggression against the Soviet Union during World War II; during many years of encirclement of the USSR and the socialist camps by military bases with atomic weapons; and through its threats to annihilate socialism in a war. Since historical circumstances have prevented the imperialists from annihilating socialism by means of war, imperialism has not renounced the idea of annihilating socialism through subversion, attrition, and, if possible, the internal destruction of the socialism system. As the danger of a world war may be fading, the efforts by capitalism and imperialism to defeat socialism on the ideological front will increase. Although the current generation does not have to plant the seeds of the ideological front—that is, the seeds of socialism and Marxism-Leninism in our people's political and revolutionary thinking—I think the current generation is facing the imperative task of waging a hard struggle, a subtle struggle, and a complex struggle to defend socialist ideologies on the ideological front.

Imperialists do not deny saying that when this revolutionary generation—the generation of those who waged the war and implemented the revolution throughout these 30 years—has passed from the scene, their task will be much easier. Imperialists do not hide their hope that it will be much easier to deal with the new generation. Imperialists say, think, and estimate that since the new generation has not lived in a capitalist system, and did not suffer from or know about the past's bitter experiences, the new generation will have fewer points of reference between the past and present. They think the new generation will not be as committed to the revolution, and will be easier to mislead and confuse. They think waging the ideological war will be easier with the new generation. They think defeating the revolution will be much easier with the new generation.

The capitalist and imperialist theoreticians cannot deny this. The imperialist political investigation centers cannot deny this; in fact, they assert it. Those are their hopes. Moreover, the campaign against our country has increased lately. It seems the capitalists and imperialists sometimes lose sleep over the Cuban Revolution's firmness, the Cuban Revolution's uncompromising, courageous, and resolute attitude. Thus, a sizeable part of their news media and propaganda tries to attack and discredit the Cuban Revolution and confuse our people.

As we said recently, in the world at present there is a sort of imperialist euphoria, a sort of capitalist euphoria, stemming from the reforms and self-criticisms that are taking place in various socialist countries. This is no secret to us, because we know it well. That euphoria tries to present capitalist mechanisms as the only mechanisms to resolve problems, to achieve productivity, to develop.

We are currently observing that situation, that thought, those illusions, those ideas of the imperialists. They are annoyed about Cuba's firm attitude; about the full confidence that our country, our party, and our revolution have in socialism; about our deep Marxist-Leninist convictions; about our revolutionary intransigence—and that intransigence is nothing new. That intransigence is as old as our country's history; it is so old... [changes thought] In 1978, we commemorated the 100th anniversary of the heroic protest of Baragua, yet the intransigence and firmness of our people's revolutionary beliefs is much older. Therefore, the imperialists should not be surprised about our party's and our people's attitude. [applause]

If this is so, the present generation will begin the huge task entrusted to them, which is in a sense a task even greater than the task we had, because at the time of the revolution, socialism was progressing successfully, united, with no difficulties, and with increasing prestige. What does the present generation or this generation have to continue the revolution's work. What do they have nowadays that we did not have?

During the first years we did not even have teachers. Today there are over 270,000 professors and teachers. During the first years, the people's education was at the second-grade level. Today our people's education is at the high-school level. During the first years, there were practically no planners, specialized engineers, or economists. Today we have hundreds of thousands of university graduates. During the first years, there were 3,000 doctors; today we have over 30,000. During the first years of the revolution, we never had the human resources this generation has. This generation has thousands and thousands of scientific cadres. Our country has outstanding positions in many aspects that determine the future.

In advanced technology, which will determine Cuba's future development, we have institutions such as the genetic engineering and biotechnology center and the National Center for Scientific Research. A robotics center and a center for transplant and nerve regeneration were recently created. In the past few years, thousands and thousands of scientific and technical cadres have been working at the computer research center in the electronics industry as well as in the computer industry and in the nuclear industry—exclusively for peaceful purposes, of course.

We could say that our country has been creating the conditions for proper scientific and technical development in all areas. I am not speaking here of medicine. I believe that in these past years, our country has established the proper conditions to become a true medical power. [applause]

In the area of education, the conditions have been established for our country to become a true power. The latest achievements in this area are the pre-university

natural science schools, where tens of thousands of youths [applause] are educated under extraordinarily favorable conditions.

Computer science studies have been incorporated, not only in the area of higher education, but also in these [pre-university] schools, in teacher training schools. And in a very short time they will be incorporated into all middle-level schools in the country. [applause]

The Communist Youths proposed the idea of the youth clubs [jovencub] to teach computer science to youths who, in their university or high school classes, did not receive training in this area.

In the area of science, we have over 100 institutions. In other areas, such as the area of innovations, or streamlining [racionalizaciones], and the youth technical brigades, we have advanced considerably. All of this creates the conditions to allow the present generation to consolidate, improve, and develop socialism. [applause]

We are facing a great historic challenge. Who will win? Who will prevail? The selfish, chaotic, inhumane capitalist regime, or will rational socialism [prolonged, rhythmic applause] prevail as the most rational, compassionate [solidario], and humane system?

Not only are the Cuban youths and the Cuban people faced with this challenge today, but so are the youths and peoples of socialist countries. Of course, this requires a special effort from us, particularly from the new generation. We must clearly see what is ahead for us.

The battle in which we are now engaged is perfecting socialism in our country. This battle is perhaps our greatest challenge: perfecting socialism without resorting to the mechanisms and style of capitalism. [applause] without being capitalistic. Toward that end, we are now in a process of rectification.

A few days ago, I said some results of that process are already evident. We have seen some results. For example, to mention one of them, we have the contingents. There are groups of youths who work in contingents in the capital city. [applause] We have witnessed great prowess these days. We have seen what the Blas Roca Contingent did; we have seen what the 6th Congress Contingent did; we have seen what the contingents that worked at EXPOCUBA did; we have seen what the minibrigades have done; we have seen the work carried out by the contingents in the various provinces. We have seen their work, and the principles that are being followed by those labor forces have nothing to do with capitalist methods or with capitalist organizational methods. [applause]

I am sure there are no contingents like these anywhere. These contingents proved what man can do and what man is able to do when there is faith and trust in men and when we do not see men as animals [applause], as animals [repeats himself] that do things only if you place a carrot in front of him.

Minibrigades, contingents, and thousands of mass work groups in our country are currently making great efforts. We can say that our thousands of mass work groups are not working and doing what they are doing because we are placing a carrot in front of them. [applause]

What carrot did we place in front of the members of the PCC 6th Congress Contingent, who in only 1 year completed the construction of a great hospital in our capital? We must add that it is of excellent quality. [applause]

What carrot made the members of the minibrigades and contingents complete in only 1 year—the main part of the work was completed in 1 year—that wonderful work called EXPOCUBA? [applause]

What carrot was given to the Cuban citizens who contributed 400,000 hours of volunteer work to construct the Miguel Henriquez Hospital? [applause]

What carrot was given to the thousands of college students and students of the technological institute who [sustained applause] put in millions, who put in millions [repeats himself] of hours of volunteer work for the country's various social projects?

What carrot did we give to the mid-level students who participated in the harvest of citrus fruit in Jaguey? [applause] They harvested over 400,000 tons of citrus fruit. [applause]

What carrot did we give to the Isle of Youth students who harvested approximately 200,000 tons of citrus fruits? [applause] [crowd shouts indistinct slogans]

What carrot made the hundreds of thousands of Cuban university students, who are currently participating [applause]—there are many university students here, I see; there are a lot of university students here. How many are here? [crowd shouts indistinctly]

There are many university students here [prolonged, rhythmic applause] who do any task that is asked of them. What carrot could motivate the hundreds of thousands of students who are participating now in the agricultural schools? [applause; crowd chants "Fidel" repeatedly, followed by indistinct slogans]

What carrot motivates the hundreds of thousands of students who are working 3 hours a day in the rural schools? [applause; crowd chants indistinct slogans]

In other areas we could ask: What carrot motivated the fighters of the rebel army who, for 2 years, faced up to and defeated the tyrant's Army? [sustained applause]

What carrot, what carrot [repeats himself] motivated the thousands upon thousands, tens of thousands, of teachers, doctors, and workers who have performed internationalist service? [applause]

What carrot motivated the 50,000 Cuban fighters in Angola, who made victory possible? [applause, crowd chant; indistinct slogans]

I will ask one last question, as the list would be endless: What... [crowd chants indistinct slogans] I was trying to ask my last question—as the list could go on forever—is what carrot motivated the 300,000 compatriots who carried out their honorable internationalist mission in Angola for 13 years? [applause, slogans]

Therefore, therefore do we have, do we have, do we have [repeats himself] or do we not have reasons to believe in men, in their consciences, and in their spirit of solidarity? Do we or do we not have reasons to believe man is capable of doing whatever he commits himself to? Do we or do we not have reason to believe men would rather live in a more humane, more generous, more solidaristic, and fairer society than in the society of the capitalist world, where the law of the jungle prevails?

Tell me if a society that grew up among the selfish ideas of socialism... [corrects himself] capitalism could carry out any one of the projects we have mentioned here.

That is why our faith in the future of the revolution is so firm. That is why I told you—based on certain experiences and factors—that your task is to improve and develop the revolution and its system.

I read many capitalist press agency reports and commentaries that portray us as dreamers and idealists. I do not deny that we were idealists at one time. All men have been idealists.

I would say we have been idealists in the better sense of the word. At one point, we admitted committing ideological mistakes. Later, we made profiteering [mercantilism] mistakes. That is what we did while we were correcting something. They [not further identified] seek to sow confusion, saying we wandered away from the socialist formula. I am categorically stating here that we do not want to wander away from the socialist formula, which was defined a long time ago. Each person is to contribute according to his means and to receive according to his work. That means the redistribution of goods is to be carried out based on the quantity and quality of work a citizen contributes to society. In this phase of the revolution, we cannot wander from this formula.

The problem is how to interpret that formula. We cannot always apply the principle of giving to each according to his means and the amount of work he does. When we are going to send a worker's son to a school, we do not look at how much his father works and contributes, because we want to give children the best education. If a child gets sick, we do not ask about his father or mother's quality and quantity of work. We simply see a child that society and socialism has the sacred duty to cure, no matter what the cost. If pediatric heart surgery must be done—and it may cost thousands and thousands of pesos—no one hesitates to do it. If a kidney transplant must be done, no one hesitates to do it. If a heart transplant has to be done, no one hesitates to do it.

No one asks that citizen: How much do you work? How much do you contribute or fail to contribute? A heart transplant may cost 100,000 [currency not specified]. A heart transplant costs in the United States. [sentence as heard] Dozens of heart transplants have been done here. I would like to ask if it cost any citizen a single centavo, or if any citizen was asked how much he contributes to society. Work rewards must logically be based on quality and quantity. This is a logical socialist formula. However, there are many things in society—many services, tasks, and satisfaction—that are not part of that formula. In building socialism, and without wandering from the formula whereby each receives according to his means and work, there are many socialist formulas and principles that are applied with different criteria. We cannot stop applying them with different criteria.

There are many formulas in socialism. They can resemble the formulas of communism. How much does one charge a child who is in a school on a scholarship, or in the university, or the technical school, or in a natural sciences school? How much is he charged, and who is asked [for payment]? Who is asked? After all, this child's contribution is made by his parents. Does one analyze the talent or merit of the child, the youth, or the adolescent? Does one analyze his grades, his records, his test scores? He is given an opportunity. He cannot always be measured by the simplistic formula that everyone should receive according to one's quantity of work.

But we will not depart from the socialist formula if we understand the importance of the socialist formula of reward; if we understand that it is one of the principles from which we cannot wander. We understand the importance of reward, even of material incentives. We understand it, but this in no way means we will worship that material incentive, or even that we believe it is the fundamental factor. If we begin to believe it is the fundamental factor, this could have negative consequences. The socialist formula of reward is part of the historic process of our revolution, but I believe there are factors—I have said this, and I repeat it, and I will not tire of repeating it—that are more important than material incentives. [applause]

The entire capitalist society revolves around material incentives and it pays not the slightest attention to moral factors. The construction of socialism cannot follow the capitalist formula of giving the most weight to material incentives. I have a great number of examples here of feats that have nothing to do with material incentives. It is not possible to speak of the construction of socialism without giving the most attention to the moral factor.

On 4 January, I was amazed when we gave out diplomas to the EXPOCUBA workers who had done extraordinary things. I remember one worker who worked and worked and was always there, day and night. That comrade put in 3,500 hours of volunteer work.

I later calculated this and it is the equivalent, it is the equivalent [repeats himself] of approximately 2 years of volunteer work—after working 8 hours a day! [applause] What moves that man to do this? Not money, because there is no money to pay for this. I see what the men who comprise the Blas Roca Contingent and the other contingents are doing, and I assure you no one else would do the same thing for money.

These people could earn their living by working half as much, yet we must struggle with them—not to make them work but to stop them from working too much, because the strength of honor is incalculable and infinite. If they make a commitment and it rains, thus preventing them from making any progress, then they want to stay up until 0200 or 0300. We said: No, do not work beyond 2200. We must constantly restrain them. Thus, I know those men will not do it for money. They are paid by using the socialist formula. They are even forbidden from doing volunteer work on weekdays so they do not come up with the idea of working more hours. We have told them: There will be no volunteer work except on Sundays. We authorize volunteer work only on Sundays.

We see their reaction. They respond to other things, to other attitudes. The way you care for people is very important. Men are capable of doing anything for a friendly gesture, yet they would not do the same thing for money. Men are capable of giving their lives for a friendly gesture, because men die in combat for a friendly gesture from their fatherland! Men die in combat defending their fatherland and ideas! [applause]

Men have taken all kinds of risks. Hundreds of thousands of fellow citizens have risked their lives carrying out internationalist missions. How much money would have paid for this? No one would offer his life for money because, among other things, money is worthless when you are dead. No one would offer his life for 1 million pesos or 10 million pesos, yet men are capable of dying en masse for the sake of their ideas.

When we mobilized millions of people in this country, we prepared and armed them; and we know millions are prepared to die in case of an invasion. How could we pay them for this? How could we pay each of the men and

women in our Armed Forces, Territorial Militia troops, production brigades, and defense brigades for defending their homeland? They are defending an idea, they are defending the fatherland! [applause]

How could we pay the fighters who go out on internationalist missions, the hundreds of thousands who carried out internationalist missions and risked their lives for an idea, a principle, for the sake of solidarity, internationalism, and honor? Men—when I say men I mean men and women, but I do not want to repeat myself. Human beings do for the sake of their morals and honor what they would not do for all the money in the world!

I think it would be an insult to the people's revolutionary ideals and ideas to believe that men will only be moved by material things. I want this clearly understood so no one misinterprets this idea. We stand firm, quite firm; that is why we see all those examples. I was merely mentioning a few which are unique given the people's attitude and are the result of our education. There can be no socialism, and a communist society cannot be developed, if there is no education and if certain ideas do not become ethical principles for every citizen and every human being.

Therefore, the new generation must work hard, build things, and perfect the system. We have attained considerable progress but (?much more progress must be achieved). Perhaps this generation will not be able to build communism in our country or live in a communist society, but it will certainly attain considerable progress. Other generations will do their part, because the march cannot be stopped, and one generation will follow another like a caravan to victory.

I said earlier that we have attained considerable progress in certain things, so the country does not have to make those things a priority. I said that... [changes thought] Referring to health, it will no longer have to be a priority—even though we must continue to perfect what we are doing—because we have more than 25,000 medical students. The doctors that we will need in 1995 are already in medical college, and others are already in premedical college. Those programs must continue, no doubt about it, and we will have between 65,000 and 70,000 doctors by the year 2000. We all know what they will do.

We must continue with the family doctor programs, and we must build hospitals in certain places. We must build clinics, health institutions, and some hospitals, but that will not be a priority matter in future years. We will not have to emphasize the need for investments in the education sector, but we must continue to perfect our education programs and system, making them richer and more scientific. Everything we do with the Exact Sciences School, the computers, and college and university education represents an improvement in quality.

We will have to continue to build schools, not because there are no schools, but to build newer and better schools—schools with all the material conditions so there are not too many students in a classroom, and so the classroom has proper ventilation and enough light. We will continue to build more schools, but this is a task in which we have achieved considerable progress.

We will continue to build more dams, but we have already built a sizeable part of the largest one. It is simply a matter of working according to plan until the last dam and the last canal is completed in the country. It is simply a matter of working according to plan and of not letting things slow down, failing to meet a deadline, or forgetting things. We certainly have achieved considerable progress.

We must continue to build roads and highways even though most of them have been built. We must continue to build the national highway to Santiago de Cuba, finish the highway to Pinar del Rio, and build a two-lane highway to that area, but those are development tasks that must be carried out after we build a second set of tracks for our main railroad. I believe it was a mistake not to build a second set of tracks when the railroad was rebuilt.

We have achieved considerable progress in many of these things, but we must achieve progress in the scientific research centers—in an increasingly selective way. We must clearly ascertain the usefulness of each center, including all the new scientific research centers under construction. Also, the principle of dedication, the principle of dedication [repeats himself] must be encouraged among the scientists who work in those new centers, because they seem to have forgotten about this.

We must continue to industrialize the country. Yes, that is a basic task for the next 30 years and the next 60 years. We must make investments that yield the best products and results, solve more problems, and meet our priority needs. The current generation must continue to work intensively and search for the best, investing the necessary resources for the country's industrialization.

We will have to continue developing all kinds of services. The revolution must work more on and perfect this sector. I am not talking about health or education services; I am talking about other kinds of services in which we must attain solutions. The construction of houses is a very important task. We will have to emphasize the importance of this for our social development in the near future. In other words, there are many tasks to fulfill, complement, and develop.

We will also have new tasks. I said... [changes thought] We will have to develop the steelworks and mechanical industry. We have to master automation and attain progress with robots, the programmed operations, and

the automatic lathes. This not only increases productivity but also improves the quality of our products. Future generations must develop this sector to the maximum, and they have the potential to do this.

They also have to develop genetic engineering and biotechnology, and they have the adequate conditions for this. It is also necessary to give a tremendous impulse in the years to come to electronic and computer sciences. It is also necessary to give a great impulse to biological sciences. It is also necessary to continue implementing daily scientific knowledge and techniques in the agricultural field; it is necessary to give an impulse to this sector. It is necessary to develop plans that will guarantee a steady food supply, taking into account our climate and our natural resources. Significant progress has been attained recently in the use of sugarcane for animal food. A specific hectare planted with sugarcane could yield an additional 50 percent with irrigation, division of land, and drainage of plots (drenajes parcelarios); it could yield twice the usual amount, and a good part of this yield could be used to produce meat and milk, proteins that have a nutritional value. It is necessary to continue with the rice plans to increase production 50 percent, and to increase production of tubers, vegetables, citrus products, and fruits to feed the people. It is a huge task; however, there are thousands and thousands of technicians and university graduates already in the fields.

For the current generation, much work lies ahead in the social and economic fields. More than anything else, the current generation has to perfect socialism, develop and take it as far ahead as possible using methods fit for the masses, using socialist and revolutionary methods. We must not allow ourselves to be deceived by the illusion that by using capitalist methods—which completely depart from the methods we were explaining here, vulgar capitalist methods—or by glorifying the boosting of wages to try and comply with socialism, because we will then fail. This is nothing new; I am not just saying this now. Che said this years ago, and he was a clear-minded, brilliant, and intelligent revolutionary. [applause]

Many of the Che's warnings about this were seen later. Perfecting socialism is a strategic task of the current revolution... [corrects himself] generation. Defending socialism becomes an ideological struggle. We need to defend ourselves from this ideological offensive, not only with enthusiasm, conviction, and morale, but also with the mind, studies, and in-depth analysis of the problems. We must use the mind. Both things are needed. Having the conviction is essential, feeling is essential, enthusiasm is essential, but we must go into it in-depth, we must study it. (I believe in the role) of teaching revolutionary doctrine, Marxism-Leninism. Political teaching should be less dogmatic and more dialectical. This does not mean a more liberal, more opportunist, or more dialectic interpretation of ideas. It means not interpreting ideas liberally or opportunistically.

I believe we need to study more of our country's history. If we have great, unsurpassable historical roots, we must then learn more of Cuba's history—not only in school, but through publications. We sometimes go crazy publishing any old book, and we do not publish a good book on Cuban history. Some of these history books have already been written: biographies of historical personalities or history of centuries past—especially history on past society—on the time when our nationality emerged, on the struggle for our independence.

We have to publish more books and better publicize them. Those books take us to our cultural and historical roots. Those books are very rich. I claim there cannot be a good political education without a good knowledge of history. There cannot be a good revolutionary formation without a good knowledge of history.

The present generation must resist the imperialist attacks, but it must be prepared to do so on any ground. Regarding the country's defense, I want to repeat here what I said on 5 December: what our philosophy should be; what our concept of defense should be. Some people believe, or think, or have said, that the heroic stage is over. We cannot let ourselves be misled by these strange ideas. That is a mistaken opinion. The idea is false. The heroic stage is not over and we do not know when the heroic stage will end. There are those here saying that the heroic stage has ended, but tens of thousands of men advanced to the south of Angola, converted into a powerful fist prepared to vanquish the apartheid army unless it withdrew. [applause]

While some here were talking about the end of the heroic stage, never were so many men writing such glorious pages in our country's history. That is the reality. Those things happened in 1988. On one hand, many of our men were writing the most beautiful pages in our country's history; on the other, some people were spreading strange and mistaken ideas about the end of the heroic stage of our struggle.

We cannot lower our guard. We must be ready to fight, because the heroic stage could last dozens of years. I would say that stage could last for as long as imperialism and the aggressive, warmongering, and threatening philosophy exist. We see that everyday. The imperialists are presently marching. Right now, Yankee squadrons are going to the Mediterranean Sea.

We cannot make the mistake of neglecting our defense, and we hope the new generations will never make that decisive and vital mistake. When I talk about heroism, I am not only talking about the kind of heroism men demonstrate in combat. Heroism is needed in many other fields. We need heroism to work; we need a lot of heroism to work. When we spoke about those youths, we were talking about labor heroes. We need many of those heroes. We need not only heroes who shed their blood. Heroes are not made only on the battlefield.

I claim that Cuba is a country filled with men and women of heroic capacities. We can be heroes in construction work, in a factory, in a scientific research center. We can be heroes while fulfilling an internationalist, civil mission as teachers or doctors. The high number of Cuban doctors working in internationalist missions shows the type of heroes our country has. They are doctors and professionals of various other fields.

Hopefully, in the future we will not have to fight and peace will prevail. Hopefully, in the future we will send not soldiers or combatants, but doctors, teachers, scientists, and professionals abroad. According to our estimates, around the year 2000 Cuba should have 10,000 doctors available to offer in international cooperation. Hopefully, by the year 2000 we will be conducting only missions of cooperation.

When I speak of heroism, I not only speak of heroism on the battlefield or in the military sense. I am speaking about civil heroism, around which we could write as extraordinary pages of history as on the battlefield. That is a very important issue. In my opinion, it is a key idea for the current generation.

We must develop new forms and conceptions of work. We must develop the spirit we found in the builders' contingents. We must develop that spirit in all areas, not only in the construction sector. I know of scientific research centers that share that spirit. In fact, that spirit of dedication was born in a scientific center. We must extend that spirit of dedication to all sectors. We must not work for the sake of working, of course, but we must not stop working because we lack equipment, hand labor, or time. We must seek a more conscientious discipline of work and study.

We must leave paternalistic tendencies behind, which is why I so like the system of discipline and organization of the contingents. The group determines the disciplinary system. Many laws, a great number of laws, have been made in the capitalist system, where the worker is exploited by the capitalists. In socialism, there have often been obstacles. There have been comments about laziness. There has been too much protection, which has been contrary to the people's interests. I believe there can be no socialist or communist conscience until work ceases to be ruled by legislative precepts or by some imposition, some form of coercion, imposed by society, and becomes something that is truly done on the basis of conscience.

Therefore, we have to analyze our own labor legislation, which has served to protect not the good worker but the lazy, the undisciplined. We have to seek 20 lawyers and new forms of discipline on the job, forms that are more conscientious.



The contingents have practically no incentives; there are practically no incentives. We never have to ask. When one of those men has to miss work, we know he was really sick and that he truly could not come.

We have to eliminate our extremely specialized [perfiles estrechos] jobs. We have to look at jobs from a broader perspective. We do not know how many specialized jobs were invented here just so the workers would not have to do their 8 hours of work. With such specialized jobs, it was not possible to find enough work for 8 hours and so they worked 5, 6, 7, or 4 hours. We must use the multitask concept. It is foolish for one person to do just this, or that, or the other. This way they gain experience.

We must not hurl ourselves hastily into any of these things, but we must work in a sustained manner in implementing these ideas. In my opinion, they are key concepts toward achieving discipline and efficiency in socialism.

There are many work centers, and many of them are beginning to be exemplary. On the other hand, we have to learn technology. We must master technology and apply it, because productivity on the job lies in this. You can motivate a man materially so he cuts more cane. I use cutting cane, because it is a good example of the type of job in which one cannot stop applying the socialist formula. However, no matter how many incentives you give a man, he can only cut 30 or 50 percent more; but a machine, a KTP-1 combine, can cut enough for 40 men. The KTP-2 can cut for as many as 60 or 70 men. There may be machines that will allow 1 man to replace 120 men. That is a very clear example of how productivity depends basically on technology.

Material incentives can increase production up to a point, and they should be used, particularly depending on the type of work involved. With an automatic programmed lathe, one can do in 2 hours, with much better quality, what the best lathe operator needs 50 hours to do. With computers, one can do the calculations for a small engineering project in 1 and 1/2 hours, while 40 or 60 hours would be needed otherwise. The secret of productivity on the job is in technology and discipline. The productivity of the Blas Roca Contingent and of the other contingents do not depend on the speed with which the man operates, but on the constancy. He is forbidden to go faster than a certain number of kilometers, because the equipment is conserved better and his life and the lives of others are protected. The productivity of the Blas Roca Contingent depends on the rhythm, back and forth, in a sustained manner. The loader is always there. The bulldozer is always there. Each one is always in his place. No time is wasted. That is the secret of productivity, not the rushing back and forth of trucks at any speed. They are forbidden to go faster than a certain speed.

The secret of productivity is in discipline, technology, rational and efficient organization, and rational and efficient use of machinery and human resources.

Therefore, we must have discipline; we must develop scientific methods of organization and direction. We must gain control of technology. We can advance more than the capitalists on that path when we perfect our methods of organization and when we are capable of directing men. That is where the secret lies, to have revolutionary methods. I think these are tasks of the current generations, and they are serious tasks. It is a historic task. You will finish in 30 years. If we are to measure each 30 years, rendering accounts of what is done in the next 30 years...[changes thought] You had not even been born then. You will have to meet in the future with new generations who have not yet been born. Those who were born on 1 January—I believe there are at least dozens of comrades here who were born on 1 January 1959—they are now 30 years old. [applause] Many of you in 30 years, even the little pioneers, will be 40, 41, 42 years old; and the youths will be 40 and some, 50; and there will be new generations, such as you, to whom you must render accounts of what you do. We hope you will bequeath them a strong revolution, victorious, stronger and more victorious than our revolution is today. [applause] I certainly believe you have a great responsibility, not only in this country. The task of this generation will not be limited solely to the internal affairs of Cuba.

We live in a hemisphere and continent of enormous importance. We are part of the Latin American and Caribbean countries. Those countries combined have a population of more than 400 million inhabitants, which is almost twice the U.S. population. The task of the current Cuban and Latin American generation is immense, gigantic. I see it everywhere. I see young people, brilliant people, who hail from all these countries. During these days, we have seen hundreds of them. One has to see with how much respect and warmth they have expressed themselves in support of Cuba, making statements of all sorts supporting the revolution, explaining how much they trust, what hopes they have in the revolution. This is a decisive moment in the history of Latin America and the Caribbean. We perceive a great ebullience, a great rebellion in those countries against imperialist domination, never before witnessed. These are truly new times.

They cannot stand anymore, they can no longer stand the consequences of the debts, unequal trade, protectionism, systematic plundering, and systematic looting through these procedures. They can no longer stand the flight of capital, the brain drain. They can no longer stand the conditions to which they are subjected. There is ebullience in this hemisphere.

Our peoples have a historic task of great importance: to struggle together with the Latin American countries. They have the duty of setting an example, of expressing solidarity, of advancing the revolution, of raising and enhancing the idea of socialism, the prestige of socialism. They have the duty of cooperating, of assisting with a broad-minded spirit. I would not dare say that socialism

is the immediate order of the day of Latin America. I would dare say that the independence of Latin American peoples is the order of the day. The Latin American peoples lost their independence, left Spanish colonialism, and have fallen into a worse kind of domination, which is neocolonial domination, imperialist domination. That is a historic reality.

The United States started with a handful of English colonies on the eastern coast of the United States. It gradually extended throughout the central part of the country, exterminating indigenous populations. It reached the Pacific Coast through brutal means, through means of extermination.

Then the United States seized more than half of Mexico. More than half of Mexico's territory was seized in an expansionist war by the United States. It intervened in Central America through different means. It also tried to take over Cuba. I explained what the Narciso Lopez expedition had been, the expeditions of the pirates in Central America. It seized control of the isthmus of Canada... [corrects himself] of Panama, to establish its canal there. It has established terrible forms of domination in all of Latin America. Most of the coups staged during this century in Latin America were promoted by the United States. The most renowned was the coup d'etat against Allende which brought about the dictatorship of Pinochet, which has lasted more than 15 years. In Central America it promoted coups d'etat. In South America it promoted all sorts of coups d'etat. In Santo Domingo, it intervened when a revolution broke out there. It sent its troops to Grenada, taking advantage there of the errors and taking advantage of the suicidal acts of that revolutionary process. It has kept Cuba under permanent threat. In El Salvador it has waged a genocidal war. In Nicaragua it carries out a dirty war.

No youngster can forget this reality of our hemisphere, of our great fatherland. Our great fatherland is Latin America and the Caribbean. [applause] Only in that great fatherland, only in that great fatherland—the Latin American and Caribbean countries—can Bolivarian ideas survive. Marti's ideas gain more strength than ever. It is a political necessity, an economic necessity. Great economic communities are being formed in the world. The United States and Canada constitute a great economic community. Europe is a great economic community. The socialist countries of Europe are a great community. Japan is a great economic community. China is a great economic community, and it will be so in an ever-increasing manner. Our countries have no future without integration, without unity. This idea gains more strength than ever. This idea, these bonds of union, of solidarity, must be developed more than ever among the current generations. The Latin American peoples have here a great task, an enormous task. Bonds must be strengthened on all paths. Our struggle today is all-encompassing, because we are called upon to unite to resolve vital problems, to guarantee the independence of our countries. We no longer care about the social system

each of those countries has, but we are concerned about all those things that unite us. We are united not only by all those interests we have mentioned. It is not only in the interests of peace, of respect of our peoples, but in the interests of deciding what kind of world we are going to live in, what kind of peace we will have in the future. Therefore, more than our generation, which was isolated, very isolated, by imperialism, which obliged governments to break ties with Cuba... [changes thought] That period is a thing of the past.

The ties with the other Latin American peoples, however, were never broken. Today we are developing ample ties with the governments, with many—with the peoples also, of course—with many Latin American governments.

We are entering a stage in which Latin America must join forces to survive, attain its independence, develop, and have a place in the future world. Those are very important tasks. Therefore, I believe the current generation must not only study Cuban history, but also Latin American history, geography, and economics. The new generation must study the Latin American social and economic phenomena. Fortunately, Latin Americans speak the same language and we have many common cultural roots. Even those who speak Portuguese understand us very well. We understand them very well and they understand us very well. Angola is the best example of that. Angolans speak Portuguese. Cubans did not have to learn to speak Portuguese to carry out their internationalist missions. Even those who went to work as teachers did not have to learn Portuguese.

A common language and culture is an enormous advantage. If we unite our people's culture with the culture of the other Latin American peoples, we would create an enormous, gigantic cultural force. I would dare say that force would be larger than any cultural force in any other region of the world. That is, in fact, seen at various cultural meetings; at meetings in the House of the Americas; at film, ballet, and theater festivals; and at any artistic-cultural activity. At all those meetings and occasions we can see the enormous cultural potential we have. We must make a common wealth of that cultural potential.

That is why I say we publish all kinds of books except for books on Latin American history. What do we know about Latin American and Caribbean history? What do we know about Latin American geography, economics, and natural resources?

Today we talked about political education. We cannot have politically educated people if those people lack ample information about our huge homeland, our common homeland, and our future destiny, which is Latin America and the Caribbean.

Some Cubans speak English. English is perhaps not so difficult to learn: maybe one day we will study it with more pleasure than with which we have studied it while

being attacked by the Yankee imperialists. It is not so hard to learn English to be able to communicate with the English-speaking Caribbean countries.

I believe we have basic tasks. We cannot waste time. I am not talking about school teaching. We must have a minimum of school education. I am talking about teaching the entire population. The Cuban people know how to read. They like books. We must encourage our youths. We all enjoy reading a science book or a novel, and I tell you that there is no more interesting novel or story than our own history. There is no more interesting history than the Latin American peoples' history.

I believe that should be one of the tasks of the current generation. We are not worthy of envy for having lived certain periods of history—and we have in fact lived very important times. You are worth envying because of the tasks and history that stand ahead of you and because of the starting point you have today to develop the revolution and carry out the great tasks of our hemisphere and our great tasks in the world. That does not mean our internationalist ties with the other countries will be weakened. We must continue developing our internationalist ties with our African brothers. It is a great pleasure and a great privilege for us to have here today youths representing 18 African countries and countries from other continents. [applause]

Who would have dreamed 30 years ago that we would have over 18,000 foreign students on the Isle of Youth today? We are proud of and satisfied with that. Recently I said that I have lived very unique experiences, and I would say the Cuban experience of the Isle of Youth is a unique experience in the world, a result of the Cuban people's internationalist spirit. You can see what the Isle of Youth means. [applause]

See what a great symbol this is. The Cuban youths and the Pioneers are gathered here, and among them there are 1,000 students from other countries, as representatives of over 18,000 students who are on the Isle of Youth and as representatives of over 24,000 students who are currently in our country. See what relations, what links, what ties! What a beautiful example of what today's interrelated world consists of. What a beautiful example of what the Third World is. What a beautiful example of the tasks that remain ahead of us. This generation must continue to develop that sentiment, that spirit. Much remains for the Third World to do. Much remains for the Third World to do in unison.

We must continue to develop our relations with the socialist countries, independent of the style or model for the construction of socialism that they pursue. We have our ideas, but we begin by proclaiming our most absolute respect for each socialist countries' right to try to build socialism by the paths and methods it finds most appropriate. What they do is not our concern. We respect what others do, just as we demand the most absolute respect for what we do. [applause]

It is strategically important for the present generation to continue developing those ties with the socialist countries, and for them to continue developing ties with the revolutionary, progressive forces; the working class; the progressive and honest intellectuals; the democrats in the capitalist countries; and indeed—if there is a climate of peace and coexistence—they should develop scientific, technical, and economic ties with other states, even if they are not socialist. I believe our revolution has acquired enough maturity and experience in these 30 years to allow the new generation to follow a wise, intelligent, and fertile policy of this kind.

If we are asked—as the little comrade asked us—what we wanted to say, I think about how long it would take to speak to you about so many topics. I believe you are aware that the future will not fall like manna from the skies. The goods that are needed to raise our people's standard of living must be created and developed. They must be produced in increasing quantities, and this can only be the fruit of our labor and our intelligence.

Instead of asking, we must develop a mentality of giving and contributing. Do not trust people who are always asking and demanding too much. Do not trust them, because fruit will not come from people making unrealistic demands. Fruit must come from people who give, contribute, create, and work. We can only fully meet our needs and all our aspirations through our people's work and intelligence. I deem it just and legitimate to strive to meet our needs and reach all our aspirations. I am certain we can achieve it. I am certain we will achieve it. I am sure of something I have said before. Henceforth, we can produce in 1 year the equivalent of 2 or 3 years. I am convinced that the coming years must be more fruitful than ever.

Just as I talk of discipline as an indispensable condition, I think the idea of making demands—strict demands—based on the concept of to each according to the way he fulfills his social needs must be another of the fundamental principles of the new generations. I said that we could talk a lot. However, I think I have said enough. Perhaps I have failed to tell you that our generation, the generation called the fifties generation, which began its struggle during the 100th anniversary of Jose Marti's birth, the generation of the revolution, the generation of 1 January 1959, believes in you. It is sure of you. I know you are the worthy sons of the generation that resumed the revolution to achieve our fatherland's full independence. I tell you, on behalf of our party, all the revolutionary fighters of that generation—whether they are older or younger—of our absolute faith in all of you. I tell you of our total certainty you will be able to face the major challenges of the future, [sustained applause] that you will be able to fight and overcome the ideological war, and that you will be able to fight and overcome to consolidate the revolution better and develop socialism.

Allow me to tell you of my most absolute certainty that no other generation in the history of our country has ever

had the privilege of seeing a youth like you following in its footsteps. Free fatherland or death! We will win! [Crowd shouts: "We will win!"] [sustained applause]

**Embassy Denies 'Strained' USSR Relations**  
*PA1001143789 Mexico City EL NACIONAL*  
*in Spanish 3 Jan 89 p 5*

[Text] In a message addressed to its compatriots, the Cuban Embassy in Mexico has stated: Cuba's historical project is the construction of "pure" socialism opposed to any policy similar to capitalism.

It states that far from being "strained" by certain ideological differences, relations between that Caribbean island and the USSR are now stronger; specifically, our friendship and mutual cooperation are stronger than ever." [no opening quotation marks as published]

The message supports a statement by its leader, Fidel Castro, that although the country is facing new challenges in its relations with the USSR, Africa, and Latin America, it will move forward. Castro made this statement in Santiago, the Cuban capital [as published], during a speech to mark the 30th anniversary of the revolution.

Within this framework, Fidel Castro said political and social reforms proposed by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev could turn out to be "difficult" to implement if the ideological opening in the USSR faces problems.

We must point out that Castro has been guiding the fate of his compatriots since the last days of 1958, when he came out of Santiago and toppled a rightist dictatorship.

Meanwhile, that embassy reported that none of the signatories of the open letter addressed to Fidel Castro, asking that a referendum be held in the island to determine whether Cuban citizens want him to continue ruling, has enough information about the achievements in the areas of social well-being, intellectual and structural development, and other improvements that have taken place in the country during the past 3 decades.

This diplomatic mission refused to voice an opinion as to whether it would be appropriate for Pope John Paul II to visit Cuba this year, which, according to reports, is a possibility.

**Santiago de Cuba MTT Members Receive Medals**  
*FL1001163189 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network*  
*in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jan 89*

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the revolution, 1,319 Santiago de Cuba residents received the Production and Defense Combatant Medal and honors. The Council of State of the Republic of Cuba grants the awards by order of the FAR minister to those who maintain an exemplary and conscientious attitude in the preparation for the war of all the people.

The military ceremony was held at the rifle range of the old Moncada Barracks and [words indistinct] combatants of production and defense, MTT [Territorial Troops Militia] members, and reservists of the FAR special troops.

In the province of Santiago de Cuba, 9% percent of the active population is involved in the defense. Last year the province contributed with over 1.6 million pesos to help pay the expenses of the MTT. Today the province is working on perfecting the plans and programs to achieve the level of ready for defense, second stage.

**Castro Gives Award to Ecuadoran Painter**  
*FL1001153489 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network*  
*in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jan 89*

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, yesterday granted the Felix Varela Order, First Grade, to Ecuadoran painter Oswaldo Guayasamin. Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, in reading the resolution granting the order, recalled the painter's trip to revolutionary Cuba in 1960 at the invitation of Fidel, who, 28 years later in Quito, Ecuador, called him my brother Guayasamin.

PCC Central Committee Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Vilma Espin were also present at the decoration ceremony for the famous Latin American painter. The ceremony was held at the reception hall of the Palace of the Revolution.

Afterward the commander in chief and Guayasamin spoke with members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Cuba, and with intellectuals and artists who were invited to the ceremony.

**Inter-Caribbean**

**Tourism Officials Discuss CTO Membership**

**Cuba, Antigua-Barbuda Cited**  
*FL1101014689 Bridgetown CANA in English*  
*2235 GMT 10 Jan 89*

[By Sandra Baptiste]

[Text] Bridgetown, Jan 10, CANA—Cuba, which has applied for membership of the newly-formed Caribbean Tourism Organisation (CTO), says it has a role to play in any future development of the region's key foreign exchange earning tourist industry.

"We hope that we can be members of the CTO because it is an organisation that can integrate all the Caribbean islands and we are part of those Caribbean islands," Marilyn Fernandez, a marketing official of the National Institute of Tourism in Havana told CANA.

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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## Angola

### President Dos Santos Hails Cuban Relations

MB1001134289 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1200 GMT 10 Jan 89

[Text] The first group of 450 Cuban soldiers left our country today. A total of 3,000 Cuban troops will have withdrawn from Angola by 1 April as a good will gesture of the Angolan and Cuban Governments. At a ceremony held in Luanda this morning to pay homage to all internationalist young men, it was announced that the Cuban fighters will remain in their trenches and maintain their battle readiness until the withdrawal of the last man and until the last day of their mission in Angola.

The rally was presided over by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. In his speech, the Angolan president recalled the ties of friendship and solidarity that have always bound the peoples of Angola and Cuba. He also announced that two monuments will be erected in Angola in memory of the Cuban internationalist fighters who have died in Angola and in homage to the historic battle of Cuito Cuanavale. The Angolan head of state also underlined the Cuban participation in the heroic resistance of the Angolan people against foreign invasions.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] The friendship and solidarity between the Angolan and Cuban fighters is unforgettable and indestructible. It was cemented with blood and sacrifice in Quifangondo, Ebo, Cabinda, Cangamba, Cuito Cuanavale, Chipa, Calueque, and many other places, where glorious pages of struggle were written down [words indistinct] the enemy was repulsed. The star of internationalism glittered in all its intensity in Cuito Cuanavale. Our FAPLA forces and the Cuban revolutionary armed forces defended this place with bravery and heroism.

In homage to the historical battle waged here, the MPLA-Labor Party leadership has decided to erect a monument in the People's Republic of Angola in due time. Another monument will also be erected in memory of Cuban internationalists who died in defense of the Angolan fatherland and revolution. [end recording]

Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos then spoke of the important ties of fraternity and solidarity binding the peoples of Angola and Cuban as well as of the arguments used by the imperialist forces to criticize the Cuban presence in Angola.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] One of the arguments used by the detractors of the Cuban presence in Angola is that revolution cannot be exported. It is true that revolution cannot be exported, because it is made by each people in the specific conditions of their country and region. It is made by each with a specific dynamism and concrete objectives. However, this does not stop a revolutionary

people from extending their hand to another people engaged in a similar process by using their great experience to help them—for example, with technical and scientific development, the management of the most sophisticated military techniques, and in the defense of their gains and against foreign aggression, as was the case with Angola and Cuba.

Moreover, militant solidarity between the Angolan and Cuban peoples does not date back only to our independence. [end recording]

The Angolan head of state then turned to the reasons that forced South Africa to accept the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 for Namibia's independence.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] Even much earlier, during our first liberation war against colonialism, we had Cuban advisers and instructors in our military regions and combat fronts. They guided and encouraged the new men joining our guerrilla forces through their presence and example.

Commander Che Guevara, today justly considered the internationalist proletariat's foremost symbol, personally visited the second military region over a period of several months. During that time, he had contacts with our senior guerrilla officials and cadres there. He devised a general strategy aimed at developing the revolutionary process in the so-called Third World. It is that new kind of solidarity that our enemies prefer not to understand, because it surpasses the narrow limits of mere bilateral cooperation with the ultimate aim of achieving well-being and progress for our peoples and for all mankind.

Our success was fundamentally due to the Namibian people's selfless struggle under SWAPO's leadership, and to Angola and Cuba's determining contribution to the struggle for the eradication of colonialism's last bastion in Africa. Having experienced what it means to have a sister country's support and solidarity, Angola would not have shirked any sacrifices that would allow the Namibian people to achieve their inalienable right to peace, freedom, self-determination and independence.

Today, the independence process is underway. South Africa has undertaken to never (?attack) the territory of the People's Republic of Angola again, and to cease supporting the puppet gang that is its main instrument for destabilization. With these undertakings, the main reason that led to our calling on Cuba for support in 1975 under the terms of Article 51 of the UN Charter has ceased to exist. Angola and Cuba have remained faithful to the principles that we have defined on our own sovereign will from the start. Thus, with the elimination of the possibility of renewed external aggression, Angola and Cuba have agreed to withdraw the Cuban internationalist forces from our country over a 27-month period. The withdrawal of this contingent is occurring even before the stipulated date. This is

a gesture of good will by Angola and Cuba intended to signal the seriousness and good faith with which the two countries intend to honor and observe the compromises assumed in the accords.

Dear comrades in the Cuban internationalist forces, on your return to Cuba after your most honorable and glorious internationalist mission in the People's Republic of Angola, we would like you to convey to your compatriots the Angolan people's deepest thanks. The Angolan people, who are widely represented at this square today, would also like you to express to them our enthusiasm and pride in having had you among us. [end recording]

#### Defense Minister Lauds Cubans

MB1001121289 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 Jan 89

[Text] Angolan Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale said in Luanda yesterday that the Angolan people were experiencing a high moment in their history as well as in the history of proletarian internationalism.

Pedale, who was speaking at the first send-off ceremony of Cuban troops in Angola, pointed out that the Cuban fighters had not only helped the Angolan people but also demonstrated to the world the most living example of proletarian internationalism.

Many Cuban fighters were decorated with the first, second, and third order medals in recognition of their services in the Angolan fatherland.

#### Chief of Staff on Costs of Cuban Withdrawal

MB1001151489 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Jan 89

[Text] The withdrawal of Cuban soldiers from Angola, including the withdrawal of men and equipment, will require the construction of two military airstrips north of the 13th parallel as well as other infrastructures for air and land transportation. Fuel will also be needed.

In an interview with the Portuguese news agency LUSA, FAPLA Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalo referred to the need for an estimated \$800 million to cover the costs of the Cuban internationalist forces' withdrawal from Angolan territory.

The FAPLA chief of General Staff told LUSA that South Africa will honor the New York tripartite accord on peace in southwestern Africa because it has understood that its policy of [word indistinct] has not achieved anything.

With regard to the possibility that UNITA might transfer its headquarters from Jamba to northern Angola, Lt Gen Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalo said that was impossible because that region is too far away from South Africa's military defense perimeter. The FAPLA chief of

general staff added that Jamba's military structure will fold on its own. He also said he did not believe that South Africa would use the Namibian port of Walvis Bay to support the UNITA puppet gang through a maritime corridor once Namibia has achieved its independence.

#### UNITA Warns UN Force of Risk of Attack

MB1101065389 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Jan 89

[Text] The head of the UNITA office in Lisbon, Mr Alicides Sacala, says the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola is a smokescreen to hide the Cuban's real objectives. He said it was far too early to accept that the Cubans had really begun withdrawing.

Mr Sacala warned observers on the United Nations verification force in Angola that they ran the risk of being attacked if they entered areas controlled by UNITA. He said the head of the force, Brigadier General Pericles Ferreira-Gomez had already indicated that he supported the MPLA government in Luanda.

General Gomez's attitude that he would accept the word of Angola and Cuba on the Cuban troop withdrawal was, he said, indicative of his partiality. Mr Sacala said, in any case, it would be extremely difficult to monitor the Cuban return home because many of them looked like black Angolans and many had married Angolan women, enabling them to claim Angolan citizenship.

#### UNITA Communique Claims Combat Successes

MB1101063089 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 11 Jan 89

[Text] Jamba, provisional capital of liberated Angola, 11 Jan (KUP)—Thirty MPLA troops have been killed in UNITA attacks carried out in three Angolan provinces and in which oil and diamond installations were destroyed.

A military communique released in Jamba says that 19 MPLA troops were killed following a UNITA attack on a military convoy on the Samba Caju/Luacala road in the Angolan province of Cuanza Norte on January 6. Among the MPLA troops killed in this attack were two MPLA military officers, Captain Buety and Lieutenant Manuel Francisco.

The communique adds that UNITA forces attacked an oil block at Quinguila, 27 kms southwest of Soyo in Zaire Province on January 7 causing a six-hour blaze in which heavy material and human losses were caused.

In a separate attack on January 6, UNITA forces captured the towns of Cambulo and Cossa south of the diamond mining town of Andrada in the north-eastern Angolan province of Lunda, killing 11 MPLA troops. Diamond extraction infrastructures were destroyed in this attack.

The communique adds that a large quantity of armaments were seized during this military operations.

UNITA casualties are given as two killed and five wounded.

**Government Decorates Cuban Soldiers**  
*MB1001055189 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2105 GMT 9 Jan 89*

[text] Luanda Jan 9 SAPA—Angola today decorated 34 Cuban soldiers, including some senior officers, on the eve of the departure of the first 450 Cuban troops from Angola, Zimbabwe's ZIANA news agency reports from Luanda.

Cuban troops applauded as six Angolan Air Force Mig 23s flew low over the parade ground at the Funda military training centre, about 35 km northeast of Luanda, prior to the ceremony in a salute to the 3,000 Cuban troops assembled there, who are all due to be withdrawn before April 1, following South Africa's withdrawal from Angola and promise to allow Namibia its independence.

The most moving moment was probably when dozens of Angolan children invaded the parade ground to present the departing Cuban soldiers with flowers, while fireworks exploded.

Angola's minister of defence, Mr Pedro Maria Tonha, presented the Cubans with their awards. Among those decorated were 10 Cuban generals, four colonels, two lieutenant-colonels and a captain, all of whom have seen service in Angola and flew from Havana for the ceremony.

One of the recipients was Col Henry Perez, who became a legend among the Cubans after flying 400 missions, including one in which he shot down a South African aircraft.

Every one of the national servicemen returning to Cuba between tomorrow and April 1 made it clear to pressmen before the ceremony, that they felt they were returning home victorious.

They said they were proud to have been able to help their "Angolan brothers."

Present on the dias, packed with important Angolan and Cuban political and military figures, was the commander of the United Nations Angolan Verification Mission (UNAVeM), 57-year old Brig-Gen Pericles Ferreira Gomes, of Brazil.

A posthumous award was made to Gen Raul Anguelles, who died in Angola.

**ANC's Tambo Speaks on Angolan Withdrawal**  
*EA0901162389 Nairobi KNA in English 1335 GMT  
9 Jan 89*

[Text] Lusaka, 9th Jan (PANA)—The ANC military struggle will continue uninterrupted despite the ruling out of its forces from Angola. Announcing that the ANC had agreed to move its military personnel from Angola so as not to allow South Africa and its allies to use the presence of ANC military facilities in Angola as an excuse for blocking the independence of Namibia, ANC President Oliver Tambo said the movement had "organized itself in such a way that the struggle will go on uninterrupted".

Tambo was speaking at a press conference Sunday evening on the occasion of the 77th anniversary of the ANC.

"Wherever we are, the main thing is that the armed struggle must go on. We are really taking care of that", he said.

Recalling the dislocation in 1984 when the ANC had to move from Mozambique following the Nkomati accord, Tambo said this time the ANC was prepared. "The armed struggle will continue and will be intensified", he said.

The ANC president declined to divulge the number of ANC forces located in Angola for security reasons.

Tambo said the signing of the New York accords ending hostilities in Angola and allowing for the implementation of UN Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia was the beginning of the transformation of southern Africa from a region of war and death to a region of peace and prosperity. He said, however, that every form of struggle must be intensified for the South African regime is not ready for negotiation.

In a statement of the National Executive Committee of the ANC which he presented, Tambo said the developments for peace in Angola were a direct result particularly of "the crushing defeat suffered by the apartheid war machine at Cuito Cuanavale in southern Angola." This was a vital lesson for the ANC, he said.

"The apartheid regime has not suddenly become part of the liberation and peace forces of our region and continent. Peace and independence in this part of our continent will come about as a result of the struggle and sacrifices made by the masses of the people".

Tambo said he expected the new President of the US, George Bush, to pursue a more enlightened policy in Africa. He said the Reagan administration proved to be very costly to southern Africa.



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## Sub-Saharan Africa

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just sitting at the airport counting Cubans. The withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola must not only be done, but it must be seen to be done and Gen Ferreira Gomes utterances only cast suspicion on the United Nations verification team's ability to act independently and decisively.

**1,000 Cuban Troops Depart Luanda 10 Jan**  
*MB1101192889 Luanda Domestic Service*  
*in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Jan 89*

[Text] A further 1,000 Cuban internationalists left Luanda for their country by sea yesterday within the framework of the New York accords signed last December by Angola and Cuba.

It will be recalled that 450 combatants left Luanda by air yesterday afternoon. Before their departure, the combatants were honored by the Luanda residents during a public ceremony led by Angolan President Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

The second group, which includes 1,000 elements, is part of the 3,000 Cuban combatants who will return home before 1 April, the date scheduled for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence.

The departure of the first Cuban contingents was witnessed by the UN verification group, which is led by Brazilian General Pericles Ferreira Gomes.

**Cuban Troops Arrive Home**  
*MB1101125589 Luanda Domestic Service*  
*in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 Jan 89*

[Text] The first contingent of Cuban internationalist troops which left Luanda yesterday is already in Havana. A reception in their honor, to be attended by President Fidel Castro, will be held this afternoon. The first 450 Cuban internationalist troops—from a total of 3,000 due to leave Angola before 1 April—arrived in Havana at about 2300 local time. They were welcomed by Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Raul Castro.

In a good will gesture, the Cuban troops decided to return 3,000 internationalists to the fatherland before the date stipulated in the bilateral agreement signed in New York. The remaining 45,000 Cuban internationalists will leave gradually, and their withdrawal is due to be completed toward the end of June 1991.

**Dos Santos, Soviet Discuss Situation**  
*MB1001120789 Luanda Domestic Service*  
*in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Jan 89*

[Text] Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos granted separate audiences to USSR ambassador to Angola Vladimir Kazimirov and deputy Chairman of the Brazilian company [word indistinct] Luis de Almeida at the Futungo de Belas in Luanda today.

It is believed that, with the Soviet ambassador, the Angolan head of state discussed issues concerning the situation in southwestern Africa in light of the New York agreements, as well as bilateral relations.

With the [word indistinct] deputy chairman, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos discussed issues concerning the activity of the Brazilian company in Angola, notably the Capanda [words indistinct] project.

Luis de Almeida told national media at the end of the meeting that in his meeting with the Angolan president he had also discussed the forthcoming visit to the People's Republic of Angola by Brazilian President Jose Sarney.

**UNITA Captures MPLA's Sachiko Outpost 31 Dec**  
*MB0801061989 (Clandestine) KUP in English*  
*to Southern and Central Africa 0610 GMT 8 Jan 89*

[Text] Jamba, provisional capital of liberated Angola, 8 Jan (KUP)—UNITA forces have captured the outpost of Sachiko north-west of the eastern Angolan town of Lewa.

Military sources disclosed in Jamba that UNITA forces stormed Sachiko outpost on December 31 capturing a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Meanwhile, six MPLA troops have been killed after the Brazilian-made Engesa military truck in which they were travelling detonated a landmine along the Kavungo/Liafeka road in the southern Angolan province of Huila, according to the same military sources.

Among the MPLA troops killed in the incident was the communal commissar of Noalangue, Jose Cabinda, the sources added.

## Botswana

**Foreign Minister Returns from UN Meeting**  
*MB1001195089 Gaborone Domestic Service*  
*in English 1910 GMT 10 Jan 89*

[Text] The minister for external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, has just returned from New York, where foreign ministers of the Frontline States have been meeting UN officials about the implementation of Resolution 435, which is the blueprint for Namibian independence.

She told the radio news desk in an interview this evening that the main bone of contention was the strength of the UN peacekeeping force, which is to oversee the implementation process following an agreement between Angola, Cuba, and South Africa. The agreement calls for the withdrawal of 50,000 Cuban troops in Angola in return for independence for Namibia, supervised by the United Nations, and the end of Pretoria's aggression against Angola.

## Angola

### Report on Defense Minister's News Conference *MB1101142289 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 Jan 89*

[Report on news conference given by Angolan Defense Minister Colonel General Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale in Luanda on 9 January—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Defense Minister Colonel General Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale said in Luanda yesterday that the People's Republic of Angola will know how to find ways of thwarting a possible South African armed aggression in violation of the accords. The minister said that, should this happen, there will be many ways of thwarting the aggression. Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale was answering questions from national and foreign journalists during a news conference on the occasion of the withdrawal of the first Cuban troops from Angola.

"First, the internationalist Cuban troops are in Angola due to the continuing aggressions against our country. I think that if there were a new aggression against our country, there would be many ways. [sentence as heard] Should there be no aggression, I think that we would be in a position to guarantee the peace that we wish for the country. That is why we have often urged all foreign forces bent on creating difficult situations in our country to cease their support for armed bandits so that we may be able to solve our domestic problems. Should we be invaded once again, we would certainly find other ways."

A journalist asked the defense minister if he could confirm reports that many Cuban troops were taking off their uniforms and laying down their weapons just to remain in Angola as civilians.

"Well, I should say that we must not confuse propaganda with reality. In addition to Cuban troops, we also have civilians cooperating in Angola. A number of nationalities are involved in this cooperation. There are Cubans in the educational, construction, and technological sectors. We also have Portuguese, Americans, French, and others cooperating with us. So one must not confuse an armed and uniformed soldier with a civilian worker or expert. That is why we have UN observers here who will determine the number of Cuban soldiers that leave Angola and those who [words indistinct]."

The UN Security Council is currently discussing whether to reduce the size of UN personnel who will supervise Namibia's independence process. Journalists asked the defense minister to comment on this issue, particularly Angola's stand should some clauses of Resolution 435 be changed. The journalists also asked if such a change would not endanger the tripartite and bilateral accords.

"I think that should the situation arise, the United Nations, Angola, and Cuba would certainly have to find another platform. I think that the accords were signed and [words indistinct] Resolution 435. If what we agreed is not implemented, then we would certainly have to find another formula, but I cannot elaborate at this point."

A journalist said that (?there was) a clause in the bilateral accord enabling Angola and Cuba to suspend the withdrawal of the internationalist troops. He wanted to know when such a clause would [words indistinct] applicable? He also asked if the question of advisors to FAPLA forces [words indistinct] the bilateral accord.

"I think we will certainly make other decisions should the accords not be implemented. Regarding our advisors, this will depend... [pauses] the process will be carried out by the Angola and Cuban armed forces."

A journalist wanted to know if there was any progress concerning financial assistance for the operation of withdrawing [words indistinct].

"Work is still being done, but so far we haven't had any response. We have made appeals because according to our evaluation at least 800 million will be required."

The LIBERATION correspondent asked if the withdrawal of Cuban troops would be stopped or delayed if Angola's appeals meet an unfavorable response from the international community.

"I think that the international community will decide on the matter. Since this is an ongoing process involving international organization, they would certainly have to provide such aid."

### Defense Minister Lauds Cuban Internationalism *MB1001121289 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 Jan 89*

[Text] Angolan Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale said in Luanda yesterday that the Angolan people were experiencing a high point in their history as well as in the history of proletariat internationalism.

Pedale, who was speaking at the first send-off ceremony of Cuban troops in Angola, pointed out that the Cuban fighters had not only helped the Angolan people but also demonstrated to the world the most living example of proletariat internationalism.

Many Cuban fighters were decorated with the first, second, and third order medals in recognition of their services in the Angolan fatherland.

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-89-010

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**Angola**

**Luanda Reports Withdrawal of 3,000 Cuban Troops**  
*MB1601193489 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*  
1900 GMT 16 Jan 89

[Text] The withdrawal of the first group of 3,000 Cuban internationalist soldiers from Angola concluded yesterday following the departure of the remaining 975 freedom fighters.

The withdrawal of the first military contingent before 1 April—the date to start implementing UN Security Council Resolution 435/78, as agreed upon in New York—has been carried out via the air and sea, always in the presence of the UN force representatives' supervision led by Brazilian General Pericles Ferreira Gomes.

Angola and Cuba have fulfilled in 5 days what the two countries had agreed upon in a bilateral agreement, namely to withdraw 3,000 Cuban soldiers from Angola before 1 April.

**Government Rejects Transit for Zaire-RSA Power**  
*MB1301144489 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*  
1200 GMT 13 Jan 89

[Text] An Angolan Government source assured ANGOP that the People's Republic of Angola has ruled out any possibility of serving as a transit point for the power supply that South Africa intends to buy from Zaire.

The source was reacting to a Johannesburg report that the South African state electricity supply commission was establishing contact with the Republic of Zaire on buying electricity that would transit Angolan territory.

The Angolan source pointed out that this report was another attempt by the racist South African Government to divide free African countries so as not to change its system, which is doomed to isolation. The source adds that the Angolan Government will always toe the line of economic sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime until the apartheid system is eliminated, fulfilling OAU resolutions and the solidarity that the African peoples are expected to render to the struggle of the South African people.

**Embassy in Lusaka Urges Exiles To Return**  
*MB1601185589 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*  
1800 GMT 16 Jan 89

[Text] Angolans living in exile have been urged to take advantage of the amnesty declared by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to return home and help rebuild the war-ravaged country.

A press statement issued by the Angolan Embassy in Lusaka today said the amnesty, which comes into effect on 1 February and lasts for 1 year, will cover all Angolans

who renounce violence. The statement said the amnesty had been declared in the spirit of national reconciliation to strengthen national unity.

Angolans wishing to return home should refer to the Angolan embassies in their respective countries of exile.

**Dos Santos Chairs Economic Commission Meeting**  
*MB1401195989 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*  
1900 GMT 14 Jan 89

[Text] The first special session of the Defense and Security Council's economic commission was held in the Futungo de Belas in Luanda yesterday under the chairmanship of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The session was designed to prepare for the (220) January ordinary session of the Council of Ministers.

In its first session of 1989, the council recommended the Council of Ministers approve a package of economic measures within the framework of the Economic and Financial Rehabilitation program, namely the fixing of foreign exchange rates and [words indistinct] currency, and a macroeconomic adjustment of prices and salaries.

The Defense and Security Council's economic commission also recommended the approval of regulations and measures on treasury bonds [words indistinct] on reorganizing the state enterprise sector since it is necessary to reconcile the best efforts with decentralization. It further recommended the definition of large, medium, and small enterprises. Such a document should be dealt with in-depth to define the responsibilities of executive organs at provincial and municipal levels to avoid overlapping with the tasks of central executive organs.

The economic commission also recommended approval of the statutes of managers and the draft law approving the statutes of the foreign investment office. No amendments were made on these two bills. The draft laws that should govern state enterprises [words indistinct].

The session approved draft laws governing the import and export of goods, money transactions, and invisible operations.

The economic council decided to submit the importation tariffs document for further reading by the two relevant working commissions. The views of this commission should be known within 15 days.

Finally, the session reviewed a memorandum on possible flooding in the Bengo Valley.

## Daily Report Sub-Saharan Africa

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anniversary of the coming to power of General Gnassingbe Eyadema. With this visit, the people of Burkina Faso and their governing body scrupulously respect the golden rule of the policy of good-neighborliness.

#### **Returns to Ouagadougou 14 Jan**

*AB1401191789 Ouagadougou Domestic Service  
in French 1900 GMT 14 Jan 89*

[Text] Captain Blaise Compaore, chairman of the Popular Front, has just returned from Lome. In the Togolese capital, the head of state, accompanied by a large delegation, attended the festivities marking the 22d anniversary of the national day. He was welcomed at the airport by Major Jean-Baptiste Lengani, the Burkinabe minister of popular defense and security.

#### **Solidarity With Togo 'Regained'**

*AB1801210889 Ouagadougou Domestic Service  
in French 1900 GMT 18 Jan 89*

[Excerpts] The weekly cabinet meeting was held today, 18 January, and was chaired by the head of state. [passage omitted]

Finally, the head of state, talking about his participation in the 22d anniversary of General Eyadema's coming to power, stressed the fraternal and warm welcome given to the Burkinabe delegation 12-14 January in Lome and expressed his full satisfaction with the regained solidarity and confidence between the Togolese and Burkinabe peoples. The cabinet, which expressed its approval of the excellent relations between the two capitals, restated its total preparedness to further strengthen its relations with African countries in general and with those in the subregion in particular.

Fatherland or death, we will win!

#### **Ghana**

#### **Cuban Role in Angola Praised at Anniversary Fete**

*AB1401115689 Accra Domestic Service in English  
0700 GMT 14 Jan 89*

[Text] Ghana has again commended Cuba for her role in Angola, which helped that country to maintain her sovereignty and also brought Namibia closer to independence. The deputy secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Mohamed Ibn Chambas, made the commendation at a solidarity meeting organized by the Ghana-Cuba Friendship Association in Accra, as part of activities marking the 30th anniversary of the Cuban revolution. Dr Chambas was speaking on behalf of a member of the PNDC, Mr Ebo Tawiah.

Dr Chambas said Ghana will remain in solidarity with Cuba because the relationship between the two countries is founded on true friendship and cooperation. He said both countries have an identical stand on major international issues. They believe the arms race is a serious

threat to humanity and also see the need for the restructuring of the unjust international economic order. Dr Chambas recalled that diplomatic relations between the two countries were broken after the overthrow of the First Republic, but with the advent of the 31 December Revolution, relations between Ghana and Cuba have grown to sky limit.

The secretary for CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], Mr W.H. Yeboah, urged Ghanaians to use the Cuban experience to develop their revolution. He said 30 years of Cuban resistance against imperialism should motivate Ghanaians to work harder towards the success of their revolution.

The Cuban ambassador to Ghana, Mr Nicolas Rodriguez, said the triumph of the Cuban Revolution signified the achievement of real independence for the Cuban people.

#### **Paper Lauds 'Cuban Victory'**

*AB1301094089 Accra Domestic Service in English  
0700 GMT 13 Jan 89*

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] The GHANAIAN TIMES writes on last Tuesday's withdrawal of part of the Cuban troops from Angola. The paper describes the Cuban victory over South Africa as very spectacular. It says even though the Cubans confronted the South Africans on a number of occasions, the Cubans formed a line of defense that made it suicidal for the apartheid troops to advance beyond a prescribed distance toward Luanda, which was a zone of death either by land, air, or sea for the racists.

The Cuban patience in the face of apartheid's arrogance was limitless, but carefully, the impression of an invincible apartheid army was destroyed. According to the TIMES, this situation posed a threat to the Reagan administration's constructive engagement policy, which sought to keep the apartheid army in a position to harass the neighboring states. In its opinion, because the Angolan and Namibian adventures threatened to jeopardize the policy, America feels it is better to give the two nations their political freedom and territorial integrity and later to [words indistinct] them with more subtle methods of neocolonialism.

#### **Outgoing PRC Ambassador Calls on Rawlings**

*AB1801184789 Accra Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 18 Jan 89*

[Text] A PNDC member and chairman of the Committee of Secretaries, Mr P.V. Obeng, says Ghana and China can use their common membership of international bodies to mobilize capital for joint ventures. He was speaking during a farewell call on the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, by the outgoing Chinese ambassador to Ghana, Mr Gu Xiner, at the Castle, Osu.

# Daily Report

## Latin America

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*FL3001155889 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jan 89*

[Report by Cuban television correspondent Ismael Tantaw from Moscow]

[Text] [Words indistinct] The delegates participating in the 2-day symposium on the 1962 October crisis, which was held in Moscow, granted a news conference here in the Soviet capital.

Representatives from the USSR, the United States, and Cuba summarized the views of their respective delegations. (Georgiy Chaknasarov), chief of the CPSU International Department, said that these 2 days of talks in a friendly atmosphere have been very productive because a greater awareness of the October crisis has developed.

For his part, Robert McNamara, former U.S. Defense Secretary during the Kennedy administration, stressed that we must learn to handle crises. He said he was certain that these crises must be reduced and eventually eliminated.

PCC Politburo member Jorge Risquet Valdes expressed Cuba's viewpoint on the crisis to personalities and leaders who were linked, directly or indirectly, to those events that occurred a little more than 26 years ago. Risquet stressed:

[Begin Risquet recording] While the world is freeing itself of nuclear weapons, I want to say that those of us from small countries will always be exposed to aggression from powerful countries. Prior to the existence of nuclear weapons, several countries throughout the world—weak countries from a military point of view—were subjected to colonialism for centuries by the countries that were militarily powerful. This danger will always exist for small countries. Because of this, it is important—as I have just said—that international relations throughout the world be reinforced on the basis of strictly respecting each nation's complete independence and sovereignty, as well as their right to freely choose their social regime without any foreign interference. [end recording]

**'Important Revelations' Noted**

*FL3001160489 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Jan 89*

[Text] The symposium on the 1962 October crisis continues in Moscow. Representatives from the Soviet Union, the United States, and Cuba are participating.

During his speech, Jorge Risquet Valdes [member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo] said: We would consider it better that we meet at the table to discuss those things that unite us and not in the battlefield to discuss those which separate us. We are fervent advocates of peace, so much that we are advocates of the

independence of large and small nations. We hope that this conference, this symposium, sheds light on those events, and that we can learn from it for the benefit of present and future humanity—a humanity we want to be for peace, a humanity where all countries maintain their complete national independence, and a humanity where Third World countries can attain a high level of development.

[Begin recording] [Ismael Tantaw, Cuban correspondent to the USSR] I have been able to look at several questionnaires from the Soviet and U.S. delegations. The Cuban delegation also has a questionnaire.

[Risquet] That is right. The U.S. delegation presented a 97-item questionnaire. Out of those 97 questions that we can answer, we are ready to answer those which pertain to Cuba. Others questions are for the Soviet Union. We also presented a questionnaire with over 50 questions. We have many interesting things to ask them, especially the U.S. delegation. And (?today) the Soviet delegation got excited, and they also presented a questionnaire. I don't know how many questions are on it. We don't have it in our hands yet, but they also have a questionnaire. [end recording]

Important revelations are coming out of this symposium on the 1962 October crisis. It turns out that 3 weeks after reaching an agreement to end the conflict, the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff proposed an attack on two Cuban airports to destroy the Soviet IL-28 bombers stationed in our country. The United States had demanded the removal of the planes because it considered them strategic weapons. The proposal was not supported by President Kennedy. Jorge Risquet, head of the Cuban delegation, clarified that the bombers were only used for fighting the pirate boats [lanchas piratas] and their mother ships which harassed our country. This is one of the elements which shows that the crisis was not a 13-day event, like some Western theoreticians say, but a much longer process before and after the days of tension.

One of the sources of vital importance for studying what happened is the correspondence, still secret, between Kennedy and Khrushchev, which consisted of over 40 letters written between September 1961 and November 1963.

**Internationalist Troops Arrive From Angola**

*FL3101002089 Havana Radio Reloj Network  
in Spanish 2040 GMT 30 Jan 89*

[Text] Thousands of Havana residents are giving a warm welcome to nearly 1,000 Cuban internationalist combatants who have just arrived in the fatherland after sailing from the People's Republic of Angola for 21 days. The internationalists arrived in Cuba aboard the Soviet ship "(Fiodor Shaliati)" while previous groups did the same by air.

From the bay's entrance and throughout the entire port avenue, the victorious defenders of the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola received shows of affection and admiration from all the people who spontaneously went to welcome them because of their triumph. The internationalist combatants, who assisted the sister African nation, will be officially welcomed at the FAR's Universal Hall this afternoon.

**Welcomed by Raul Castro**

FL3101020789 Havana Television Service in Spanish  
0100 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and FAR minister, has presided over a welcome ceremony for Cuban internationalists held at the FAR's Universal Hall.

[Begin recording] [video shows crowd chanting] [Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the PCC Politburo, identified by caption] The veteran Cuban internationalist combatants, who have represented our people and their most sacred principles of solidarity with such courage and honor, will have new and far-reaching duties in the great struggle we face in order to take forward the economic and social development of our fatherland and improve socialism.

Our party and the commander in chief are certain that you will join production and defense tasks with the same courage, spirit of sacrifice, and decision with which you fought in Angola. They are unavoidable duties of the time to guarantee the progress and strength of our socialism, which came to this continent for the first time through our dear fatherland and is here to stay forever. [applause]

[Raul Castro] You will be welcomed when you arrive in your province, you will be welcomed when you arrive in your municipality, and you will be welcomed when you arrive on your block. [laughter] This is understandable. Consider it political work. You can rest after that and, later, to work. [applause]

Finally, all of you receive an embrace from the commander in chief. [applause] [end recording]

**Castro Guarantees Jobs for Returning Soldiers**

PA3001030789 Havana International Service  
in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jan 89

[Text] In Havana today, Cuban President Fidel Castro reaffirmed that the 50,000 internationalist soldiers who will return from Angola in the next 2 and 1/2 years have their jobs ensured. Fidel Castro spoke to hundreds of persons who met at the Che's Dreams Day Care Center. The center was constructed with the help of Latin American volunteers and was officially inaugurated today, along with 53 other day care centers. Addressing a group of internationalist soldiers attending the ceremony, Fidel Castro noted that the country was honored

to have the young force that had attained peace with honor in Angola, opened the path to guarantee Namibia's independence, and participated in its development.

The Cuban president stated that more than 100 day care centers had been constructed in the past 2 years and that since the demand for this type of facility has mostly been met, the priority in construction during 1989 will be directed toward economic projects and the facilities presently being constructed for the 1991 Pan-American Games. Priority will also be given to the construction of housing, family doctor clinics, hospital additions, and other social projects, he added.

In closing, Fidel Castro said that the inauguration of the 54 day care centers was a beautiful way to honor the national hero Jose Marti on the anniversary of his birth, because Marti loved children very much.

**Hart on U.S. Attitude Toward Latin America**

FL3101005589 Havana Radio Reloj Network  
in Spanish 2041 GMT 30 Jan 89

[Text] Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos said in Rome today that the new U.S. Administration will show its real attitude toward Latin America when it establishes its position on Nicaragua. Hart said it is still premature to judge President George Bush's future actions. He added that Bush has to realize that changes have taken place in Latin America to the extent that most of the countries in the area are trying to form a common front to outline a joint policy.

Regarding the influence the extreme right-wing intellectuals have in the power structures of the United States, the Cuban minister said this force's new program, called Santa Fe Two, is aimed at attacking Latin American unity. Hart said these doctrines are the truly totalitarian ones and need to be dismantled ideologically.

The Cuban culture minister, who is on an official visit to Italy, discounted views that attempt to show unyielding differences between our country and the USSR regarding perestroika. The idea that all revolutions have to be the same constitutes a schema, said Hart. He remembered that we were accused before of copying the Soviet Union. This is false because the Cuban Revolution has had an original projection throughout its history.

Regarding Latin America, Hart noted that the economic crisis in the region is bringing about radical actions. He cited the case of municipal elections in Argentina, where the left-wing triumphed. The Cuban minister said that our country wants a democratic government to strengthen in Argentina and that President Raul Alfonsin's authority is not undermined.

# Daily Report West Europe

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On Tuesday [10 January] in Bonn, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher briefed Chancellor Kohl on his meeting with Polish Foreign Minister Olechowski in Paris the previous day. Originally, Genscher wanted to stay in Paris at the chemical-weapons conference until this Wednesday [11 January], but he interrupted his stay in the French capital to participate in the Bonn Cabinet meeting and to separately brief the chancellor. After the talk with Olechowski, Genscher said that it is permissible to assume that Kohl will visit Poland before the end of the year. The exact date will probably be discussed on Friday next week [20 January]. Poland's head of government Rakowski will be in Bonn on 20 January as the guest of President von Weizsaecker at a banquet in honor of Honorary SPD Chairman Brandt and will meet with the chancellor.

The precondition for the chancellor's trip to Poland, which had at first been expected to take place last year, is an agreement in technical matters that facilitate a "general settlement" of contentious issues and would give a "new quality" to the relations. Such a course of action was agreed on during Genscher's visit to Warsaw in January 1988. At that time it was said that Kohl's trip is to "expedite" the agreement and to formalize the results of the discussions. So far, no agreements have been reached. Therefore, visits of the Polish foreign minister to Bonn have been repeatedly postponed. At the end of May 1988 the work groups established during Genscher's visit 5 months before met for the last time. Difficulties did not develop in the working groups for disarmament, but two other working groups—for humanitarian questions and economic and financial cooperation—did not reach any results. Now Genscher expects that things will start moving again.

In Paris Genscher agreed with Olechowski that the working groups are to meet again. No specific date was set. The experts of the ministries are to hold discussions before Olechowski's visit to Bonn, which is scheduled for March. On Tuesday it was reported from Bonn that Genscher expects the governments in Bonn and Warsaw to give new tasks to the work groups so that the resumption of work will be useful. After the meeting with Olechowski, the atmosphere is so favorable that now the issue is in particular an internal decision in Bonn about how far the FRG Government is willing to go in settling financial relations. This could be cleared up either by a meeting of the ministers involved, in particular Finance Minister Stoltenberg, with the chancellor or in separate talks between Kohl and government members. A decision by Bonn must not take too long, because Rakowski will probably want to talk about this with Kohl.

In Genscher's view, Olechowski has shown flexibility in questions that have remained unsolved so far. Olechowski expressed the hope that an "overall package" will be completed in the foreseeable future. Warsaw's readiness for concessions obviously applies primarily to the political-humanitarian area, which probably means

the treatment of the German minority and the establishment of a cultural institute. In addition, since Rakowski assumed office last September Poland seems to have realized that Bonn's financial possibilities are severely limited. Now Poland obviously accepts the fact that the conditions of dealing with Warsaw's debts, which fall under the regulations of the "Paris Club," are also binding to the FRG. This makes it impossible to grant particularly low interest rates for loans in the future, as was the case in 1975 regarding the "jumbo" loan of DM1 billion negotiated by then-Chancellor Schmidt and Poland's Gierek; this loan was considered a "political loan," because it was linked to a Polish promise concerning exit permits for resettlers.

Poland reportedly expects Bonn to show flexibility with regard to the rescheduling modalities for the "jumbo" loan, which Warsaw has never paid back. This is the only field in which Bonn can meet Warsaw's wishes, except perhaps for the reopening of the suspended cover for Polish loans given by the Hermes Insurance company. In the FRG Economic Ministry, which is in charge of the responsible work group, the possibility of repayment in the Polish currency zloty and the use of the financial means in joint German-Polish projects in Poland are being discussed. In the working group, Warsaw has expressed the wish for German participation in the reconstruction program for Poland's economy; the program costs about DM7 billion. However, Poland has not requested German loans of this amount; there seems to be the belief that DM2 billion could be raised as a loan. Bonn has answered that such a leeway is not possible. Now the Polish wishes seem to concentrate on the rescheduling modalities of old liabilities and the resumption of the Hermes guarantees.

#### Genscher Sees Cuban, Angolan Ministers

LD1101141489 Hamburg DPA in German 1314 GMT  
11 Jan 89

[Excerpt] Bonn/Paris (DPA)—Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) said on Wednesday that the Federal Government will support peaceful coexistence between black and white inhabitants in an independent Namibia. In talks on the periphery of the chemical weapons conference in Paris with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli and Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura, Genscher discussed the peace process in Southern Africa, the Bonn foreign ministry said. Both states have signed the agreement with South Africa on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Thus, the path is free to elections in Namibia under UN supervision. [passage omitted]

#### Further Reportage on GDR Citizens in FRG Mission

##### Lawyer Says Reports False

LD1101134989 Hamburg DPA in German  
1301 GMT 11 Jan 89

[Excerpt] East Berlin (DPA)—East Berlin lawyer Wolfgang Vogel has described reports whereby at least one GDR citizen hoping to receive permission to leave for