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1 November 1977

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Other Activities

On 30 August and within the framework of activities marking the third anniversary of the FAPLA and the 24th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks, a pilgrimage was made to the cemetery where the Cuban soldiers who died while performing their internationalist duty are buried.

In Saurimo, the capital of the province which bears the same name and located in the southern region of the country, a modern clinic was officially opened. It is called the Angolan-Cuban Solidarity Clinic.

For his part, the head of the Cuban Military Mission in Angola addressed a message to the minister of defense of the brother republic in which he reiterated the conviction of the officials, officers and soldiers who are carrying out their internationalist mission here that for the FAPLA, there are not and will not be any obstacles that cannot be overcome, difficulties that cannot be solved or enemies that cannot be conquered.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 10. Maj Iko Carreira, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA and minister of defense, summed up the military ceremony held in the southern city of Huambo.
2. p 11. The banners of the People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA wave free in the hands of the soldiers of the FAPLA, the armed force of the people.
3. p 11. Accompanied by other high military chiefs, the minister of defense visited areas where techniques and weapons were displayed.

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Finally, Neto urged FAPLA soldiers "not to fail in their task of defending Angola as a bulwark of peace. Let every man, every soldier and every officer be capable of carrying out his military and political duties and prepare himself to do his internationalist duty."

Military Ceremony in Huambo

At noon on 1 August, Maj Iko Carreira, member of the MPLA Political Bureau and minister of defense of Angola, addressed the FAPLA officers and soldiers at a military ceremony held at the Nicolau Gomez Spencer Officers School located in the southern city of Huambo.

The ceremony marked the graduation of a group of new cadres of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola.

Following the Angolan national anthem and a reading of the graduates' commitment of honor, Maj Iko Carreira spoke.

He told how the armed forces had arrived at their third anniversary on the eve of the first congress of the MPLA, whose "platform will be aimed at organizing the revolutionary militants and our people, because from the analysis of our past 21 years of struggle will emerge the foundations for the establishment of the party of the working class, so indispensable to the building of socialism in our country."

With respect to the divisionist activities that led to the events of 27 May, the Angolan minister of defense paid homage to majors Dangereux, N. Zagi, Bula, Eurico Goncalves, Saidy Mingas and comrades Helder Neto and Garcia Neto, "comrades who gave the best of their lives for national independence."

Maj Iko Carreira emphasized that the third anniversary of the FAPLA was being commemorated at a time when the brother Cuban nation was celebrating the anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks and when the Soviet Union was celebrating the 60th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

Speaking to the cadres who were graduating, the minister of defense said that instruction must be constant and continuing: "Our comrades must endeavor to learn more and more, especially in the practical field."

He went on to announce the decision to organize the military schools for pioneers this year, schools at which the future cadres of the armed forces will be trained and educated in the principles of a strong and united army, an army that is here to help in the building and defense of socialism.

At the conclusion of the words of the minister of defense, the units made up of new officers paraded by the reviewing stand. At their head were the banners of the People's Republic of Angola and of the MPLA, carried by two soldiers.

Later, Maj Iko Carreira, high FAPLA officials and guests visited various areas of the center where techniques and weapons used for the training of officers were exhibited.

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CUBAN MILITARY MISSION HEAD ATTENDS ANGOLAN CELEBRATION

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 21 Aug 77 pp 10-11

[Article by Othoniel Gonzalez-Quevedo]

[Text] A ceremony held at the headquarters of the 6th Military Region and at which Dr Agostinho Neto, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, spoke, climaxed the program of activities held throughout the country on the occasion of the third anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) on 1 August.

In his address, the commander in chief of the FAPLA once again called attention to the continuous provocations from South Africa and Zaire aimed at the territory of Angola from the northern and southern borders of the country.

Referring to aid provided by the Soviet Union, Cuba and other countries, the Angolan leader said: "Here we had Soviets, Cubans and men from many other friendly countries who gave their unselfish aid so that Angola would not once again be enslaved. These are historic and very great acts."

He added that the USSR has never had colonies: "It has never dominated other peoples. What it has always practiced is internationalism and disinterested aid to the countries fighting to achieve their liberation."

The Angolan president gave a historical account of how the country's People's Armed Forces of Liberation emerged and urged them to continue to prepare themselves militarily and politically.

Neto reiterated the policy of building socialism in the country and for that purpose, succeeded in obtaining the support of all the people, united around the MPLA and the government.

In speaking about the authors of the attempted coup on 27 May -- most of whom have already been arrested by the Angolan authorities -- he stated that there "will be no pardon for those already caught or for those who might again engage in such acts."

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27 October 1977

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TRADE UNION LEADERS--A group of trade union leaders from Colombia, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Honduras, Panama, El Salvador, Argentina, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Chile and Uruguay arrived in our country at the Jose Marti international airport of Rancho Boyeros. The trade union leaders will take part in the third trade union class of the Lazaro Pena school located in Arroyo Arenas, Marianao. They were met at the airport by Jesus A. Escandell Romero, executive secretary of CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Workers], and Felipe Gonzalez, director of the school for trade union cadres belonging to the trade union. [Text] [Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 8 Sep 77 p 2] 9117

ANGOLAN YOUTH DELEGATION--Havana (AIN)--Maria Angela Sequeira Bragansa and Alfredo Furtado de Azevedo, JMPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Youth] leaders, arrived here to attend the first meeting of the International Preparatory Committee of the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students Permanent Commission. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 19 Sep 77 p 3] 8599

STUDENTS PLANTING SUGAR CANE--Puerto Padre, Tunas--Over 3,000 high school students in this town are working in the sugar cane fields, the leaders of the local UJC announced. The students are engaged primarily in planting cane and cultivation in certain areas of the Antonio Guterres plantation. The students will work for 45 days as part of the first phase of the Students in the Fields Program of the current school year. (AIN) [Text] [Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 13 Sep 77 p 2] 8599

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CUBAN ORCHESTRA TO TOUR AFRICA

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 19 Sep 77 p 5

/Text/ The members of Aragon, a popular folk orchestra, left today for Africa on a 2-month six nation tour.

The folk orchestra, which thus far this year has had successful tours in Colombia and Venezuela, is on its third trip to Africa. On this tour it will make stops in Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Mali, Sierra Leone, Cape Verde and the Benin Republic.

The Aragones share some stories with reporters about their previous trips to Africa. Judging from these stories, there is no question that they will be a hit this time. Their program will include some tunes from the past (which are always popular), instrumentals which have recently been introduced to the Cuban public, a composition by Julio Cesar Fonseca entitled "Juego de Que" and another by Alejandro "Tomasito" Valdes, the hit tune "Chaonda."

Aragon director Rafael Lay stresses that the new program, which will be played before African audiences and is characterized by its great rhythm, not only strengthens the musical bonds uniting us but also offers an opportunity for musical studies.

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PILGRIMAGE TO TOMBS OF CUBANS IN ANGOLA REPORTED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 31 Jul 77 p 3

[Text] Luanda, 30 July--A pilgrimage to the tombs of the Cubans who fell in combat fighting for the liberation of Angola took place yesterday at the Alto de las Cruces Cemetery.

Pioneers, members of the Angolan Womens Organization and youth groups and Cuban soldiers placed flowers on the tombs of those who fell in the fight for the liberation of this country.

At the tomb site is a plaque inscribed with the words of President Agostinho Neto which reads: "I pay tribute to the Cuban people whose sons, its best fighters and most heroic revolutionary militants, left their families, comforts and country to give their blood and lives for the idea of internationalism and liberty so that this country, our Angola, could today be a bastion of peace."

Two wreaths were placed in front of the plaque bearing this inscription by members of the Governing Commission of the Cuban Civilian Mission in Angola and by Herminio Escorcio, a member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Central Committee.

Bouquets of flowers were also placed on the tombs of seven Movement leaders who were vilely murdered by counterrevolutionaries during the attempted coup of 27 May.

In this way, Cubans and Angolans commemorated 30 July, the day on which Frank Pais died fighting in Santiago de Cuba and the day on which all Cuban martyrs are honored.

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We also maintained contacts with the revolutionary movements of the former Portuguese colonies where great operations were being conducted. This attitude is a principle that we are maintaining; therefore, when our comrade president refers to support for these movements he is giving substance to a principle which was always fundamental to us.

This is an international duty. We consider the liberation fight to be a fundamental right of the people.

Angola is known throughout the world as a base for the liberation movement of Southern Africa. Our comrades in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa have always had a secure rear guard here. Our borders are open to the Namibians, to SWAPO combatants and also to the people of Zimbabwe and South Africa. All of them have representations in Luanda.

To them we give our aid and experience. Their fight is our fight. We cannot consider ourselves totally independent until they have achieved their independence.

The combatants of our armed forces at all levels are ready if necessary and if requested to fight for their liberation. To fulfill our international duties not only with material support but also with our physical presence.

In Angola, we have an experiment in internationalism which much affects us, which is a model for the world and which our people know well. And this very experiment facilitates the mobilization of our youth and the interpretation of the concept of internationalism which we would put into practice, if necessary.

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[Question] How is the political-military training of the armed forces conducted?

[Answer] The training of cadres is being conducted according to the plan drawn up in accordance with the needs of the armed forces. In Angola, we have an Interservice School for the training of officers for infantry, field artillery, antiaircraft, tank and other specialties; the "Major Jika" School for the training of Political Commissars. Several schools for minor specialists. Other specialties, cadres for the air force and navy, are being trained in Cuba and the USSR.

Really, the great problem is the cadres, the modern technology which we have, such as T-55 tanks, requires basic training which unfortunately is not easy to find in Angola.

[Question] It would be interesting to know something about the participation of the combatants in the National Reconstruction plans.

[Answer] As FAPLA was engaged in the liberation of the country, it also was occupied with placing the economic structures of the country in operation. FAPLA cadres remained in one place or another.

Today, these men are to be found in state organizations, ministries and factories, taking part in National Reconstruction. We are also collaborating in engineering and bridge reconstruction work, voluntary work, agricultural plans.

That shouldn't be the sum and total of it; however, at this stage it is impossible to do more. It is national defense which will permit the carrying out of National Reconstruction.

Soon a call will be made to youths of military age to complete their Mandatory Military Service. They will have the opportunity of receiving training in the armed forces and once their service is completed they will be more useful in the National Reconstruction plans.

The cadres of the navy and air force can afterward be utilized in positions in industry.

[Question] The commander in chief and president of RPA [People's Republic of Angola], Dr Agostinho Neto, has on several occasions made reference to the responsibilities of the Angolan people vis-a-vis the liberation movements of the countries of Southern Africa. How is this international principle being accomplished?

[Answer] One of the constants of our Movement is support for the liberation fight of all of the peoples of Southern Africa. Before independence, we had relations with those liberation movements and contributed with our resources to the training of revolutionary combatants. We supported them and shared what little we had to abet the fight in all of Southern Africa.

The first great military victory was the expulsion of the puppet groups from Luanda, the battles of Quifangondo and Ebo.

We can say that the battle of Ebo caused the withdrawal of the South African forces.

With the withdrawal of the South African racists, UNITA, FNLA and all of the puppets lost the big military support which they had planned to use to take Luanda and install themselves in power.

[Question] How have you been transforming the old structures into more complex configurations suitable for regular armed forces and modern technology?

[Answer] The first important step in the establishment of the new structures was the creation of the General Staff of FAPLA. This organization was created to give shape to the new organization of the classical kind adopted in the regular army. It is the organization which makes the necessary changes and takes the most important steps for the transformation of the armed forces. The brigades were created as the basic units-- previously they had gone as high as battalions. These brigades can be equipped with technology ranging from field artillery cannons to tanks supplied by the Soviet Union.

During the early months of independence, the structures prepared by the Political Bureau of MPLA were adopted. These were designed to give Angola armed forces capable of responding in defense of the country.

Our structures are not different from those of the armies of socialist countries, except that ours are in the incipient stage; however, we are going to take the steps needed to acquire technology little by little, according to the level of complexity. We have the experience of the advisers from the friendly armies of Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Our arms are those standard in all socialist countries; and we have the needed techniques and ammunition, without any problem whatever.

We lack military cadres, and if we don't advance further it is because simultaneously with the training of the armed forces we are continuing the fight against the puppet groups which are still found in some regions of the country.

The greatest problems are in the creation of the navy and air force, which require cadres with a certain level of training. However, we have military leaders with a great amount of military experience in combat and great capacity to assimilate the new techniques. These are the men who participated in the guerrilla fight and are today participating in the construction of the armed forces.

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was the commander-in-chief, and the Directive Committee had a Political-Military Commission which acted as a General Staff for the guerrilla forces.

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We were always organized in groups, sections, squadrons which are now companies according to classical nomenclature, and those units were led by a military chief and a political commissar. The latter was responsible for the political and combat morale training of the units.

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Combat training was conditioned by the war situation, had high morale, great dedication to the fight; however, the combatants had little training (military). The military situation created problems for the training of guerrillas; the training centers were continually attacked by the enemy and had to keep changing their location.

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Therefore, we could say that combat training took place in action. Action that was very dispersed, given the expanse of Angolan territory where the units at times were separated from one another by 2 to 3 days of foot march, which complicated the coordination of military actions.

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There were high level phases of fighting and very low level phases which corresponded to changes in the tactics of the enemy and to the natural conditions of the terrain itself. In the rainy season, guerrilla activity was stepped up; in the winter, it fell off. We were prepared to endure the rigors of the cold; at times food was lacking, particularly when enemy planes were spraying defoliants and destroying crops, at which times food supplies decreased and we had to get along as best we could.

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As with every revolutionary movement, we advanced and fell back from one minute to the next. We accumulated the experience necessary to face up to the final phase: the battle against the puppets and the invasions from Zaïre and South Africa.

During the Second War of Liberation, FAPLA victoriously confronted mercenary forces, puppet groups and South African racists.

The great political victory resulted from the extermination of the puppet groups and their Zairian allies, South African mercenaries and racists which comprised the vanguard of imperialism in its abortive attempt to prevent MPLA from seizing power. This victory created the conditions for the initiation of the process to create our socialist state.

Of course, this victory was not won solely by the Angolan people and their revolutionary vanguard, MPLA. The victory was possible because we are part of a group of peoples and countries fighting for socialism, practicing proletarian internationalism and fighting for the real independence of peoples and against exploitation. These are some of our political victories; now let us take a look at the military victories.

A plan was prepared which is being carried out at present, and the technology and arms were acquired that responded to the new reality. A great effort is being exerted to form the required military cadres. To this end, we have schools where officers, minor specialists and political commissars are trained. Others are being trained in military academies in Cuba and the Soviet Union.

We are making progress in the effective creation of regular armed forces capable of coordinating and directing military operations on national territory, to defend the national integrity of our country, including the supplying of international aid to countries still struggling for independence and against racism here in southern Africa.

[Question] Would you comment on the guerrilla stage during the first war of national liberation against colonial domination, as well as on the combat and organizational status of FAPLA at the time independence was declared on 11 November 1975?

[Answer] The guerrilla fight which started in 1961 is rich in experience and quite varied in its history. It sprang up with a certain number of divisions among the populations which were participating in the insurrection, basically in the northern part of the country. The insurrection was encouraged by imperialism and was always part of the fight.

MPLA had to engage in a constant confrontation with organizations which said that they were fighting for independence; however, in reality they were serving imperialism. Such is the case with the "Angolan Populations Union" (UPA), then the "Angolan National Liberation Front" (FNLA), the "Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave" (FLEC), whose objective was the secession of Cabinda and the delivery of its wealth to the voracity of the transnational enterprises. All of the guerrilla history was conditioned by this situation and our revolutionary organization always encountered great difficulties in using the borders and supplying the combatants in the interior of the country.

The fight for liberation was, therefore, conducted with great difficulties, facing not only the colonial army but also puppet groups, obscurantist demonstrations and tribalism which increased the division of the population.

Despite the situation I have described, the fight was carried on successfully in the First Region. Later, the Cabinda Front was opened (Second Political Military Region), which was a great shaping school for cadres. There the great political military leaders of our Movement were forged, who were to open other fronts in the eastern and central parts of the country, which made it possible--beginning in 1968--to intensify the fight throughout Angolan territory.

We set up a political-military organization in which each militant was simultaneously a combatant, in which there was a great interpretation of our responsibilities in both sectors. Our president, Dr Agostinho Neto,

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ANGOLAN DEFENSE MINISTER TERMS FAPLA A 'NEW ARMY'

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 7 Aug 77 pp 56-57

[Interview with Maj Henriquez Teles Carreira, RPA minister of defense, by Armando Lopez Rivera]

[Text] [Question] Major, 1 August 1977 will mark the third anniversary of the establishment of the heroic FAPLA [Popular Armed Forces of Liberation]. If a balance sheet were to be drawn up covering the years of its existence, what would be your evaluation and what aspects would you point out as most significant?

[Answer] Our regular armed forces are the logical consequence of the evolutionary process of the guerrilla units. The Popular Armed Forces of Liberation were set up on 1 August 1974 with new structures appropriate to the military situation at that time. It was the last phase of the guerrilla fight, and already the solution of independence could be foreseen. It was necessary to take that step to meet the great pressure of imperialism which wanted to destroy the MPLA and prevent its accession to power.

During the fight for liberation, our guerrilla units increased in size from the first groups of 6, 7 to 10 men and became units of 30 to 50 and more men. They were formed into companies and battalions, and those structures permitted us to transform ourselves into a regular army later on.

With these structures, we reached the stage of transition which was characterized by the great confrontations with the puppets of UNITA and the FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front], the mercenaries and army of South Africa.

After independence--11 November 1975--agreements were reached with Cuba and the Soviet Union to develop and shape the armed forces into the structure of an army, air force and navy. We also considered the shaping of Popular Defense and the police into complementary armed forces.

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alert, young minister--31 years of age. When she was asked about the significance of Samora Machel, she interposed a quick condition to her reply: "Only as a militant, right?"

"I think that it was good fortune for the people of Mozambique to have a leader such as Samora Machel who embodies the best qualities of what a militant Mozambican revolutionary should be. Among his qualities is his fighting spirit, his tenacity and will, his faithfulness to principle and his ability to communicate with the people.

"I think that Fidel and Samora have much in common. One of them is the fact that neither of their peoples call them Castro or Machel but prefers the use of their first names because they feel that both are very familiar, human and loved beings. I will never forget the day the two met for the first time; their expressions and the way they talked to one another made them seem like old friends. Someone told me that everytime he spoke with Samora he didn't know whether he was talking with Fidel or vice versa.

"If I had to sum it up, I would say that there is something basically the same about Fidel and Machel: their deep infinite love for people."

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"In connection with the countries oppressed by racist minorities in southern Africa: Zimbabwe, Namibia and the country of South Africa, I must say that it is inconceivable that there is talk of so-called 'political solutions' to avoid bloodshed. Thousands of men and women in those countries have died and continue to die victims of the most inhumane exploitation and repression of the racist white minorities. It is already late for political solutions. These countries are on the move and will not be content with crumbs, with neocolonial solutions. In Zimbabwe and Namibia, the people are fighting with weapons in hand with the conviction that victory is near. International imperialism is now trying all kinds of maneuvers because it does not wish to lose everything but wants rather to save some of its interests in southern Africa."

Night is well along the way when we are received in the visiting dignitaries house by Graca Machel, who is dressed in a long and very African robe at the breast of which hangs the distinctive red of the Lenin Vocational School, which she visited several hours earlier. She refers to that visit and to other Cuban educational centers, with a sparkle of enthusiasm in her all-embracing and restless eyes.

"I was extremely impressed by the achievements of the Cuban revolution in the field of education, the great deal that has been done to ensure that all of your children, youths, men and women have varied and broad training in all levels and branches of learning.

"However, above all what most impressed me is the caliber of young people I met at the various educational institutions I visited. I talked with many young students and observed with admiration how strongly they are imbued, convinced and convincing with respect to the ideology and the policies of the Communist Party. I saw young people without borders, fully informed about the struggles taking place in other sectors of the world. I would not have been surprised had they spoken to me of Angola, where the blood of Cubans and Angolans was intermingled in the same struggle; however, I was surprised and moved to hear how much they knew about Mozambique, as well as their readiness to come to our help at any time."

For Graca Machel, the experiment continues to be associated with the name and the thoughts of Fidel, with whom she talked for the second time, in Havana, after having met him personally in Mozambique.

"For me, Fidel is one of the greatest leaders of our time. No one doubts that he is one of the leaders of the World Revolution. I deeply admire his commitment and dedication to the revolutionary cause and to his country. He possesses at one and the same time great intellectual capacity and an extraordinary gift of communicating quickly with the masses. We Mozambicans observed the latter trait during his brief stay in our country. It didn't matter that he spoke none of our languages; that was not a barrier to his understanding our people and their understanding him."

The last question in our arsenal had to be fired after an adequate artillery preparation, although we realized how unlikely it would be to surprise this

"Even though our organization had a frontist character in its origins, we always had a Marxist-Leninist vanguard at its core which finally routed internal reaction during the 1970 crisis. As the result of this historical development, FRELIMO is on the way toward conversion into a vanguard party based fundamentally upon the working class and the peasantry."

The immediate tasks facing FRELIMO consist in even greater development of the conditions for the creation of this party, while parallelly work is carried on for the strengthening of organizations with a broad popular base such as the Organization of Mozambican Women (OMW), Youth Corps and labor unions.

Graca Machel is, therefore, speaking as a member of the Organizing Commission of OMW when she refers particularly to the educational work being done by the women for there is a desire to eradicate the conditions of exploitation because "capitalism is ever the enemy of women." Concerning the revolutionary potentialities of women, she presents two revealing facts: "Women are the ones who have done the most to encourage literacy courses for adults; they are the most active force in the creation of rural communities."

Although geographically tens of thousands of kilometers from her country, the Mozambican leader follows with evident interest the events transpiring on the borders: the most recent attacks of the racist government of Salisbury and the request of President Samora Machel that the UN Security Council be convened to deliberate on this situation. Here are her comments:

"The Ian Smith government and those which support it have always argued that Rhodesian forces enter our territory in pursuit of Zimbabweans. Nothing could be further from the truth! The fact of the matter is that this government has always attacked us, from the moment we launched our struggle for freedom, offering all kinds of help to the colonialist oppressor.

"Ian Smith is attacking us because independent and revolutionary Mozambique constitutes a threat to colonialism and imperialism in southern Africa. Ian Smith is acting like a dying beast thrashing out with his claws. He knows perfectly well that his days are numbered and is attempting by all possible means to strike and to wound Mozambique which did not limit itself to a declaration of support to the blockade against Rhodesia but acted upon its words (closing access to the ports) even when this meant unemployment for more than 100,000 Mozambicans. For FRELIMO, it is a question of principles, which we are not going to renounce; nor are we going to be intimidated.

"Our president has proposed that this matter be brought before the UN Security Council to determine which powers are arming, supporting and encouraging Ian Smith in his policy of domestic oppression and his plans for aggression against Mozambique. The Rhodesian question will not be resolved by speeches and declarations. Those who wish to fight against the Smith government should cease all trade with it, stop all aid and apply the decisions of the UN against that government.

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terate; and we taught them to read and write. The same thing happened in education, taking off on the principle of he who knows something teaches the one who does not."

In the literacy campaign which is now being conducted, another special experiment is being tried:

"We are going to teach reading and writing in the Portuguese language because we believe that it is in our country an instrument of national unification which we must not renounce. If we had opted for one or two of the many local languages, we would have stimulated regionalism or tribalism, whereas national unification is one of our basic principles. It is true that for many adults who will become literate this will mean the learning of Portuguese; however, first and foremost it is true that the task of making the country literate cannot be separated from the great national objectives."

Independence has also meant a revitalization of the best legitimately Mozambican artistic expressions. In this regard, the minister of education and culture said:

"Our people, who have always expressed themselves through song and dance are now doing so with greater freedom, ridding themselves of religious influences and imprinting their artistic creations more and more with a revolutionary character. The theatre has experienced a notable upsurge since independence was attained in 1975; and while the first year of our theatre was characterized by expressions of laments and denunciations over the recent past of exploitation, in the second year a more critical trend has prevailed vis-a-vis the attitudes inherited from colonialism which are stifling the development of the revolutionary process: tribalism, individualism, prejudices against women and bourgeois tastes, among other vestiges. At present, music and the theatre are valuable instruments for the mobilization and political education of the masses."

The imminent arrival of the 15th anniversary of FRELIMO (25 June) makes inevitable the *homage*--through historical evaluation and future perspectives--which we render to the distinguished member of its Central Committee who is visiting us.

"FRELIMO had the skill to mobilize our people around a program of national liberation and to engage in a sustained struggle without letup until independence was achieved. When independence did arrive, at no time did we state that it would be a Marxist-Leninist organization. What was then our concern was to unite to become an independent state, a state of Mozambicans who are the majority of the population.

"However, as we continued to fight and to advance in that struggle, there came a time when we had to give greater thought to the real content of this revolution for the oppressed masses who were always our principal support during the war. It was necessary to impose a classist revolutionary character vis-a-vis the sectors which aspired to a neocolonialist independence, which attempted to endanger our revolutionary process.

"The schools of colonialism formed individualist and egocentric mentalities, that held that if a person did not attend school, access to which was not available to the vast majority of the population, he was considered a nobody. In a word, it was a matter of alienating the African in an effort to make anyone who managed to go to school a kind of caricature of the Portuguese, transplanting into him all of the European cultural values, through language, history or geography. This means that of the few Mozambicans who had the opportunity of attending school, many have the mentality of colonists, the colonists with black skin.

"Among the Portuguese colonists themselves there were deep class differences. These differences manifested themselves in the schools. There were private schools for the children of some colonists. Other colonists' children had to content themselves with attending public school."

A captivating conversationalist, Graca Machel barely touches the cup of steaming coffee which she requested earlier, immersed as she is in the educational problems of her country. Then she sums up the first steps taken by the Mozambican revolution in this sector, once national independence had been won.

"Our first revolutionary act consisted in nationalizing education to thus proclaim with deeds one of FRELIMO's basic principles: the guarantee of the inalienable right of all of our children to be educated, without distinction on the basis of race or social origin. Now no one asks a child whose son he is when he enters school. And maybe there will be many or few schools or perhaps none; however, what never again will be is the difference in opportunities which existed during colonialism.

"The other task with which we are involved is the preparation of manuals and textbooks which really respond to our condition as an independent country with its own values and national aspirations. As may be deduced from what we have already said, the study materials from the colonial era had absolutely nothing to do with Mozambique but dealt almost exclusively with Portugal."

Then she brings forth a coherent succession of ideas.

"Of course, we also are lacking teachers to face up to the problems of education; and since we cannot wait until all of the teachers we need are trained by traditional means, we have begun to prepare them by means of accelerated courses, because the great mass of illiterates and children without schools also cannot wait. The training of secondary teachers will be more difficult; however, we are also preparing a program which will permit us to resolve this problem in the next few years."

She is asked where this experiment came from, and she replies:

"It's my own experiment which I devised in the midst of the struggle for national liberation. When we decided to make war, we had no academies to train officers; nevertheless, we had to fight and did so, as we trained our own cadres. As a matter of fact, most of our combatants were ill-

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MOZAMBIQUE EDUCATION MINISTER INTERVIEWED IN HAVANA

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 24 Jun 77 pp 38-40

[Interview with Graca Machel, minister of Education and Culture of Mozambique by Hugo Rijs]

[Text] The irresistible charm emanating from Graca Machel, a member of the Central Committee of FRELIMO and minister of education and culture of Mozambique, derives from the strength of her political thinking which, in the final analysis, is the result of the solid training that the leadership of the Mozambican vanguard was able to give to its cadres.

For her the problems and achievements in the field of education of her country do not march along like a line of cold statistics but rather as an experiment full of life and replete with revolutionary lessons. And that is precisely where we began; i.e., the problems which colonialism left to Mozambique, a mandatory point of departure for the evaluation of the effort being exerted today by this independent nation.

"The biggest problem which we face is the ignorance left to us by colonialism. Ignorance has invariably been a weapon utilized by all colonial regimes to implant themselves in Africa and to exploit its peoples; however, it was perhaps the Portuguese who made most use of ignorance. Keep in mind that at the time our struggle for national liberation began we had a country with 98 percent illiteracy; and if today we can speak of 90 percent, it is thanks to the work done by FRELIMO, particularly in the regions liberated during the war.

"The small educational network which existed in Mozambique was found in the cities, especially in certain urban districts. And naturally it was an educational system which served the children of the colonial bourgeoisie almost exclusively and to a very small degree trained officials of the administration. It was, therefore, an educational system with a classist bias. What is more, there were no schools in the rural regions, where the great majority of our population lives; there were religious missions which did not exactly have the responsibility of educating the people but of utilizing religion so that the African would be a docile instrument which accepted colonialism and exploitation.

Neither are Cubans in exile allowed to visit their country. And as a paradox to this state of misery and hunger which the population suffers, Cuba is today a military fortress and its armed forces and armaments are second, after the U.S. in the Western Hemisphere. With these very simple but eloquent facts historians may draw their own conclusions.

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In relation to the much discussed principles of sovereignty, independence and nationality which are now said to reign in Cuba, let us allow ourselves to make clear that the unfortunate Indo-Ibero-American nation lost all these beautiful attributes since December 1961. From that time on it has been nothing other than a satellite of the Soviet Union, dependent on the USSR for everything, without power of commitment and self-determination. Today Cuba is more a Soviet colony than it was under Spain until 1899. The matter does not merit much discussion because it is so recognized, as much by Moscow as by Havana, and it is, furthermore, something quite evident and obvious.

As for the "gains" of the Castro-communist Cuban revolution in economic and social matters, the following subjects should be corrected: Cuba lost, from the time the present communist totalitarian government was installed, its advanced (the first in America excepting the United States) economic system. The standard of living of the Cuban population was, quantitatively and qualitatively speaking, one of the top three in the New World. Today, after 16 years of suffering under totalitarian dictatorship, its inhabitants are subject to absurd food rationing. The Cuban population is currently fed at the same level as that in Haiti, which is the most poorly nourished nation in this hemisphere. As for clothing, it is more poorly dressed than it was a century ago when Cuba belonged to Spain.

According to statistics and prospects published by annual reports of the UN, OAS, ILO, etc., Cuban workers have lost all of the labor gains they had won. From the right to strike on, Castro removed everything which workers had gained. The city worker as well as the peasant in rural areas is a slave in the real and true meaning of the word. The Cuban worker is even more of a Helot than the Soviet proletariat.

As for Cuba not being as dependent on the United States now as it was before, the following explanation should be made so that historians shall not be led astray, because after the constant repetition of lies they come to be held as dogma: Cuba until 1958, Batista's government, did not have a foreign debt and did not owe anything to any foreign government. Today Cuba, with Castro, has a foreign debt of the fantastic amount of \$7 billion. These obligations are owed to the Soviet Union and other communist nations. The annual Cuban sugar crop (now around 5 million tons, previously exceeded 6 million) is controlled by Moscow. The Cubans have rationed the consumption of this sweet vegetable. If this is its primary industry the reader can imagine what the commercial and industrial sectors are like.

Cuba is today, for lack of a better name, a totalitarian nation. The most basic civil rights have been abolished. Cubans are not allowed to leave the island. When it was permitted, 1 million inhabitants (in just 3 years) left.

CUBAN SOCIAL GAINS, STANDARD OF LIVING LOST UNDER CASTRO

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 28 Jul 77 p 7-A, 8-A

[Article by Eduardo Borrel Navarro]

[Text] On occasion of the 14th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks, 26 July 1953, located in the military district of Cuba in the province of Oriente, carried out by a band of militia headed by the then son-in-law of the Minister of Transport Fidel Castro Ruz of President Fulgencio Batista, three reporters of the EXCELSIOR (Monday 25, Tuesday 26 July 1977), dedicated their articles to ennoble and dignify that event, describing it as one of the most positive in the history of that nation.

Without a preconceived purpose and without ulterior polemic motives we wish to offer a few illuminating facts for our reader, but even more for future historians, so that with so many varying judgments (pro and con) they may form a more complete and accurate understanding of the insurrectionist movement which brought the present dictator of Cuba to power in January 1959.

In the first part of the thesis it should be made perfectly clear that the movement headed by Fidel Castro, which he was to name the "26 July Movement" and which was to fight the constitutional Cuban government during 1957 and 1958, was never presented to the public view as a Marxist-Leninist crusade. At no time was it mentioned that this insurrection was communist. In the statutes of that group and in all of Fidel Castro's statements, not only during the period of the Sierra Maestra but up to December 1961, after exactly 3 years in power, there was always talk of representative democratic principles and of civil liberties. From the philosophical point of view, neither ideologically nor politically did Castro reveal at any time that his movement was Marxist. From 1953, when he attacked the Moncada, to December 1961, already in power, that is for 8 years, he emphatically denied the Red aspect of his small group. It was in that year that he betrayed democratic ideals and established the communist regime. To do that it was necessary to establish a totalitarian system, more extreme than Hitler's and Stalin's, which even today, in a profane contradiction of the ideals of Marti, exists on that island against the wishes of the majority of the people.

Sangumba said that the statistics of recent battles reflect "a high level of fighting." He added that the war "was progressing well" and that UNITA controls important railroad lines and large rural areas.

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REPORTED CAPTURE OF SIX CUBANS, KILLING OF HUNDRED

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 6 Jul 77 p A-7

[Article by Andrew Torchia]

[Text] Lisbon, 5 (AP). The Angolan guerrilla movement UNITA announced today the capture of six Cuban soldiers and claimed to have killed 102 government soldiers in recent battles with the government forces of President Agostinho Neto.

UNITA is the principal anti-Communist movement fighting against Neto's Marxist government.

Jorge Sangumba, secretary of foreign relations for UNITA, said that among the Cubans are two lieutenants, and he added that they were captured in the province of Cunene, in the south of Angola. He added that an offer was made through the International Red Cross in Zambia to exchange the Cubans for captured officials of his movement, but Neto's government did not respond.

UNITA and another pro-western group, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola [FNLA], lost a civil war which pitted them against the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] headed by Neto. After Angola's independence was achieved in November, 1975, the MPLA had Soviet arms assistance and the aid of 15,000 Cuban soldiers.

Sangumba stated in an interview that the UNITA forces also captured 450 machine guns and other arms, 33 mortars and 14 rocket launchers during battles in April, May and the beginning of June. He said that 20 UNITA guerrillas died during this period, some taking part in attacks against small villages in control of the MPLA in Central Angola.

UNITA received military aid from South Africa until South Africa withdrew from the conflict.

If the matter which has taken Raul Castro to the USSR is related to Cuban troops in Africa, two possibilities should be taken into account. The first is that Fidel Castro may believe the time has come to inform the Soviet Union of the evident and profound discontent within the Cuban armed forces, caused by the defeats suffered on a distant continent, losses suffered in battle, endemic diseases which are so common in those areas, and their prolonged absence from Cuba.

The second supposition may be based on the determination, agreed on by the high Soviet command, of ordering the Cuban soldiers to leave the African scene. Such a possibility could be dictated by two important motives, to prevent a total and crushing defeat of Cuban forces in Africa or because it is tactically convenient for Moscow at the present time, in accordance with its posture in international politics, to remove the Caribbean troops from that theater of war.

If the reason for the trip lies in the apparent prospects for a renewal of relations, first diplomatic and later commercial, between Cuba and the United States, two possibilities may also be mentioned: it may be Moscow who is pressuring the Cuban Government that the agreement take place as soon as possible, or that Havana would like to find out how far the Communist Castro government should go in its new relations with Washington. The fact that the majority of the Cuban population has indicated its sympathy for this renewal of relations with the U.S. has provoked in Fidel Castro an acute feeling of caution which is translated into private wishes to postpone the much-publicized arrangement between the two countries. Castro, up to now, has been guided by the reactions of the people, always doing the opposite of what they wished, because he believed that by acting in such a manner the stability of the regime would not be weakened.

However one analyzes the voyage of Raul Castro to the Soviet Union, its implications are significant. Always after a shift of this magnitude there have occurred dramatic events in the Cuban scene. Added to the economic situation, which is quite critical, should be the discontent of the Cubans for having introduced their troops into the African problem and because they realize, with increasing anxiety, that rapprochement with the United States, and the subsequent hope of an improvement in the current low standard of living, has not yet taken place and become tangible. We await the return to Havana of Gen Raul Castro in the course of the next few weeks to exactly determine the practical results of his precipitous trip.

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RAUL CASTRO TRIP TO USSR ANALYZED

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 21 Jul 77 pp 6-A, 8-A

[Article by Eduardo Borell Navarro]

[Text] The Cuban Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Gen Raul Castro Ruz arrived unexpectedly in Moscow Monday, 18 July. According to the report published in EXCELSIOR (19-VIII-1977) the visit to the USSR of Fidel's brother, who is number two in the government hierarchy of the totalitarian island country, was in response to an invitation of his Soviet opposite Marshall Dimitriy Ustinov. According to the press agency, TASS, the length of such an important military figure's visit was not known.

Raul Castro's visit to the Soviet Union takes place at a time of great confusion and scheming within the Cuban island. On one hand there are an infinite number of rumors pertaining to the movement of Cuban troops, stationed for a year on the African continent, and the losses they sustained and prisoners which were taken in Angola, Zaire and, more recently, in Ethiopia. On the other hand rumors have increased recently, not only among diplomatic circles in Havana but in the government itself, on preparations for virtually imminent diplomatic contacts between the United States and Cuba.

There has been an attempt to relate the visit of the head of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Soviet satellite in the Caribbean with these subjects. In accordance with previous experience in Soviet-Cuban relation, each time there have been difficulties between the two governments or there have been different orders given by the Kremlin to be carried out in its American colony, there has always been a visit between the two countries of an official of the highest level. When the subject has not been of great significance the embassy has relied on Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Deputy Prime Minister, a man who has enjoyed the absolute confidence of the Soviet Government during the last quarter century. When the matter was relevant or if the problem merited special treatment, Fidel Castro himself or, in his place, his brother Raul have handled the matter with the highest officials of the Soviet hierarchy.

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The militiamen and their weapons will grow in numbers. Other classes will soon be graduating in Kwanza Norte, Cabinda, and Huambo Provinces. Instruction centers will be established in each province, and the fighting men of the CDF will be armed and given military training in all the kibos or sanzales, on the farms and industrial centers.

In the country and the cities, the workers and peasants, now masters of their destinies, also possess the weapons to defend their revolutionary conquests.

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PEOPLE'S DEFENSE INSTRUCTORS GRADUATE IN ANGOLA

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 24 Jul 77 pp 20-21

[Article by special correspondent Armando Lopez Rivera]

[Text] It was just 2 months ago, at the main event held in Luanda to celebrate "May Day," that President Dr Agostinho Neto announced the creation of the People's Defense Organization (ODP) under the leadership of the "4 February" patriots. The heroic fighters who hurled themselves, armed with "catanas," against the colonial prisons on that February morning in 1961 and began the struggle for independence, will have the responsibility for the training and organization of the militia, made up of workers and peasants, designated to serve as a defensive bulwark for the Angolan nation.

President Neto pointed out on that occasion that the participation of all the people in the defense effort was the appropriate measure for exterminating the counterrevolutionary bands that were infiltrating through the northern and southern borders of the country. This was the reason the ODP was to be organized in the factories, farms, kimbos, and sanzalas in all localities and provinces.

At the end of June -- on the 30th, to be more precise -- we were present at a historic event: the graduation of the first 420 ODP instructors trained in the northern province of Uige, of vital importance for the national economy due to its notable production of coffee, a territory on the border with the Republic of Zaire, from where the counterrevolutionary bands of the FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola] are operating.

The militiamen, the great majority of whom are peasants, paraded with their weapons and new uniforms in justified pride to the applause of the people, who acclaimed them as their defenders. Some came from remote regions and trekked for long, exhausting days in order to reach the military instruction center for training in the handling of weapons, tactics, and as infantrymen. Many had never before held a weapon in their hands and now feel confident and capable, not only of transmitting their knowledge to other fighters but also of defending their lives and those of their loved ones, protecting their villages, and contributing, together with the glorious FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], to the defense of the country.

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We have numerous technicians working in many countries. My visit was intended to develop closer relations with those governments, to respond to the invitations which they had sent me, to visit the Cuban technicians and to be able to get a direct and personal look at the problems of Africa.

Really, I am not sorry. I am extremely happy to have made that trip.

Newsperon: If there were forces in Puerto Rico who wanted to change political conditions and become socialist, would you send your advisers? Would you send diplomats or other types?

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: If Puerto Rico were to establish an independent state and if it were to ask us to send advisers, we would be within our rights to send them, if they were ready to receive them; because we have been sending advisers to countries where there are legally constituted governments. That is not the case in Puerto Rico. In Puerto Rico there is no sovereign, independent state.

Newsperon: Are you trying to help them achieve their independence?

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: Look, in the case of Puerto Rico, as in the other cases, independence is primarily a matter for the people themselves.

But I want to make it clear to you since what happens in Puerto Rico concerns me--and here they are always trying to invent a pretext for maintaining a hostile attitude against Cuba--all my life, from before our independence, there have been links between Puerto Rico and Cuba. The Cuban Revolutionary Party, the party of independence, founded by Marti, included Cuba and Puerto Rico.

When United States intervention came, during the war between Spain and the United States, at the end of the last century, the United States seized Puerto Rico and turned it into a colony.

Historically, we have always given and political and moral support to Puerto Rico, always. I recall that when I was a student at the university, I was a member of the Committee for the Independence of Puerto Rico.

And here is something else: One day, in front of the American consulate, in Old Havana, the police hit me a goodly number of blows because I was participating in a demonstration in support of independence for Puerto Rico, in connection with the uprising of Albizu Campos who was the leader of the Puerto Rican patriots.

All along, we Cubans at the universities always gave the Puerto Ricans political and moral support--I want to make that clear--to those who were fighting for their independence. That is political and moral support. Nobody can charge Cuba with having promoted violence; nobody can charge Cuba with having participated in violent actions against Puerto Rico or having promoted violence in Puerto Rico. We gave the Puerto Ricans moral and political support.

American instructors were in Ethiopia until a few days ago. Why are you so worried now that there might be some Cuban instructors in Ethiopia?

Besides, we, too, know how to handle American tanks and American weapons.

Newsperson: Are the Cuban advisers going to train troops to fight in Zaire?

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: No. Definitely, no.

Let me tell you this: During the war, those citizens of Zaire, from the province of Katanga, were with the MPLA, during the war there was contact with them. When the war ended, more than a year ago, we had no other contact with that personnel from Zaire.

Why? Because we thought that what Angola needed was peace. Even though we knew that the government of Zaire is one of the most corrupt, one of the most repressive, one of the most reactionary and most bloody governments in Africa, what Angola needed was to improve relations with its neighbors, it needed peace to rebuild the country. This is why we avoided all kinds of contacts with these fellows from Zaire who could make trouble for that policy. And we stuck to that opinion.

This is why there was no contact, no training, no weapons. And, something else: We did not even know that these events were going to materialize because those people were living in the eastern part of Angola, over an area of thousands of kilometers, in parts which are practically deserted.

Now, the CIA knows, the government of the United States knows, the government of France knows and everybody else knows that we Cubans did not train anybody, we did not arm anybody, we had nothing to do with that problem of Zaire which is an exclusively domestic affair. Everybody knows that. Anything else is a lie intended to justify the intervention of France, Morocco and Egypt with the approval of the United States, with the approval of the United States! Sending troops from Morocco and Egypt, from those countries, with logistics support from France, to Zaire.

This is why we stopped the program of evacuating Cuban military personnel from Angola--because we had more than justified reasons to think that there could be an ulterior plan for aggression against Angola behind all that.

Newsperson: Why did you personally go to Africa?

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: Don't I have the right to travel?

Newsperson: New, but I ask myself why you did that and why at that particular moment.

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: Look, we have many friends in Africa who invited us to visit their countries. We had commitments to many of them.

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: Where?

Newsperson: In Ethiopia.

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: I can tell you no, that piece of news is not correct.

Now I am going to ask you this: Barbara, why are you asking me so many detailed questions about those issues. I cannot work for the CIA gratis. Let them take the trouble and find out. They are not going to pay me, if I reveal all that; I have no intention of working for nothing.

Newsperson: There is a difference between sending 20 and sending 200. What I am trying to do is to let the Americans know to what degree you are involved.

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: Correct.

But let us kill two birds with one stone: To be providing information...

I am prepared to do something for American public opinion and for the television audience of ABC; but I am not prepared to do anything for the CIA. It would trouble by conscious if I were to begin to say things that would help it.

But I will tell you one thing: Don't worry about that. Look, there is not that much difference between 20 and 200 because Ethiopia is a country with more than 30 million inhabitants; it is a country which is making a profound revolution, which has enormous mass support, from the peasants and the workers; they have emerged from the epoch of feudalism.

Just look what your friend Haile Selassie, your friend, that government which you supported for so long, did: When he died, he left 125 doctors in the country. Is that what the friends of the United States can expect? Is that the kind of cooperation which the United States gives the countries of the Third World? Thirty-five million inhabitants and 125 doctors?

I am telling you one thing: In a few weeks, we can send more than 125 doctors there because we are already graduating 1,000 doctors per year and we have one doctor for every 950 inhabitants. Now, Ethiopia can mobilize its people, its masses. So, 200 instructors is nothing, it is nothing; in other words, it is not very important.

We do not have military instructors in Ethiopia but we do not renounce our prerogative to send them if the government so requests and if we can do that. I want to make that point. And I answered you truthfully but the truth does not imply the pledge that we are not prepared to send instructors.

What do you want to discuss about South Africa? What is your thesis on South Africa?

Newsperson: I only want to say in passing that I can see that you were an incredible lawyer.

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: What does that mean? That I am a sophist, that I am using arguments in order to debate with you?

Newsperson: No, I do not believe that a lawyer is a sophist; I only believe that he is prepared to argue.

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: No, I know that. This thing about a "terrible" lawyer here means a very bad lawyer, a bad attorney. I agree with you if that is supposed to mean bad lawyer.

Newsperson: No, a good lawyer, a good lawyer. (SHE LAUGHS)

Are you now sending military advisers to Ethiopia?

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: We have sent diplomatic personnel to Ethiopia. All our personnel who are there in Ethiopia are accredited as diplomatic personnel. In other words, there are no military advisers as such in Ethiopia.

Newsperson: What are those diplomatic advisers doing?

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: They are diplomatic advisers who have good experience on revolutionary questions and they also have some experience on military questions, I do not deny that; but we do not have military advisers as such who are accredited with the government of Ethiopia. We are going to send them civilian aid. We are going to send them as many doctors as possible, as many as we can send over, to help the civilian population because Ethiopia, with more than 3 million inhabitants, only has 125 doctors. Any country in the United States has more doctors than Ethiopia. We believe, moreover, that we have a right to send military advisers to Ethiopia if the government needs them and if it is within our power to do so. In other words, we do not renounce our prerogative, if necessary, to send military advisers to Ethiopia. I am telling you the absolute truth.

Newsperson: Are those diplomatic advisers helping to train troops?

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: No. They are not helping in training troops. But--I repeat--if it were necessary, if the government of Ethiopia were to request this and if we were able to do so, we would not renounce our prerogative of dispatching those troops instructors.

Newsperson: Can you tell us approximately how many advisers you have? I have heard that there are twenty and that 200 more are expected.

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: Well, first of all, we do not want to make any promises to anybody, neither to the South African racists, nor to the people of Namibia, nor those of Rhodesia. Let no one take this as a promise. It is simply an expression of our ideas and our opinions on these problems: Liberation must be the fundamental task of each people and it is not a task to be accomplished by military units that come from other peoples, understand?

I want to ask you a question now.

Were you in agreement with the idea that Lafayette and French troops helped you, the Americans, against the English in 1777?

Newsperson: Are you asking me whether they should have helped us?

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: I am saying: Was it correct or was it not correct for the French and Lafayette to help Washington and for the American patriots to fight against English colonialism?

Newsperson: Are you trying to draw a comparison between that and the dispatch of Cuban troops to South Africa?

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: No, no. I simply want to look back into history here. You put up statues to Lafayette, you thank the French every year because they helped you in your war, and now I see you very much preoccupied with the idea that another country could help patriots in other parts of the world who are fighting against colonialism. Why?

Newsperson: This is not the same situation because we are talking about Africa.

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: What is the difference?

Newsperson: The difference is that what we call Americans at those times were fighting to liberate themselves from a foreign government. In South Africa, they are not fighting to liberate themselves from a foreign government but to resolve something that could turn into a civil war. We had no foreign troops fighting in our civil war. What I am asking you is whether you would send troops.

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: No, I asked you first whether this was good or bad. You gave me a reply.

Now, and what about Rhodesia? And what about Namibia? I tell you that I do not see why you should worry about that so much. I already stated my position to you. What do I believe? That the fundamental task of liberation must be accomplished by the people in each country; but when the Americans worry so much that others could help those liberation movements, they are forgetting their own history. That is simply what I wanted to point out.

had not made that effort, it is most probable that South Africa would have taken over Angola; and South Africa would have not only Namibia but we would also have Angola in the hands of the South African racists.

I do not know what was published in the United States about all that, but I am sure that the black people of the United States know what discrimination means and know what apartheid means. The black people of the United States, first of all, will appreciate the effort which we made in Africa; aware persons in the United States, whites and blacks, who understand what apartheid and racial discrimination is, if they do not understand that today, because they do not have correct information on it, they will someday absolutely agree with us on the effort we made to save a black people in Africa from occupation by South Africa.

Newsperson: Will you send troops...?

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: I will tell you something else. I am completely convinced that the South Africans did not launch that invasion without prior consultation with the government of the United States. I am absolutely sure of that. They would never have launched that adventure without approval from Kissinger and Ford.

You can ask Ford about that if he ever has an interview in the future. You can ask him whether he knew anything about that. Let us see if he will tell the truth.

Newsperson: Will you send troops to Rhodesia?

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: Look, we have one viewpoint on that. Independence is the task of each people, a task for each people. In other words, independence cannot be brought in from the outside. That is not true of Angola, that is not the case with Angola, which had won its independence, which had constituted its government, and which was then invaded from the outside.

In Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa, it is the peoples of those countries who must conquer their own independence. We will give them political support and any support we can give them but we are not thinking in terms of sending troops to achieve the liberation of Rhodesia and Namibia. That is fundamentally the task of their peoples.

Newsperson: Will you send troops to South Africa?

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: That is the same problem. It must be the people of South Africa. It is the people of South Africa who must...

Newsperson: You will not send troops to Rhodesia, nor South Africa.

And the CIA--which from time to time is informed on some things--has written some things there along those lines. I believe that it agrees with what I am saying.

Newsperson: Will you send troops to other countries in Africa?

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: That depends on the circumstances that would justify that.

Newsperson: How do you view Cuba's role in Africa?

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: Look, Cuba's role in Africa is primarily a civilian one, it is not a military one.

We have for quite some time been helping a growing number of countries by sending them technical assistance, civilian assistance, especially doctors. We have doctors in many countries of Africa. In other words, our aid to the African countries primarily is a civilian type of aid within our possibilities. On occasions they have asked us to send military advisers to help organize the armed forces--a small group of military advisers or a few dozen or several dozen--and we sent them. On request of those governments.

The case of Angola was the first occasion when we sent military units. I would not like to repeat that story unless you want me to talk about that.

We have always had relations with the MPLA [Movement for the Popular Liberation of Angola], ever since they began to fight for independence and we have been helping them. When they were about to achieve their independence, an attempt was made to wrest independence from the people of Angola. As simple as all that. The CIA was working, in other words, not the CIA, the government of the United States, invested several tens of millions of dollars, organizing a movement in Zaire managed by them (that is the famous FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front]), in agreement with your friend Mobutu--not your friend, the friend of the United States. The Portuguese organized another counterrevolutionary movement before pulling out and that was UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. South Africa was determined to prevent the victory of the MPLA. Then we came to help them quite some time ago, we sent them arms and we sent them some military instructors.

There is one historical truth which nobody can deny: We sent the first military unit when the South African regular troops invaded Angola on 23 October 1975. Columns of tanks and artillery in "blitzkrieg" style, in other words, in nazi style, in apartheid style--you have to say that. They sent their regular army. Then we had to make a decision; we were either going to stand by and watch South Africa seize Angola or we were going to make an effort to help them. That was the moment, on 5 November, when we decided to send the first military unit to Angola to fight against the South African troops. That is the reason, the cause why we made that decision. If we

Newsperson: Did you tell the Soviets that too?

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: I am going to finish my remarks, if you will permit me. In ten years, one could resolve the problems of the world's 100 poorest countries. Excluding India, of course. I would not venture to give any assurance as to how much it would take to solve the problem of India. What is all that money being invested in?

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro (getting back to the Newsperson's interruption): If to the Soviets, I would be delighted. The Soviets think the same way and so do we.

Newsperson: Will you withdraw your troops from Angola?

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: They will not stay there indefinitely. That was never our intent; but not by virtue of any commitment toward anybody. That will only be the result of the interests of Angola and the interests of the government of Angola. I want to tell you that this problem can be discussed only with the Angolans and with the government of Angola. We cannot discuss that problem and we will never discuss that problem with the United States.

What sense would there be in keeping that military personnel in Angola indefinitely? The mission is to support Angola against any foreign aggression while the army of Angola is being organized, equipped and trained. The army of Angola is now being organized, trained, and prepared and the day will come when it no longer will require our support to defend itself against South Africa or any other imperialist plan.

That is the only reason. What interest could we have in keeping that military personnel over there in Angola indefinitely? It would make no sense. That is expensive for us: It implies an effort and it implies sacrifices.

Newsperson: Why are you in Angola, in the first place? Did the Soviets ask you to go there?

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: I will tell you something. If you knew the Soviets, if you knew them well, it would not occur to you to think that the Soviets were capable of asking Cuba to send a single man to Angola. That is completely alien to relations between the Soviets and Cuba and to the conduct of the Soviets. A decision of that nature could be made only and exclusively by our party and our government, on our own initiative, upon request from the government of Angola.

And so it is historically. There is no need to invent anything on that score. Would you like to know whether the Soviets ask us to go there? The Soviets absolutely did not ask us to go there. They never told us a single word along those lines. This was exclusively a Cuban decision.

So, this is not a matter of my desires, my ideas but it involves a necessity because they have no other way.

This is why I say that I am convinced that all of Africa will someday be socialist and that neocolonialism will fail in Africa.

What colonialism left behind is something really impressive. Colonialism sprang from capitalism. What capitalism and colonialism left behind can be seen above all in the field. It would be worth the trouble for the Americans to find out what happens in those countries. And they would arrive at the same conclusions if they think about what I am saying without prejudice.

They cannot follow the way of life of France, of Paris, of London, of New York, nor of the United States. You created a specific way of life and a society which has great wealth--badly distributed, for sure, very badly distributed! But you do have great wealth.

Do you believe that the model of the American way of life is the model for Africa, for India, for China? Just imagine that every Chinese citizen has a car and every Indian citizen has a car and every African citizen, within twenty years, will have a car. How many years would the world's fuel and petroleum reserve last? How long?

So you have created a society which might suit you very well--if that is your opinion--but which will not solve, which cannot be the model for the world's underdeveloped countries in Latin America, Asia, and Africa. That is the way things really are.

News person: Do you believe that Africa will be socialist within the next twenty or twenty-five years?

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: That is possible. I would dare say so, by then. Because, look, you have the case of Algeria: It is developing socialism and it also has a solid foundation. In Libya they are working for socialism; in Ethiopia they are working for socialism, in Mozambique they are working for socialism, in Angola they are working for socialism, in Dahomey they are working for socialism, in Guinea-Bissau...

News person: And you are helping them.

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: As much as we can. Unfortunately, we do not have much.

But now, I ask myself: Next year you are going to spend \$112 billion to make war planes, war ships, atomic bombs, laser rays, and mass destruction systems. What could be done with half of that money! With half of that money, in ten years, the problems of underdevelopment could be resolved, in other words, with half of that money, over a period of ten years. In ten years...

intervened in April in the internal affairs of Zaire, which constituted a threat to Angola, we stopped the process of reducing our military personnel and we are watching the development of events.

News person: Do you believe that all of Africa will someday be communist?

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: Yes, I do. What do you think? Communist? Let us not say communist. That depends on what you mean by communist. Whether all of Africa is going to be Marxist-Leninist or not is something I could not say; because there are African countries which have a strong Islamic religious influence and that determines their political philosophy—we might say.

In other words, if you ask me whether all of Africa will someday be socialist, then I will say yes, I will say that I am convinced that all of Africa will someday be socialist. Moreover, a part of Africa is already working on, is already promoting a socialist process in important parts of Africa. Some countries do this on the principle of Marxism-Leninism; others do it on the principles of Islamism; and who knows, there might be somebody who does it on the principles of Christian humanism. But in economic and social terms, I am convinced that all of Africa will be socialist because there will be no other alternative, there is no other alternative; it would be illusory to imagine that they could follow the capitalist way.

A group of European countries could follow that road; that process began in England, it continued in France, it went on in the United States, it later on developed in Japan, and those countries achieved a great degree of production development, a great technology, and they managed to accumulate much wealth. They were able to develop along the capitalist way when there were no other industrial zones in the world. But the countries of Africa will not be able to do that.

There is terrible backwardness in Africa, sanitary conditions are shocking, and there are countries where they have one doctor for every 100,000 inhabitants. Many countries do not have universities or they have very few students; they have no technicians. The state of education and health is terrible.

Those countries cannot afford the luxury of thinking in terms of anarchic development, a capitalist type of development, what we call the way of neo-colonialism; in other words, foreign investments which would take over the country's natural resources.

In saying that I'm not denying the possibility that agreements might exist between foreign enterprises and those countries; but in essence, control over natural resources must be in the hands of the countries, economic development must be planned, resources cannot be despoiled, corruption cannot be allowed. You have to employ a correct method down to the last penny and the economy must be planned. If they do not follow a socialist way, they will never solve their current problems.

But what does it all mean? When the gray hair starts coming out, it comes through the beard, and you see them more. This is why I think I will wait until at least I have a completely white beard. And then I will have to make a decision: I will either have to dye it or I will have to cut it.

Newsperson: Can the country vote on that?

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: The country? That is an individual matter. Don't forget human rights. (LAUGHTER)

Newsperson: Could we talk about Africa?

Our state department figures that there are 10,000-15,000 soldiers and civilians in Angola. I believe you said that there are 5,000 civilians.

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: I? Where did I say that?

Newsperson: That is the information they gave me.

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: No, I really never said that.

Newsperson: Can you tell us how many troops or advisers you now have in Angola?

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: No, I cannot tell you that, I'm not going to tell you. I am not going to say.

Here is what I can tell you about that: The figures have been very imprecise, those that were released by the State Department; because they released certain figures during the time of Ford and Kissinger. They said there were 12,000. As a matter of fact, at one particular moment there were more than 12,000. The CIA might possibly know--and I don't underestimate the CIA. The fact that we fought against them in a good fight and that we had some success does not mean that we underestimate the enemy.

I believe they know the figure but, for reasons of elections and prestige, they said nothing about that.

Now, I can tell you that, when the war ended, we immediately--in agreement with the government of Angola--began to withdraw Cuban military personnel and that was planned in agreement with the government of Angola.

Everything was programmed: We gradually reduced our military personnel and we increased our civilian personnel: Doctors, engineers, technicians in the most varied fields, to help Angolan reconstruction. We now have several thousand civilian technicians there.

We have been pursuing this process of reducing military personnel every since the war ended, until the month of April. When France and Morocco

FULL TEXT OF CASTRO-WALTERS INTERVIEW

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 1 Jul 77 pp 44-67

[Text of interview with Fidel Castro by Barbara Walters: "Fidel's interview with the North American newsperson Barbara Walters"]

[Text] Telecast on Cuban television--in two parts on 16 and 17 June and completed on Sunday, 20 June--this interview was held in the Palace of the Revolution, City of Havana, on 19 May 1977, as the ending to a trip throughout the country, filmed by the team of cameramen who accompanied the newsperson. In response to the interview's great national and international repercussions and public interest in reading and keeping it, BOHEMIA is reproducing it in a special edition of 400,000 copies, the biggest reprint since the issue devoted to the publication of the Diary of Che in Bolivia on 5 July 1968.

Barbara Walters: "Mr. President, when will your country and mine have normal relations?"

Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro: I think that this depends on the goodwill of both sides. And I think that it also is a matter of time.

Many years of misunderstandings have passed; many things have happened and, quite logically, it takes time to resolve all of the existing problems and to create a climate so that there can be a real improvement, rather than restoration of relations.

I can assure that, for our part, we have the will to work in that direction and we will also be attentive to the will of the United States in this sense.

But, being an optimist, I do not believe that relations can be restored in the very near future, nor do I believe that they can be restored during Carter's present term. Perhaps, during Carter's second term, between 1980 and 1984, or perhaps even afterward.

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AFRICA SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN KICK-OFF

Havana GRANMA in English 3 Jul 77 p 2

[Text]

● A NATIONWIDE campaign of solidarity with the peoples of Africa — especially those struggling against the racist regimes of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa — began on June 26 under the slogan "Long Live the Anti-Imperialist Struggle of the African Peoples."

During the campaign, which will run through June 30, the people of Cuba will express their support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the African peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, reaction and racism.

Throughout the campaign, detailed information will be given about the efforts being made by the African peoples for social progress and peace and the imperialists' maneuvers to prolong the exploitation of the peoples of southern Africa through neocolonial solutions.

Emphasis will be put on the need for the unity of all revolutionary and progressive forces in Africa to face the revisionist maneuvers of imperialism and reaction, and the UN resolutions on Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa and the results of the Maputo Conference will be discussed.

Cuba will also denounce the reactionary African regimes and their alliance with the imperialists and will point out how important the armed struggle is for the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe to gain independence.

Emphasis will also be put on the solidarity and the aid of the socialist countries as natural allies of the African peoples and on the importance of proletarian internationalism.

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AMERICA

of the mercenaries who were judged by the Angolan people. He was a steadfast, outstanding member of the DISA. He was 37 years old when he was assassinated by the enemies of the Angolan revolution.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 6. The insurrectionists lacked the prompt, determined action of the revolutionary forces. FAPLA tanks advance in the defense of the conquests of the revolution.
2. p 7. Participants in the subversive venture who will now have to answer to revolutionary justice.
3. p 8. A suspicious car is searched.
4. p 8. "National Radio," after it was recovered.
5. p 8. The "Sao Paulo" jail, after it was recovered from the enemy.
6. p 9. FAPLA commanders, heroes of two wars of national liberation, despicably assassinated by the reactionaries. Their mutilated corpses were found in two burned, abandoned vehicles near the "Sambizanga" district.
7. p 9. President Agostinho Neto explains to the nation the incidents that occurred. "There will be no pardon nor tolerance for the allies of reaction."
8. p 10. This was the condition of the inside door of the "Sao Paulo" jail, where the members of the splinter group released a large number of prisoners.

2909
CSO: 3010

He was minister of finance of the People's Republic of Angola. A sensitive poet, his works are almost completely unpublished, and were signed with the pseudonym "Gasmin Rodriguez."

Comdr Eurico Manuel Correia Gonzalves: A native of Luanda, he studied law in Portugal, where he engaged in clandestine activity in MPLA cells.

He distinguished himself through his bravery, dedication and loyalty to the MPLA's political line, and served as a commissioner in a guerrilla unit. He was later named political commissioner of the northern front.

He was a member of the FAPLA staff and the Council of the Revolution, and was present on the Cabinda front during the second war of national liberation. A well-known revolutionary poet, his anthologies, which were signed "Emanuel Cor-go," have been published in newspapers and magazines.

Comdr Paulo Da Silva Mungungo ("Dangereux"): A native of Mexico, he joined the MPLA in 1966. He became prominent as a result of his political insight and heroism during the national liberation struggle.

He always maintained an intransigent attitude in the struggle against tribalism and divisive reaction.

At the Inter-Regional Militants Conference, he was elected a member of the Central Committee and named commander of the eastern front, where he led the FAPLA throughout the entire second war of national liberation.

He was a member of the FAPLA General Staff, and of the Council of the Revolution.

Comdr Jose Manuel Paiva ("Bula"): At a very early age, he joined the struggle against Portuguese colonialism in the ranks of the MPLA. He distinguished himself in the guerrilla struggle with his extraordinary bravery, and became one of the heroes of the national liberation struggle.

He took military courses in the USSR. He was an associate commander of the General Staff, and a member of the Council of the Revolution.

Commander Bula combined his courage and determination with a great modesty. He was present on all fronts during the second war of national liberation.

Helder Pereira Neto: In 1959, when he was only 19 years old, he was arrested by the FIDE [Police for the Control of Foreigners and Defense of the State] (a repressive entity during the fascist Portuguese regime). He was tortured, and subsequently sent to Cape Verde.

He always remained steadfast in the service of the MPLA. He took part in the radio program entitled "Combative Angola" during the second war of liberation, and later served in the security entity. He played a major role in the trial

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Nito Alves and Jose Van Dunem were ousted from the MPLA, and it was resolved to reinforce the unity within the movement and in national life, by embarking on an implacable battle against all manifestations of splintering and division.

Conclusions

Once again, history has proven that any splintering trend within a revolutionary movement stems from reactionary positions. The members end up, as in this instance, agreeing with puppet groups and serving as agents of imperialism. They dissociate themselves from the cause of the people, and join the camp of reaction, defending petty personal interests. For them, there is no place in history other than that reserved for traitors. This anathema will always be associated with their names.

The Angolan people will never forget their heroes and, sooner or later, they will settle their account with the assassins.

Every day, evidence crops up to explain the events. As we concluded this article, President Agostinho Neto was announcing additional names of individuals accused of insurrectional action: They include, among others, Bakalof, the FAPLA's political commissioner; Jacob Caetano ("Immortal Monster") and other persons.

Neto called for a steadfast battle against splintering. In every district, city, kimbo and sanzala, look for the reactionaries; and, when they show up, impose revolutionary justice upon them.

The response to counterrevolutionary action must be a revolutionary offensive.

Comdr Eugenio Verissimo Da Costa ("Nzaji"): A native of Luanda, he joined the guerrilla struggle in Cabinda. For his outstanding activity in the national liberation struggle, he was named a member of the staff on the northern front and, subsequently, a member of the FAPLA General Staff, the MPLA Central Committee and the Council of the Revolution.

He was one of the top-ranking officials in the Department of Information and Security of Angola (DISA), and served on the northern front and in Cabinda during the second war of national liberation.

Maj Saydi Viera Dias Mingas ("Lutuima"): He joined the MPLA in 1961, and was a guerrilla fighter with a long career of struggle in the service of the revolution, and a member of the MPLA Central Committee and the Council of the Revolution.

He was graduated with a degree in economics, in Cuba. Upon his return, he joined the guerrillas and was director of the Revolutionary Instruction Center in the northern subregion of the eastern front (Tchipango). He participated in and led many battles, and was prominent for his bravery and the political stands that he assumed.

methods are identical. Hence there is no difference between the splinter groups and the reactionaries in the puppet groups.

In his address, President Neto pointed out that all this upheaval had begun in the "Samgizanga" district, and that it may have ramifications in certain provinces. He cited the need to be on guard, and to find those responsible for these crimes. "Nito Alves and Jose Van Dunem must be found immediately. Those who assassinated MPLA leaders must pay for their crimes.

"We cannot allow those individuals who want to destroy the people's state of Angola to remain at large. Some of them may be running and hiding in the 'matas' (jungle or bush areas). They will not remain there for long; we shall find them."

Some Background

At the meeting of the MPLA Central Committee, held in Luanda (from 20 to 21 May), an analysis was made of the problems relating to the current splintering within the MPLA, and the existence of a document issued by Nito Alves and Jose Van Dunem was discovered.

The latter were attempting to divide the movement, and to divert the people from the real objectives at the present time. Their diversionary ideas and agitating activities were aimed against the members of the Central Committee, the Politburo and state agencies, such as the DISA. They managed to set up a clandestine organization with "activists" in various sections of Luanda. They made use of some meetings of action groups to launch their attacks and express their doubts about the correctness of the MPLA's political line, blaming it for the difficulties besetting the nation.

They recruited people for their clandestine units, met secretly and issued diversionary directives, taking advantage of certain incidents in national life.

The document states: "These problems manifested themselves, for example, at the height of the second war of liberation, on 6 February 1976, when the counter-offensive against South African positions began, with the excuse that a radio program known as 'Kudibanguela' had been suspended, and they did not hesitate to mount a protest demonstration against the government. These are the same individuals who have now tried to set the masses in the districts against the Politburo, the FAPLA, the government and the DISA, using spurious arguments and with reactionary objectives."

The splinter groups published some pamphlets in which they slandered MPLA leaders.

It was disclosed that they tried to seize secret documents and to engage in activities related to ideological diversion within the JMPLA (the MPLA's youth organization). With the pseudo-revolutionary mask removed, the petit-bourgeois, tribalist, racist and reactionary ideology that inspired these incidents has been exposed.

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liberation, and who spent an entire lifetime for the liberty of the Angolan people. We do not know where they are at present, because they were abducted, and taken to unknown locations. They will be found. Their bodies will be found if they were killed; they will be found if they are alive."

The ringleaders of the insurrection fled from the capital, spreading violence, and escaped to their hideouts; but they will be found, and all the weight of revolutionary justice will fall on them. He declared: "There will be no pardon nor tolerance for these allies of reaction."

The following day (28 May), with the situation normal, the people went to work. It was Saturday morning, and many people looked up and watched a helicopter that was flying over the city in search of something. Then it landed in an area near the "Sambizanga" district, where two burned, abandoned cars were found. They contained the mutilated corpses of several loyal combatants from the MPLA who had fought in two wars of liberation and who had been assassinated in a dastardly manner, with fascist methods, by the slaves of reaction shielded by the mask of splinter groups. These crimes were completely exposed, their nature was made public and they were identified with the methods used by the "FLNA" [Angolan National Liberation Front] and the "UNITA" [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

On Sunday (29 May), for the third time in less than 72 hours, President Neto appeared on television and radio to report to the nation the assassination of the following heroic combatants:

Comdr Paulo Silva Mungongo ("Dangereux" [dangerous]), a member of the MPLA Central Committee, the FAPLA General Staff and the Council of the Revolution.

Comdr Eugenio Varissino da Costa ("Nzaji"), a member of the MPLA Central Committee, the FAPLA General Staff and the Council of the Revolution.

Maj Saydi Viera Dias Mingas, a member of the MPLA Central Committee, minister of finance of the People's Republic of Angola and member of the Council of the Revolution.

Comdr Eurico Manuel Correia Gonzalves, a member of the FAPLA General Staff and of the Council of the Revolution.

Belder Ferreira Neto, a member of the DISA.

There have been other disappearances, such as that of Antonio Garcia Neto, director of economic affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Relations, and other individuals, including Pioneers.

These crimes were committed in cold blood; some were cut to pieces with "catanas" (a kind of machete), and their bodies were then burned. These crimes call to mind the massacres carried out by the "FLNA" and "UNITA" puppets; and the

At 0500 hours, they attacked the "Sao Paulo" jail, and released a group of prisoners held there: enemies of the Angolan people. They also attempted to free the mercenaries who had been convicted of their crimes of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

A few hours later, the situation was brought under control by the swift, resolute action of the FAPLA [Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], the People's Police, the DISA [Department of Information and Security of Angola] and other revolutionary forces.

Some insurrectionists managed to occupy "National Radio," and broadcast biased proclamations and communiques aimed at confusing the population. Demagogic speeches were followed by direct demonstrations on behalf of Nito Alves and Jose Van Dunem who, a few days earlier, had been ousted from the MPLA's Central Committee on account of their splintering, divisive, racist and reactionary activities within the movement.

They urged the population of Luanda to gather around the Palace and, later, to go to "National Radio." They spoke in the name of the MPLA, and identified Nito Alves as the "leader" of an alleged popular uprising.

Shortly thereafter, a detachment from the FAPLA provided with tanks and backed by the people, invaded the vicinity of "National Radio," surrounded the radio station and recovered it from the enemy; and normal broadcasting was soon resumed.

President Neto later addressed the nation, reaffirming the intention of the MPLA's Central Committee and Politburo to continue on the revolutionary path and lead the Angolan people along the road to socialism.

He stated that the revolution is defended by the people, and that strong action would be taken against those who disturbed the order in the capital and gave the imperialists an opportunity to make new attacks against the country.

By afternoon, the situation was completely under control. At the same time, a pursuit of the insurrectionists and those who had escaped from jail was conducted. The reactionaries had failed in their attempt at a coup.

In the evening, President Neto again addressed the nation on radio and television.

He described the incidents that had occurred in Luanda as serious. "Those incidents are serious because they caused the loss of human lives. The splinter groups, which we condemned recently, did not hesitate to kill our comrades, or to kill our fellow citizens, in order to have a free rein.

"Some of our comrades have not been found yet. We do not know whether they are dead or alive. They are comrades who spent an entire lifetime for our country's

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CUBA

CUBAN ROUNDUP OF ATTEMPTED COUP IN LUANDA

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 12 Jun 77 pp 6-11

[Article: "Luanda: Battle Against Splintering," illustrated with photographs of personnel and action]

[Text] The abortive attempt at a coup carried out in Luanda (on 27 May) displayed the reactionary nature of the subversion aimed against the government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]. Its methods and crimes are typical of fascism; they could not succeed. They were doomed from the outset, lacking the people's support, and they failed to take into account the swift action of the revolutionary forces loyal to the MPLA and its president, Agostinho Neto.

The uprising had all the features of the classic coup d'etat: armed rebellion, control of the national radio network, and the kidnapping and assassination of MPLA leaders. The insurrection was quickly crushed, the positions that had been occupied were recovered, the ringleaders fled and their captured followers were placed at the disposal of the revolutionary justice system. It took only a few hours to put down the conspiracy and bring to light various factors which demonstrate the nature of the incidents and the reactionary quality of the venture led by Nito Alves and Jose Van Dunem.

This action was not a chance happening, nor can it be viewed dissociated from the international reaction against the People's Republic of Angola. It is significant that it should happen just when the country was being threatened on its northern and southern borders; when the existence of a major military operation known as "Cobra 77" was uncovered; and when the country was preparing to hold the First Congress of the MPLA, at which the party of the working class will be established. These facts in themselves demonstrate that Nito Alves and Jose Van Dunem acted as agents of reaction and slaves of imperialism.

The Incidents

On the morning of 27 May, Luanda was awakened by the muffled firing and detonation of various kinds of weapons. The confusion of the first few moments gave way to actual incidents.

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He added that an uncontrollable tide of popular struggle is shaking all of South Africa and that the people know that it is not a simple matter of decreasing racial discrimination or abolishing it in theory, but a matter of winning national and social liberation and giving the Africans the right to their land and destiny.

"South Africa is primarily the gendarme the imperialists are using, as was demonstrated during its aggression against Angola, combined with the attack by the reactionary forces of Zaire and the use of white mercenaries who are also now being recruited for Zimbabwe and Namibia," he indicated.

The solution to the problem, he said, consists in having power in the hands of working class and the popular sectors led bravely by the National Congress of South Africa.

He said that there are real reasons for optimism since the popular forces which struggle are the ones who will make the decisions.

Valdes Vivo added that after the liberation of the former Portuguese colonies and the victory of Angola, conditions were created so that the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa can carry forward their struggle of many decades.

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During his stay in the Soviet capital, he met with the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Alexey Kosygin, with whom he discussed subjects of mutual interest.

Cuba Calls for African National Liberation

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 19 May 77 p 8

[Text/Maputo, 18 May (PL)]--Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa face the same enemy: South Africa, created and sustained by imperialism, Raul Valdes Vivo, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chief of the General Department for Foreign Relations, said here.

In his speech at the International Conference of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, Valdes Vivo said that those countries are looted by the same transnational companies and that those three are fighting under the direction of their respective patriotic organizations.

Valdes Vivo said that there is no time to lose and that it is impossible to continue to tolerate that all of the southern cone of Africa be a dangerous center of tensions that endangers international peace.

Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa must be free now, and the task of all the states which are members of the United Nations, and the countries of the world, is that of supporting the patriotic forces which fight in each of the three countries and of supporting them truly, sincerely and without delay.

He said that the struggle of Zimbabwe is between the imperialists and the oppressed people.

At the forefront of those people is the Patriotic Front, whose fighters are facing the enemy and they open the doors to all patriots and union and student movements interested in the liberation of Zimbabwe, he added.

There is not the slightest doubt about the problem of Namibia either, he said, and declared that South Africa and its western allies are trying by every means to wrest juridical and administrative responsibility from the United Nations and implant a neocolony.

In order to create conditions for a peaceful settlement, South Africa must withdraw all its armed forces, which are illegally occupying Namibia, release all political prisoners and negotiate with the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], he emphasized.

Valdes Vivo declared that SWAPO is the only and legitimate representative of all the people of Namibia and that negotiations must be convoked under the auspices of the UN Council for Namibia.

This important conference will be held at a time in which the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia increase their maneuvers to prevent the struggle for liberation being waged by the peoples of these territories and their national liberation movements.

The UN General Assembly, in its 31st session last year, decided to call the meeting, which has been prepared by the Decolonization Committee and the Council for Namibia of the aforementioned international organization. The purpose of the meeting is to mobilize world support for the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe so as to give them an effective help in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence.

The delegation from our country also consists of Ambassador Oscar Oramas and Maria Cecilia Bermudez, an official of the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

Cuban Delegation to Guinea

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 14 May 77 p 3

[Text]Havana (AIN)--Facundo Martinez Vaillant, member of the party central committee, heads a delegation which departed for the Republic of Guinea to participate in the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic Party in that country.

The other member of the delegation is Mary Claire Perez, official of the General Department for Foreign Relations of the central committee.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez Confers with Libyan Army Chief

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 23 May 77 p 6

[Text]Tripoli, 22 May (PL)--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, deputy chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of Cuba, was received by the commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, Abu Bakr Jabir Yunis, in this capital.

With Abu Bakr, who is also a member of the secretariat of the People's Congress, to welcome Carlos Rafael Rodriguez Friday at the airport, were Minister of Coordination Taha ash-Sharif ibn 'Amir and Cuban Ambassador to Tripoli, Luis Marisy.

The national press today headlines the arrival of the Cuban leader who is also member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez arrived in Tripoli from Belgrade, where he made a two-hour stop after having participated in the 81st meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) in Moscow.

CUBA

REPORTAGE ON CUBA'S INVOLVEMENT IN AFRICA

Havana Headquartered AALAPSO Calls for African Liberation

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 May 77 p 5

[Text] Today, on the celebration of African Liberation Day, the Afro-Asian Latin American People's Solidarity Organization (AALAPSO) issued a statement in which it urges its member organizations to show their militant, moral and material solidarity with revolutionary and combatant Africa, particularly with the peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia. It also calls upon progressive governments and liberation movements of the continent to create a solid anti-imperialist front that will overwhelmingly defeat the last-gasp counteroffensive of imperialism and its puppets. The AALAPSO recalls the profound changes that have taken place in the continent since African Liberation Day was instituted on 25 May 1963 at the same conference of chiefs of state which created the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Addis Abbaba, and it vigorously condemns the counteroffensive unleashed by imperialism, racism and reaction after the multiple repercussions of the defeats in Angola; the emergence or progress of democratic or revolutionary regimes of socialist orientation in the north, east, west and south of Africa; the upsurge in guerrilla activity in Zimbabwe and Namibia; the uncontrollable upheaval in the black, colored and Indian ghettos in South Africa, and the growing unity between the anti-imperialist African revolution and the world socialist system.

Cuban Delegation to Namibia, Zimbabwe

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 14 May 77 p 3

[Text] Havana (AIN)--The Cuban delegation headed by Raul Valdes Vivo, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chief of its General Department for Foreign Relations, departed for Maputo, Mozambique, to participate in the International Conference of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, which will be held from 16 to 21 May.

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of developing nations against the incursions of developed capitalist countries, especially the United States, which use their advanced technology to produce a new kind of colonialism. The working of certain resources on the ocean floor, such as oil, nickel or manganese, requires a type of technology which underdeveloped nations are far from possessing. Imperialism ceaselessly seeks new arguments for the working of resources belonging to others. The new law of the sea will undoubtedly be one more check on such aspirations. As the old adage says, this is the good side of the coin. The bad side represents the neocolonial pretensions of certain imperialist powers which are trying to extend their waters, not only around such countries themselves, but also around their possessions and overseas colonies, thereby seizing vast territories. That is the manifest aspiration of the United States, for example.

In this connection, Cuba has on more than one occasion stated that rights over waters corresponding to the economic zone refer only to the national territory and not to possessions being administered -- and worked -- outside of that territory.

Cuban Decree-Law

Contrary to the old law which prescribed territorial waters of only 3 miles measuring from the coastline, the Decree-Law No 1 recently approved by our countries Council of State proposes the following in its first article: "The territorial waters of the Republic of Cuba have a width of 12 nautical miles, measured from the base line determined in this Decree-Law, and whose outer limit consists of a line each of whose points lies at a distance of 12 nautical miles from the point closest to the base line."

With respect to the economic zone contained in Decree-Law No 2, approved along with Decree-Law No 1 on 24 February by our Council of State, the first article states that "The economic zone of the Republic of Cuba includes the zone adjacent to its territorial waters. It extends out 200 nautical miles from the base line from which the latter are measured."

Cuba has therefore established its territorial limits, but just as in the establishment of these territorial limits, its national interests were used as a basis, Cuba's decree-laws respect and take into account the interests of neighboring nations and make known its willingness to establish bilateral negotiations on any disputes that might arise from the application of the law or from the working of surpluses that could result from the permissible catch in that economic zone.

It is therefore a just law that comes at the proper time.

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differ from that which it exercises over the rest of its territory, including air space. The concept of the "economic zone," which emerges with the problem of the 200-mile limit, establishes a maritime zone adjacent to the territorial waters and in which the coastal nation has sovereignty for the purpose of working, preserving and managing the natural resources contained in it, whether they be renewable or nonrenewable, live or mineral.

Concerning this last aspect, the economic zone, it is the one that has given rise to the greatest disparity of criteria. In November 1972, for example, an article in the American weekly NATIONAL FISHERMAN was entitled "British Trawlers Go Incognito." The article tells how the fishermen from Great Britain maneuvered to thwart the provisions of Iceland concerning its 50-mile economic zone. In June 1973, a British periodical, FISHING NEWS INTERNATIONAL, published a summary of the measures taken by the British Government to protect its fishing boats in Iceland's waters, even using boats and war planes!

However, with respect to the underdeveloped nations' decision to establish a 200-mile economic zone, our government took a very specific attitude from the very beginning. On 7 July 1971, the prime minister of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, Maj Fidel Castro, asked: "What is our position? What must our position be on the boundaries of the fishing zones? Our internationalist spirit, our Marxist, socialist, revolutionary and Latin Americanist conscience forces us to think about the interests of the other nations in Latin America. We have a position on this matter which coincides with that of the underdeveloped countries, the poorer countries, the countries with the least resources. As a result, based on our solidarity with the Latin American countries that are marching down the paths of their national liberation, we support their positions."

Mutually Beneficial Agreements

For a long time, fishermen from certain countries have made their catches in what are now the economic zones of other coastal nations. For example, that is the case of fishermen from various countries in West Europe, who for years have been fishing for cod in waters off the coast of Canada. Likewise, for many years, fishermen from numerous countries, including Asian nations, have been working in the southern Atlantic. Cuban fishermen have long been fishing in the Gulf of Mexico, off the coast of Mexico as well as the United States.

The only viable solution for warding off disputes that might occur between nations is precisely the achievement of mutually beneficial agreements, a policy which Cuba proposes and practices in all cases. The recent fishing treaties made between Cuba and Mexico are a demonstration of the validity of this criterion.

Two Sides of the Coin

Moving on to other considerations, there can be no doubt that the establishment of a 200-mile economic zone for coastal nations constitutes a defense

Emergence of 200-Mile Limit

At the close of the 1940's, a group of countries in the Latin American area of the Pacific -- Ecuador, Peru and Chile -- began to make a claim over the zone in which they were fishing for anchovies, a kind of fish that moves about in a broad ecologic sphere. These nations claimed an extension of their rights over resources in those waters within an area of approximately 200 miles. Later, during the early years of the 1950's, the three aforementioned countries decided to unify their demands, giving rise to the so-called Declaration of the Pacific, which in a way made the proposed limit official. The aspiration of these countries soon spread to other nations in the southern cone of the American continent and in the decade of the 1960's, the coastal nations of South American met in Uruguay and issued a joint declaration favoring an extension of their jurisdictional limits.

It is interesting to note that at that time, the United States resoundingly rejected the 200-mile claim which Ecuador, Peru and Chile were already applying. American fishing interests, especially the tuna fishermen, refused to recognize the sovereignty of the coastal nations and continued to fish illegally. There were innumerable incidents and the defense of sovereignty was maintained in the aforementioned countries in terms of their governments' position on the defense of national interests.

The period during which these events took place was a time when the concept of sovereignty of underdeveloped countries was consistently expanding, mainly as the result of a definite accentuation of the general crisis of capitalism. It was a period marked by a considerable growth in the contradictions within the worldwide imperialist system as the poorer and more dependent countries sought urgent solutions to their economic problems. The right to work their own natural resources, including jurisdictional waters and the ocean depths, is also one of the aspirations of developing countries to obtain their share of national resources. Consequently, in the decade of the 1970's, not only the recently liberated countries of Africa -- such as Guinea and Benin, among others -- but even an old European country, Iceland, began to extend their jurisdictional waters as well.

However, the extension of nations' jurisdiction over the ocean did not take place in a uniform manner. Some countries imposed a 125-mile limit, others a 75-mile limit, and even Iceland decided on a limit of only 50 miles, basically for the purpose of protecting its cod fishing. This disparity of criteria finally led to the First UN Conference of the Law of the Sea, viewed as a means of overcoming the existing anarchy. (This conference, which has not yet come to a close, will begin its next period of sessions -- the third -- on 9 May of this year.)

Positions

It is now necessary to clarify two legal concepts relating to the law of the sea. They are the terms "territorial waters" and "economic zone." By the former, we mean the area of the ocean adjacent to the coasts of a nation where it exercises sovereignty, sovereignty which does not essentially

DISCUSSION OF CUBAN 200-MILE LIMIT LAW PUBLISHED

Havana MAR Y PESCA in Spanish Mar 77 pp 8-10

[Article by Pedro Morales]

[Text] For several decades already, a debate has been raging concerning the extension of our offshore territorial limits. The issue, universally known as the "200-mile problem," is actually somewhat more complex than originally thought.

In addition to taking up considerable space in the international press, giving rise to disputes between countries -- as in the case of the so-called "codfish war" between England and Iceland -- and leading to three UN Law of the Sea Conferences, as well as countless fishing incidents in the waters of various oceans, the extension of a nation's fishing jurisdiction over such a vast maritime space has a profound political and social content, and it has been gradually implemented as if it were a matter of an inexorable event.

Recently, on 24 February, the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba passed two decree-laws, the first of which establishes the limits of our territorial waters, while the second declares the area adjacent to the territorial waters to be the country's economic zone. It extends out 200 nautical miles, measuring from the base line from which the territorial waters are measured.

Before telling the story of the new maritime law being imposed, it would be fitting to turn briefly to the problem of Cuban territorial limits in the past. Actually, our country had no single law on maritime jurisdictions before the great revolutionary happening of 1933. During his brief period as secretary of government at that time, the anti-imperialist leader Antonio Guiteras established a limit of 3 nautical miles for our territorial waters, measuring from our interior waters, thereby defining the borders of our territory for the first time. However, the subservient and antinational government of the dictator Batista later reduced the limit, using the coastline as the basic line of measurement, for the sole purpose of facilitating imperialist penetration in our country by means of the American attempts to build a navigable canal across the narrowest portion of our island.

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AMERICA

7. p 14. The symbolic celebration held on crossing the Equator was more meaningful this time, because the ship sailed exactly at 0 degrees longitude. (Here, "Neptune," king of the seas, initiated many sailors....)
8. p 15 At the right, the crew members "bravely" surrender to preventive medicine, and orderly Jose Gomez Noda administers another dose of vaccine to them.

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CSO: 3010

This cruise means a great deal to Ricardo Consuegra, because it is the first time that he has held the major responsibility of serving as first officer aboard ship. However, he considers it mainly "a very important job from an economic and scientific standpoint, both for Cuba and Angola."

Spring, 26 September, Time: 08:10 GMT

The port of Luanda... We have finally reached Angola. Through an act of nature, it has been spring in this African regions since a few days ago, and the morning is warm, and the water is clear and calm.

Under the guidance of the pilot, the ship moves slowly toward the docks. The details of Luanda and its vicinity come closer within our view. The first thing that stands out is a city of explicable contrasts: light and darkness; luxurious buildings coexisting with slums; splendid industrial installations emerging in the shadow of old, forbidding fortresses. It is, in short, a city conceived by and for the abandoned colonialism.

Later, at closer range, one can observe the activity of the people. Then it seems as if the light had faded and become merged with the surroundings. Even the bright colors are blended together, including those of the skin.

And, when we are much closer, our sweat is one and the same, and there are smiles on the dock. Because of the desire of the people, it has also been spring in all of Luanda since a short time ago....

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 13. During the trip, among other tasks, the crew was responsible for the satisfactory overhauling of the fishing nets.
2. p 13. Some 1,000 miles from the nearest shore, one of the research ship's lifeboats engages in testing maneuvers, with its radio equipment.
3. p 13. Hugo Lamadrid, the youngest researcher aboard, inspects the equipment at his work site.
4. p 13. The first officer, Ricardo Consuegra, tells us: "Ideally, the captain and officers should have an extensive knowledge of the scientific work that a research ship is capable of doing."
5. p 13. The purser, Oscar Garcia, tells us: "Before leaving the port of Havana, I brought my youngest son aboard. And afterwards, he told his mother that he was going to study to become a ship's helmsman, and that the 'Isla' was very beautiful...."
6. p 14. The port of Luanda. The research vessel "Isla de la Juventud" reaches its destination....

a master of nature; because the ostensibly helpless ship becomes huge with the centuries-old knowledge that has become accumulated with the passage of time. Electronics, radar, computers and navigation by satellite accompany the classic sextant, simple observation and invaluable personal experience.

The second-ranking man on board, First Officer Ricardo Consuegra, was on watch duty now. Upon seeing us, he did not change his expression, because the family-like coexistence on the ship makes the traditional "landlubber" greetings unnecessary; and, at times, as in one's own home, not even a mere nod of the head is required to start a conversation. One only needs to meet, and choose a subject....

He remarks: "A research vessel like this has three types of work: sailing, fishing and also the purely scientific tasks. This gives it a highly complex quality, and demands a great understanding by the personnel of the work being done by others."

The individual who makes this comment is a man who is familiar with these activities. Consuegra was brought up on the seashore, and at a very early age sailed with his father in a small boat. When he was older, he was trained as the master of a coasting vessel at the Mariel Naval Academy. He began working at the CIP as a shipmaster for the Lambda and Cayo Largo type ships. This afforded him an opportunity to become involved in research in oceanography, hydrography, etc., which gave him a general background in marine studies. Within a short time, the heads of the CIP asked whether he would like to attend the Advanced School of Fishing, and become a first officer; and he accepted. He graduated from that leading educational center in 1972.

Consuegra continues: "Ideally, the officers on research ships should have an extensive knowledge of those subjects; because there is a close coordination between the scientific work done on board and the sailing. Therefore, one must have a clearcut idea of what should be done, so that the ship's potential may be utilized to the utmost."

Subsequently, the man who is now first officer of the "Isla" underwent an intensive period of training with the Cuban Fishing Fleet. He sailed as an officer assigned to the vessels "Oceano Indico," "Playa Duaba," "Tonkin" and "Oceano Atlantico." And later, in mid-1975, he was assigned as first mate on the "Isla de la Juventud," which at that time was going to the shipyards in Vigo, Spain, so that the changes relating to its future activity could be made.

Consuegra declares: "There are always things to be done on a ship. On this voyage, for example, when all we are doing is sailing, there are about 132 maintenance tasks scheduled. There is always work because, if the crew is at a standstill, the ship stops too. And an iron vessel in salt water, subjected to the inclemency of bad weather, is moving in an environment that is completely hostile to it. Furthermore, we have to make the preparations for the next research operations, such as repairing the dragnets and equipment, etc."

The water changed color as we left the nearby Antilles, one after another, whereas, in contrast, the Caribbean sky remained constantly blue in color.

With wind and currents in an opposite direction, and the latent possibility that a drop in the barometric pressure would suddenly become a hurricane, all the officers remained on the alert. Now, the imminent objective consisted of reaching the Atlantic as quickly as possible and approaching a lower latitude until the ship was definitely out of danger.

The purser, Oscar Garcia, may have had the latter in mind when we met him on deck, busy enumerating the steep, distant terrain of Santa Lucia. We conversed, and the veteran seaman's abundant recollections dated back 30 years. Fish-searches for shipwrecks, police and difficult crossings.

Oscar has engaged in his occupation longer than anyone else aboard. His life has carried on the family tradition, since the time that his brothers sailed on these seas and he managed to follow them at the age of 20; as well as his two sons who "will carry on for me in the same career."

The purser, who is the man in charge of costs, tallies and numbers on the ship, is especially interested in this research cruise, "because of the resources of the sea, for my country and for Angola."

Oscar, who is not easily impressed, has been involved in many adventures; however, the greatest thrill in his life as a seaman came when they awarded him the Order of "Granma", in recognition of his 25 years of energetic work.

21 September, Time: 22:10 GMT

Latitude 0 degrees; longitude, 0 degrees; where the Equator and the Greenwich meridian meet....The ship had traversed Windward Passage, thus entering the Atlantic. Mile after mile, the steel frame cut through the vast, hostile water. Against wind, sun, salt and onslaughts of waves, our vessel, an insignificant dot in so much water, headed toward the heights of Cape Palmas, Liberia, coming closer to the coast of Africa.

These were days of extensive ocean and unattainable horizons. Then we headed southward, at a lower latitude, in the direction of the Equator. In this area, the atmosphere became thick and the sea seemed to reverberate, giving off hot clouds of steam. Above, a constant leaden sky added its touch of light, intermittent squalls.

Either because it was a planned course or merely by chance, on one of those persistently dark nights, the ship suddenly stopped at the beginning and end of time and distance. On the nautical charts, the two most important imaginary lines on the globe met precisely above us.

We went to the bridge. There, even when faced with the overwhelming vastness of the ocean, anyone, and not necessarily a sailor, would feel like more of

we find him under the after deck, in the ship's large processing room, amid his professional equipment and instruments.

"Hugo, couldn't it be regarded as rather unusual, shall we say, that you graduated from the university only last year, and suddenly you are signed up for a voyage like this, which will afford you very extensive occupational and sea-going experience?"

"It may seem strange, but the 'Isla' is actually also like a school. The research cruises on this ship have likewise been devised to train the largest possible number of technicians from the CIP's [Fishing Research Center] Ocean Fishery Department....However, insofar as I am concerned personally, it has been doubly surprising because, owing to the fact that my speciality has a variety of applications, when I graduated I did not know exactly what my specific job would be. So, when I began working at the CIP, it turned out that Omar Castaneda (who is also aboard) and I were the only biochemical engineers there. They told us that we would be responsible for performing the research work related to the canning on board. And here we are."

Hugo Lamadrid does not seem to be 23 years old. When he talks, his deliberate manner and keen observations show that he has great self-assurance and maturity.

"We have been told that your job will consist of finding out the potential for exploiting rather unfamiliar species in the canning industry. Have you had any experience in this other than in your education?"

"Although this type of work demands much more experience, we had time to work with technologists in the INP's [National Fishing Institute] Development Department. From them, we learned a great deal which we shall apply here later."

"And what about the seamanship?"

"This is my first ocean voyage and, to top the newness of the experience, I never dreamed that I would be crossing the Atlantic aboard a ship. It is extremely interesting. As we were preparing for the cruise, and at first (of course, without overlooking the seasickness too), I worried about the human relations, because I had an idea that, in such situations, they tended to become tense. But the spirit of camaraderie aboard is excellent. I shall have to reconsider the matter....Furthermore, there is no seasickness."

7 September, Time: 22:48 GMT

The Caribbean Sea, between San Vicente and Santa Lucia, the Lesser Antilles.... We were sailing through what is perhaps the most contrary of seas: the Caribbean, which is capable of possessing untold beauty and, at the same time, of unleashing dreadful storms. It deals in dissimilar cultures and regal colonialism, and yet is always receptive to new ideas and revolutions. It is the sea of a thousand adventures, once teeming with famous men and infamous bandits.

CUBAN-ANGOLAN SOLIDARITY EXAMPLE CITED

Havana MAR Y PESCA in Spanish Dec 76 pp 12-16

[Text] 1 September, Time: 23:25 GMT [Greenwich mean time]

At the entrance to Havana Bay....Nearly all 52 members of the crew of the research vessel "Isla de la Juventud" are at portside. No one is talking. The construction in old Havana, the trees on the Prado, La Punta and the sea wall that extends endlessly pass by slowly; and the beloved city seems more beautiful than ever to us. All at once, our eyes try to retain the whole panorama that is quickly disappearing as a result of another drop in the rhumb line and the first mist of evening. The sensation is nothing new to some, the seasoned sailors, although it is always felt; but to others, the neophytes, it represents the first venture at sea or, what is more, the first "goodbye" to the beloved land. To everyone, it means remembrance and the future.

The long voyage was beginning. The course that had been set would cover about 6,000 nautical miles. Heading constantly eastward, the "Isla" would penetrate the legendary and in these months dangerous Caribbean Sea, and then cross the entire breadth of the Atlantic Ocean as far as the coast of Africa, and, finally, Angola. And, once it was there, the most important part of the cruise would begin in the waters of the recently liberated fraternal nation: scientific research, collaboration and training.

3 September, Time: 22:51 GMT

Two miles northeast of Cape Maisi.... We had skirted the coast until the long, majestic Cuban crocodile showed us its tail. Very close by, and despite the still bright afternoon, the lighthouse at the easternmost tip of the island was emitting its guiding flashes of light in farewell.

The throng of people on board is large, and it is difficult, searching from bow to stern, and through rooms, passageways and decks, to find Hugo Lamadrid....

The biochemical engineer, and the youngest of the researchers sailing on the "Isla de la Juventud," had been holding a conversation with us. And finally,

Miguel Parinas, Secretary General of the Rank-and-File Committee of the Student UJC [Union of Young Communists]

In our center, the youth organization is made up of a single rank-and-file committee composed of 18 members from all classrooms. In addition, we bring together and give tasks to young people who are not members. As part of the ideological work, one must give special importance to the fight for a greater and sustained effort to achieve better academic results, go further in the study of political and trade union subjects and at the same time, maintain a vigilant, critical and inflexible attitude in the face of deceit or any other negative manifestation that might come into conflict with the principles of the revolution and the good name of the school. For this new phase, our prime task is the construction of the school fence, the establishment of the self-consumption center and the beginning of work aimed at creating study areas.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 33. Roberto Veiga Menendez, secretary general of the CTC and member of the party Central Committee, at the graduation ceremonies for the first class of Latin American trade union cadres.
2. p 33. Visit to the school of the secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) and the CPUSTAL [Latin American Workers Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity]; leaders of the national CTC.
3. p 34. Students in SOC group III during individual studies in the library. The group won the quarterly emulation.
4. p 34. History teacher Lucinda Miranda gives classes in Marxist philosophy.

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CSO: 3010

Onella Ona, Organizer of the Union Section of the School and Professor of Marxist Philosophy of SOC I, II and FOC II

In our center, the trade union cadres who head the trade union section are comrades with little experience. The executive board has seven members, four of which are women. We have a total of 53 workers, including 19 men and 34 women. We are creating the conditions for a Montcadist center.

With regard to the battle for the sixth grade, there are 12 comrades who are studying and the professors give them classes during their free time. The trade union dues are generally paid by all comrades 1 year in advance.

One of the problems facing us is absenteeism. We have taken measures to reduce it. Comrades who our classes are visited in order to see the difficulties they have. In addition, they are given lectures on the importance of punctuality and making the most of the working day.

As a professor, I would say that the students are gradually gaining confidence in their subjects. Their fear of philosophy is disappearing. They have become enthusiastic and we believe that it is what they have understood the best. Their results have been good. There are comrades who have visited us after graduation and they tell us how useful the subject has been in daily life. They continue to study despite the many tasks they face.

Felix Varela Palacios, Secretary General of the Student Party Committee

We have 85 members and 6 applicants belonging to 7 cells. They represent 43 percent of the students in the school.

The organization of the party committee has supported the tasks of the school, since we study seven subjects and engage in other activities such as sports, culture and volunteer work.

As a fundamental aspect, we have self-improvement. Working closely with the cells and classroom delegates, we check advancement in each group. When advancement is low, we do studies and use methods to improve it. In political activities, we have celebrated holidays as an act of solidarity with the people. With respect to volunteer work, we check with students, engage in planning with school officials and organizations in which we can provide support for useful tasks. In addition, the school does socially useful work which basically consists of maintaining the outside areas, classrooms and other facilities.

We wish to emphasize that the students participate daily in the meal services and the cleaning of the cafeteria. We have managed to reduce the staff and made it possible for staff members to be used by other more important services.

The internal life and cohesion of these courses have helped Latin American trade union cadres reaffirm the belief that unity of action is a necessary condition in order to affirm trade union unity, which is achieved through the common efforts of all those anxious to see the working class play its historical role and who feel that fighting division is of vital importance. One must always start from a position of unity and serve unity on the basis of principles and purposes, parties and tactics appropriate for the circumstances and conditions.

With regard to the cost of the courses per student, it was \$261.01 for the first and \$495.93 for the second. The \$234.92 increase resulted from expenses for recreation, which was absent during the first course. The academic results were satisfactory.

Along with the political and cultural classes goes a whole series of extra-curricular activities such as sports, recreational and cultural endeavors, which form a coherent block with the program of volunteer work and micro-emulation in the overall training of students.

The basic objectives of the school on the national level, at a time when our country faces a series of changes in the political, administrative and economic structure, will contribute a great deal to the role which our union movement has been assigned by the party and government in the successful execution of such measures. Very soon, the cadres attending the school will have to assume responsibilities in the work being done by the workers movement and the level of training they receive will be of inestimable help, since Lazaro lives in our struggles and our victories!

Felipe Gonzalez Caballero, Director of Lazaro Pena National School for Trade Union Cadres

This school is the practical materialization of an old dream of Lazaro Pena, who always stressed the workers movement's need for a center of this type, where the cadres of the Cuban trade union movement could be trained and where they could achieve their own advancement. The center was also to be a means through which Cuban trade unionists could give internationalist help to America, Africa and any country facing capitalism.

This center is part of the CTC system of schools located in the capitals of the old provinces, factories and other areas of the country.

Lazaro insisted that Cuban trade union movement cadres should improve their own training so that they might better be able to do their work in the building of socialism. The cadres trained in our school are those who have specific experience in such work and therefore, the work of the center is to raise the theoretical level, independently of the practical work done by the school.

The center was opened in 1975 and began its teaching activities in September of that same year, almost without any facilities. These were later created and set up by students through their volunteer work. These were later created the delegates to the First Congress of the party and was the location of the sessions of the commission for the establishment of the People's Government. It is scheduled to house the participants in the 11th World Youth and Student Festival to be held in Havana in 1978.

The school is under the Secretariat of Education of the National CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Workers] through its school section, which sees to the direction, organization, methodology and supervision of work.

An agreement exists between the Cuban Workers Central and the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) and the National Union of Workers of Angola (UNTA) for the training of trade unionists from America, Africa, or any country needing the same.

The school has a playing field, landscaping and three blocks of buildings serving as housing, kitchen-cafeteria, library, theater, medical treatment center, classrooms and administrative departments. The current number of students enrolled is 153, of which 138 are men and 16 women. They are broken down as follows: 62 students enrolled in the Farm Workers Secondary School (SOC) and 91 in the Worker-Peasant Faculty (FOC). The program of study is made up of the following subjects: philosophy, political economics, history of the international workers movement, scientific management of work, the political history of Cuba, trade union studies, culture and lectures.

There are three kinds of courses this year: the regular ten and one-half month course for trade union cadres at the intermediate and higher level and serving the national, provincial and municipal organizations; courses of varying lengths for foreign trade unionists, and a course and seminars of varying duration dealing with the specific area of organization.

Regarding courses for foreign trade unionists, two have already been completed. Enrollment in such courses had gradually increased. The second course for Latin American trade union leaders, which was attended by 37 labor leaders representing 13 trade union federations and 12 countries in the area, lasted over 3 months. It made it possible to achieve one of the cardinal objectives set by the Cuban trade union movement when it built its National Cadre School: making our humble experience and the modest resources we have available to the strengthening of the work being done by the trade union movement in Latin America, Africa and other parts of the world, so that workers in those countries may achieve final liberation from the oppression to which they are subjected by international capitalism in a shameful alliance with the native oligarchies.

Simultaneously with the beginning of the regular course and the course for Latin American trade union leaders, a course has been conducted for Angolan trade union leaders. A total of 49 comrades are now participating, out of which 47 are men and 2 women.

TRADE UNION CADRES TRAINED FOR CUBA, LATIN AMERICA, AFRICA

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 29 Apr 77 pp 32-35

[Article by Juan Collar Fraguera]

[Text] The triumph of the first socialist revolution in the world, whose 60th anniversary we joyously commemorate, was a practical demonstration of the postulates of Marxism which state that it is the workers who must bring about the changes moving in the direction of higher forms of society. The workers must cease being a class in themselves and become a class for themselves. Not only do they have the task of overthrowing the obsolete bourgeois apparatus, but they must also turn their steps toward qualitatively superior transformations and the conduct of government. The socialist society is built in a conscious manner.

In order to achieve such a purpose, workers must improve themselves politically and culturally. A political education teaches them the historical role they must play. They need to further their studies of their ideology: Marxism-Leninism. Cultural improvement is necessary so that they may carry out the vast plans of industrialization aimed at the formation of a solid economic base in order to solve the growing needs of the people.

With such a purpose, the leadership of the Cuban workers movement, under the guidance of our Communist Party, is in charge of the establishment of trade union schools, which will help to prepare leaders for the building of the new society.

In homage to International Labor Day, BOHEMIA visited the Lazaro Pena National School for Trade Union Cadres, located in the municipality of Lisa in Ciudad de La Habana Province. We were warmly received by director Felipe Gonzalez and assistant general director Silverio Dominguez, who provided us with a detailed explanation of operations in general, after a tour of the entire center.

The school contributes to the advancement of cadres in the political and ideological aspects of trade union work and helps them to carry out their responsibilities better. It ensures the solidification, development and dissemination of the Marxist-Leninist ideology among cadres.

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As a result of the work accomplished during the year of our Communist Party's first congress, the leadership committees of the Advanced School of Fishing re-ceived the UJC flag, the highest award conferred by the Cuban communist youth organization's national committee.

Orlando, from Guinea-Bissau

Orlando Oliveira Martins was born in Guinea-Bissau 24 years ago. Therefore, he lived during the period in which the Portuguese colonialists were cruelly op-pressing his fatherland, even going so far as to train young Guineans of mili-tary age in the use of weapons, in order to send them to fight against their own class brothers.

Orlando says with a smile: "I avoided this unfortunate situation by being shrewd," adding: "Fortunately, I was in the ninth grade when they summoned me into the ranks. I asked to be assigned to the air force, because then they would not send me to fight, but rather to study in a school in Portugal. There, I was specializing as a communications operator when my nation's independence was de-clared; and I immediately left to go there, and began working for the Commis-sariat for Communications and Transportation."

In September 1975, Orlando arrived in Cuba with the intention of specializing in electro-radiationavigation. At that same time, one of his brothers went to the USSR to receive training in another special field. Orlando is a member of the JAC [Amilcar Cabral African Youth], and his attitude at the school is a worthy example of discipline and perseverance in training.

Orlando remarks with conviction: "I believe that the only way of repaying the revolutionary government of Cuba for the gesture it has made toward me and so many other young people from various countries is to make use of the knowledge that is being made available to us in these modern schools which the revolution has created." And he adds, in conclusion: "Two other comrades came to Cuba with me, and both they and all the other youths from Guyana, Guinea or Yemen who are taking courses here share this opinion. A great deal remains to be done in our countries, and schools like the 'Andres Gonzalez Lines' and many others are help-ing to create cadres that will be capable of efficiently coping with the obliga-tions that are incumbent on us for the reconstruction of our respective coun-tries."

2909
CSO: 3010

Two Experiences Aboard the "Bataisk"

"The two occasions on which I have sailed aboard the Soviet school-ship 'Bataisk' have helped to enhance my learning as an engineer," I am told by this 17-year-old youth named Ernesto Vazquez Valencia, chief of the eighth company of students and a member of the Union of Young Communists, who adds: "One of the things that impressed me most during these cruises is the discipline of the young Soviet cadets who, furthermore, helped us to a large extent throughout the voyage. In instances such as this, language is not a barrier, but rather a bridge with which to strengthen the ties of friendship even more."

Ernesto was chosen vanguard student of the month of October last year, but this was not the only time he has been honored; because, ever since he began studying to become a marine engineer, a couple of years ago, he has constantly been on the ESP's honor roll.

In conclusion, this young man who will be a future engineer (there is no doubt about it) and who is now a vanguard and exemplary youth, comments: "Right now, I am in the fifth semester of studying my specialty; and so, I still have a year and a half of studying ahead of me. I shall be honest with you: I would like the time to fly, so that I can graduate and operate a boat in our fishing fleet, which is my greatest desire."

The Union of Young Communists [UJC] at the Advanced School of Fishing

As one might well assume, the Union of Young Communists has a high degree of responsibility for the political work at the ESP; inasmuch as 100 percent of the student body is of age to obtain membership therein. For this reason, the center has a UJC committee consisting of 23 student and teacher members, four leadership committees (one for each school year) and 42 rank and file committees (two for the service workers and faculty). To summarize, there is a total of 470 students who are members of the UJC in this institution, while the teaching staff is represented by 50 members.

The emulation movement among the student body is organized on the basis of academic achievement and discipline. Every month, the vanguard company and platoon are selected, as are the four most outstanding students (one for each school year). Those with this status are rewarded with visits to museums, exhibitions, movies, the theater, etc., as well as with cultural activities organized at the institution itself, at which they receive certificates and pennants.

Another interesting point is the fact that 1,080 students and 70 workers are currently vying for the "20th Anniversary of the 'Granma'" Seal, a process that will culminate in January when the examination schedule ends. In preparation for the next UJC Congress, 15 candidates were recently elected to the Municipal Assembly, and two nominees were elected for delegate to the Provincial Assembly.

A Young Guyanese Comments

To the young Guyanese, Compton Whinfield, who is 23 years old, the actual fact of being trained in a school such as the "Andres Gonzalez Lines" represents a means of helping my comrades and my country with the knowledge that I am acquiring here."

Compton Whinfield is an example of maturity, discipline and intelligence for his comrades. These qualities helped to qualify him for being selected as chief of the second company of students, a position which he discharges to completion.

Compton remarks: "I have been in Cuba since October 1974, and I can tell you in all sincerity that I feel like another Cuban," and he adds: "The countless expressions of friendship that the Cuban comrades with whom we have associated show toward us have prompted this feeling."

Of working-class origin, Compton worked in a farm machinery shop attached to a technological school in Georgetown. Thanks to his service record, he was selected by the government of Guyana to come to our country and specialize in electro-radionavigation. During his stay at the Advanced School of Fishing, Compton Whinfield has participated in the cultural group activities, the volunteer work in the countryside and all the other tasks organized by the students in that institution.

Compton states in conclusion, in a tone of satisfaction: "I shall soon be leaving for my first test at sea, on board a Cuban fishing boat, and I trust that I shall be successful in it."

Where Theory Is Put Into Practice

The "Andres Gonzalez Lines" School has some facilities of its own for the seamanship and technical exercises. On short trips, the student-pilots crew the school's two scale fishing boat carriers and its shrimp boat carrier, engaging in minor seamanship exercises.

The young people specializing as marine engineers, electro-radio-navigators and electromechanics also have the technical and material resources for their training. Both the pilots and the students in the other specialties have an opportunity to increase their knowledge on cruises made aboard vessels of the Gulf Fleet, the Cuban Fishing Fleet and the Cuban Tuna Fleet which last from 2 to 6 months. For a number of years, the future officers of our fishing fleet have taken training cruises organized by the vessels "Kruzenshtern" and "Bataisk," which belong to the Soviet Academies of Fishing: another sample of the altruistic assistance rendered us by Lenin's fatherland. Added to this is the fact that, every year, the Soviet Academies of Fishing offer the graduates of the Advanced School of Fishing more advanced postgraduate and reclassification courses.

ADVANCED SCHOOL OF FISHING TRAINS AFRICANS IN HAVANA

Havana MAR Y PESCA in Spanish Feb 77 pp 16-18

[Text] The modern buildings of the "Andres Gonzalez Lines" Advanced School of Fishing [ESP] tower in the area west of Havana. During the nearly 12 years of its existence, the institution has done justice to a famous remark made by the unforgettable seaman from whom it has received its name: "The future of the nation lies along the paths of the sea."

This indisputable source of fishermen has undergone many changes to date. In 1973, a construction plan was initiated for the purpose of attaining a capacity to accommodate 1,600 students. This prompted the erection of a 4-story building for 1,000 students, another of equal size for the educational activities (provided with modern laboratories and specialized classrooms), a combination assembly hall and auditorium with a capacity to seat 370 people and a modern dining-room which has already gone into service (to mention only the major projects).

It befits us to cite, in addition, the projects scheduled for educational back-up (many of which are in progress), and included in the Advanced School of Fishing's development plans. Some examples of these are the planetarium and the laboratory for internal combustion engines, both of which are being completed; as well as the laboratory for the study of a vessel's stability, in other words, a basin supplied with various kinds of equipment for making static and dynamic tests of stability, with Soviet specialists giving advice on its installation. Added to the foregoing are the sports areas which have expanded those already in existence.

At the present time, the "Andres Gonzalez Lines" Advanced School of Fishing has an enrollment of 1,109 students, including 34 holders of grants who have come from Guyana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Yemen, a fact which attests to the internationalism practiced by our revolution, in all areas, with friendly nations. The teaching staff consists of 114 specialists in general training, deck responsibilities, engines, electronics, electromechanics and educational work. In short, the ESP's personnel now total 298 workers who, thanks to their own effort, have enabled the center to boast of the awards established by the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Workers] to reward good work.

FISHING INDUSTRY TRAINING PROGRAM PROMOTED

Havana MAR Y PESCA in Spanish Mar 77 pp 4, 5

[Text] In order to guarantee a larger enrollment of workers from the Ministry of the Fish Industry [MIP] in the classes held by the EOC [Worker-Peasant Schools], the SOC [Worker-Peasant High Schools] and the FOC [Worker-Peasant Faculties], the MIP's Training Directorate and the Provincial Council of Fishing Workers have been engaged in a persistent effort aimed at attaining this goal. And, in this connection, many active, crash meetings and direct discussions have been held with the workers; and an entire set of measures has been adopted to insure that the pledged number of enrollments will be attained, and that there will be an even larger enrollment in the courses.

Moreover, the recruitment activities among the junior high school students are continuing with full intensity, for the purpose of incorporating them into the various branches of the fishing industry.

As of January, when we wrote this article, visits had been made to 39 junior high schools associated with nine municipalities of the province of the City of Havana, on which occasions students were prerecruited for the schools and technological institutes run directly by the Ministry of the Fish Industry, such as the "Andres Gonzalez Lines" Advanced School of Fishing (specializing in the positions of high-seas pilot and marine engineer); the Alecrin Technical Training School (specializing in the positions of fitter mechanic, marine electrician and refrigeration mechanic); and the "Victoria de Ciron" Technical School of the Sea (specializing in the positions of first-class motorman and high-seas skipper).

Also, during the second half of January, the recruitment began for the specialized technological institutes, such as the "Lazaro Cardenas" (for refrigeration), the "Aracelio Iglesias" (for marine construction) and the "Ejercito Rebelde" (for marine products).

Another activity carried out by the Training Directorate is the professional information on marine construction, fishing economy and quality control given the 12th and 13th grade students at the V.I. Lenin Vocational School, in that educational institution's auditorium.

2909

CSO: 3010

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[Question] Are you satisfied with the result of this film?

[Answer] I am never satisfied with what I do. After I see the takes, I begin to think what would have happened if I had used a different cut, what if the interview had been longer. After all, do not forget what I told you about the ambulance! But I believe that I succeeded in doing what I wanted to do: to show the world that there will be mercenaries as long as there is imperialism and in addition, that their defeat in Angola signified the "end of the myth" of their invincibility.

[Question] What about your next works, your search?

[Answer] I would like to work with the great possibilities of video tape for cinema, to experiment thoroughly with this means which will definitely enrich the creativity of the cinematographer and shorten the long and tedious technical process of moviemaking as we have known it up to now.

[Question] And how does Santiago, the 57-year-old director, feel?

[Answer] I always say to myself that I have no physical age except for the one emanating from my actions. In this case, remember: I feel like a young man of 25 ready to start from scratch and move toward a goal, another 25 years away!

11,464
CSO: 3010

[Question] What kind of individuals did you use to give life to "Nadie Impedira la Lluvia"?

[Answer] Mercenaries, basically, and not out of capriciousness, but rather, because in their words, I found the answer to many questions that still remained concerning this kind of people: the reason for their individual decisions to become involved in these wars, what feelings, or lack of feelings, pushed them to do so. When I arrived in Luanda, some of the main leaders of the mercenary hoard were already in prison: Callan, who murdered 14 of his men who refused to obey him; Gearhart, a confessed agent of the CIA; Grillo, an American of Argentine descent; MacKenzie, also English; and Acko, a Ghanaian black who acted as an interpreter for Callan during the trial. I immediately began my interviews, which are contained in the documentary.

[Question] You also used other elements?

[Answer] I also used a few battle scenes filmed in the bloodiest days of the war.

[Question] What were your conclusions after speaking with the mercenaries?

[Answer] Except for Gearhart, they gave me the impression of typical anti-communists who made up a gang of coarse adventurers, a result of the wars promoted by imperialism, "veterans" of the Vietnam war or the Korean war who later returned to their own countries and found themselves out of work. What comes after is easy: They were recruited for money, taught to kill, and institutionalized as adventurers. They have their own publication: SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE, and they receive logistic support from groups interested in keeping them as a bulwark wherever they might be needed.

[Question] Did any of these men capture your interest in a special way?

[Answer] Among them was one called Acko. He is the prototype of the individual who goes to war to make more money, without even first finding out what his job will be. Acko confessed that he had been recruited in a machine shop where he worked with the supposed purpose of repairing equipment in Angola. When the shots began to be fired, he realized, he said, what he had gotten himself into. Callan then used him as a translator in order to communicate with the natives. For me, Acko was another obvious example of the kind of individual who runs to the most out-of-the-ordinary and sadistic adventure without any other excuse than money and looting.

[Question] In your opinion, what was the consensus among the mercenaries concerning the defeat?

[Answer] They were the most surprised. They thought that their tour in Africa was going to be easy, as on other occasions, although I cannot say that they became aware of the political significance of their defeat.

was born years ago. We must not forget that there were mercenaries in Korea, Vietnam, Guatemala and the Bay of Pigs.

The historical circumstances existing in the particular case of Angola meant that with the documentary, I could not only reveal the root of mercenary soldiers, but in addition, show their political and moral corruption, contrasting it with the attitude of the Cuban internationalist soldiers against whom they had to fight, the soldiers by whom they were defeated and morally destroyed, just as they were on our soil in 1961.

Consequently, at the close of Fidel's visit to the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and afterwards, to the minisummit of heads of state held in Guinea, I went to Angola to get my ideas together about this documentary.

[Question] And yet, your film is not confined to presenting the story of the mercenary soldiers or the difference between them and proletarian internationalism, but rather, goes further in the ideological and social aspect of that phenomenon.

[Answer] That is true. The central theme is the mercenary as an institution established by the work of and thanks to the capitalist system. But the documentary also shows the difference in goals which move a man who goes to an unknown country to kill persons unknown to him also for a cause he ignores, and a soldier -- who may or may not be Cuban and who may or may not be in Angola -- whose internationalist purposes compel him to defend a revolutionary territory which is like his own.

[Question] For you, then, the mercenary and the Cuban internationalist soldier become antagonistic symbols which emerge from different political forces.

[Answer] Yes. In the case of the Cubans, for example, they have maintained as their principle, for over a century, the practice of proletarian internationalism. There are facts of this nature which history recalls with special delight. Moreover, Cuba has also received, for over 100 years, the presence of foreigners who have left their native soil to defend the island from foreign domination.

From Hatuey, the Dominican chief who crossed the sea to defend his Cuban brothers from the fury of the Spanish conquistadors, to the Argentine major Ernesto "Che" Guevara, who has become a symbol of internationalism, there are countless examples of the mutuality of this feeling which links men, no matter where they are found.

As a result, although for some persons in the world it might be difficult to understand the presence of Cuban soldiers in Angola, for those who know our history and our military and communist education, the fact is of special significance. It is as if the Cuban presence in Angola were part of the fulfillment of a basic political duty, and that says everything.

Customs

Throughout these years of political upheaval, Santiago Alvarez has become the leader of a team of Cuban cinematographers who are trying to shape the reality that was born in Cuba with the revolutionary triumph of 1959.

A tireless worker always in motion (he attributes his restlessness to the fact that he was born in an ambulance, without giving his mother time to reach the hospital), Alvarez never gets tired of repeating that the achievements of these years are inherent in his political conviction of the need to create a kind of cinematography in keeping with the new national interests.

His realistic way of observing situations -- a constant element in all of his works -- his revolutionary motivation which is at the root of his professional activity and his internationalist feelings are the guidelines that are now embodied in "Nadie Impedira la Lluvia." Before that, it was the war in Vietnam or the continual political denunciations of American acts of aggression against Cuba. ("Hanoi, Martes 13," "Now," "LBJ," to cite but three examples in that vein.) When questioned about the success of his documentaries, he replies rapidly: "Because they tell the truth." When asked how he prefers to work, he jumps like a spring: "As a team."

But naturally, with those with whom he shares the greatest affinity. Anyone who has seen Santiago work 10, 12 or 15 hours straight in the midst of the whirlpool that making a movie is can easily perceive that his hand is in every step of the filming and subsequent editing.

More than once, he has said that while he is with the editor looking for the right rhythm of imagery, he is already thinking about what music will be put with the scenes, and later, when the sound is added, he is already looking for the effects. Few persons can imagine what goes on behind the scenes when they sit down to watch his work unfold on the screen.

He has now completed "Nadie Impedira la Lluvia," which he considers to be one of his most thrilling films, not only because of the message it brings to international opinion, but also because of the characters that give it life: Angolan soldiers evolving into heroes defending their nation, men and women of that nation, the internationalist combatants and the mercenaries.

Making Revolution

[Question] How did you get the idea of filming this documentary?

[Answer] I must say that the idea of making a film with the story of the mercenaries did not exactly come with the intervention of the so-called "soldiers of fortune" in Angola. In my opinion, there are mercenaries and they will continue to exist until the economic system from which they stem disappears. Therefore, my anxiousness to denounce the situation

NEW FILM DOCUMENTARY ON MERCENARIES IN ANGOLA

Havana CUBA INTERNACIONAL in Spanish Apr 77 pp 26-29

[Interview with Santiago Alvarez, film maker; date and place not given]

[Text] At the age of 57, Santiago Alvarez still maintains that vital creative drive that moved him -- when others would enter an apparent existential decline -- to become a movie director from scratch and begin a yet unfinished search in the world of the plastic arts.

Proof of this is the fact that in an almost unexpected manner, Alvarez took the road to Angola in 1976 for the purpose of carrying out one of his most important projects: filming a documentary that would depict, as evidence for the future, the obvious political and ideological differences existing between the White mercenaries that tried to put down the Angolan revolution and the Cuban internationalist soldiers who willingly went to defend the independence of the newly emerging African nation.

The result was "Nadie Impedira la Lluvia" [No One Will Stop the Rain], his third cinematographic premier in 1977, being shown this month in Havana to pay homage to the 18th anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban people over the mercenaries who landed at the Bay of Pigs with the support of the United States.

Running a little over an hour, "Nadie Impedira la Lluvia" is not, as its director explained, a film about the war in Angola.

It represents the story of the mercenaries, their emergence as a political phenomenon generated by economic systems in which private property holds sway and which, in the light of 1977, is expressed in the form of capitalism. As a counterpoint, one sees the unselfish attitude of others who, without regard for geographic distances, risk their lives to defend the revolutionary cause of nations.

Based on such criteria, Santiago Alvarez made this film, which for him has special political significance in his already extensive background as a director. (Over the last 18 years, he has directed and made over 40 documentaries and some 700 news films.)

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CUBA

NEWS AGENCIES CONFIRM CUBAN TROOPS IN ETHIOPIA, LIBYA

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Apr 77 p 1

[Text] The MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY (MENA), quoted in an ANOP dispatch from Cairo, reported that about 200 Cuban soldiers had arrived in Ethiopia to lead the Addis Ababa forces in the fight against the Eritrean nationalists.

Similarly, the Egyptian weekly AKHBAR EL YOM, quoted by AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, reveals that Cuban Army patrols have been observed for the first time on the desert highway linking Tripoli and Tobruk in Libya. According to the same sources, the armed forces have taken up positions to guarantee the security of Colonel Khadafy, in view of the tension that reigns in that country. That weekly also reports that units of the Soviet Navy are presently anchored in Libyan ports on a protective mission.

Meanwhile, the MENA agency says that Egyptian newspapers revealed a few days ago that about 40 oldtype Soviet tanks arrived in Ethiopia and were immediately positioned along the frontier with Sudan, adding that Colonel Khadafy had paid for the tanks promptly.

The Egyptian Government has expressed apprehension about the alleged Ethiopian threats to the security of the Sudan and has stated that it will aid that country if it is attacked.

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The international repercussions of the tour made by the leader of the Cuban revolution through various African countries are also reflected in the Jamaican press.

Today in Kingston, the morning papers DAILY NEWS and DAILY GLEANER have reprinted dispatches on the trip. The former cites the farewell given the Cuban leader in Luanda by Angolan President Agostinho Neto.

Map Shows Nations Visited



During the month of March, Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro toured eight African countries. The first day, in a refueling stop, he visited Algeria, and arrived in Libya, where he remained until 10 March. He later visited the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Somalia, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Mozambique and Angola, returning to Algeria on an official visit on 31 March.

2909
CSO: 3010

World Press Features Castro African Trip

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 2 Apr 77 p 8

[Text] London, 1 April (PL)--In an editorial today, the newspaper MORNING STAR cites the enthusiastic welcome accorded Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro during his tour of African countries.

It adds that the reception given by the African nations to both the leader of the Cuban revolution and the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Nikolay Podgorniy, stems from the "consistent backing which the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries have given to the liberation movements in Africa and everywhere."

The newspaper states that no member of the British Government could expect a similar reception in Africa at the present time, owing to its "tolerance toward the Rhodesian racists, its support to the South African apartheid system and its backing for the colonial wars which the former fascist government of Portugal waged."

The MORNING STAR was emphatic in declaring that, instead of support from the Labor Government for the liberation movement in South Africa, "we have the spectacle of the British foreign minister, David Owen, going to meet with John Vorster, the patron of apartheid, and possibly with Ian Smith."

Today, the Soviet news agency TASS released from Moscow reports on the official talks held in Algiers by Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro and President Houari Boumedienne.

It also reported on the joint Cuban-Angolan communique made public today in Luanda following the official visit made to the People's Republic of Angola by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Fidel Castro.

The TASS story on this document devotes extensive coverage to the matters of an international nature discussed by both sides, and their denunciation of the maneuvers of the imperialist countries which are bent upon liquidating progressive regimes and the national liberation struggle.

The Lima weekly, UNIDAD, in turn, today described the Afro-Arab tour made by the chairman of the State Council of Cuba, Fidel Castro, as a categorical reflection of solidarity and readiness to struggle against imperialism and racism.

UNIDAD, organ of the Peruvian Communist Party, cites Fidel's speech in Angola, in which he stressed the fact that Cuba would never negotiate its solidarity with the Angolan people with the imperialists.

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CASTRO'S AFRICAN TOUR

Castro Meets With Cuban 'Internationalists' in Angola

Havans GRANMA in Spanish 31 Mar 77 p 1

[Text] Luanda, 30 March--Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro met today with the leaders of the Cuban civilian and military collaboration effort in Angola, and during the evening took part in a ceremony that was attended by hundreds of Cubans who are rendering internationalist services in Luanda.

The first meeting, which began shortly before noon, was held with commanders and high-ranking officers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces who are directing Cuba's military assistance to the People's Republic of Angola.

The second meeting, which lasted until about 2100 hours at night, took place with the heads of various civilian collaboration groups who are working in this fraternal country.

On both occasions, Fidel made a detailed analysis of the internationalist collaboration that our country is offering Angola for the development of its defense, national reconstruction and the establishment of the foundations for its socialist economic progress.

Subsequently, there was an enthusiastic, aggressive function in which the Cuban internationalist workers attached to the country's main agencies and those in the province of Luanda participated.

Officiating at this event, together with our commander-in-chief, were Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, member of the Politburo; Jorge Risquet, member of the Secretariat; Div Gen Abelardo Colome; the other members of the Cuban delegation, and high-ranking officers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces detached to Angola.

For nearly 3 hours, constantly interrupted by applause, Fidel delivered an address of a deeply internationalist nature, in which he gave an account of the struggle waged by our troops in Angola, stressed the significance of the victory that was achieved here, expressed views prompted by this trip across Africa and emphasized the need for constantly intensifying our people's unified, communist spirit.

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"So that this movement taking place throughout the country may be more productive and meet with better results in its practical applications, efforts are being made to improve the methods and techniques for teaching Marxism-Leninism, and to enhance the quality thereof for the benefit of political culture and to raise the ideological standing of our members, our workers, our youth and our people, for the sake of better performance of the present and future tasks assigned to us.

"These tasks do not relate solely to the solution of the practical problems confronting us in the construction of socialism, which demand a knowledge and application of Marxist-Leninist science as a method and guide for action. In conjunction with the concrete problems involved in our activity, we must always bear in mind the ideological significance that all our actions assume insofar as they help to affirm the principles of socialism and communism. We must always bear in mind the fact that Marxism-Leninism, while it is a science, is also an ideology; and, as such, a weapon with which to combat the bourgeois, petit-bourgeois and pseudorevolutionary trends which, under the circumstances in the world of today, are seeking to deviate people from the true revolutionary path which the laws of history have established.

"We are certain that the course will aid you in this vital area as well.

"Dear comrade graduates:

"We share with you the happiness over the culmination of the brilliant effort that has been made, whereby you have achieved outstanding results.

"When comrade Fidel returns from his major internationalist mission visiting various fraternal countries which have received him with friendship and revolutionary warmth, he will find our people, who followed his tour attentively, day by day, successfully performing the great tasks incumbent upon them, at the same time.

"He will also be happy to find that the first advanced course at this school, which was created during the first years of the revolution under his guidance, has been completed.

"In expressing our appreciation to you, as well as to your instructors and other workers at the school, we convey to you the most fraternal and hearty congratulations from the leadership of our party, wishing you greater success in your revolutionary tasks.

"Long live Marxism-Leninism!

"Long live our glorious Communist Party!

"Long live our commander-in-chief, Fidel!

"Fatherland or death! We shall conquer!"

2909

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complex situations that arise in the economic, cultural, scientific and educational fields, that is, in all areas of life, as well as in the guidance and planning of our economic and social development based upon our ideology and class interests which are reflected in the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"As stated in the plank and the resolution 'On the policy of formation, selection, placement, promotion and self-improvement of cadres,' which were approved at the congress, the main purpose of the theoretical and political-ideological self-improvement of cadres is to guarantee their basic training in Marxism-Leninism and in the areas related to the internal life of the party, as well as a heightening of their knowledge that will enable them to perform the tasks involved in the 5-year plan, the establishment of the economic management system and fulfillment of the resolutions emanating from the 13th Workers Congress.

"Mention is also made of the need to achieve the necessary training with which to assume the tasks stemming from the initiation of the construction of socialism and the new state organization, as well as implementation of the party's policy in the realms of education, science, culture and ideology; in addition to the enhancement of knowledge relating to the party's foreign policy and the specialized training of cadres to enable them to better discharge their functions.

"In accordance with these objectives, and as a fundamental means of theoretical and political-ideological self-improvement among the cadres, the congress approved the party school system, organized on the basic, intermediate and advanced levels. The latter consists of this "Nico Lopez" National School of the party, whose directed courses on the advanced level, such as the one from which the students are graduating today, together with similar courses which are given by its branches in the provinces, are attended by over 750 students.

"Simultaneously with the effort to publicize the ideas of Marxism-Leninism within the labor movement and among the masses of our people, systematic study has been made available to the cadres and members of the UJC, and to the cadres of the mass organizations and state agencies. This has become extremely important because of the respective roles that they play in our society, whether as youth vanguards, as a close, direct link with the people, or as those responsible for representing the people in the handling and administration of their resources in the various sectors. The young students included in the national educational system likewise study Marxism-Leninism, in this instance mainly as a contribution to their political and ideological education, their scientific and technical training and the formation of a sound scientific concept of the world, which will serve as a foundation and guide to them in revolutionary activity on behalf of the construction of socialism and communism in our country.

"In this constructive endeavor on the part of our people, under the leadership of our party and its supreme director and guide, comrade Fidel, an invaluable contribution has been made as a result of our familiarity with the experience of the other socialist countries, headed by the great Soviet Union, which have served as a basis for us to devise the structure and system which is bringing us closer each day to the goal that we have dreamed of: the more just society which the ideals of socialism and communism call for.

"Dear comrades:

"Everyday revolutionary practice poses countless questions for us. Surmounting the objective difficulties that crop up in our daily work affords us new experience for future work. However, practical activity alone cannot provide the most appropriate solution for the problems that we encounter. We also require theory as a better guide to future plans. Hence the importance of the study of Marxism-Leninism, and of the principles and laws which serve as the basis for the ideology of the working class. And Lenin gave an answer to that ostensible contradiction between theory and practice when he said: "Without revolutionary theory, there can be no revolutionary practice." He also cited the need to systematically enhance that theory with the practical experience derived from association with the concrete problems involved in real life. And Fidel reminded us of the importance of this study when, at the termination of two courses at the National Economic Management School last year, he remarked:

"We can claim that people are studying in Cuba today as never before. And it cannot be otherwise. Socialism is inconceivable without this kind of herculean effort at education. But this reality imposes a very great obligation on responsible individuals; it imposes a very great obligation on all the party and state cadres: that of developing a heightened spirit of self-improvement, a heightened spirit of study. Because, in order to be fit to lead, and to assume certain responsibilities, one must have the necessary standing in a society which, as a whole, is constantly increasing its knowledge."

"Today, we are witnessing a process of expansion and intensification of political studies in our country. Scores, hundreds of thousands of workers, men and women, youths and students are learning the teachings of Marxism.

"The incorporation of party cadres and members is of particular importance and vital significance in this process of developing and intensifying Marxist-Leninist education. This relates to major decisions of the first party congress regarding the need for its cadres and members to have the substantial Marxist-Leninist training that is essential to the consistent exercise of the leading role that the party plays in our society, through scientific leadership which is expressed in the solution of the various

a meaningful indication of what can be done when one is aware of the importance of cultural and political self-improvement; when one realizes the need for studying revolutionary theory, and for rising to the lofty summits of philosophical and scientific thought, and knowledge and mastery of the true science of Marxism-Leninism, the study of its principles, and the qualities and laws that govern the development of society, nature and ideas.

"Moreover, we would do well to stress the significance of the study of Marxist philosophy, political economy and the history of the labor movement and the Communist Internationale, as well as that of other subjects included in the study plans, in these courses, and their practical value in work. We find in them guidance and, quite often, the most appropriate answer to the questions that confront us in making decisions about our daily complicated tasks.

"For example, how useful the theoretical knowledge acquired in these courses was to the comrades who worked on various plans and reports for the first party congress, or who took part in the discussion of them! How invaluable the knowledge and interpretation of the economic theory devised by Karl Marx in his studies on the political economy of capitalism, or of those developed by Lenin regarding imperialism, are to the comrades who have been or are working on the preparation of the basic documents for the establishment of the new economic management system! How useful and valuable for practical application are the theoretical generalizations studied in the area of the political economy of socialism and its observance, and the laws devised on the basis of real socialism!

"The role played by the individual's conscience and his attitude toward life in achieving social transformations is unquestionable. However, the historic process is based upon objective laws of social development which are, therefore, independent of the will of individuals. And it is precisely those laws and their underlying principles which, when combined with the subjective factor of conscience, make it possible to find the correct courses of social historical development. Their universal nature makes them valid, as does their implementation under the concrete historical conditions in each country, where they are contingent upon the individual features of each revolutionary process. For example, in our process, the strong will of our revolutionary people and their leaders in the struggle for national liberation and the construction of a new society was combined with an analysis of the objective laws and their individual application, which determined the correct orientation for the process of constructing socialism in our fatherland.

"It is obvious that the deepseated process of change that has been under way in our country since our party's first congress entails the completion of many complex tasks which require an intensive training of the cadres participating in them.

better qualified to undertake the great tasks inherent in your lofty responsibility to the party and the state, in the defense of the fatherland and in the construction of socialism in our country.

"As comrade Fidel so aptly states, every course that is completed, every graduation that takes place under our revolution, is another victory in our daily struggle and another defeat that we have inflicted upon the imperialist enemy. But this graduation, this course that you have finished, has the special distinction of being the first graduation on an advanced level held at our party's National School. And, therefore, it is a splendid, valuable precedent, and a worthwhile experiment in the fundamental task of training and improving the principal cadres in the leadership of the party, the state and the nation's mass organizations.

"Both the composition of the student body and the content of the subject matter studied in accordance with the plans and programs attest to the importance of the course.

"On the whole, they are comrades who have had to combine major tasks and daily, systematic study for 4 years which, added to the responsibility that they bear, brought about a considerable excess of activities; so that only a stringent organization of their time and a strong will, in addition to their obvious intelligence, enabled them to surmount the evident obstacles that they encountered along the way. Some of today's graduates even had to heed the summons of solidarity, adhering to our party's internationalist policy and putting in an appearance on the heroic scene of battle in Africa and, together with their brothers in Angola, contributed their efforts in driving back the mercenary invasions of the fraternal country, recording in history the evidence of their cooperation in the struggle for the final liberation of the Angolan people.

"That beautiful mission which they discharged in accordance with the mandate of our party, our Revolutionary Armed Forces and our people, did not curtail their great concern, their firm intention and their determination to complete their studies in the major course.

"Today, they have experienced the enormous satisfaction of receiving their diplomas and of having likewise performed this task which has trained them and put them in a better position to discharge new responsibilities and new missions.

"They hastened to the classrooms, returning to work just as promptly. Some of them, of very humble origin, did not learn to read until the victory of our revolution and, thanks to a persistent effort during these years of work and study, they have gone through all the stages of education to the point of completing advanced courses. Therefore, they are an example to be imitated by our youth, all the members of our party and our working people. They have been the vanguard in the advanced courses given by the party's school system. Their experience is valuable to all of us; it is

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Names of the Graduates

Speaking on behalf of the graduates, student Rolando Monasterio Diaz de Tuesta remarked in one part of his address: "Those of us who have finished the course are happy to say that, from the time of our very first contact with them, the subjects that we studied proved useful and practical to us in our work and our relationships; and they immediately improved our qualifications for making decisions, for interpreting the phenomena around us, and for accurately interpreting our history in particular, and the history of mankind in general."

He acknowledged the effort expended and the assistance rendered by everyone, adding that their commitment to the party, the people, the revolution and Fidel is to continue to be worthy heirs of the working class, and of our heroes and martyrs in over a century of struggle.

The graduates of this first course who received degrees in social sciences are as follows:

Rogelio Acevedo Gonzalez, Enrique Acevedo Gonzalez, Graciano Calzada Labourdette, Francisco Calzadilla Nunez, Antonio Diaz-Ruiz Soto, Joel Iglesias Leyva, Rolando Monasterio Diaz de Tuesta, Ramon Pardo Guerra, Gladys Peralta Fernandez, Adalberto Ronda Varona, Rafael Tabio Ruiz, Leopoldo Cintrás Frías, Hugo Chinea Cabrera, Harold Ferrer Martínez, Jorge Zayas Gomez, Rene Castellanos Ochoa and Demetrio R. Orta Camacho.

Chair

Likewise officiating at the ceremony, which took place in the auditorium of the "Nico Lopez" School, were Concepcion Fernandez, mother of Nico Lopez; Flavio Bravo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Fernando Vecino Alegret, minister of higher education; Jose Felipe Carneado, Lionel Soto, Pedro Guelmes, Lino Carreras and Miguel Cano Blanco, all of whom are members of the party's Central Committee; directors and instructors of the "Nico Lopez" School; and other guests.

Speech by Castilla Mas Lauds Angola Service

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 28 Mar 77 p 5

[Text] "Comrade graduates; comrades, male and female:

"This simple, touching ceremony marks the graduation from the first advanced course at our party's National School which bears the name of our unforgettable comrade, Nico Lopez.

"Just a few moments ago, we shared a very thrilling occasion with you when you received your diplomas certifying you as holders of degrees in social sciences. This represents the culmination of a remarkable effort by all of you in personal improvement, and in the study of political, economic, philosophical and social sciences that has trained and prepared you to be

CUBA

CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY SCHOOL GRADUATION HELD

Report on the Ceremony

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 28 Mar 77 p 5

[Text] The students in the first advanced course leading to a degree in social sciences at the party's "Nico Lopez" National School were graduated at a ceremony chaired by Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the Secretariat, at which the concluding address was delivered by Belarmino Castilla Mas, member of the party's Central Committee.

The graduates are principal cadres in the leadership of the party, the state and the mass organizations, some of whom were not in attendance because they were discharging important missions of the revolution.

Luis Pavon Tamayo, the director of the "Nico Lopez" School, spoke, stressing the features of the course, its progress and the success that had been achieved, despite the problems that had to be faced.

He emphasized the fact that this first advanced level graduation at the center "represents an all-important occasion in the development of the party's school system because of its significance as a noteworthy improvement in the level of courses taken, and because of the experience it has given to both students and instructors."

After acknowledging the cooperation offered by various agencies and institutions, and the support from the instructors and advisers, Luis Pavon said that the course had been conducted with satisfactory diligence on the part of the staff; adding that it was both unique and praiseworthy that a great many of the graduates had to alternate the directed study with internationalist tasks.

Pavon gave the number of graduates in the regular courses since the school was founded 15 years ago, as well as those currently attending the school.

He concluded by expressing his appreciation and congratulations to the graduates, whose degrees in social sciences were presented to them during the ceremony.

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LATIN

AMERICA

"Tanks, cannons: man is worth more. One never imposes himself upon a people by arms. Despite their misfortunes and divisions, our people aspire to peace and concord. We will not accept talks with MPLA unless the foreign troops withdraw, whether they be Cubans, Katangan gendarmes, Nigerians. For us, national independence and national unity are a question of life or death."

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CUBA

CUBANS REPORTED TO BE MORE AND MORE ISOLATED

Paris LE MONDE in French 17-18 Apr 77 p 3

[Text] The Gaullist monthly, L'APPEL, has posthumously published the reports of the late writer Dominique de Roux on the marquis in Angola backed by the partisans of UNITA and its chief, Jonas Savimbi. Here is the conclusion:

"Since the fall of Huambo (February 1976), the Cuban offensives have succeeded the (Tigre, Vakulukuta, Cacuenha) offensives: how to close the successive pincers on Moxico, the Central Plateau or Cuando-Cubango? How to capture Savimbi? And napalm bombings, massacre of populations: at Chipeco, Tunda Chivava, Lonhoha, Chissaquela, etc.; burned earth policy, concentration camps to which patriots and MPLA members hostile to the politics of Neto are sent pell-mell: Joaquim Pinto de Andrade, Carlos Aniceto Viera Dias, Gentil Viana.

"The results are there. UNITA continues to increase its political influence mounting in turn its military operations which are more and more effective. To the north, it controls the Luanda-Huambo road starting at Cela. In the center, the Central Plateau is besieged.

"To the east, the entire road network is under guerrilla control. The Benguela railroad is paralyzed by sabotage.

"And the large villages of Vilas de Cuando, Sandona, Luge-Bungo, Kawila, Mahando, Kahimbi and Calomo are liberated.

"A Cuban expeditionary force more and more isolated, demoralized and resentful of the hostility shown to it even by populations on the side of MPLA.

"Indefatigable marcher traveling ceaselessly from village to village, Savimbi is everywhere, galvanizing some, haranguing others, giving orders, showing himself, setting up ambushes and always prompt to understand, solid in gaiety and equity.

"His eternal Kalachnikov on his shoulder, his head covered by a large straw hat, he told me recently somewhere in the Angolan forest: 'War materiel is important; however, the decisive factor in the nuclear age is always man.

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LATIN

AMERICA

- Increase productivity: the decisive factor in winning the battle of the economy.
- Our support for the implementation of the Economic Planning and Management System.
- Maximum utilization of time and resources.
- Full support for the National Association of Innovators and Organizers.

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—The party's platform guides union activities in the construction of socialism.

—We are ready, as always, to do what the party and Fidel say.

—Long live the unity of the people around the party and Fidel!

—Everlasting glory to Marx, Engels and Lenin, the instructors of the working class.

—Marxist-Leninist ideology, the guiding light illuminating the working class.

—Rights and duties must go together.

—Our unity and ideology are what makes us strong and invincible.

—Lazaro is present in each one of our great tasks.

—Let us honor the life and thought of Lazaro Pena by fulfilling the agreements with the 13th Congress.

—Proletariat internationalism, the banner of struggle of the Cuban working class.

—Long live the Fifth National Congress of ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers]!

—Long live the First National Congress of the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution]!

—The two pillars of our party: its unity and ideology.

—Long live the Third National Congress of the UJC [Union of Young Communists]!

Economic Slogans

—Consolidate and increase the link between wages and production quotas.

—We will produce more, with better quality and lower cost.

—We will save more fuel, electricity and water for the progress of the national economy.

—Continue consolidating worker participation in economic management.

—From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs.
Long live 1 May!

CUBA

MAY DAY SLOGANS PUBLISHED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 77 p 1

[Text] Havana (AIN)--The Central Organization of Cuban Workers (CTC) has revealed the slogans that the working class will use to salute the International Day of the Workers.

Main slogan: Salute 1 May with greater savings, productivity and efficiency.

General Slogans

- For a 1 May that is on a level with the year of institutionalization.
- Our honored commitment: to promote the fulfillment of the agreements with the First Party Congress.
- Long live the Cuban Communist Party! Long live our commander and guide, Comrade Fidel!
- We will be worthy of the confidence that the party and Fidel have placed in the CTC and its unions.
- The future belongs entirely to socialism.
- Eternal glory to Marx, Engels and Lenin, the creators of our revolutionary ideology.
- A stronger worker-farmer alliance. Long live 1 May!
- Our ideology: Marxism-Leninism, the revolutionary doctrine of the working class.
- National Labor Heroes, a worthy example to imitate. Long live 1 May!
- Lazaro lives on in our struggles and in our victories.
- Internationalist workers symbolize 1 May.

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LATIN

AMERICA

Both morning newspapers carried the statement made by Maj Mengistu Haile Mariam, first vice chairman of the Provisional Military Government of Ethiopia, at the reception honoring the Cuban delegation headed by Fidel.

The newspapers report that Maj Mengistu Haile Mariam said that Fidel's visit is eloquent proof that the Ethiopian revolution cannot remain aloof from the struggle of oppressed peoples in the world.

The main Japanese newspapers have also reported Fidel's tour of Africa.

The morning newspaper THE JAPAN TIMES carried a six-column item and included a photograph of the Cuban leader with the president of Tanzania.

All national newspapers in Mexico illustrated their stories cabled from Dar Es Salaam with photographs showing the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party together with Nyerere.

Daily newspapers EL UNIVERSAL, EL DIA and EL SOL reported the enormous reception given by thousands of Tanzanians for the chairman of the Cuban Council of State.

Channel 2 of Panamanian television said that the people's welcome for Fidel upon his arrival in Tanzania was massive.

The JORNAL DE ANGOLA told of Fidel's visit to the island of Zanzibar.

A dispatch published in the newspaper's international page said that the high Cuban official visited Zanzibar in response to an invitation from the head of the autonomous government and Tanzanian Vice President Aboud Jumbe.

The JORNAL DE ANGOLA also reported aspects of Fidel's welcome in Dar Es Salaam and the repercussions of his tour in the press.

Fidel's trip holds the attention of the Peruvian press, which reviewed his trip to Tanzania today.

EL COMERCIO reported that Fidel visited the world's largest zoo yesterday, located at the foot of Mount Kilimanjaro. He had earlier been received in Tanzania as a world hero.

For its part, EXPRESO commented on Fidel's talks with President Julius Nyerere.

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CSO: 3010

"For years, imperialism -- mainly the United States -- supplied the Kinshasa regime with all the military equipment it has in order to support the regime. For that reason, it needs no other weapons than those it already has," the daily newspaper adds.

The editorial states that the Zairian Government is going through its most difficult and decisive experience in the face of the people's decision to take their political future into their own hands once again.

With respect to the accusations made against Angola, the newspaper explained that "the true dimension of people's support for the insurrectionists in Shaba Province was given by the unfortunate and falacious version of the Kinshasa government."

It states that the airlift set up between Zaire and the United States for the purpose of giving military aid will be used to transport mercenaries who will undoubtedly go to Zaire.

"Our vigilance must not diminish. Let us remember that the mercenaries sentenced in Angola also came to Zaire," the editorial concludes.

Castro Africa Tour Gets Wide Play in World Press

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 21 Mar 77 p 6

[Text] Berlin, 20 Mar (PL)--The world press continues to headline the tour of Arab and African countries being made by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

The BERLINER ZEITUNG of the German Democratic Republic states that Fidel's trip through Africa is an important event.

Cuba's cooperation with African countries consists of providing its own experience in the building of socialism, it adds.

The newspaper states that after a short stop in Algeria, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba went to Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Somalia, Ethiopia and Tanzania.

The Hungarian daily newspapers NEPSZABADSAG, NEPSZAVA and MAGYAR HIRLAP also reported Fidel's stay in Tanzania and the reception extended to him by its people and President Julius Nyerere.

For its part, the Vietnamese press comments on Fidel's trip to Ethiopia and Tanzania. The NHAN DAN and the QUANG DOI NHAN DAN, organs of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the People's Army respectively, carried the words of the chairman of Cuba's Council of State upon his arrival in Addis Ababa.

REPORTAGE ON FIDEL CASTRO AFRICA TOUR, ZAIRE PROBLEM

U.S. Circles Worried About U.S. Aid to Zaire

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 18 Mar 77 p 4

[Text] New York, 18 Mar--The emergency military aid shipment to Zaire, which was reportedly personally authorized by President Jimmy Carter, has caused concern and worry in Congress and government circles.

The new administration's efforts to minimize the scope of the measure have apparently been unsuccessful in dissipating the surprise of some and the discontent of others.

The first shipment of military aid, worth an estimated \$2 million, was sent rapidly Tuesday on board a huge American Air Force transport plane.

The flight, which left from the Dover Air Base in Delaware, carried a load of parachutes, haversacks, communications equipment, medicine, field rations and light tanks of fuel.

The second shipment will leave this week, according to a Pentagon spokesman, and it will carry parts for C-130 transport planes, previously supplied to Zaire by the United States, and other military equipment.

"The only thing I can say is that this comes in response to a request from Zaire and I cannot speculate further," said Frederick Z. Brown, State Department spokesman, who was questioned by the press (PRENSA LATINA).

Mercenary Force

Luanda, 18 Mar--EL JORNAL DE ANGOLA reported today that the aid requested by Zaire from the United States, France and Belgium confirms the fact that the Kinshasa government intends to create a powerful mercenary force in order to fight against its own people.

In an editorial published on the front page, the newspaper reports that "one cannot interpret the aid request which Zaire addressed to the United States in any other fashion."

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At the same time, the Ethiopian radio commented on the trip of Somalian President Siad Barre to several Arab countries, stating it was a desperate action to show that his country was not involved in a war of aggression against Ethiopia.

The radio stated that his trip was unsuccessful for the simple reason that many countries condemned the aggressive policy of Somalia, a country which has cut itself off from the progressive world.

The broadcasting station added that as far as Ethiopia was concerned, it did not need help from anyone to secure its defense against domestic and foreign reactionary forces.

As if to illustrate this statement, the radio recalled the appeal to form a common front made on Thursday in Addis Ababa by representatives of urban and rural organizations.

According to its promoters, this front would make it possible to defend the country effectively against foreign aggression and to fight against sabotage.

UNITA: Oust Cuba from Angola

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 4 Oct 77 Section I p 3

[Text] According to a release published here today by the weekly L'EXPRESS, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), which claims to have control of one third of its territory, proposes "To throw the Cubans from its country."

The weekly reports that Jonas Savimbi, leader of UNITA, has just visited Dakar to request Senegalese President Leopold Senghor's mediation in the Angolan conflict.

In the interview granted L'EXPRESS in the Senegalese capital, the 43-year old Savimbi declared "The Cubans must leave Angola immediately. We did not expel the Portuguese soldiers to let the Cubans take their place. They are imperialists and colonizers."

Once the Cubans gone—Savimbi estimates them to be 25,000 strong—, UNITA is easy to form a national union government with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), currently holding power, and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNPL), which is continuing the struggle in the North.

According to a statement by their own chief, the guerrillas headed by Savimbi (12,000 regulars, 8,000 militiamen) were reinforced these past few months.

UNITA relies on the foreign support of South Africa and China; according to L'EXPRESS, it controls the major sector of the territory located south of the 11th parallel. In their confrontations with Savimbi's guerrillas, the Cuban troops appear to have lost several thousand men.

Among perspective plans, he mentioned the opening of the master's degree in primary education and in teachers' education and sociology and the creation of a higher institute of teaching in the Camagüey province with facilities for 2,000 and one in Ciego de Avila, for 1,500.

The Camagüey center has four faculties and an enrollment of 3,781 students 1,848 of whom are in supervised courses and 1,933 are in day-courses.

The following people were also present: Santiago Morales of the UJC [Union of Young Communists] in Camagüey; Oscar López, regional director of education in Ciego de Avila; and the vice-presidents of the above-mentioned Higher Institute of Teaching.

Cuban Doctors in Ethiopia

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 17 Sep 77 Section I p 10

[Text] A second group of 71 Cuban doctors and members of the paramedical professions arrived today in Addis Ababa, as announced by the local radio, at a time when Ethiopia and Somalia are stepping up their accusations against the participation of foreign powers in the Ogaden conflict.

On announcing the arrival of the 71 Cuban professionals, the Addis Ababa Radio--picked up in Nairobi--indicated that they were "Specialists who would be cooperating with their Ethiopian counterparts in the health field and in training medical personnel."

A first group of doctors arrived in Ethiopia last July.

Under the terms of an agreement signed by the government of Addis Ababa during Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro's visit to Ethiopia, the Havana government had promised to send some 300 members of the medical professions.

As yet, Somalia has not commented on the new Cuban presence in the territory of its enemy.

On the other hand, a spokesman for the Somali chancery, quoted today by Radio Mogadiscio, also picked up in Nairobi, accused the chief of the Ethiopian state, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, of creating a false image of Somalia by spreading his propaganda through the international press.

He specified that it could not be said that the armored cars displayed on Thursday in Dire Dawa to a group of journalists were Somali for the simple reason that "Somalia is not participating in the Ogaden fighting."

The spokesman indicated that the purpose of the Ethiopian leaders' accusations was to provoke a direct intervention of the Israeli forces against the Liberation Front of Eastern Somalia (LFES).

CUBAN FOCUS ON INTERNATIONAL ACTION REPORTED BY MEDIA

Students Join Internationalist Contingent

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 19 Sep 77 p 1

[Excerpts] In Holguin, 274 first-year students of the Higher Institute of Teaching voiced their decision to join the "Che" Guevara Internationalist Contingent scheduled to leave for the People's Republic of Angola to assist in educational matters.

In Pinar Del Rio, in response to the proposals of Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro, a total of 219 first-year students of the Higher Institute of Teaching, members of the 6th Contingent of the Teachers' Detachment, signed a resolution to join the "Che" Guevara Internationalist Teachers' Detachment.

More Recruits Ready to Join

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 21 Sep 77 p 1

[Text] Five hundred six members of the 6th Contingent of the Manuel Ascunce Domenech Teachers' Detachment of the José Martí Higher Institute of Learning in the Camaguey province, made known their desire to join the Ernesto "Che" Guevara Internationalist Contingent.

This response to Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro's proposal was announced during the opening ceremony of the 77-78 school year celebrated in the Alkazar Theater in Camaguey.

In summing up, Pedro Pino Estévez, president of the Institute, emphasized that the student body's decision corresponded to the position adopted in 1971, prior to the call for the constitution of the first contingent.

He explained that those studying for a master's degree in education have a promotion average of nearly 90 percent, while the average for those attending day classes is 96 percent, and for those attending supervised courses, 87 percent, all this in relation to the initial enrollment.

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meetings, saying that their quality must improve and that the top order of the day should be the discussion of difficulties in fulfilling plans and an evaluation of medical care given to the public.

Elsewhere in his report the health workers union's top leader discussed the attention that must be given to innovators and nationalizers for the purpose of developing their creative initiative to the utmost.

Garcia Garcia also discussed cultural and technical improvement of workers, which, he said, must be a constant effort in the health field.

At the health workers congress being held at the Lazaro Pena Auditorium of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC] in Havana, Angel Garcia Garcia noted that labor discipline was good in that sector, but it must reach an optimum level. We are fully aware of the importance of strengthening the communist and socialist awareness of the working class and of the union activities which must contribute to the ideological improvement of all of us who work in this sector, the leader emphasized.

In his report to the plenary session, Garcia Garcia discussed the work that women do in the health field, emphasizing that there is an attendance record of 90 percent for women in health field work. He then spoke of the union's participation in volunteer work and conveyed greetings to the members of the La Plata Brigade, which had the highest productivity in the past sugar harvest.

Our trade union is working without rest in activities related to the 11th World Youth and Student Festival, within the framework of a CTC plan, and is developing a special emulation in tribute to that important event, Dr Angel Garcia Garcia reported. He then said that all workers in the Cuban health sector are preparing for a joyful commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the historic event that abolished man's exploitation by man in one-sixth of the world.

Shortly before the session ended the delegates stood up to applaud greetings to the congress sent by internationalist doctors who are serving in different parts of the world. Angel Garcia Garcia concluded his report by urging health workers to overcome the difficulties that may arise and to raise even higher the quality of medical services provided to the population.

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MAIN REPORT SUBMITTED TO HEALTH WORKERS CONGRESS

Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2205 GMT 12 Oct 77 FL

[Text] Angel Garcia Garcia, chairman of the organizing committee, submitted the main report for consideration by the 327 delegates present at today's working session of the Fourth Congress of the National Health Workers Union. Garcia began his report by saying that the congress will make a practical and objective evaluation of the work done in the past 4 years in order to improve the quality of all tasks that must be undertaken in the immediate future.

Speaking about emulation work, he emphasized that it must be encouraged without affecting workers' initiative, and it must serve to improve labor activity and the administrative apparatus until it can be confirmed that we produce more and better with lower costs. The interest of workers in fulfilling their emulation plans has made it possible for the "Heroes of Moncada" flag to be flying on 1,025 workers units.

In the health sector the union offers all its support to plans undertaken by the revolution to continue reducing infant mortality throughout the country, Garcia Garcia reported. In his report to the fourth congress the leader recalled that the infant mortality rate in 1970 was 38.7 deaths of children 1 year old and under per 1,000 live births and that the rate in 1977 is 22.9.

He added that so far as the plan to improve the treatment of patients and relatives is concerned, it is evident that the achievements made by the revolution in the health field are known nationally and internationally. However, he said, "It is necessary to overcome the negative cases that still exist. We urge doctors, dentists, nurses, intermediate-level technicians and health workers to definitively eradicate existing deficiencies," Garcia Garcia added.

In his report to the fourth health workers congress, Angel Garcia Garcia emphasized the tasks performed by the vanguard movement in the field of production and services which have resulted in significant savings without at any time affecting quality. Further on he referred to production

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