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LATIN

AMERICA

CUBAN DELEGATIONS ABROAD--A Cuban delegation headed by the vice chairman of the Military Patriotic Front, Maj William Galvez Rodriguez, is making a friendly visit to Czechoslovakia and met yesterday with army Col Otakar Rytir, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union for Cooperation with the Armed Forces. A Cuban delegation of artists arrived in Lisbon to participate in the festival organized by the newspaper AVANTE, the official organ of the Portuguese Communist Party. The "Los Cana" group and singer Sara Gonzalez make up the delegation. Marcelo Fernandez Font, Cuban minister of foreign trade, left for Prague after signing commercial trade and payment agreements in Budapest. The agreements are between Hungary and Cuba for this 5-year period. A delegation from the Communist Party of Cuba, headed by Carlos Pis Delgado, member of the Central Committee, and including Julio Ballesta, an official from the Central Committee's General Foreign Relations Department, arrived in Copenhagen to attend the 25th Congress of the Danish Communist Party to be held from 23 to 26 September. Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, met in Hanoi with a Cuban delegation headed by Ramon Castro, director of the Valles de Picadura genetics plan, who has already concluded his visit to that country and left the Vietnamese capital. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 23 Sep 76 p 5] 11.464

TOURISTS FROM HUNGARY--(PL)--Some 63 Hungarian tourists will soon travel to Cuba and Peru. They will spend 1 week in the capital of each country visiting recreational and historic sites. The first group of 34 people will leave Budapest on 2 October; the remaining 29 tourists will leave on 16 October. Both will stop first in Havana. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Sep 76 p 5] 7717

CUBAN SHIP FIRE--As this edition went to press, people from the General Department of Fire Prevention and Fire Fighting of MININT [Ministry of the Interior], the Revolutionary Navy and tugboats in the maritime service tried to extinguish a fire on the 10,500-ton Cuban ship "Coral." The deactivated ship was anchored in the bay across from the shrimp fleet. MININT is investigating the cause of the fire. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Sep 76 p 3] 7717

CUBA-ANGOLAN VISA AGREEMENT--(PL)--Cuba and Angola signed an agreement which will permit Cuban and Angolan citizens with diplomatic or special passports to remain in Angola or Cuba for up to 3 months without visas. The agreement was signed by the secretary general of the Angolan Ministry of Foreign Relations, Roberto de Almeida, and the Cuban ambassador, Oscar Oramas. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Sep 76 p 5] 7717

With such propagandists, one can better understand how the Cuban model has such an attraction for certain Third World countries. But reality is a completely different thing. Cuban workers would be very happy to be able to enjoy the standard of living of Guadeloupe or Martinique workers. In Cuba, socialism is oppression without any minimum living standard.

As in all socialist countries, the only success is the army. According to the Strategic Studies Institute in London, Cuba was already better armed than Brazil in 1973. At that time, the Cuban army had over 600 tanks, 18 submarines, 215 fighter planes. Brazil had only 450 tanks, submarines and 242 planes.

It took 17 years after Castro's takeover to see the First Congress of the Communist Party. Stalin's record (13 years without calling a congress) was beaten. The people had to wait until 30 June 1974, 15 years after the triumph of the revolution, to see the regime experiment with the first municipal elections with universal suffrage in one province, Matanzas Province. It is true that the election machine is now ready, since L'HUMANITE of 4 September 1976 triumphantly announced that on 10 October, the province of the "Granma" would be the first province in the world administered by women. What a strange country! What strange elections! What strange freedoms!

Humanistic socialism does not exist in Cuba today any more than it does in Czechoslovakia, the invasion and normalization of which Castro supported. Cuban subversion, better adapted to Africa than Soviet subversion because of cultural, language, racial and behavioral similarities, is still in the service of the policy conceived, designed and implemented by the Moscow strategists.

11,464
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on 22 August in Lusaka: "We have enough armed forces to fight and win in Namibia. But we need material assistance from Cuba and other countries."

Moreover, the stepping up of Cuban military assistance to the Congo (Brazzaville) worries Zaire, the Central African Republic and Gabon. According to certain information, the Cuban contingent in Guinea was reportedly increased recently from 340 to 1,000 soldiers, which gives food for thought at a time of domestic crisis when Sekou Toure is purging his militia, imprisoning some of his ministers and threatening the Ivory Coast and Senegal, when he is not unleashing a wave of anti-Peuhl racism.

Under such conditions, one wonders about the reasons that prompt a certain number of Africans who are not necessarily sensitive to the enticements of "proletarian internationalism" to look sympathetically upon Cuban intervention. Naturally, the spellbinding Afro-Cuban rhythms played all day long by African radios can make one forget that Cuba is not an island where it is good to live and where one can enjoy singing and dancing, but a satellite depending on Moscow and deprived of the most basic freedoms.

Nevertheless, two reasons can explain the relative success of the Cuban penetration: the powerlessness of Western nations to settle the problems in southern Africa and the myth of a Cuban revolution that is different from the other socialist revolutions.

At the time of his trip to France, President Houphouet-Boigny issued a pathetic appeal to the Western nations that remain indifferent to Africa and by their apathy encourage the progression of communism: "To cut Europe off from Africa is to separate it from its raw materials. Then the chips will be down and poor Africa! It is hitched to the European wagon and it is a wagon bogged down between two precipices."

As for the myth of a Cuban revolution washed clean of the sins of the other socialist revolutions, two famous travelers, Francois Mitterrand and Gaston Defferre, illustrate it particularly well by their statements on the occasion of the visit which a Socialist Party delegation made to Cuba in October 1974.

LE MONDE of 23 October 1974 recalls Francois Mitterrand's judgement on Fidel Castro: "A modest man, desirous of being understood, open, generous, searching for a new ethic." LE MONDE of 9 November 1974 gives us Gaston Defferre's impressions: "Return from Cuba: Success in the agricultural, social, cultural and diplomatic fields: All of this is remarkable, especially when one makes comparisons with the other islands in the Caribbean or the French islands which are developing thanks to an increasingly marked colonial exploitation, social injustice, unemployment and poverty. One is led to pose the following question: What does freedom mean without a minimum standard of living? Do we not need a socialist regime so that a developing country can 'take off'?"

the beginning of the withdrawal of the Cuban contingent. But it would appear that the withdrawal, if indeed there is one, is taking place at a snail's pace. As for President Neto, he states: "We shall no longer need our Cuban comrades when our armed forces are capable of mastering modern military techniques, when our FAPLA [expansion unknown] have assimilated the technique of operating sophisticated weapons and the conduct of a 20th century war."

Certain observers do not hesitate to present Angola as the first African-Portuguese-Latin American state or to wager about possible Cuban integration, with the fighting men being transformed into veritable draftees serving overseas in a civilian capacity. Moreover, several hundred military advisers have arrived as support in Luanda in order to help the MPLA establish its order in a country which is not yet perfectly under control.

The guerrillas do not give the Cuban troops and the FAPLA of the Luanda regime any respite. More than in the Cabinda enclave and the northern provinces, it is above all in the central region inhabited by Ovimbundu that the fiercest combat pits the underground UNITA soldiers against the Cuban troops. On the Bie plateau and in the Cuando-Cubango region, Jonas Savimbi's men refuse to yield and continue their guerrilla operations against the Soviet-Cuban intervention. For the UNITA leader, "Angola will be ungovernable until we are all in Luanda. The MPLA must get used to seeing the UNITA in the rural areas."

The Portuguese weekly TEMPO recently published a long interview with a Cuban officer who deserted from the Cuban expeditionary corps. It shows that the Cuban intervention is not the object of universal approval:

"We were not unaware of the reason for that mobilization.... One evening, we were discreetly put aboard the 'Irmany,' a freighter that flies the Cuban flag but whose crew was Russian. Beside our unit, the ship was carrying Soviet weapons and materiel: tanks, cannons, ammunition. When we were about halfway, we were informed of the purpose of the expedition: to help the Angolan people oppressed by the South African mercenaries.... We had no direct relations with the FAPLA and we were forbidden to make contact with the local population.... Men and women without clothing came up to us to ask for food.... But we understood immediately that the political commissars had lied to us. Not only were we not fighting to free the Angolan people, but we were fighting against those people, who were unanimous in supporting the UNITA partisans who were harassing us at every turn."¹

Cuban Model

The Cuban peril is still far from being avoided and many observers wonder about Havana's attitude in the very plausible case of an intensification of guerrilla actions against Rhodesia from Mozambique and against southwestern Africa (Namibia) from Angola. Sam Nujoma, president of the SWAPO (South-West African People's Organization), returning from a trip to the USSR, declared

¹ See LE FIGARO, 25 August 1976.

Castro regime, it seemed that an original revolution, freed from any tutelage under Moscow, was spreading in the Caribbean, constituting a new model for the Third World. In 1968, the trial of Annibal Escalante, the former secretary to the organization of the single Castroite party, the former secret-dants brought out into the daylight a "microfaction" accused of acting at the prompting of Moscow. They were given heavy sentences, from 4 to 15 years imprisonment, and exposed to the revolutionary condemnation of the people. Thus brought into question, the Soviets recalled their specialists, stopped their deliveries of equipment for a few weeks and reduced oil shipments to a dribble. The showplace of socialism in the Caribbean was on the brink of collapse. Out of this test of strength, the Soviets emerged victorious and let it be known. On 23 August 1968, on the heels of the invasion of Czechoslovakia, Fidel Castro denounced in a speech "the counterrevolutionary path" taken by Dubcek and congratulated the Soviets for having put an end to this experiment which posed a direct threat to capitalism and imperialism.

Since that time, Cuba's bondage has increased by leaps and bounds. In Algiers in 1973, at the conference of nonaligned countries, Fidel Castro made himself an advocate for the Soviets and clashed with Colonel Qadhafi. "The Cuban army is stuffed with Soviet experts, beginning with the general staff. The secret services (General Intelligence Directorate), organized in the beginning with the aid of the Soviets, are now practically under their control. The economy remains dependent on the USSR with \$4 billion in debts, whose payment is deferred until 1986. Since July 1972, Cuba has belonged to COMECON, the economic organization of the Soviet bloc. Finally, in the first 'socialist' constitution, proclaimed at the end of February, one finds Cuba's membership in the Soviet bloc in fraternal friendship."¹

It was during the trip he made to Moscow in 1972 that Fidel Castro obtained from the USSR important aid in the form of industrial equipment (electricity, nickel, sugar industry, railroad equipment), as well as the consolidation of the Cuban foreign debt under extremely advantageous conditions. Repayment of loans contracted for from the beginning of the revolution until 31 December 1972 was spread out over 25 years, with the first payments deferred until 1986. Moreover, the USSR awarded Cuba a new credit to make up for the imbalance in commercial trade between the two countries from 1973 to 1975. Cuba's dependency on the USSR is total. That is perhaps what Leonid Brezhnev wished to recall at the time of his official visit to Cuba, stating, on 29 January 1974: "The Cuban revolution has never been alone and never will be."

When Will They Leave?

The Cuban contribution in Angola is not only military; it also extends to the country's political organization. In a message addressed to the Swedish prime minister, which arrived in Stockholm on 23 May, Fidel Castro announced

¹ See Branko Lazitch, "The Spearhead of Communist Expansion," LE FIGARO, 5 May 1976.

Officially speaking, there was no Cuban military engagement in Angola until the speech delivered on 22 December by Fidel Castro at the close of the First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. Information on the exact nature and scope of the intervention is therefore difficult to verify, even though the two Havana dailies, GRANMA and JUVENTUD REBELDE, devote frequent reports to events in Angola. On the other hand, the resolution approved by the First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba speaks very explicitly about "fighting solidarity" and states, with respect to the Cuban engagement in Africa and after mentioning Algeria, Guinea, the Congo and Somalia: "We are proud of having contributed in a modest way to the independence of Guinea-Bissau. We support the cause of Mozambique, which has already been liberated, and express our satisfaction over the cooperation agreements established with Tanzania and Zambia. Today, when the independence won by Angola under the leadership of the MPLA is threatened with intervention by the agents of imperialism and the South African racists, Cuban communists, who express the feelings of our people and take their inspiration from the internationalist example of Che Guevara, reiterate the promise of comrade Fidel Castro made to Vietnam, and we state that we are ready to shed our blood for the freedom of Angola."

Although it has normalized relations with Communist parties that opposed guerrilla wars inspired by Castro, Cuba has not given up using the Guevara myth. Only initiatives viewed as "spontaneous" in nature are condemned, but Havana has not given up exporting revolution abroad through the use of arms.

The Cuban expeditionary corps was aided in its task by military experts, who were mainly Soviet and East German. At the same time, symbolic detachments from procommunist countries such as Mozambique also participated in the fighting alongside the MPLA.

At the time of President Agostinho Neto's visit to Cuba at the end of July, Fidel Castro indicated very clearly that Havana would continue to help the Angolan regime in all sectors: "At the request of the authorities in Luanda, Cuban units remain at the disposal of the government of the People's Republic of Angola in order to fight any new aggression. They will remain there as long as necessary."

At the close of his visit, the Angolan president was awarded the Order of the Bay of Pigs, one of the highest Cuban distinctions. It was presented to him by President Oswaldo Dorticos. The Order of the Bay of Pigs is given for "exceptional feats in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for peace and the progress of mankind."

Alignment With Moscow

Western leftists have always nourished the hope that Third World revolutions, which are by nature national or even nationalistic, would successfully oppose the Soviet hegemony. When Fidel Castro took power on 1 January 1959, Cuba did not become a communist satellite overnight. After 10 years of the

the Cuban agents who infiltrated Portugal were supervised by the Cuban colonel Ovarzum.

In its natural area of influence, Cuba also plays an active role by supporting revolutionary elements in the Caribbean. Diplomatic relations have been renewed with Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana. Fidel Castro denounces French colonialism in the Antilles and the Communist Party, often refer to the Cuban model and its historic leaders: Jose Marti, Che Guevara, Fidel Castro. The objective defined by Jose Marti in the statutes of his Cuban revolutionary party, set up in 1892, was to "achieve the complete independence of the island of Cuba and to plan for and work toward that of Puerto Rico." It was acclaimed even more by the First Congress of the Cuban Communist Party because it is a matter of fighting the hereditary enemy: the United States.

Decisive Intervention in Angola

"We do not stand with our arms folded when we see an African nation, a brother people, being brutally attacked by South Africa. We do not stand with our arms folded and we shall not do so.... We are helping Angola and we shall continue to help Angola." In his closing speech before the First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba on 22 December, Fidel Castro affirmed what the whole world already knew. The close relations between the MPLA and Cuba are not new; they go back to 1961. Many Angolan cadres studied in Cuba and ideological, military and material support from Havana has never been lacking, which is completely logical if one will refer to the Soviet Encyclopedia for 1963, page 200, which states: "The MPLA was founded in 1956 at the urging of the Communist Party."¹

The Cuban expeditionary corps is made up of some 12,000 to 15,000 men commanded by five generals: Gen Casas Regueiro, commander in chief; Gen Arnaldo Ochoa; Gen Raul Menendez Tomasevich; Gen Julio Casas; and Gen Rigoberto Garcia Fernandez, in charge of troop training.

The heavy weapons supplied by the Soviets included tanks, antiaircraft missiles, guided antitank missiles, and Mig-21's, without counting the "Brezhnev organs," the 1976 version of the famous "Stalin organs."

Delivery of this material required the setting up of a veritable airlift with stopoffs in East Europe, the Cape Verde islands and Conakry. As for the Cubans, they arrived in Luanda after stopping in Barbados, Guinea-Bissau and the Congo (Brazzaville). The Soviet-Cuban partnership functioned perfectly, replacing an MPLA that was incapable of containing its adversaries and carrying off a decisive military victory.

¹ See Bechir Ben Yahmed: "The USSR, America and Us," JEUNE AFRIQUE, 30 January 1976.

militarily in Africa, Latin America or the Near East. More than ever, the slogan of 1960 is the order of the day: "The duty of every revolutionary is to make revolution." During the early years of the Castro regime, Cuban diplomats were expelled from a dozen Latin American countries for having tried to apply the motto. Ephemeral revolutionary fronts were set up in Nicaragua, Panama, Santo Domingo and Haiti. In order to ensure these revolutionary attempts with a minimum of coordination, a tricontinental conference was held in Havana in 1965. It was followed in 1967 by the first conference of the Latin American Solidarity Organization (LASO). Everyone remembers Che Guevara's appeal for the creation "of one, two, many Vietnams," which brought him death in the Bolivian mountains.

Havana's links with Marxist or progressive elements in Africa are long-standing and solid. On 22 December 1975, at the First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, Fidel Castro expressed satisfaction over having helped Algeria twice, first against France and then against Morocco. In the same speech, the Cuban leader listed other countries that had benefited from active solidarity with Havana: Syria, the Congo (Brazzaville), Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Somalia, South Yemen. Privately, some officials added the Popular Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arab Gulf (PFLQG). At that congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, Fidel Castro very symbolically announced the election to the Central Committee of Pedro Rodriguez Peralta, a Cuban officer taken prisoner by the Portuguese when fighting in the ranks of the PAIGC of Guinea-Bissau and freed by the "Carnation Revolution" of 25 April 1974. In November 1970, when the Portuguese landed in Conakry, Cuban elements opposed the Guineans hostile to Sekou Toure and who had taken advantage of the opportunity to try to overthrow the regime. Even today, several hundred Cubans protect Sekou Toure and it is possible that aid was given to the Polisario Front in the affair in the Western Sahara.

Portugal, susceptible to revolutionary uprisings, also seems to have interested the Cubans. There are only fragmentary figures making it impossible to give an exact estimate of the number of Castroite agents who infiltrated Portugal when the procommunist team of Gen Vasco Goncalves was in power in Lisbon. In the months that preceded the attempted leftist putsch of 25 November 1975, Portuguese security counted the arrival at the Lisbon airport of 345 Soviets, 291 Cubans, 270 Hungarians, 190 Poles and 109 Czechs. This movement was stepped up during the month of October, particularly with the arrival of 97 Soviets and 86 Cubans. On the other hand, in December, as if the communists had given up, only 21 Cubans and 8 Soviets arrived at the Lisbon airport. The same settling down was observed during the early months of 1976. But for several months, thanks to the complicity of the Goncalves government, planes from the Soviet fleet went back and forth between Havana, Lisbon and Luanda, where the procommunist faction of the Armed Forces Movement was helping the MPLA to impose its dictatorship on the Angolan people. Likewise, the civilian airport in the Azores served as a stopover point for cargo planes carrying Cuban troops to Angola. According to Philippe Bernert,¹

¹ Philippe Bernert: "The Cuban Invasion of Portugal," L'AUREOLE, 16 March 1976.

CUBAN SUBVERSION IN AFRICA

Paris EST ET OUEST in French 1 Oct 76 pp 14-19

[Article by Michel Fichet]

[Text] Cuban penetration in Africa is nothing new and Fidel Castro has always supported African liberation movements and progressive regimes very actively. At the end of 1975, 2,000 Cuban draftees, both military and civilian, were working overseas in Guinea, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, Somalia, the Congo (Brazzaville) and Equatorial Guinea, helping to complete many economic, military and political projects.

But the massive military intervention of Cuban troops in Angola, beginning in the fall of 1975, revealed to public opinion the existence of a Soviet-Cuban partnership determined to pursue its objectives with the greatest possible vigor, without taking Platonic Western protests into account.

In a speech delivered on 15 March 1976 in Conakry, on the occasion of the meeting of the chiefs of state of Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Angola, Fidel Castro summed up the meaning of his troops' intervention in Angola in the following way:

"There exists a revolutionary camp and there exists proletarian internationalism. If the imperialists want to know what proletarian internationalism is, Angola has provided them with a magnificent example.... It is not only Cuba that has helped the people of Angola. The people of the Republic of Guinea also sent men to fight alongside the MPLA. The people of Guinea-Bissau sent soldiers and the Soviet Union supplied large quantities of weapons.... The American imperialists issued threats and blackmail to revolutionary countries because of their solidarity with Angola, but it was in vain: The socialist and progressive countries remained at the side of the people of Angola."¹

New Cuban Challenge

In order to demonstrate this fighting solidarity in the Third World, in order to fulfill its internationalist duty, Cuba does not hesitate to intervene

¹ Complete text issued on 18 March 1976 by PRENSA LATINA.

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DELEGATION IN ANGOLA--Jose M. Ponce, director of the Cuban Forestry Development and Supply Institute, visited Cabinda, heading a delegation from that organization which is visiting the People's Republic of Angola to lay the foundations of collaboration between both countries. Jose M. Pedale, member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Politburo, and officer in charge in the Province of Cabinda, received the Cuban delegation which visited lumber areas and various industrial facilities in the zone. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 30 Aug 76 p 5] 5058

ELECTRICAL WIRING COMPLAINT--Gilda Rojas, No 55 13th Street, apartment 43, in El Vedado, has written to this section to complain that "due to the nearness of the sea, the saltpeter and the wind, the electrical equipment in the building -- clocks, electrical switches and wires -- have deteriorated in such a way as to pose a serious threat of short circuits, to the point that when it rains heavily, there are wires which give off sparks." "More than 2 years ago," Gilda goes on to say, "the building neighborhood council wrote a letter to the maintenance department of the electrical enterprise, which sent an inspector, who corroborated what was said in the letter, and indicated furthermore that there should be a total renewal of the installation." The reader explains that on various occasions the complaint has been made again, resulting in the dispatch by the enterprise of further inspectors who said the same thing. After a study of the letter with engineer Osvaldo Gonzalez, Electrical Industry director for the Control, Consumption and Demand, and a visit to the home of Gilda Rojas, it was found that the electrical enterprise, through its maintenance section, had already repaired the clocks, switches, etc., in the building, which had been done while the letter was in the process of reaching GRANMA and being communicated to the enterprise, so that the matter is resolved. Gonzalez explained to us that what comrade Gilda Rojas said was true and that the physical condition of the cabinets, switches and the rest of the installation were affected as the letter said. The engineer added that this maintenance work by the electrical services consumes a great deal of time and large quantities of materials, for which reason it is necessary to plan it and on this basis, to draft the plans and to arrange the corresponding scheduling in accordance with them. In this case, Gonzalez stressed, the work was carried out according to the schedule. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 1 Sep 76 p 4] 5157

NATIONAL BALLET IN SPAIN--The National Ballet of Cuba has arrived in Barcelona, where it will perform for 6 days in the Theater of the Montjuich Congress Palace. The performances by the Cuban group come within a season organized by the theater directors and actors of Catalonia. The prima ballerina, Alicia Alonso, and the National Ballet, were welcomed at the airport by leading personalities in the Catalan art and cultural sector, and government authorities of that province. On her arrival, Alicia Alonso stated that her visit and that of the ballet are consistent with the love

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AMERICA

Repression Stepped up in South Africa

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 19 Sep 76 p 7

[Text]

● CAPE TOWN, September 9 (PL). — Another 22 persons, among them an 8-year-old boy, were murdered by the racist South African police in a series of raids on a number of towns for coloreds on the outskirts of this city.

Yesterday, the police reported that five persons had been killed during demonstrations that took place near Cape Town to demand political rights for the South African majority. Prime Minister Balthazar Vorster has said that he will not listen to any complaints from blacks and coloreds about their political rights and that he will not allow them to participate in elections.

The most serious incidents today were in the districts of Paarl and Manenberg, where police attacked demonstrators with tear gas and shot at them, while the operation was directed from a helicopter flying overhead.

CLASHES WITH RACIST POLICE IN CAPE TOWN AND JOHANNESBURG

● LUSAKA, September 9 (PL). — Police sources confirmed the news this morning that the charred bodies of two young blacks had been found among the ruins of a shelter in Mzimhlope, where repeated demonstrations against apartheid have been taking place over the last few days.

Mzimhlope consists of a number of small dwellings occupied by some 11 000 African migrant workers from various parts of the country, who come to do temporary work in Soweto, a suburb of Johannesburg.

Major General David Kriel, deputy police commissioner in charge of the riot squads, said that eight sections of the buildings were destroyed by fire, caused by the explosion of Molotov cocktails.

The fire broke out following a series of riots in Cape Town and Johannesburg, where

police attacked demonstrators with tear gas grenades and other chemical weapons.

The South African daily *Argus* said yesterday that the forces of repression were trying out new antiriot equipment similar to that used by the British army in Northern Ireland. It includes CS gas, rubber bullets and specially equipped police cars.

Serious clashes also took place in Ravensmead, in the region of Tiervlei, to the north of Cape Town, a region inhabited mainly by coloreds. In Ravensmead, antiriot squads attacked Africans with rifles and pistols. Several buildings, including a school and a warehouse, were set on fire. The demonstrators set automobile tires on fire to make barricades, and they attacked several police cars with naphtha bombs.

In the sector of Banhoek, near Stellenbosch, a group of young people used rocks to repel an attack by the police, who threw tear gas grenades. Group of Africans also clashed with the police in the suburb of Ocean View, near Kommetje.

Defense Minister P.W. Botha said that the South African army would go after the "terrorists" even if it meant the violation of other countries' borders.

He added that the South African army had already crossed a number of borders and would do so again if necessary.

According to observers, the defense minister's remarks, together with the escalation in repression, arrest and imprisonment without charges, reflect the intensification of fascist methods used against the African population, who have been demonstrating continuously against the policy of racial segregation since June.

[Originally] Published: 9/9-10/76

AFRICA AS VIEWED BY 'GRANMA'

Angola Denounces South African Actions

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 19 Sep 76 p 7

[Text]

● LUANDA, September 8 (PL). — The Government of the People's Republic of Angola made known the details of 17 acts of infiltration and border violation on the part of South Africa.

According to the minister of defense, from April 3 through July 30, the South African racist regime carried out provocations with jets, helicopters, light planes and infantry forces backed by armored cars.

On April 3 and 13, two light planes flew over the zones of Ruacana and Serpa Pinto in Angolan territory.

A soldier of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) was wounded when South African troops opened fire on the Angolan border patrol, the note of the defense minister went on to say.

On May 4, a detachment of the South African army moved up through Ruacana, over a distance of seven kilometers, and fired on peaceful Angolan villages.

Three days later an Angolan peasant had to have his arm amputated as a result of wounds

caused when a South African helicopter bombed the area, backed by infantry and armored cars which had advanced 100 meters to the east of the border post of Santa Clara.

On July 5, says the document, South African troops, totaling 60 or thereabouts, advanced two kilometers inland from Santa Clara, burned five villages and a small warehouse, hurled 30 hand grenades and shot and wounded one Angolan citizen.

4 AGGRESSORS CAPTURED

LUANDA, September 8 (PL). — One soldier of the regular South African army and three members of puppet organizations who had been taken prisoner in Angola by FAPLA were presented today before foreign press correspondents.

The South African soldier, by the name of Eugene de Lange, belonged to an infantry division and was active in a platoon called the "Group of the Brave."

He declared that he and his group had infiltrated Angola on four or five occasions,

According to De Lange, Lieutenant Vancil, in command of the Bagani base in the occupied territory of Namibia, sent the "Group of the Brave" into Angola to carry out attacks on the people.

On that occasion, De Lange received the order to continue to advance with his truck, and that was when he was surprised by FAPLA units and taken prisoner.

WAR MATERIEL TAKEN

LUANDA, September 8 (PL). — The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola captured arms and war materiel in an operation directed against puppet groups and South African soldiers infiltrating Angola. The war materiel was of South African, Belgian, Dutch and Chinese manufacture.

The arms were taken from troops on the run who were finally caught up with and routed in Cuando Cubango. The operation came to an end on August 28, when the puppets, South African racists and Portuguese mercenaries were finally wiped out.

[Originally] Published: 9/9/76

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member of the Executive Bureau of the PCC provincial committee; and Humberto Rodriguez, chief of the Department of Revolutionary Orientation in Camaguey. The school will have a capacity for 500 students and three dormitories, a building for the staff, spacious classrooms, athletic areas and other installations. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2033 GMT 3 Sep 76 FL]

HARVEST PREPARATIONS--Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and its delegate in Oriente Province, chaired a meeting held in Santiago de Cuba to discuss preparations being made for the next harvest in the future five western provinces. Rau Trujillo, member of the provincial party bureau and chief of the sugar industry sector in Oriente Province, read a report which points out the need for intensifying efforts in the repairs of sugar mills, and recalled that six of that province's sugar mills are scheduled to start operations in the month of November. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Sep 76 FL]

WORKER, PEASANT GRADUATION--Making the keynote speech at the graduation ceremony for the last school year of worker-peasant education, PCC Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero referred to the successes achieved in education in our country. The leader pointed out that the importance attached by the party to the struggle for [workers'] sixth-grade education is made evident in the resolutions approved at the first party congress. Perez Herrero congratulated the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC], the Education Ministry, and especially the trade unions which fulfilled their registration plans for the present school year. "We do not have the slightest doubt," he said, "that we are facing a promising future thanks to the efforts of those who produce and create in our socialist fatherland, and the efforts of those who study and teach, led by our party and Comrade Fidel." [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 10 Sep 76 FL]

ANGOLAN WORKERS TRAINING--Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC] and member of the PCC Central Committee, chaired the inauguration of the Cuban-Angolan course at the Lazaro Pena trade cadres school in Marianao. A total of 170 Cuban labor cadres and 50 labor movement leaders of the Angolan People's Republic will take the course. The course of study includes Marxist philosophy, political economics, history of Cuba, the new economic management system, and the history of the international and Cuban labor movements, among other subjects. The closing remarks were made by Rosario Fernandez, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and member of the CTC Secretariat. She said the fundamental objectives of the labor movement are extraordinary ones in keeping with the requirements of a constantly advancing and developing country. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Sep 76 FL]

PRESTIGE GAINED FROM INTERVENTION IN ANGOLA

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 8 Sep 76 p 4 FL

[Article by Francois Raitberger, "Cuba's Intervention Seen in Favorable Light"]

[Text] Havana, (REUTER-CANA)--Cubans feel the intervention in Angola has boosted their standing in the Third World but has temporarily lost them friends in the West.

Ten months after the first Cuban combat troops were flown to Luanda, where they helped turn the tide of the civil war, the Havana Government's decision to intervene is seen on balance in a favourable light.

It is accepted that Cuba's military help to President Agostinho Neto's Popular Liberation Movement (MPLA) against rival Western-backed groups has temporarily strained relations with the Western world.

But, the fact that its troops were fighting South African forces in favour of a Marxist government is seen here as having gained Cuba prestige in many Third World countries and increased stature in the socialist camp.

The cost of lives among the estimated 12,000 to 15,000 Cuban troops was low according to official figures. The material cost of the intervention is believed to have been largely met by the Soviet Union.

More costly, probably, for a country suffering a chronic shortage of skilled labour, is the remaining presence in Angola of large numbers of Cuban reservists and civilian experts.

But the intervention in Angola has rewound the mainspring of the Cuban revolution and added fuel to its tradition of "internationalism."

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BRIEFS

JAPANESE LOAN TO CUBA--Tokyo, 4 Sep (AFP)--A consortium of 24 private Japanese banks granted Cuba a loan of 5 billion yen (about \$16.7 million) according to what NIHON KEIZAI, a Japanese economic newspaper, announced today. The loan is intended to combat a scarcity of foreign currency in Cuba. The newspaper added that an agreement protocol will be signed at the end of September in Tokyo by the Central Bank of Cuba and the Japanese consortium. Cuba is the first member country of CEMA (an economic organization of the communist countries) to receive a loan from a group of private Japanese banks. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 5 Sep 76 p 30-A] 7717

ANGOLAN STUDENTS IN CUBA--Luanda, 17 Aug (FL)--Antonio Jacinto, minister of education and culture of the People's Republic of Angola, said goodbye to a group of Angolan youths who will study in Cuba. This group of Angolan scholarship holders will study aspects of the sugar industry in Cuba. They are the vanguard of larger contingents of youths from this African country who will travel to the Caribbean Island. The minister recalled the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] tradition of sending cadres to friendly countries to train because it was impossible to train them in this country which had to fight against colonialism and imperialism. The minister of education exhorted the youths not to lose a single minute in their studies and to take full advantage of their stay in Cuba "in order to return converted into true cadres of reconstruction of our country." [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 18 Aug 76 p 6] 7717

MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER--Comrade Arnaldo Martinez Verdugo, secretary general of the Mexican Communist Party, arrived on vacation at the Jose Marti International Airport. He was met at the airport by: Jorge Enrique Mendoza, a member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party; Ulises Estrada, assistant chief of the American Department of the Central Committee; and other officials from that department. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 16 Aug 76 p 3] 7717

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8. See AFRICAN REVIEW, loc. cit., p 3; R. Gibson, "African Liberation Wars," London, 1972, pp 257-261; TIME, loc. cit., p 20; ARB, No. 12, 1971, p 2322; No. 4, 1973, p 2831.
9. AFRICAN REVIEW, loc. cit., p 3; W. Berner, "African Policy" (3.8. The People's Republic of the Congo), loc. cit., pp 785-797, especially 790 f.
10. R. Gibson, loc. cit., pp 215-225, especially 220 ff.; A Humbaraci and N. Muchnik: "Portugal's African Wars," London, 1974, pp 119-132, especially 125 ff.
11. W. Berner, "African Policy" (3.9. Tanzania), loc. cit., pp 797-805, as well as 826-833 (6. Liberation Movements); A. R. Wilkinson, "Insurgency in Rhodesia, 1957-1973," Adelphi Paper No. 100, London, 1973, pp 25, 47 f.; TIME, loc. cit., p 19.
12. Ibid., p 19; ARB, No. 3, 1976, p 3945 (50 Cuban military advisors in Somalia, 310 in Guinea); DER SPIEGEL, Hamburg, No. 12, 1976, p 106; W. Berner, "African Policy" (3.10. Somalia), loc. cit., pp 805-813.
13. ARAB REPORT AND RECORD (hereafter: ARR), London, No. 21, 1972, p 543; No. 3, 1973, p 67; No. 4, 1973, p 91; WASHINGTON POST, 25 June 1973; "PDry Draws Closer to Cuba," "Middle East and Maghreb Topics," London, April 1974; W. Berner, "The Arab Countries," in Osteuropa-Handbuch, loc. cit., pp 620-712, especially 655 f.; "Middle East Annual Review 1975-1976," Great Chesterford, 1976, pp 191, 307.
14. TIME, loc. cit., p 20; smaller number in ARR, No. 1, 1976, p 24, UPI 15 January 1976.
15. G. Linde, "The Arsenal of the Yom-Yippur War," in WEHRFORSCHUNG, Stuttgart, No. 4, 1975, pp 109-114, especially 111; THE TIMES, London, 6 December 1973, 2 April 1974.
16. TIME, loc. cit., p 20
17. E. Gonzalez, "Castro and Cuba's New Orthodoxy," "Problems of Communism," Washington, No. 1, 1976, pp 1-19, reports the debts which Cuba piled up with the USSR since the end of 1974 at a figure of \$4.3 billion.-- DIE WELT, Hamburg, 17 February 1976, estimates the total Cuban debt to the East Bloc at DM15 billion, that is to say, more than \$6 billion.
18. For further details, see L. Gourc and J. Weinkle, "Soviet-Cuban Relations: The Growing Integration," in "Cuba, Castro and Revolution," edited by J. Suchlicki, Coral Gables, Florida, 1972, pp 180-187.

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Besides however it is known that Castro has for a long time been trying to become a member of the Warsaw Pact (Cuba is already a full member of the CEMA); at least however he would like to obtain public Warsaw Pact security guarantees for Cuba (18). In other words he is probably trying gradually to step up Cuba's demand for aid assurances from the Warsaw Pact organization by committing Cuban military personnel in support of Soviet foreign policy in Arab and African developing countries.

FOOTNOTES

1. See R. F. Lamberg, "Zanzibar, a Test Case," *DER OSTBLOCK UND DIE ENTWICKLUNGSLAENDER*, Bonn, No. 17, 1964, pp 226-238, especially 229 ff.; T. Szulc, *THE NEW YORK TIMES*, 28 January 1964; R. Repplang, "The African Liberation Movement," *INTERNATIONALES AFRIKAFORUM* (hereafter: IAF), Munich, No. 3, 1969, pp 202-209, especially 209; "Cuban Ambitions in Africa," *AFRICAN REVIEW*, London, October, 1973, pp 1-4.
2. *Ibid.*, p 2; *AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN* (hereafter: ARB), London, No. 6, 1965, p 319; No. 12, 1967, p 926; IAF, No. 7-8, 1969, p 470.
3. See W. Berner, "The Soviet Union and Latin America," *"Osteuropa-Handbuch"*, volume on Soviet Union, foreign policy II (edited by D. Geyer), Cologne-Vienna, 1976, pp 844-878, especially 863 ff.--D. James (editor), "The Complete Bolivian Diaries of Che Guevara and Other Captured Documents," New York, 1968, pp 12-15; R. Rojo, "Che Guevara. Vie et mort d'un ami," Paris, 1968, pp 168-183.
4. Guevara's so called Algiers speech in E. C. Guevara, "Ecrits--II. Oeuvres revolutionnaires 1959-1967," Paris, 1968, p 242 f.; *NOTICIAS DE HOY*, Havana, 25 February 1965.--Stopovers during Guevara's African trip based on *AFRICAN REVIEW*, loc. cit. (Footnote 1).
5. *Ibid.*, p 2 f.; J. Voss, "Der progressistische Entwicklungsstaat. Das Beispiel der Republik Guinea," Hanover, 1971, pp 406 ff.; W. Berner, "African Policy" (3.5. Guinea), *"Osteuropa-Handbuch"*, loc. cit., pp 759-766, especially 763 ff.
6. W. Berner, "The Soviet Union and Latin America," *Ibid.*, especially pp 863-869, 872.--F. Castro's TV speech on the occasion of the occupation of Czechoslovakia, *GRANMA*, Havana, 24 August 1968.
7. J. Voss, loc. cit., p 406 f.; "Cuba: What Next for the Gorkhas?" *TIME*, European Edition, Amsterdam, 23 February 1976, p 19.--In May 1972, Castro paid his first state visit to Guinea. During his second stay there, S. Toure on 3 September 1973 awarded him honorary citizenship in Guinea (*AFRICAN REVIEW*, loc. cit., p 3).--Following the 25th CPSU Congress, Castro on 15 March 1976 met in Conakry with S. Toure, Angolan President A. Neto, and the President of Guinea-Bissau, L. Cabral, for a four-power conference. On that occasion Castro declared that his government did not until 5 November 1975 decide to send combat troops to Angola in order to prevent the victory of the anti-MPLA forces at the last moment (see ARB, No. 3, 1976, p 3961; *NEUES DEUTSCHLAND*, East Berlin, 19 March 1976).

and equipment from both Peking and Moscow. The Soviet Union of course did stop this aid after some time and simultaneously withdrew its instructors or advisors in order to avert a serious conflict with the Arab League. After the 1967 Israeli-Arab War, Soviet-Arab relations gradually took on the character of a de facto alliance of the USSR with all member states of the Arab League which finally also included Oman.

In March 1973, there were already 150 Cuban instructors and military advisors in South Yemen; at the end of May 1973, they had completed the first training course for the "People's Militia" cadres. Roughly at the same time, the PFLOAG launched a major offensive in Dhofar which the Sultan of Oman was barely able to stop with British and Iranian assistance. To the extent that the PFLOAG units were equipped with Soviet war materiel, they had gotten it mostly from the Army of the People's Republic of Yemen, although presumably not with Soviet approval. Cuban officers acted as advisors and planners and also as pilot instructors, possibly even as pilots of Soviet combat aircraft. The offensive collapsed for all practical purposes in November of 1974 (13).

According to recent American press reports, there are more than 3,000 Cubans in South Yemen (and Dhofar). Official sources in Washington however only confirm the presence of "a couple of hundred" Cuban military personnel in these regions of South Arabia (14).

Cuban Commitment in Syria

In Syria, Cuban military personnel was committed shortly before the outbreak of the fourth Arab-Israeli War in October 1973. Allegedly they included 750 Cuban "tank specialists." In the spring of 1974, the then Israeli Defense Minister Dayan asserted that a Cuban brigade with 110 tanks had gone into position after the end of the war in the area of the Golan Heights. He was probably referring to a Syrian brigade reinforced by Cuban officers and other cadres (15).

According to American press reports, there are 3,500-4,000 Cubans committed in Syria although this contingent in reality would seem to be much smaller. This allegedly includes a tank brigade equipped with 94 Soviet T-62 tanks, two infantry battalions, and at least 30 MiG pilots (16).

Cuba's Indebtedness to the Soviet Union

At the beginning of 1976, Cuba's indebtedness toward the community of socialist states as such (the Warsaw Pact and CEMA countries) amounted to an estimated \$6 billion. That includes probably about \$5 billion owed the USSR alone (17). It is to be assumed that the effort to reduce this debt burden will play a significant role in all those cases in which Cuban personnel was dispatched on request from the Soviets to developing countries in order to help attain certain Soviet policy objectives. This applies especially to the commitment of Cuban military personnel in Guinea-Bissau, South Yemen, Dhofar, Syria, and Angola.

Soviet Russians and the Chinese in that country. But when President Massemba-Debat in September 1968 was forced to resign by the same Captain M. Ngouabi who had played a key role already during the June 1966 mutiny, the attitude of the government leadership toward its Cuban Praetorians suddenly changed. Ngouabi soon replaced the Cuban guard battalion with a Guinean one; within a year, he sent two-thirds of the Cuban military personnel home. In the summer of 1971, the new President declared that there were no more Cuban soldiers in the land (9).

Cubans in Zambia, Tanzania, Equatorial Guinea, and Somalia

Because President Ngouabi placed utmost value on the normalization of relations between Brazzaville and Kinshasa (formerly Leopoldville), the Angolan MPLA in the course of 1970 had to switch its headquarters and the training camps from Congo-Brazzaville to Zambia. There is much to indicate that the Cuban instructors and advisors of the MPLA units at least to some extent likewise moved to Zambia. From Zambian territory, the MPLA leadership had erected a guerrilla front in eastern Angola already in 1965. Starting in 1970, the MPLA headquarters was in Lusaka and the most important operations and training bases were still within the borders of Zambia. Only after the Portuguese abandoned eastern Angola in 1974 did the MPLA leadership push these bases gradually forward to the west (10).

In Tanzania, Cuban instructors were active in two camps (Kongwa, Mbeya) where the guerrilla fighters of the various liberation movements were being trained for action in Mozambique, Rhodesia, Southwest Africa (Namibia), and the Republic of South Africa. In addition to Soviet and Chinese officers, Cuban advisors were in three other camps along the southern border of Tanzania (Mbamba, Songea, Nwala) from which fully trained guerrilla detachments carried out their military operations in the northern part of Mozambique. At least three dozen of the guerrilla fighters who were killed in action or captured in Rhodesia by the end of 1970 had taken training courses in Cuba; the number of members of these assault detachments who had been trained by the Cubans in Africa was even greater (11).

Cuban administrative personnel according to American information is reported to be performing advisory and supervisory functions in two other countries of Africa: in formerly Spanish Equatorial Guinea (Rio Muni) and in Somalia, where the Soviet Union presently has greater influence than in any other country of Africa (12).

Cuban Military Personnel in Southern Arabia

On the basis of agreements entered into early in November 1972 in Havana, Cuba promised the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (Aden) support in the establishment of a "People's Militia" and assistance in the training of guerrilla fighters for commitment in Dhofar (Oman), North Yemen (Sanaa), and Saudi Arabia. Before that, the PFLOAG (Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf) liberation movement, operating since 1965 from South Yemen, had already been supplied with weapons

party militia, he used primarily Cuban instructors and this happened, last but not least, with the intention of keeping the Soviet and Chinese presence within bounds (5). Cuban-Soviet relations were extremely tense in 1966-1967. A reconciliation between Moscow and Havana did not come about until after the August 1968 Czechoslovak crisis, after Castro expressed much understanding for the Soviet invasion (6).

In November 1968, Toure was frightened once again when a group of junior officers in neighboring Mali managed to eliminate the Keita regime. Soon thereafter he discovered a similar "military plot" in his own Army. After the plot had been smashed, he asked Castro to send additional Cuban officers who not only were supposed to strengthen the "People's Militia" but who partly were also integrated into the Army as advisors. A short time later, Sekou Toure even considered it advisable to surround himself with a Cuban bodyguard (7).

Cuban Aid for PAIGC--Fight for Guinea-Bissau

In Portuguese Guinea (now called Guinea-Bissau), combat units of the PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde) had been carrying out guerrilla actions since the end of 1962. The operations bases were partly in Guinea-Conakry and partly in Senegal; weapons and equipment were delivered mainly from the USSR. In order to counteract the Soviet preponderance, PAIGC leader A. Cabral quite ostentatiously also tried to get Cuban support and backing. This was expressed particularly clearly during the Tricontinental Conference in Havana in January 1966.

Cuba made not only instructors and military advisors available to the PAIGC. In some cases Cuban officers were also sent into action as partisan leaders in Guinea-Bissau and the Portuguese in several instances recovered the bodies of Cubans killed in action. As a rule, Cuban personnel confined its activity however to the operations, training, and supply bases located in Guinea-Conakry (8).

The Cuban Guard in Congo-Brazzaville

In the summer of 1965, when Guevara was in Africa, the smaller, formerly French Congo Republic signed a military aid agreement with Cuba. By May 1966, the Cuban training staff, initially directed by Guevara, had grown to about 700 instructors, advisors, and guards. The Cuban presidential guard--a 300-man guard battalion--on 17 June 1966 smashed a military uprising. Afterward, the Cubans also helped in Congo-Brazzaville with the establishment of a "People's Militia" (GNDC--National Civil Defense Corps), consisting of loyal members of the youth organization of the monopoly party, the MNR (National Revolutionary Movement). At Dolisie in the country's South, the Cubans trained primarily guerrilla fighters for the Angolan MPLA whereas in the Northwest they trained guerrilla fighters for the Cameroon UPC.

The preference being given to the Cubans undoubtedly was also closely related in Congo-Brazzaville with the stiff competition between the

however he only experienced the collapse of the "People's Republic of the Congo" proclaimed in the summer of 1964 by C. Gbenye and G. Soumialot in Stanleyville. On the west bank of Lake Tanganyika and of Lake Kivu, the routed and hastily retreating Simba warriors established resistance nests which were supplied with Soviet and Chinese weapons, ammunition, and equipment from Tanzania. This is where the Cubans were used as advisers for the first time. Occasionally they themselves were reported to have participated in combat operations.

The entire undertaking however ended in a fiasco. Gbenye and Soumialot had already been decisively defeated by the Simba rebels, on top of everything else, proved to be unfit and unwilling to fight and corrupt. Thereupon, some of the Cubans returned to their home island. Guevara however remained in Congo-Brazzaville until March 1966 with a training staff which was gradually expanded. There, training camps for guerrilla fighters from Congo-Leopoldville and other neighboring countries (for example, Cameroon and Angola) were set up with Chinese support in order to create favorable prerequisites for further guerrilla uprisings in Central Africa. But these plans could not be carried out for the time being. The Cubans--whom Guevara commanded during his Bolivian adventure in 1966-1967--according to reliable evidence also included several veterans of Africa (3).

At the end of 1964 and the beginning of 1965, Guevara had already undertaken an extensive trip through Africa. In December 1964, that trip took him to Algeria and Mali; in January 1965 he went to Congo-Brazzaville, Guinea, Ghana, and Dahomey (now called Benin); then he returned to Paris via Algiers. In February 1965 he visited Tanzania and Egypt where he established contact with Soumialot. On 24 February 1965, he aroused attention in Algiers with a speech in which he sharply criticized Soviet economic and military aid procedures; in summary, he accused the Kremlin of violating proletarian-socialist internationalism with its huckster attitude (4). Early in March 1965, Guevara once again was in Cairo before he returned to Havana on 14 March 1965--where shortly thereafter he was forced to resign from all government positions.

Cuban Commitment in Guinea

In the spring of 1966, Guinea's President Sekou Toure asked Cubans to come to his country with the assignment of establishing a "people's militia" made up of reliable members of the unity party, the PDG (Democratic Party of Guinea) and the PDG Youth. With the help of this newly to be created armed section of the party, Toure primarily wanted to protect himself against a military coup d'etat after Ben Bella (in June 1965) and Nkrumah (in February 1966) had been overthrown by the Army. The Cuban training staff allegedly included 500 officers and NCOs. Besides, Cuba supplied weapons, vehicles, and other gear for the equipment of the militia units. The most important training camp was in Macenta.

Almost simultaneously Toure at that time decided to settle the conflict between Guinea and the Soviets which dated back to 1961 and once again to ask for increased economic aid from the USSR after the Chinese had also tackled a series of development projects in Guinea. To set up his

even upon the urging of the Soviet leadership. The Cubans and the MPLA fighting forces at the same time were supplied with large quantities of Soviet war materiel by sea; this included tanks and combat aircraft, mostly for Cuban crews, as it turned out soon. This appearance of the Cubans on the African Continent caused much surprise in the West although their military commitment in Africa already has a multifaceted history of 15 years.

The training of African guerrilla fighters in Cuba began in 1961. Then Ernesto "Che" Guevara went to Africa toward the end of the second Congo crisis in 1965-1966, accompanied by a larger Cuban volunteer contingent. This first Cuban mission to Africa was followed by a long series of additional personal assignments to Africa (Guinea-Conakry, Guinea-Bissau, Congo-Brazzaville, Zambia, Tanzania, Equatorial-Guinea, and Somalia) but also to a number of Arab countries (South Yemen, Oman-Dhofar, and Syria). Of course, the motivations, assignments, and attendant circumstances connected with the dispatch of Cuban military detachments changed repeatedly.

Guerrilla Training in Cuba

The beginning of the training of African guerrilla fighters in Cuba apparently goes back to the year 1961. As became known in connection with the Revolution on Zanzibar in January 1964, 30-40 Zanzibar revolutionaries had by then also received Cuban guerrilla training. They included, for example, the leader of the coup d'etat, John Okello (1), who later on was expelled to Kenya by the Revolutionary Government.

In 1965, several members of Senegal's cryptocommunist party--the Parti Africain de l'Indépendance (PAI [African Independence Party])--were arrested upon their return from Cuba where they had attended guerrilla training courses. In 1969 President Senghor once again complained about Cuban support for Senegalese revolutionaries with agitation brochures and other means. The Cubans gave similar aid to the procommunist Union des Populations du Cameroun (UPC [Union of Cameroonian Peoples]) between 1961 and 1969. At that time, the contact and control station for African trainees taking courses in Cuba was in Conakry, Guinea (2).

The 1965-1966 Guevara Mission

There are numerous indications to the effect that Guevara had to resign from his government positions and leave Cuba in April or at the very latest in July 1965 upon Moscow's urging. Besides he was apparently forbidden to organize guerrilla actions on the Latin American Continent which could be interpreted as a violation of the agreement entered into between Kennedy and Khrushchev to settle the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. The President of Congo-Brazzaville, A. Massamba-Debat had encouraged him already in January 1965 to participate in the fight against the Tshombe regime in Leopoldville and its white auxiliaries; this is why Guevara decided to gather African experiences in the Congo.

In agreement with Castro, he recruited a detachment of about 125 Cuban volunteers with whom he went via Brazzaville to the Eastern Congo where

CUBAN INTERVENTION IN AFRICA AND ARABIAN COUNTRIES DISCUSSED

Hamburg AUSSENPOLITIK in German Jul-Sep 76 pp 325-331

[Article by Wolfgang Berner: "Interventions by Cubans in Africa and Arabia"]

[Text] The international public appeared to be surprised by the commitment of Cubans during the final struggle over Angola on the side of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. Indeed, this commitment of Cuban troops did decide the future of this former Portuguese colony during the transition to independence. Dr Wolfgang Berner, leading scientific director in the Federal Institute for Eastern and International studies in Cologne, during his scientific research on Soviet Policy in the entire Third World encountered earlier commitments of Cubans as instructors and comrades in arms. The Cubans' military commitment in Africa can be traced back to the year 1961. That year marked the start of training of African guerrilla fighters in Cuba. In 1965-1966, Che Guevara carried out a mission to Africa. In 1966, Sekou Toure asked Cubans to come to Guinea in order to set up a people's militia because he was afraid of a coup d'etat by his military leaders and did not want to suffer the fate of Ben Bella or Nkrumah. After Guinea-Bissau, the Cubans in 1966 also came to Congo-Brazzaville, partly also in order to avoid rivalry between the Russians and the Chinese. Military assistance to the Angolan MPLA began already in 1970, first from Congo-Brazzaville and then from Zambia. But Cubans were also in action from South Yemen in North Yemen, in Dhofar, and in Saudi Arabia. Finally, a strong Cuban contingent, with specialists in tanks and in the Air Force, has been in Syria since 1973. All of these operations probably took place in agreement with or perhaps even by order of the Soviet Union. And Cuba's readiness to engage in such activities is certainly connected with Cuba's heavy indebtedness to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Cuban intervention in Angola, with an expeditionary corps having a maximum strength of 12,000 men, obviously was staged in agreement with and probably

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Also the mainspring of the Cuban revolution is its tradition of struggle, at every moment in the daily life, on radio, on television, on the city's walls, the Cuban people are being reminded of the heroism of those who fought the Independence War from Spain, of the more obscure rebels of the 1930's and 1940's, of those who fell during Dr. Castro's guerilla war.

The war in Angola, a new chapter in this tradition, adds fuel to the government's exhortations to Cubans to show in their daily work the heroism displayed by guerillas and "internationalist fighters."

President Neto's visit here was timed to coincide with the 23rd anniversary of Dr. Castro's first guerilla action, a daring attack on Cuba's second largest military barracks in Santiago de Cuba. This is meant to show that the Cuban guerilla and the Angolan wars are two episodes of the same struggle.

The veil of near secrecy that shrouded Cuba's role in Angola is likely to be gradually lifted following the Angolan leader's visit. Military specifics such as the number of troops are still considered as state secret. But Dr. Castro has already disclosed some details.

Under the gradual pull-out announced by Prime Minister Castro, the first Cuban soldiers have started trickling back here at the official rate of 200 a week.

Reservists have returned to their former jobs and tell their workmates how they spread terror when they charged enemy positions yelling "patria o muerte" (homeland or death), the old warcry of Castro's guerillas.

They refrain from talking about the war itself with foreigners but excitedly tell anecdotes about the wild game they saw in the jungle but were forbidden to shoot so as not to waste ammunition.

The returning soldiers have not paraded in the streets, but are said to have privately been congratulated by Dr. Castro.

The dead--put at under 150 3 months ago--have probably been buried in private ceremonies. There has been no public presentation of medals to the wounded, whose number has not been disclosed.

The Cuban press only recently started publishing photographs of Cuban civilian technicians in Angola. But so far they have not shown a single Cuban soldier there. Reports about the war in Angola only mentioned the role of Angolan troops. The Cuban troops' action is merely referred to under the vague formula of "internationalist solidarity" which also covers technical assistance.

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CUBA

'BOLD VENTURE' IN ANGOLA

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 30 Jul 76 p 6 FL

[Text] Havana, 29 Jul--The endlessly chanted clamours of "Cuba, Angola united will overcome" that have greeted President Agostinho Neto here are likely to echo for a long time in Cuba.

For Cubans, the Angolan leader's current first official visit to this island marks the happy ending of Cuba's bold military intervention in the former Portuguese colony.

Coming 9 months after the first Cuban combat troops were hurriedly flown to Luanda to save the popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) from desperate encirclement, it shows that the situation is now safe enough for President Neto to embark on the 7,000-mile (11,000-km) trip.

Some of the reported 12,000 Cuban soldiers who fought in Angola are now doing the same trip back home from Luanda. Others will stay, probably for many months, to train the Angolan armed forces as well as serve as a deterrent force and hunt down the last guerillas in border areas.

The emphasis is now on technical help to Angola, a country with few trained professionals and a 90 percent illiteracy rate. Prime Minister Fidel Castro has said that Angola would need the help of several thousand Cuban technicians and has asked medical, education, construction and agricultural experts to be ready to volunteer.

In the wake of President Neto's visit here, he will certainly have no difficulties in finding thousands of volunteers.

The Angolan episode will be recorded here as a landmark in the 17-year long history of the Cuban revolution. Nine years after the failure of guerilla warfare in South America with the death of Ernesto "Che" Guevara, it is considered here as a major success in Fidel Castro's struggle against "imperialism and colonialism."

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Cubans are also staying at the luxurious Costa Do Sol, about 5 miles outside Luanda with spectacular views of the coast. In the restaurant is a sign reminding them of the Argentine-born Cuban hero Ernesto "Che" Guevara. Seremos Como el "Che" (we will be like Che), it says.

Travelers from the south, where President Agostinho Neto said military troubles were continuing, say Cuban troops have also been seen in this part of the country.

Leaders of the government here make frequent declarations of their gratitude to the government of Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

Prime Minister Lopo Do Nascimento publicly thanked the Cubans for helping in sugar production, declaring: "We can never sufficiently hail that inter-nationalist spirit."

At another meeting to promote Angola's vital coffee harvest, he said: "Happily, in the same way as in military affairs, we count on the support of some Cuban comrades who will try to pass on some of their experiences to us--experience in the field of coffee and in organization."

In a recent meeting with reporters, Dr Luis de Almeida, Director-General of Information, said: "We are very, very proud of our Cuban friends, who were invited by a sovereign state to defend itself against aggression."

Asked if the Cubans had started to leave Angola, as Dr Castro was reported to have told Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, Dr Almeida said this was a matter for the Angolan and Cuban people.

While Angolan officials speak warmly of Cuban aid, they react vigorously and swiftly to suggestions that the Cubans and their Russian allies are giving them orders.

For its part, Cuba is clearly happy about its important new role in Africa along with its Soviet ally and stresses the fact that many Cubans are of African or mixed origin, partly descended from slaves.

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ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO ANGOLA

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 15 Jul 76 p 4 FL

[by Roland Dallas]

[Text] Serving with the Angolan army, helping at the Health Ministry, advising on the sugar and coffee harvest, thousands of Cubans are busily establishing an important role for their country in this new African republic.

No details about the exact number of Cubans in Angola is officially available here but American estimates put the total at about 12,000.

Cuba's key role came in the military help it gave to the popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which emerged victorious in the civil war here.

Now, the Cubans are concentrating on helping young and often inexperienced officials of the new government to get Angola working again.

In a recent speech, Health Minister Mario de Almeida declared that Cuban comrades "have aided us not only in the education of cadres but also in our own education."

"They are comrades who have come here to help us, the leaders of the ministry, in the work of the management.

"They have given us courses in administration, courses on the way we should guide ourselves," he added.

The Cubans are to a certain extent replacing some of the hundreds of thousands of Portuguese who fled Angola at the time of independence last November.

Often wearing olive-green military fatigues, sometimes with revolvers in holsters at their belts, the Cubans are seen in many parts of Luanda.

Some are staying at the big Presidente Hotel on the waterfront, and at the smaller Imperio Hotel next to the press center now being used by journalists covering the trial of 13 white mercenaries here.

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CUBAN-ANGOLAN SPORTS AGREEMENT SIGNED

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 27 Jun 76 p 2

[Text] Havana (AIN)--The top sports officials of Cuba and Angola signed a joint communique on 16 June, expressing the identical spirit and stand of the revolutionary process in their respective countries.

The document was signed by Jorge Garcia Bango, president of the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation, and Pedro Augusto, general director of youth and sports of the People's Republic of Angola, who is winding up a 13-day visit to Cuba at the head of a delegation from his country.

The joint communique states that the peoples of Cuba and Angola are now free and sovereign thanks to their struggle, the solidarity of the progressive peoples and proletarian internationalism.

The document includes an agreement to take the greatest possible advantage of and exchange experiences through a series of plans that fully embody the positions and principles of struggle of socialism.

It also points out the need for annual agreements which will facilitate technical and organizational collaboration, training of cadres and exchange of athletes.

The document concludes by recognizing the fraternal and comradely spirit that has prevailed in the program for joint work and an exchange of visits.

Garcia Bango reiterated his organization's decision to support the development of sports in the fraternal People's Republic of Angola. That decision, he stressed, is in keeping with the policy observed by our party and our Revolutionary Government.

Augusto said that the MPLA's independent policy determines where the Angolan Revolution should seek support.

After pointing out that the socialist camp is giving consistent support to his people, he reiterated that his country is convinced that it will build socialism without having to pay any attention to what the imperialists say and think.

[Originally] Published: 6/17/76 41
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CUBA

CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ: 'NO MORE ANGOLAS'

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 21 May 76 p 6

[Report on press conference of Vice Prime Minister Carlos Rafael Rodriguez Rodriguez, held at the Japanese Press Club; date not given]

[Text] Tokyo, 20 May (AFP)--"There will be no more Angolas in other parts of the world," Cuban Vice Prime Minister Carlos Rodriguez said today. He added that the 5,000 Cuban soldiers now stationed in that country will be withdrawn as soon as the government of Agostinho Neto so requests.

Rodriguez also said that Cuba is willing to normalize diplomatic relations with the United States if that country lifts the economic blockade against the island.

The Cuban vice prime minister made the statements during a press conference held at the Japanese Press Club.

He said that American President Gerald Ford was forced to maintain a strong rightist foreign policy in order to win out in the Republican race for the presidential nomination against his rival Ronald Reagan.

"We may have to wait until the presidential elections are over in order for Cuba and the United States to begin negotiations aimed at a normalization of their relations. But we can be patient. We have existed a long time without the United States, although we do believe that it is better to have peace in the Caribbean," he said.

Regarding the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, Rodriguez said the following:

"I should like to deny statements recently made by the American secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, regarding the number of Cuban soldiers in that African country."

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CUBA

CUBAN DESERTER FROM ANGOLA SET FREE

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Apr 76 p 16

[Text] The evening newspaper A CAPITAL quoted an authorized military source as stating that Cuban soldier Carlos Manuel Molina Alvaral, who deserted his unit stationed in Angola, was set free last Friday.

According to the same source, Alvaral was granted the status of "permission to reside." Thus, he joined the ranks of about 130 foreigners who are candidates for the status of political exiles.

Molina Alvaral was the first Cuban military man stationed in Angola to desert the forces since the eve of the independence of the former Portuguese colony.

As was widely reported at the time, he boarded a TAP [Portuguese Airways] plane in Angola, forced the crew to take him to Lisbon, halfway there when he felt sure that they would not return to Angola he turned over his weapon to the pilot.

It is known that Molina Alvaral has relatives in the United States but, apparently, he does not wish to leave Portugal at present.

The second Cuban military man to escape to Portugal under similar circumstances was a second lieutenant whose name is unknown and who continues, meanwhile, being held for interrogation by the Portuguese authorities.

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The Angolan delegation is visiting Cuba at the invitation of the Ministry of Public Health and will remain in our country for several days. The Angolan visitors will meet with ministry officials and will visit places of scientific, economic and historic interest.

[Originally] Published: 4/19/76

CSO: 3020

Castro Holds Talks With Angolan Delegation

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 25 Apr 76 p 3

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and prime minister of the Revolutionary Government, held talks on 14 April with a delegation of women from the People's Republic of the Congo. The delegation came on a visit to our country on 31 March, in response to an invitation issued by the Federation of Cuban Women.

During the talks with the Congolese leaders, problems facing that sister nation and the functioning and structure of the Revolutionary Union of Congolese Women were discussed.

Josephine Moutou Bayonne, president of the Congolese organization and member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor, expressed gratitude for the aid given to the organization she heads by the Cuban women's organization and she said she was sure the joint tasks which the two organizations carry out will prove to be a great success.

Others present were regional leaders Luisa Kanda and Marie Mabano, and the head of the office of the president of the Congolese women's organization, Claire Lengou.

Likewise, Comrade Vilma Espin, member of the Central Committee of the Party and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, took part in the talks.

[Originally] Published: 4/15/76

Angolan Health Minister Arrives in Cuba

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 25 Apr 76 p 3

[Text] Havana (AIN)--Dr Mario Alfonso Almeida, minister of public health of the People's Republic of Angola, and his wife arrived in this capital on the afternoon of 18 April at the head of a delegation from that ministry.

The other members of the delegation are Urbano Fresta, general director, and Carlos Lopez, general director for cadre training.

The delegation was met at Jose Marti International Airport by Jose Otero Molina, first deputy minister of public health; Roberto Pereda, director of the ministry's department of foreign relations, and other officials of the ministry.

Also on hand to welcome the delegation were Ernesto Melendez Bachs, deputy chairman of the National Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Collaboration; and Humberto Knight, head of the Center for Technical Assistance.

CUBAN-ANGOLAN RELATIONS PROMOTED

Castro Meets With Angolan Women's Delegation

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 25 Apr 76 p 3

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and prime minister of the Revolutionary Government, met on 14 April with a delegation of women from the People's Republic of Angola. The delegation has been in Cuba since 31 March, at the invitation of the Federation of Cuban Women.

At the meeting, Comrade Luisa Ingles, national coordinator of the National Executive Committee of the Organization of Angolan Women (OMA), discussed the many tasks which the organization must handle in the new stage in the struggle faced by the People's Republic of Angola; among them she mentioned the restructuring of the OMA at all levels.

She also spoke of the struggle of Angolan women in the battle against colonialism, and she expressed the gratitude of the Angolan people for the invaluable aid they have been and are being given by the Cuban people.

Existing cooperation programs between the women's organizations in Angola and Cuba and the possibilities of enlarging that cooperation were also aspects under discussion.

Present at the meeting were Rodeth Gil, member of the Executive Committee of the OMA; Maria Jose Oana, member of the Luanda regional commission; Sara Neto, head of the OMA in Cabinda; and Ana Nunez, national coordinating secretary.

Likewise taking part in the interview was Comrade Vilma Espin, member of the Central Committee of the Party and president of the Federation of Cuban Women.

[Originally] Published: 4/14/76

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CUBAN TROOPS TO STAY IN ANGOLA FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS

Caracas ULTIMAS NOTICIAS in Spanish 18 Apr 76 p 43

/Text / Havana, 17 April (by Francisco Rubiales of the Spanish News Agency /EFE /--Observers in Havana believe that the thousands of Cuban soldiers detached in Angola will be exchanging their rifles for tools and will take part in the construction of socialism in that African country.

The Angolan decision to construct socialism is now official, and has been announced by Cuban news media.

Recently, the Cuban magazine PRISMA DEL MERIDIANO 80 contained statements made by the Angolan prime minister, Lopo do Nascimento, in which the latter expressed his government's intention of constructing socialism and, at the same time, cited the many difficulties hampering this process.

The observers base their view, among other reasons, on the fact that, in spite of the termination of the war, no significant movement has been noted that would indicate the return of the Cuban troops to this island.

The Angolans have ordered 5 years of free, compulsory education, but where are the teachers? They are burdened with an extremely poor public health system, which they intend to eliminate, but can they do it with the 68 doctors that they have for a population of 6 million inhabitants?

In the opinion of many Cuban ideologists, Cuba's real mission of solidary assistance to Angola will begin now, during the difficult reconstruction phase.

Cuba is in a position to provide its friends in Angola with doctors, teachers, veteran builders, technicians in the field of town organization and some administrative cadres.

Not long ago, the Angolan public health minister announced his visit to Cuba.

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Statement by Angolan Youth Delegate

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 28 Mar 76 p 8

[Text] "The battlefield and the production front are the order of the day for the young people of our country," said Luis da Silva, member of the Executive Committee of the MPLA Youth Organization, who is attending the 2nd Meeting of the 11th World Youth and Student Festival here in Havana.

Da Silva is a 20-year-old law student at Luanda University, and he met with Cuban journalists shortly after his arrival. During the afternoon session of the IPC he was one of those on the platform, representing the young people of that heroic African republic.

On referring to students and young people in general from Angola taking part in the 11th Festival--the first they will attend as representatives of their young state--he stressed that it is important for them to do so because so far the world only knows about Angola's struggles; there is a need for people to know of its cultural traditions, sports activity and other aspects of national life.

He added that the Angolan people are very grateful to Cuba, site of the 1978 festival, and the participation of Angolan youth and students in the event will serve to strengthen even more the solid deep-rooted ties of brotherhood between the two countries.

Da Silva also stressed Angola's gratitude to the USSR and other socialist countries and progressive peoples everywhere for their aid and unselfish support. He concluded by expressing how very happy he was to see the Angola issue on the agenda of the 2nd Meeting of the IPC.

[Originally] Published: 3/12/76

Statements by Chilean Leftists

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 28 Mar 76 p 9

[Text] The young in Chile who are presently fighting under difficult conditions against the fascist junta in their country, have had an excellent opportunity, on the occasion of the 2nd Meeting of the International Preparatory Committee of the 11th World Youth and Student Festival, to denounce Pinochet's fascist regime and to receive broad support from the youth of the countries gathered here.

Their delegates to the meeting were kind enough to answer GRANMA's questions.

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He added that the groups supported by the CIA, by the great transnational companies and by the imperialist countries, the United States in particular, set about fomenting division.

Isa Conde said that, in view of this, the solidarity and aid of the USSR, Cuba and other socialist and progressive nations was given "in keeping with previous policy with regard to the MPLA."

He said that his party hailed this decision to support a sovereign government which represented the will for freedom of the people in the face of reactionary forces and groups financed by international capital.

Remarks by Juan Bosch

Santo Domingo, 28 March (PL)--Dominican Liberation Party (PLD) leader Juan Bosch, said that the solidarity of the progressive world with Angola "instantly destroyed the plan devised by U.S. imperialism with regard to Africa."

"Angola is a key post in southern Africa and this explains the violent reaction of the United States and its ferocious, lying propaganda unleashed in all Latin America."

Bosch was overthrown in 1963, 7 months after he had been elected president of the Dominican Republic. On the subject of Angola, he told the PRENSA LATINA news agency that there were two reasons for the U.S. campaign.

"The first is that Angola contains tremendous wealth, including strategic minerals which the United States wants to control," and the second is that, from the time of the Kennedy administration (1960-1963), "they were already plotting ways to hold on to the Portuguese colonies, especially Angola."

He recalled that from that period on, the United States supplied money to Holden Roberto, head of the FNLA, and urged South Africa to back UNITA.

Bosch said that Cuba's recognition of and support for Angola can be explained in terms of "reasons of revolutionary brotherhood and the fulfillment of an internationalist duty."

He also made special note of the aid given by the People's Republic of Angola by the Soviet Union, who supported the MPLA from the time of the struggle against Portuguese colonialism.

"The anti-Cuban propaganda now being promoted by the Yankees is the driving force behind a new wave of anticommunist persecution in Latin America."

[Originally] Published: 3/29/76

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The Angolan premier was seen off at Dar el Beida Airport by Rabah Bitat, minister of state in charge of transportation; Mohammed Guenez, minister of veteran Moudjahidines (combatants); and Abdelmalek Benhabyles, general secretary of the Algerian chancellery. Prime Minister Lamine Ould Ahmed, of the Democratic Republic of Sahara, and the accredited Diplomatic Corps in Algeria were also on hand.

Algeria's President Houari Boumediene received Lopo do Nascimento yesterday.

Accompanying Lopo do Nascimento were Saidi Mingas, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA and secretary of state for finance; Adolfo Nsikakanga, of the cabinet; Major Diballa, member of the General Staff of the eastern front of FAPLA; and Sergio Silva, general director of industry.

Maria Leopoldina da Silva, delegate of the youth organization of the MPLA; Jose Serra, a trade official; and Jacinto Francisco and Justo Fonseca, both of the military, are other members of the Angolan delegation.

It was announced that the group will pay an official visit to Libya by invitation of President Muammar el Kaddafi, with whom the Angolan prime minister will examine the ways to increase cooperation between the two countries.

Remarks by Isa Conde

Santo Domingo, 28 March (PL)--Narciso Isa Conde, general secretary of the Dominican Communist Party (PCD), said that international solidarity had spared the population of the People's Republic of Angola further suffering and bloodshed.

The communist leader told PRENSA LATINA that the solidarity that the Soviet Union and Cuba showed to the legitimate government of Angola, headed by Agostinho Neto, was now being used by the U.S. imperialists as a new ploy in their policy of putting pressure on governments which have shown that their interest in establishing closer ties with Cuba and the socialist camp as a whole.

After denouncing the anti-Cuban campaign unleashed by Washington as false, Isa Conde stressed that Cuba and the USSR had given the MPLA active support from the time of the struggle against Portuguese colonialism.

The leader of the PCD added that during the course of the armed struggle, which began in 1961, it was clear that the sovereignty of the Angolan people was reflected by the MPLA.

"This movement won the support of the great majority and, after liberation from Portuguese colonialism had been achieved, reactionary forces sought to prevent the sovereign government headed by Neto from assuming power."

Neto was accompanied by Nito Alves of the Political Bureau of the MPLA in his tour of Uige territory.

L'HUMANITE Points to Aid to Angola

Paris, 28 Mar (PL)--The daily L'HUMANITE stressed the importance of the help supplied by the socialist and progressive countries of the world to the People's Republic of Angola in its struggle against imperialist and racist aggression in an article published today.

The official organ of the French Communist Party points out that at present the youngest African state breathes freely and now it can devote its efforts to building up the national economy.

The article adds that the changes being carried out in that country serve as the basis for moving toward development on all fronts.

The newspaper maintains that the geographical location of Angola--in the southern cone of Africa--and its great natural resources will turn it into one of the richest nations of that continent in the years to come.

LE SOLEIL Accused of Backing South African Racists

Algiers, 28 March (PL)--The official Senegalese newspaper LE SOLEIL was accused here today of supporting the South African racist regime and imperialism.

The accusation was made by the Algerian daily EL MOUDJAHID in answer to a commentary by the main daily of Dakar which described John Vorster's racist regime's decision to pull out of Angola as a "timid gesture of goodwill."

The Algerian paper countered that the Pretoria regime is withdrawing its troops because of the firmness of the Angolan leaders and because of the solidarity expressed by the international community.

The Algerian paper adds that to ignore the course of events is a deliberate show of bad faith, as is equating the revolutionary forces which have helped Angola with the aggressive forces of Pretoria and the forces of international reaction.

EL MOUDJAHID concludes that this type of commentary shows a total lack of political rigor and that the ideological leanings of its authors are very poorly disguised, as is their support of reaction.

Lopo do Nascimento Winds Up Visit to Algeria

Algiers, 27 March (PL)--Lopo do Nascimento, prime minister of the People's Republic of Angola, wound up his 2-day friendly working visit to Algeria today.

However, it comes as no surprise to Angolan fighters and the people as a whole, who, for several days now, have been waiting for the enemy to acknowledge defeat.

South Africa, the "big white power" in this continent, has capitulated; and the peoples of Africa and other parts of the world rejoice over this great victory.

[Originally] Published: 3/29/76

Neto Calls for People's Government in Angola

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 4 Apr 76 p 4

[Article by Jeronimo Alvarez, special correspondent]

[Text] Luanda, 28 March (PL)--President Agostinho Neto expressed the determination of his people to build a country free from the exploitation of man by man, at a rally held in Uige.

He said that now that the aggressors in Angola had been defeated, great work must be carried out toward organizing people's power, thus insuring the participation of the workers in the country's politics.

Neto emphasized that much hard work was necessary in order to enrich the country, to accelerate the process of reconstruction, to fashion administrative awareness and know-how, and to transform the economic system.

When he referred to the help and solidarity of the Soviet Union and Cuba in the struggle of the Angolan people against their aggressors, Neto pointed out the imperialists' frustration at not being able to stop that help. He added that imperialism's goal was to reoccupy Angola.

The Angolan president underlined the importance of increasing the fighting capacity and improving the arms of the national army to consolidate those victories achieved over the enemy on the battlefield.

Neto confirmed the Maoists' cooperation with the secessionist FNLA which included the presence of Chinese military experts in the province of Uige (as well as elsewhere) where the FNLA had its headquarters.

The Angolan leader appealed to the people of that area to make a great effort to increase agricultural production, especially the sowing and harvesting of coffee.

President Neto said that those people who were deceived by the FNLA and had fled the country could come back.

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Jorge Lopez, of the National Bureau of the UJC, in the concluding address at the rally, spoke of how the international reactionaries, headed by the Yankee imperialists, planned and carried out the aggression against the Angolan People's Republic. He said that one of the reasons that the imperialists want to liquidate the young republic is the desire to gain control of the natural assets existing in its territory, but also to prevent the encouragement the Angolan People's Republic represents to the liberation movement on the southern part of the continent throughout Africa in general. In conclusion, and after giving an account of the various facets of the struggle experienced by his brotherly African people, Lopez mentioned the words spoken by Fidel Castro during the first party congress, when he made plain the readiness of Cuba to continue rendering its aid and solidarity to the young Angolan People's Republic.

Presiding at the meeting were Anibal Velaz and Irving Ruiz, members of the Central Committee; Raul Rodriguez Lopez, second secretary of the party in Havana; and Santiago Gener, second secretary of the UJC in that province.

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CUBANS HOLD RALLY IN SUPPORT OF ANGOLAN YOUTH

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 13 Mar 76 p 4

[Article: "Meeting Held To Express Solidarity with the Youth and Students of Angola"]

[Text] A rally to express solidarity with the young people and students of the Angolan People's Republic was held yesterday afternoon by the workers at the Havana fishing port, jointly with young people from the various delegations participating in the Second Meeting of the International Preparations Committee for the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students.

At a rostrum put up just a few meters from the seaside, speakers addressed hundreds of workers. Addresses were given by Jorge Lopez, a member of the National Bureau of the UJC [Union of Young Communists] and editor of the periodical JUVENTUD REBELDE; Arturo Fernandez, vice president of the WFDY [World Federation of Democratic Youth]; Harmut Konic, of the Free German Youth; Luis Da Silva, of the Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola; and Fernando Augusto Moreno, of the Union of Communist Youth of Portugal.

In short but moving speeches, Konic, Da Silva and Moreno spoke of the heroic struggle of the Angolan people against the racist and imperialist aggressors. Da Silva stressed the aid and solidarity his people have received and stated that the men and women of Angola are aware of the importance of their triumphs to the process of liberation in Africa.

Arturo Fernandez, vice president of the WFDY, noted the value of the aid and solidarity provided by the Cuban people to his brother Angolans and he stressed the support provided to Angola by the USSR and the other countries in the socialist sector and the progressive governments of Africa. He said that the WFDY has launched an international campaign of support for the Angolan people. Medical teams and labor forces which will contribute to the rebuilding of the young African republic will also be sent.

The Cuban ambassador, Oscar Oramas Oliva, had previously said that it is a high honor for any revolutionary to render service in Angola, "which is a transcendental point in the struggle between colonialism and the national liberation movement, between imperialism and the forces favoring social progress."

The importance of the Angolan struggle, Oramas said, goes beyond national boundaries, for with the liberation of Angola the progressive forces of the whole world are dealing a harsh blow to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

After noting the contribution made by patriots of other nations to the liberation struggles of the people of Cuba, the ambassador spoke of the role played by the USSR in the consolidation of the Cuban revolution.

He said that Cuba will not forget, in this historic moment, those who gave aid when imperialism threatened to sink us.

In his address, Oramas told President Agostinho Neto that, along with the other progressive forces in the world, the Cuban people in particular are determined to continue to aid Angola, with the same determination and boldness as in the most difficult days of the war.

The Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, headed by Fidel Castro, he said, will continue to cooperate with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and the government of Angola, thus contributing to peace in Africa.

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ASSERTIONS OF CUBAN-ANGOLAN FRIENDSHIP VOICED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 13 Mar 76 p 1

[Article by Miguel F. Roa: "'Angola and Cuba Are Linked in the Anti-imperialist and Anticolonialist Battle,' Says Agostinho Neto on Accepting the Credentials of the Cuban Ambassador"]

[Text] Luanda, 12 March (Prensa Latina). The president of the Angolan People's Republic, Agostinho Neto, stressed that the solidarity and aid of the Cuban people in the struggle of his country against imperialism, colonialism and racism "is an example which will never be forgotten."

The Angolan leader made this statement in the Noble Hall of the Government Palace, during the presentation of his credentials by the Cuban ambassador to that country, Oscar Oramas Oliva.

The chief of state said that the two nations are linked in brotherhood in the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist battle, and that this alliance will increase the joint efforts for the development of the revolution.

Neto said that we have cultural and emotional links, and because of the African origin of many Cubans, they are readily able to understand us.

The president then expressed his thanks for the solidarity provided to his people by Cuba.

The support of the Soviet Union, Cuba and other countries was basic to our revolutionary struggle and to the success of our full independence, Agostinho Neto said.

He added: "This requires of us a commitment to achieve the fulfillment of our revolutionary goals."

Neto expressed his certainty that the path to be pursued by Angola in the struggle will inevitably lead to triumph over imperialism.

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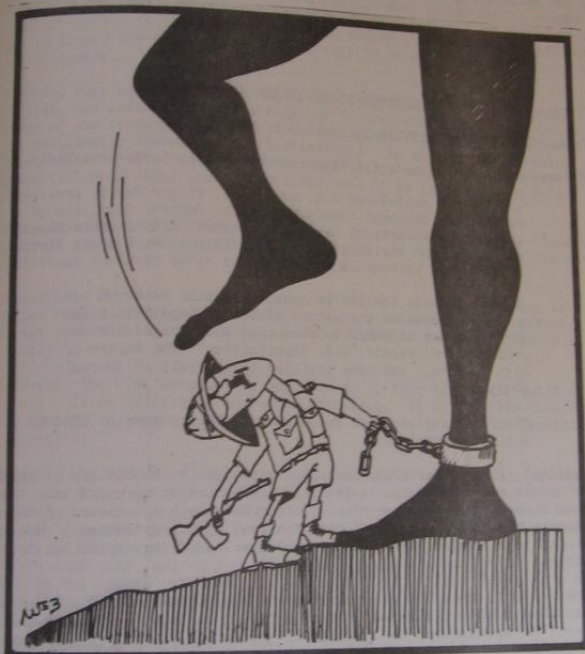
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Political Cartoon: White Man Crushed
Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 21 Mar 76 p 11
[Cartoon]



CSO: 3020

The tour lasted about 1 1/2 hours and from Quibala on we thought of all the happenings during these months of struggle against the South African racists and their lackeys.

The setting is the same but the panorama in the towns and cities has changed. The population, especially women and children who had sought refuge in the "bush," have begun to return to their homes. The people have total confidence in the revolution and, as our car passes, they greet us with arms up and their fingers making the V sign.

The organization of agricultural work has begun in the countryside. What remains engraved, perhaps forever, in the minds of the people is the image of the crimes committed by the South Africans.

Those who managed to survive have many anecdotes to recount about the repulsive acts perpetrated by the white South African racists. Many names are mentioned with compassion. They are the names of the victims and of those who have disappeared and whose whereabouts will perhaps never be known. Those who died from the most terrible tortures for simply having defended the land they were born in belong to the ranks of the unknown heroes.

Honor to them!

[Originally] Published: 3/8/76

Rapid Transformation of Cities and Countryside

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 21 Mar 75 p 11

[Article by Pepin Ortiz (GRANMA special correspondent)]

[Text] We have just come back from a 1,367-kilometer tour by car, which took us from Sa da Bandeira, a city to the extreme south of the liberated zone, to Luanda, the capital of Angola.

This is our second visit to Luanda, after a 2-month absence; the changes effected in the capital in this short period are remarkable.

Luanda is no longer the city of the early days when South African aggression was such that all efforts had to be directed toward the war and there was barely time to do even street repairs. Today the wide boulevards which surround the lovely capital of this African country are kept clean and give an immediate impression of the work of a people who are beginning to live confidently and securely. Hundreds of motorized vehicles move along the spacious avenues. The large commercial sector is once again stocked with varied goods.

All along the wide avenue that leads to the port, Luanda people sit in cafes, under umbrellas which provide shelter from the strong African sun, drinking the delicious "tuka" (beer).

The press reflects the consolidation of President Agostinho Neto's government and has become more directive; it describes new measures of reorganization in the various public sectors of the country, as well as triumphs of the Angolan people on the political and diplomatic fronts, in their struggle against imperialist aggression.

The radio, not to be left behind, broadcasts new songs with political content, in which the victories of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola are extolled.

A climate of organization reigns in all areas of the city. The police have taken over from the military to maintain order. One no longer breathes the atmosphere of war. However, the news that a people's militia is being organized and that courses are being given in fighting techniques for the people, indicate that, in spite of the calm, the country remains on the alert, especially at the fronts.

On the return trip we started off from Luanda and passed through Catete, Dondo, Quibala, Catofe, Santa Comba, Cela, Alto Hama, Chipipa, Nova Lisboa, Robert Williams, Cuima, Catata, Caconda, Caluquembe and finally Sa da Bandeira.

In spite of the fact that the district of Huambo is one of the smallest in Angola it is one of the most densely populated, with close to 31 inhabitants per square kilometer. The climate is pleasant--mild and humid--due to the differences in altitude, ranging from a minimum of 1,500 meters to a maximum of 2,610.

The capital, Nova Lisboa--known as "The Garden City"--is located at an altitude of some 1,750 meters, and the temperature ranges between 2 and 32 degrees Centigrade (36 and 90 Fahrenheit).

There are a great number of tourist attractions in Huambo. Among these are the nurseries, featuring the most varied specimens of ornamental plants of tropical and European origin, which are in great demand the world over, and the city of Kahala (Robert Williams), the Lepi Range, the Quípeio Mountains and the Hill of San Antonio.

Nova Lisboa is a city of modern buildings and broad avenues. Foreign investors gave the city an amusement park that can be compared with the one in Luanda.

With regard to agriculture in Huambo Province, it should be pointed out that, because of the climate, the land is ideal for raising corn, wheat, soybeans, potatoes, manioc, a variety of garden vegetable and some fruit. The main product and source of wealth in the district is corn. It is estimated that yearly output is close to 100,000 tons.

The entire province is surrounded by a forest of several million pine and eucalyptus trees.

Huambo is also noted for its production of beef and dairy cattle. According to statistics for 1969, there are 171,000 cows, 77,000 hogs and 92,000 sheep and there is a steady upward trend in the size of the herds as a result of the introduction of such modern methods as artificial insemination, reproduction of breeding animals and improvement of fodder.

The highway network, considering the size of the province, is the largest of all the provinces. In addition to 500 kilometers of macadam highways leading to the principal cities, Huambo is crisscrossed by 3,800 kilometers of secondary roads and more than 3,500 kilometers of dirt roads.

[Photo captions: photos not reproduced]

Two scenes from the liberation of Nova Lisboa, capital of Huambo Province.

2. Thousands of signs like this one exist in South Africa. Europeans in this case mean whites.

3. All these men stand accused by history. South African white supremacist thinking is summarized by them. This thinking is the synthesis of the barbarities inflicted upon the Bantu peoples under the aegis of a dreadful philosophy of racial origin and color. The men are: Paul Kruger, partner of Cecil Rhodes, who founded the state of Transvaal on the basis of killing and banishing the indigenous people; Jan C. Smuts, prime minister for 2 terms (1919-1924 and 1939-1948) and strong advocate of apartheid; Barry Hertzog, an old fox who justified his crimes by making public his fear of blacks; Daniel Malan, fanatical racist who raised apartheid to the official doctrine of the regime in 1948 when he became premier; Johannes Strijdom, member of the all-powerful Broederbond Society and Malan's successor. The present Prime Minister, John Vorster, also member of the omnipresent Broederbond Society, in thought and deed represents the quintessence of racism and genocide of these oppressors of the peoples of Azania.

[Originally] Published: 3/8/76

Angolan 'Breadbasket' Facts Supplied

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 21 Mar 76 p 11

[Article by Pepin Ortiz (GRANMA special correspondent)]

[Text] The present district or province of Huambo covers an area of 31,955 kilometers and was set up by virtue of a legislative order of High Commissioner Vicente Ferreira, endorsed by the Portuguese Government, on 20 October 1954.

The general opinion is that the colonialists wanted to build a big, new city that would eventually become Angola's second capital, right in the heart of the country.

The administrative division of Huambo--a province considered to be the breadbasket of the country--comprises 11 district councils which are: Dailolo, Bela Vista, Taala, Nova Lisboa, Loucoujo, Luimbale, Mungo, Quintengue, Vila Flor, Vila Nova, Nova Lisboa, which is the capital of the district, and Vila Robert Williams, one of its newest cities.

Other important towns in the district are Alto Rama, Bela Vista, Casunagua, Catata, Vale do Ouve, Chiumbo, Chipipa, Cuma, Cuima, Sambo, Galanga, Vila Verde, Vila Nova and Vila Flor.

Close to a million people live in the district of Huambo, which is located practically in the center of Angola. The province has the shape of an irregular rectangle running from north to south and bordering on the districts of Cuanza Sul, Bié, Huila and Benguela.

The greater part of the province is a plain of gently rolling hills and valleys. The highest point, in the Mago Hills, to the south of Luimbale, is 2,610 meters high.

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SEMINAR ON ANGOLAN STRUGGLE OPENS IN HAVANA WITH U.S. REPRESENTATIVES
Havana GRANMA in Spanish 27 Feb 76 p 3

[Text] A seminar on the struggle of the Angolan people, attended by progressive organizations and personalities from the United States and a delegation from the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, was opened yesterday in Havana.

The United States organizations attending the seminar are the National Conference of Black Lawyers, Prairie Fire Organization Committee, MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Committee, American Friends Service Committee, Women International League for Peace and Freedom, and American Committee on Africa.

Also in attendance were representatives from the Coalition for a New Foreign Policy, the Venceremos Brigade, Anti-imperialist Coalition for the Liberation of Africa, 17 January Coalition, National Council of Churches, Black Economic Development Conference, and the Washington Committee on Africa.

Others represented included the following: The Chicago Committee on Solidarity With Angola, San Francisco Sun Reporter, Baltimore Afroamerican, Bilaliam News, Freedom Ways, Black Scholars, Third World Coalition, Meat Centers Union, Labor Unionists Coalition; Labor Union Press, and representatives from the Puerto Rican Socialist Party.

The representatives from the Government of the People's Republic of Angola were headed by Major Dibala, member of the MPLA Central Committee and political commissar for the Eastern Front.

The delegation consisted of Olga Lima, directrix for political affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the People's Republic of Angola, and Pedro Z. Batista, member of the Foreign Relations Department of the MPLA.

The seminar will discuss solidarity actions in support of the Angolan people carried out in the United States by those organizations and the prospects for their development.

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When he spoke of the performance of tasks, he stated that "in the year in which the tasks emanating from the first party congress are performed, let us be capable of motivating and carrying out these important tasks properly."

The following also presided over the event: EJT Maj Erasmo de la Noval, head of the operations section, and other section heads in the headquarters of the Youth Labor Army.

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YOUTH LABOR ARMY BEGINS COMBAT TRAINING YEAR

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 11 Feb 76 p 1

[Article on start of Youth Labor Army combat, political and cultural training year]

[Text] Soldiers, noncommissioned officers, officers and civilian workers in the headquarters of the Youth Labor Army started the combat, political and cultural training year in a ceremony held yesterday in the staff of this institution, with the following slogan: "We salute the 20th anniversary of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] by raising the level of our combat and political training."

The event was based primarily on announcing the main objectives to be carried out this year for the combat, political and cultural training of the Youth Labor Army.

The fundamental objectives that the EJT [Youth Labor Army] has set for itself for 1976 are to train the soldiers militarily to perform any combat mission assigned them by higher command and to train the squad leaders with the military knowledge required to enable them to take the various courses for officers in the schools.

EJT Commander Armando Orizondo, chief of staff of the Youth Labor Army, made the concluding remarks in the ceremony. He mentioned the results obtained in training during 1975, pointing out that, during that period, the political-ideological level of the personnel was raised in various ways.

"Combat and political training," Armando Orizondo stated, "has new goals in our army, which oblige us to make a great effort to attain the specified parameters."

The chief of staff of the EJT stated, during his speech, that "the Marxist-Leninist training of the officers and the political training of the soldiers and noncommissioned officers are the main forms of ideological work carried out in the EJT and to which attention is paid."

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Youth Labor Army Begins Combat Training Year
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residents of a UNITA-controlled town handed over their membership cards of that counterrevolutionary band to a commissar of FAPLA and pledged loyalty to the patriotic cause of the MPLA and to fight the mercenaries and traitors.

Another important event was the capture of four armored cars of South African troops that were put out of action in an ambush near Massango, about 20 kilometers south of Quissobi. In this operation at least eight enemy soldiers were killed and a number were wounded while seven machine guns, dozens of cannonballs, military maps and other important papers were seized.

While the fighting continues at the front the workers in the rear continue to organize themselves under the leadership of the National Union of Angolan Workers.

A statement issued by that organization in Gabela calls on all workers to set up workers' commissions in the factories to step up the struggle in an organized manner.

[Originally] published: 2/12/76

CSO: 3020

Not even the wealthiest families who live in the residential section could do so. The prevailing price of gasoline was 200 escudos, or about 8 dollars, a liter. Only cars of leading UNITA officials were on the road.

The head of a wealthy family who lives in a residential section near the airport and who was compelled to join UNITA said, "Now I'm better off, since I don't have to pay the MPLA anything, and I have guarantees for the operation of my shop."

Shopkeepers had to pay UNITA at least 500 escudos a month in addition to their tax payments, and so did the rest of the people, if on a lesser scale, regardless of their social status.

There were also those who paid money to the FNLA for fear of reprisals.

Both counterrevolutionary organizations (UNITA and the FNLA) had subjected the people to their extortion, and all this so that Savimbi, the self-styled savior of the people, could live like a king.

Jonas Savimbi lived in the most lavish home in the plush section near the airport.

None of the homes in Havana's luxury Country Club district in the pre-revolutionary era could compare with this dazzling residence.

The UNITA chieftain slept in sumptuous rooms and had an underground bar stocked with world famous brands to satisfy his fugitive's thirst.

Political Work: Order of Day in Rear

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 22 Feb 76 p 11

[Text] The resolute advance of the FAPLA further and further south has checkmated the forces of the South African invaders, while the members of the increasingly demoralized FNLA and UNITA bands surrender to the patriotic forces with all their weapons.

There is no other way out for the FNLA and UNITA forces. They know that South Africa won't be a haven for them, since blacks can only be slaves or cannon fodder there.

The FAPLA and MPLA commissars have stepped up their work, and they must deal with the problems resulting from the establishment of a civilian administration in the liberated areas.

That is why political work is the order of the day in the rear.

As FAPLA positions are consolidated on the southern front, new victories of the revolutionary movement become known. Near Sanga, south of

At about 3:00 pm, FAPLA units under the command of Major Luis Fazeira surrounded the area around the palace of "government," where the puppet UNITA administration had its headquarters, and took up positions.

Major Fazeira and other officers lowered the flag of the reactionary UNITA group and raised the flag of the People's Republic of Angola.

Then there was a public ceremony in front of the building. The people and the soldiers sang the national anthem and then Major Fazeira spoke to call on the people to celebrate this new victory over imperialism with greater awareness and determination to struggle against all reactionary violence and against the oppression of man by man.

The Angolan military leader also mentioned the defeats inflicted by FAPLA on the South African racists and mercenary groups, together with the FNLA and UNITA reactionaries in Ebo, Catofe, Santa Comba and here in Nova Lisboa.

Sizable Quantities of Weapons Captured

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 22 Feb 76 p 11

[Text] Nearly 100 tons of light and heavy weapons, ammunition and explosives were captured in Nova Lisboa (formerly Huambo) when it was captured by FAPLA.

The weapons which were seized in the city included light and heavy machine guns made in Belgium, Israel, the United States and China.

The FAPLA also seized many vehicles of different types and a South African armored car used for exploration.

Today Nova Lisboa seemed to be getting back to normal. In their wild retreat, the forces of UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi left the city without water or light.

This modern city, with a population of 100,000, now has lights again. Stores have reopened, and military officials are working hard to restore normal water service and food supply to the people, who are now out in the streets again, thus demonstrating their confidence in the revolutionary government.

Members of the MPLA instruct the people where they must go and what they must do to help solve the problems left by the anarchy reigning in the city over the past few weeks as a result of the policies of Savimbi's self-proclaimed government.

One example of this can be seen in the scores of abandoned vehicles of all sorts, left by their owners who were unable to pay the high price of gasoline.

The presence of correspondents from a wide range of international publications in Quibala, Catofe, Santa Comba and Cela gave the lie to the propaganda circulated by Jonas Savimbi, the pro-imperialist UNITA chieftain who had boasted that his forces would resist tenaciously. They have already been forced out of Nova Lisboa, a city which is 500 kilometers to the south of Luanda and which UNITA had labeled as its "capital."

The journalists also visited the command post which had been occupied by the South African invaders in the Tongo Hills area, a strategic enclave which gave the South African artillery an advantageous position and which was captured by FAPLA units.

The correspondents also viewed a large display of U.S., South African- and Chinese-made weapons seized from the enemy.

[Originally] Published: 2/10/76

Victorious MPLA Columns Enter Nova Lisboa

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 22 Feb 76 p 11

[Text] The city of Nova Lisboa, capital of Huambo Province, in the southern part of the country, was captured by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) at 12:50 (local time) on 8 February.

The liberation of this important city took place after an on-the-march offensive which was started in Santa Comba several days ago.

During the initial moments of FAPLA's entry into the city, there was some resistance, but the enemy forces were soon crushed, and UNITA forces surrendered. They hadn't been told by their "officers" about the advance of FAPLA forces on the city.

The entry of the victorious forces of the FAPLA into Nova Lisboa, where the traitor and puppet Jonas Savimbi had set up his headquarters, was greeted by the population with shouts of "Long live FAPLA," and "Long live President Neto."

Armored cars and motorized units of FAPLA immediately took the airport and other strategic parts of the capital, while the people gathered on street corners and central spots to watch the patriotic forces pass by.

Even Portuguese families living in the residential areas came out without fear to watch the city being liberated.

MPLA members who live in the city helped FAPLA mop up the few remaining pockets of enemy resistance. On the road to the airport we saw a woman chasing three UNITA members, who took refuge in a house. She captured them and the other two were captured by a patrol of the patriotic forces.

Party, stressed the Cuban Revolution's support of the Namibian people's armed and political struggle for independence and our recognition of SWAPO as the legitimate vanguard of the Namibians.

Cuba resolutely supports the heroic struggle of the people of Namibia as the key means to obtain full independence, condemns the illegal South African occupation and participates in the international campaign of solidarity with the people of Namibia. Cuba considers the South African occupation a constant threat to peace and security in Africa and a danger to all progressive mankind.

[Originally] Published: 2/9/76

MPLA Operations on Southern Front of Angola

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 22 Feb 76 p 11

[Text] After the capture of Santa Comba, Ceta and the important port city of Novo Redondo, new names have been added to the map of operations of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) on the southern front.

The liberation of the towns of Mussende, Calussinga, the strategically located Alto Hama road link and the important city of Nova Lisboa (liberated on Sunday, 8 February) has led to predictions of the total defeat of the South African interventionist troops, the mercenaries and the secessionist groups which are attacking Angola.

In Mussende, where about 1,000 UNITA soldiers had taken refuge, the disbandment had been such that when we toured the area we saw that food had been left on the tables and the fires were still going in the kitchens.

Light and heavy weapons, which the enemy had abandoned in hasty flight, were found. Chinese-made 12.7-mm machine guns and M-1 and FAL rifles, in perfect condition, along with several vehicles were captured.

Most of the shops and stores in Mussende were empty, since, as is always the case, the South African troops and the FNLA and UNITA bands had looted them, destroying whatever they could not carry off and could be of value to the population.

As they retreated, the enemy forces blew up road bridges crossing the many rivers of that part of Angola.

Journalists of the local and foreign press were recently taken to what was formerly an aristocratic Angolan town, Santa Comba. They toured the city, and their pictures and articles will provide the peoples of the world with a firsthand report of the advance of the armed forces of the People's Republic of Angola in the southern part of the country.

In its early years, SWAPO engaged in a number of activities aimed at mobilizing the people, but violent repression by the racist forces led its members to conclude that armed struggle was the only way to obtain the independence of their country.

On 26 August 1966, a 30-man SWAPO detachment attacked the Onkulumbahe military post, 380 kilometers from the border with Angola, unleashing the revolutionary war whose 10th anniversary will be marked this year. On 2 September of the same year, the racist administrative center in Oshikango was attacked and burned. The arrogant racist regime stated that the insurrection would be put down in just a few months, but it didn't take into account the fact that this time it faced a mass struggle--SWAPO was, by then, a mass organization.

Since those victorious operations, revolutionary actions have been stepped up, in spite of the difficult conditions imposed by war against a numerically superior, better-armed enemy, one that is backed by the imperialist powers.

The people's war of SWAPO will inevitably lead to victory; the liberation of the people from colonial-fascist oppression; and the implementation of their legitimate national rights: independence, sovereignty and control over their natural resources. Sam Nujoma, top leader of SWAPO, has said, "We are struggling to eliminate the exploitation of man by man which exists in our society; we are struggling to end all forms of ethnic and national oppression; we are struggling to give the working masses direct access to the means of production; and we are struggling to open wide all the doors of educational and cultural institutions to the people of Namibia, without regard to race, color or ethnic origin."

The independence of Namibia and the definitive elimination of the violations of human rights committed by the racist regime must be accomplished by means of the forced expulsion of the fascist Pretoria troops and the establishment of a SWAPO government--the only genuine representative of the people, as the UN has repeatedly recognized.

SWAPO must continue to direct the heroic struggle of the people in this tenacious struggle for independence. Moreover, this is a matter of concern to all independent Africa--not just the people of Namibia--because the racist South African regime is the gendarme of imperialism in Africa.

An important contribution can also be made by international solidarity, which should insist on implementation of the agreements adopted at the international conference on Namibia and the rights of man that was held in Dakar in January, with the participation of numerous international organizations.

The Cuban delegation, composed of Attorney General Santiago Cuba and Rosario Sampedro, an official of the Central Committee of the Communist

This imperialist-racist axis is vitally interested in seeing to it that Namibia remains as it is--especially in view of the discovery of large uranium deposits in Rossing, whose exact size has not been revealed by the South African regime. The deposits are being exploited by several U.S. and British companies.

Closely linked to the discovery of these deposits is the completion of the hydroelectric power complex on the Cunene River, over Ruacana Falls, in Angolan territory, with a planned capacity of 400 megawatts.

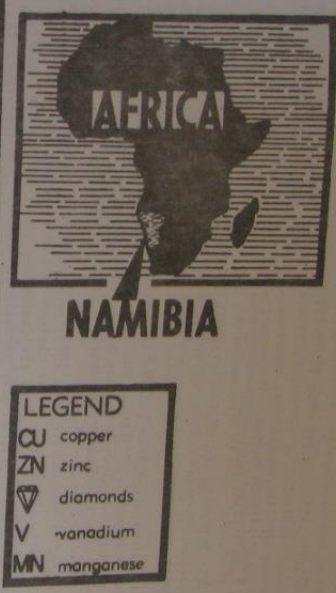
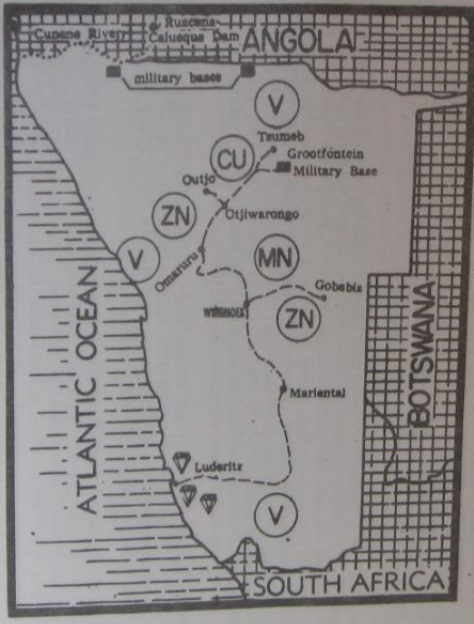
In a cynical attempt to justify its unjustifiable, direct attack on the People's Republic of Angola, the South African regime claims that its troops were transferred "to the border area" in order to safeguard its interests in the Cunene Dam--which is 32 kilometers from Namibia.

When work on the dam began in 1967, by agreement with the Salazar regime in Portugal, the racist regime claimed that the project would provide electricity at cheap rates to the Ovanvond reservation, the semiarid northern region populated only by Namibian blacks. The fact that the Ruacana-Calueque project would provide energy for the expansion of the imperialists' mining and industrial activities in the southern part of the territory, in the "police zone," was cynically concealed. This zone contains the richest and most fertile lands, and the only blacks in it are slaves, separated from their families.

Now that the imperialists' original plan of seizing Angola and setting up a neocolonial regime headed by the traitors Holden Roberto and Jonas Savimbi has failed, the South African racist regime, main spearhead for the imperialist aggression, wants to annex a 60-kilometer-wide strip of southern Angola--which, of course, includes the Cunene River Dam. This is why Namibia is being used as a base for the racist-imperialist attack on independent Angola; South African troops are massed along its borders along with the mercenary forces organized by the CIA to participate in the attack on Angola and suppress the activities of SWAPO.

With the daily courage of its finest sons and unselfish international aid, the People's Republic of Angola will foil these efforts to seize a portion of its sovereign territory; the people of Namibia, with their struggles, will win freedom and expel their oppressors for good.

The Namibian people have never resigned themselves and never will resign themselves to foreign domination. Their resistance to colonialism, which goes back to 1884, experienced an important development during the 1904-07 uprisings, which were brutally suppressed by the German empire. At that time, even though they lacked a structured organization, the people of Namibia began an incipient political struggle that grew stronger as the South African exploitation increased. Finally, SWAPO was established on 23 April 1959.



finances, foreign and domestic trade, industries, labor, mining, education and public health. The only political parties allowed to function--then and now--were the ruling Nationalist Party and the opposition National Union, which are branches of the traditional South African parties, while all the African organizations--especially the South West African People's Organization--were banned.

The racist regime seized the land and did away with the freedom of the Namibian people. It extended the draconian apartheid laws which were in force in South Africa to Namibia. The people of Namibia, like the South Africans, have no political, trade union or social rights; are condemned to forced labor in the mines or on the plantations of the racists; cannot change their place of residence or travel without permission; are compelled to live on 11 reservations--concentration camps--and are cruelly punished for even the slightest violation of these laws. Every year hundreds of blacks are sent to prison without trial and are subjected to refined methods of torture. Arrest itself implies 30 lashes in public.

As a part of its brutal policy of exploitation and 20th-century slavery, the racist regime has divided Namibia into two zones: the "indigenous zone," in the semiarid regions of no economic value, where the great majority of the black population lives; and the "police zone," which is reserved for the racists and covers a large part of the plains which are favorable for agriculture and rich in natural resources, especially diamonds, copper and uranium.

Although its economy is mainly agricultural and pastoral, this territory--with an area of 830,000 square kilometers and a population of only 750,000 (90 percent black), surrounded by South Africa, Zambia, Botswana, Angola and the Atlantic Ocean--contains important natural resources which are illegally used by the racist regime and nearly 50 transnational firms, that make juicy profits every year by plundering the Namibian subsoil.

Those worthy of note include Standard Oil of California, Getty Oil, Continental Oil and Texas Oil, all from the United States; Newmont Mining, American Metal, Compagnie Miniere et Nucleaire and Consolidated Gold, in the exploitation of gold in the Rossing area, copper in Tsumeb, zinc, lead, silver, manganese, vanadium, tin and tungsten; and Consolidated Diamond Mines, which monopolizes the extraction of diamonds from the Oranjemund deposits (Namibia is the second-largest producer of diamonds in the capitalist world).

Thus, Namibia is a colony of the apartheid regime and of international imperialism--especially U.S. imperialism, which uses NATO to channel important aid to South Africa in the field of arms and modern military equipment aimed at continuing the oppression of the peoples in southern Africa and spreading imperialist domination to other, independent peoples.

[Text] Last week, the UN Security Council held yet another meeting to discuss the situation in Namibia and the illegal occupation maintained by the South African racist regime in that part of southwest Africa.

Since 1965, the case of Namibia has been discussed every year by different UN agencies, including the General Assembly and the Committee of the 24. Dozens of resolutions have been passed confirming the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence and condemning South Africa for its refusal to fulfill international agreements, but they have had no effect on the racist regime's obstinate determination to maintain its control over the territory by force and refusal to recognize the Namibian people's right to independence.

South Africa has no legal authority, as it was divested of all jurisdiction by the UN (Resolution 2145, of 27 October 1966, which revoked the South African mandate over Namibia); moreover, it has been condemned by the International Court of Justice, which declared in 1971 that the occupation was illegal. Why, then, does it refuse to end its occupation, openly defying the international community? What forces support the racist regime in its criminal exploitation? How long can this go on?

In order to answer these and many other questions, we must first make a historical, geographical, political, economic and social outline of the situation. In the light of this, it will be easy to see that the forcible annexation of Namibia, which is now being used by South Africa and imperialism as a base for aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, is a grave threat to the maintenance of peace and security in the region.

Colonized by the German empire in 1884, Namibia was turned into a protectorate. In 1915, during World War I, it was seized by South African forces. The Versailles Treaty stipulated that it would be a mandate of the League of Nations, that handed it over to South Africa in 1920 with instructions that South Africa should "promote the wellbeing and social progress of the inhabitants."

After World War II, the UN, the successor of the League of Nations, changed the mandate system to one of trusteeship. South Africa refused to accept this, but all its efforts to definitively incorporate Namibia into the racist state were rejected. In 1949 the South African Parliament unilaterally decided that Namibia would be a fifth province of the South African Union. This incorporation was completed in the 1960's with the racists wielding absolute control over Namibia's foreign relations, police, African administration, customs, taxes, transportation,

'GRANMA' REPORTS ON ANGOLAN WAR

MPLA Victories in Northern Angola

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 22 Feb 76 p 1

[Text] Luanda, 15 Feb (PL)--The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) captured the cities of San Salvador and Luso, according to a military communique issued here today.

The General Staff of the National Army reported that the patriotic forces liberated the whole northern region of Angola in a devastating attack which resulted in the capture of San Salvador, the last bastion of the FNLA group headed by the puppet Holden Roberto, who operated in the area with the backing of imperialists and Maoists.

The military statement adds that the military branch of the MPLA captured the city of Luso in the eastern part of the country, the last position held by the reactionary UNITA group along the Teixeira de Sousa-Benguela railroad, that crosses Angola from east to west. According to the statement issued by the Angolan Army, this important railroad link is now under the complete control of FAPLA. Moreover, these brilliant victories of the patriotic forces of the People's Republic of Angola constitute a devastating blow to the enemies of the Angolan people.

It also states that the total liberation of the north, which was obtained today, and the offensive of FAPLA on the southern front are speeding up the total defeat of the counterrevolutionary forces which, with the backing of imperialists, racists, Maoists and other allies of the reaction, sought to block the independence of Angola.

[Originally] Published: 2/16/76

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4. p 8 Theoretically, the territory of the island is considered a battlefield. Exercises are held daily but are simulated; until the opportunity arose for more efficient training in Angola.
5. p 8 In addition to Soviet aid in arms and technicians, many specialists in guerrilla warfare from Korea give practical courses to Fidel's soldiers. At the right, two experts who are providing their services in Cuba.
6. p 8 This Cuban soldier was captured by National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) troops near the city of Lobito. Questioned by Jonas Savimbi himself, this is how he replied: Your name? Samuel Rodrigues. Your age? 17 years. Where did you come from? From Cuba. From what part? From Matanzas. What are you doing here? I don't know how to explain that. Why are you wounded on the face? A woman threw a stone at me.

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was then that the opportunity arose: Angola absorbed all the volunteers who wanted to demonstrate their revolutionary ardor. They are not mercenaries because it is the government of Havana itself that is paying the expenses with money that comes from Moscow. After Che Guevara's dream of exporting the revolution to Latin America, Fidel Castro has finally found the best way to justify the militarist regime he has established in Cuba; and begin to pay his debt to the Soviet Union, besides.

Outside of the United States, Cuba has the most complete and sophisticated armament in the hemisphere. The Soviet Union supplied it with advanced planes and a modern arsenal of missiles, and also an extraordinarily mobile naval force. The armed forces have more than 110,000 men, considerably surpassing the contingent of the various South American countries combined. The MIG-17, 19 and 21 fighters of Cuban Air Force are superior to any plane in service in Central and South America. In the area of missiles, Cuba has 500 SA-2 surface-to-air and other varied types of missiles. The navy has a force of 7,500 men that operates 64 naval units, many of them equipped with long-range missiles. The army has 90,000 men and 2,000 tanks of the most modern and powerful type. According to U.S. State Department sources, Cuba is the only Latin American country whose armaments meet and effectively exceed its military needs. The bill for all of that power, acquired over the years since 1961 was collected by Leonid Brezhnev recently when he called Fidel Castro to Moscow and said that he needed troops and arms to help various liberation movements in Africa. Fidel's reply was brief: "The Cubans are not disloyal or ungrateful." In addition to paying indirectly for the aid received from Moscow, Fidel Castro resolved a serious domestic problem because that enormous contingent of men trained for war was beginning to become restless and frustrated without the opportunity to fight for its native land. The Cuban leaders found a good opportunity in Angola to train and test their soldiers, technicians and weapons.

Photo Captions

1. p 6 Military training absorbs more than 50 percent of national life in Cuba. Men of all ages take periodic refresher training (above). Below, young military men in a discussion of military problems.
2. p 6 For many years the pretext for the militarist escalation was the imminence of an invasion. Now the Cuban troops represent a sort of storehouse to supply the various liberation movement throughout the world.
3. p 7 The militarist preaching appeals to the great myths of the Cuban revolution. Above, a poster of Camilo Cienfuegos, with one of his better known quotations: "Those who are struggling, no matter where, are our brothers." Because of that, many Cubans went to Angola.

BRAZILIAN MAGAZINE NOTES CUBA'S NEW MILITARISM

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 14 Feb 76 pp 4-8

[Article: "Cuba: Arms and Men for Any War"]

[Text] Havana used to export sugar, cigars and rumba. Today it exports tanks, planes and soldiers who fight in various parts of the world.

Since 1961, when Fidel Castro officially embraced communism and aligned himself with the Soviet bloc, Cuba has become the best-armed country in Latin America. The military power of Havana has made the island impregnable to any conventional army. Only the United States, calling upon its nuclear resources could conquer the island. Throughout all these years, the size of the Cuban army, navy and air force grew in personnel as well as armaments. At first, the pretext for the arms escalation was to prevent an invasion. With time, the enormous contingent of men and arms represented idle manpower. The invasion was not coming and the Cuban soldiers were getting impatient. The solution, advised by Moscow, was obvious: Why not export that military power wherever it may be necessary?

To pay for the fabulous Soviet aid in dollars, the Cubans are fighting and dying in Africa, mainly in Angola.

The establishment of communism in Cuba cost, and continues to cost the Soviet Union. Since 1961, Moscow has supplied more than \$1 billion in arms and \$4.4 billion in economic aid, not counting oil. With this, Fidel Castro succeeded in establishing and maintaining a powerful arsenal of sophisticated weapons. Military service was considered a priority on the island: all citizens are soldiers. But the professional troops, which make up the largest military contingent in Latin America, had to be tested in other parts of the world, since at the moment no one is thinking of invading Cuba. In response to a request from the Kremlin (many say that the request came from Brezhnev himself), Fidel began sending his men and weapons to Guinea, Somalia, Congo, Tanzania, Equatorial Guinea, and Guinea-Bissau. It was not enough, however. Many discontented people who wanted to fight on the most dangerous fronts remained in Havana. It

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For Portugal, the colonies were both a source of wealth--as were the colonies of other industrially and economically developed colonialist powers--and the key tool which made it possible for the fascist governments and the financial oligarchy to maintain a positive financial balance in Portugal, since the vastly parasitical economy of the country registered a deficit of 200 million dollars in its balance of trade every year up to the outbreak of the liberation war in Angola.

Trade between the mother country and the colonies was an important factor in helping to achieve a positive balance, since it was based on Portugal's selling at higher than world market prices and purchasing at far lower prices than those paid by other countries.

The exploitation by Portuguese colonialism, the settlers and the international companies which made huge profits in exchange for political and military aid created the conditions for rebellion in Angola, "the most precious jewel in the Portuguese empire."

The fascist government needed the colonies in order to maintain its financial balance, but, in order to hold on to them, it had to resort to a war which ate up half the budget and again created a budgetary deficit.

The fact that Portugal was both a colonialist and a colonized nation had the above-mentioned implications, and it resulted in the people of Portugal and those in the colonies having common objectives, since they were both prey to foreign exploitation.

The insurrection in Beja, capital of the Portuguese province of Bajo Alemtejo, in December 1961 was no accident; it was a result of the mass demonstrations that took place all over the country against the war.

The development of the liberation struggle in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau affected the political situation in Portugal, and the people there went into action. The strikes by workers and students took on a political character, and the protests grew in number.

The struggle unleashed by the MPLA and the liberation movements in the other Portuguese colonies proved to a certain extent to be the Achilles' heel of Portuguese fascism.

A statement issued by the Portuguese Communist Party in mid-1962 indicated the importance of the liberation movements in the colonies and the things that the exploited masses in Portugal and the people in the colonies had in common:

"The greatness of Portugal can only exist when Portugal does not oppress other peoples and when it is freed of foreign imperialist domination."

Source: "Africa: biografia del colonialismo" (Africa: Biography of Colonialism), Havana, 1964.

[Originally] Published: 2/4/76

CSO: 3020

Forced labor was a common practice in Angola until the liberation war broke out in 1961. In 1959, more than 700,000 Angolans, including about 100,000 children under 14, were used for forced labor, along with about 100,000 old people. The colonialists also made large-scale use of torture and physical punishment as a means of persuasion: the cavalhari, a rhinoceros-hide whip, caused serious internal hemorrhages, while the baramatola, which resembled a ping-pong racket, caused painful blisters on the palms of the hands.

In the years after World War II, oppressed workers, the roaming proletarians, the peasants deprived of their land, the persecuted and the tortured began to organize the movement that broke out in 1961 under the leadership of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, headed by Agostinho Neto.

In addition to the special features of the situation in Angola and those which were common to colonies as a whole, we must add the fact that there was a group of settlers, businessmen, officials of the colonial and military apparatus and divisionist agents at the service of imperialism who tried to sabotage the liberation movement in Angola right from the start.

The fact that Portugal was both a colonialist and a colonized nation made Angola fair game for the operations of the big imperialist companies.

Dictator Oliveira Salazar said on one occasion that "Europe's power can be shattered in Africa." This remark by the Portuguese despot means many things. It was a cynical admission that the power of the imperialist nations was based on the exploitation of the colonies and that the end of colonialism in Africa would mean the beginning of the end of that power.

The protectors of the Portuguese regime--mainly the United States and the United Kingdom--were aware of this. The April 1962 issue of VOICE OF AFRICA, the magazine published by the African Affairs Department of the Government of Ghana, said that British Foreign Minister Lord Home had played an important role in planning the Portuguese war of extermination during a meeting with Salazar in Lisbon shortly after the outbreak of the patriotic liberation war in Angola.

As far as the role of the United States went, while aiding the Portuguese fascist regime, it also promoted divisionist Angolan groups-- Holden Roberto and Savimbi--to try to assure continued neocolonialist rule if Portuguese colonialism should collapse. An article published in the July-August 1961 issue of AFRO-ASIAN BULLETIN in Cairo said that one of the most annoying things was that, while it claimed to support the peoples of Africa, the Government of the United States continued to aid Portugal by means of NATO. In June it was reported that the Portuguese Air Force would purchase military materiel worth 6,440,000 dollars from the United States.

fact that Portugal was both a colonialist and a colonized nation. The common denominators of the national liberation movements in Africa, the elements which sparked the African rebellion, were economic backwardness; brutal exploitation by the European settlers; racial discrimination; and the terrible poverty of the 200 million Africans deprived of land, their basic means of livelihood.

Seizure of land by means of "legal" takeovers and other more or less drastic measures was the policy followed by the colonialist powers until about the middle of this century.

This policy of seizing land in order to turn it into plantations for the production of one or two export crops made the agrarian question the key to social upheavals all over Africa.

The plunder to which the peasants were subjected, the upheavals in the agrarian structure and other factors led to the development of "roaming proletarians," who had no fixed place of work. With the passing of time, they became fertile soil for the national liberation movements, especially in countries where the groups of European settlers were large--and, thus, the pressure on the oppressed masses was greater.

Angola, with a population of about 4,500,000, had a European population of about 150,000 at the beginning of this decade--the sixth largest in the continent. The Angolan working class was also one of the largest in the continent, numbering about 800,000.

The importance of these conditions for the liberation movement in Angola was revealed by French writer R. Delavignette ("Africa, Continent of the Future," WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, Prague, February 1961), when he quoted the following opinion expressed by a colonialist about African workers: "From the social point of view, an African worker is very expensive. His proletarianization and his instability as a proletarian are more dangerous than the proletarianization of Europeans, since the class struggle in the foreign territories goes hand in glove with the national struggle."

Of course, the Portuguese colonialists were aware of this danger, so they did all they could to block the organization of the African workers. They set up two official unions in Angola: the National Union of Trade and Industrial Employees and the National Union of Railroad Workers, Metallurgical Workers and Chauffeurs, to which only whites, mestizos and "assimilated" blacks could belong.

The leaders of the unions were appointed by the governor general and the minister of colonies. The fact that only whites, mestizos and "assimilated" blacks could join sheds light on the nature of the organizations, since, according to data provided by the colonialists, only 30,000 of the more than 4 million blacks in Angola were considered "civilized" or "assimilated."

Casa de las Americas Solidarity

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 15 Feb 76 p 4

[Text] On the Day of International Solidarity with Angola and the 15th anniversary of the beginning of actions by the MPLA to bring about the liberation of its country, we who have been invited to serve as members of the jury for the 1976 Casa de las Americas Literary Awards Contest and are attending the Meeting of Latin American Writers, citizens of 22 countries, salute all the men and women who are fighting in the People's Republic of Angola against the racists, aggressors and imperialists.

As intellectual workers in Latin America and the Caribbean, we extend our support from the first socialist state in the Americas to the brave fighters who, in Angola, are fighting for the freedom of the peoples, against all forms of colonialism and for the creation of the necessary foundation for the development of new economic and social structures for the peoples of Africa.

Signed: Miguel Acosta Saignes (Venezuela), Mirta Aguirre (Cuba), Manlio Argueta (El Salvador), Mario Benedetti (Uruguay), Antonio Benitez Rojo (Cuba), Daniel Boukman (Martinique), Norman Brisky (Argentina), Suzy Castor (Haiti), Carlos F. Changmarin (Panama), R. Dobru (Surinam), Pacheco Domacasse (Curacao), Gustavo Eguren (Cuba), Otto Fernandez (Cuba), Roberto Fernandez Retamar (Cuba), Manuel Galich (Guatemala), Edouard Glissant (Martinique), Otto Raul Gonzalez (Guatemala), Ignacio Gutierrez (Cuba), Matyas Horanyi (Hungary), Liliam Jimenez (El Salvador), George Lamming (Barbados), Omar Lara (Chile), Juan Larco (Peru), Eduardo E. Lopez Morales (Cuba), Juan Jose Manauta (Argentina), Gilberto Martinez (Colombia), Domingo Miliani (Venezuela), Pedro Mir (the Dominican Republic), Jose Murillo (Argentina), Nuria Nuiry (Cuba), Oscar Oliva (Mexico), Juan Carlos Onetti (Uruguay), Lisandro Otero (Cuba), Isaias Pena Gutierrez (Colombia), Trinidad Perez Valdes (Cuba), Gerard Pierre-Charles (Haiti), Carlos Rincon (Colombia), Marta Rojas (Cuba), Alejandro Romualdo (Peru), Dennis Scott (Jamaica), Enrique Semo (Mexico), Lincoln Silva (Paraguay) and Edelberto Torres (Nicaragua).

Havana, 3 February 1976

Year of the 20th Anniversary of the GRANMA

[Originally] Published: 2/4/76

"Angola: Fascism's Achilles' Heel"

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 15 Feb 76 p 12

[Article by Jose A. Benitez]

[Text] The armed movement which broke out in Angola on 4 February 1961, must be viewed in the light of specific national conditions and the unique

REPORTS ON ANGOLAN WAR, SOLIDARITY, LIBERATION

MPLA Battlefront Victories

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 15 Feb 76 p 1

[Article: "Nova Lisboa, Capital of Reactionary UNITA Group on the Southern Front, and Santo Antonio do Zaire, Important Bastion of FNLA Secessionists in the North, Are Liberated"]

[Text] Luanda, 8 Feb (PL)--The People's Armed Forces of Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) captured the city of Nova Lisboa, on the southern front, in a victorious advance.

Moreover, in a military report made public here today by the General Staff of the Angolan National Army, it was reported that FAPLA captured the important port city of Santo Antonio do Zaire, on the border of the northern front.

The capture of Nova Lisboa is a great and important victory for the patriotic forces, since the city is strategically located, controlling the Benguela Railroad, which crosses the country from east to west, to the Atlantic.

Nova Lisboa, about 500 kilometers south of Luanda, used to be the capital of the pro-imperialist UNITA forces.

An earlier military statement issued in Luanda announced the capture of Aldo Hama, an important road junction controlling access routes to Nova Lisboa, Silva Porto and Lobito.

FAPLA's victorious advance has forced the mercenary forces and secessionist FNLA and UNITA groups to retreat on all fronts.

[Originally] Published: 2/9/76

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SOLIDARITY WITH ANGOLAN PEOPLE PROMOTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 7 Jan 76 p 3

Text 7 In view of the heroic opposition of the workers and people of Angola to the criminal aggression of the imperialist forces and their lackeys which are attempting to deprive them, by force, of the independence that they won after decades of arduous struggle against the colonialists, the Central Organization of Cuban Workers and its national unions call upon:

The labor confederations and all workers in the world, regardless of the political factions with which they may be affiliated, to make January a month of the most extensive, resolute solidarity with the workers and people of Angola.

In our organizations and at our job sites, all of us workers of the world must express our unlimited support for those who are fighting for the right to independence of all the nations of Africa and for the universal cause of freedom. Let the imperialists and the racist reactionaries of South Africa feel the weight of our solidarity with those whom they are attacking! We are certain that Angola will be victorious, just as Vietnam was victorious yesterday.

The solidarity of the international working class and the other revolutionary and progressive forces in the world, added to the determined struggle which the heroic people of Angola are waging under the leadership of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola MPLA 7 and their government, headed by comrade Agostinho Neto, will make it possible for the unjust war forced upon that nation to turn into a new victory of the forces which love peace and social progress.

2909

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The aggressor, backed by armored contingents, dispatched hundreds of mercenaries and assassins. The revolutionary forces represented slightly over half the troops, most of whom were untrained and unaccustomed to attacks of this type.

What did the enemy think? It actually thought that the number of forces used in the attack, possible lack of organization and the knowledge it presumably had of the number of armed men would afford it certain success.

However, once again, the enemy and its advisers lacked the revolutionary morale of the Angolan troops, of the revolutionary forces which would not be fighting for a mercenary's pay, nor to conquer a territory in order to annex it; but which were fighting for their liberty, for their newly won independence, and for the right to live of a people that had never lived.

And the enemy failed to reckon this, and was mistaken. Hence the laments after the defeat about their having been taken by surprise. But the facts proved, once again, that a revolutionary soldier is worth five unprincipled mercenary soldiers whose only motivation is money and ambition.

The commander accompanies us on a tour of the areas where the action took place, telling us that, in its flight, the enemy left the dead and wounded behind without any regard for them, and that their sadism had even prompted them to burn others. A vehicle (jeep) driven by an American mercenary penetrated our area and, when met with artillery fire, tried to retreat; but it ran into a mined field and was destroyed.

After the tour of the area in which fighting had lasted 90 hours, the commander returned to the command post and, facing a map, explained the details of that battle. There are interruptions during the course of his explanation when he instructs various comrades to do certain things, including an order to learn the condition of the patients in the hospital.

All day long, we have not stopped for a moment, except to grab a bite to eat with the soldiers who are on the front line. It is about 2300 hours, and the account of this little story has concluded. We depart. The commander invites us to accompany him. We accept. And it is then that we can far better understand the reason for the admiration and respect that exists here for the commander. On that night, after 17 hours of going here, giving orders there, changing a line of potential attack, giving orders, being concerned about the patients, inspecting supplies and holding discussions with his staff, we spend the entire night awake, because of a possible surprise attack. And we station ourselves at the observation post of the chief of the scouting detachments. We remain there, lying on the sand, with the sound of insects and the cold water dripping on our bodies during that summery night, until 0600 hours: the same time when, 24 hours ago, the commander had picked us up at the camp to begin the tour.

'GRANMA' CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES ANGOLAN MILITARY CHIEF

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 5 Jan 76 p 8

/Article by Eloy Concepcion Perez, with photo by Manuel Munoz (special correspondents for PRENSA LATINA): "Cabinda: the Commander" /

/Text / Everyone here knows him as "the commander." And we still do not know exactly what his given name and surname are. We did not press for them, and prepared to write.

We met him on the first night of our arrival. Speaking in a precise, deliberate manner, wearing his field uniform, smoking, loved and respected by everyone, this "camarada" (the people here use that term instead of "companion") has meant a great deal to the future of this province.

He recalls that he was stationed in a former Portuguese military camp which the colonialist troops had in Cabinda, together with several hundred men to whom military training was being given. The supplies for these troops were gleaned from the adjacent areas.

It was virtually impossible to complete the intensive military training plan that had been arranged to groom these troops for the war situation. Some of them had ideas about war, since they had taken part in the liberation struggle which the people of Angola began 14 years ago, and which they finally won on 11 November 1975.

The enemy, realizing that the Angolan people were preparing to defend what had cost them so much, cleverly began its attack at different points on the border on 8 November, 3 days prior to the proclamation of independence. But, despite its treacherous attack, it could not take by surprise the courageous troops who had not yet finished their military schooling and, in anticipation of the attack, had dispersed and taken the necessary steps to prepare the defense of this small territory of Angola, using all facilities to hamper any potential entry into it along the lengthy border with Zaire.

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the plans put into practice by the international forces of reaction, headed by the United States, to capture Luanda in November.

The situation on the battlefronts of Angola is becoming more and more favorable to the Armed Forces of Liberation of Angola, who are keeping up a constant attack on the interventionist forces, that is, the South African Army and hundreds of citizens of the United States, Portugal and other countries, recruited as mercenaries by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in an effort to rob the Angolan people of their independence.

[Originally] Published: 1/10/76

CSO: 3020

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. An armored car built in South Africa, used by mercenaries in Angola, that was destroyed by artillery fire of FAPLA forces.
2. In the areas liberated by the People's Armed Forces of Liberation in the People's Republic of Angola, life is getting back to normal, and everywhere the people's trust in the MPLA and their determination to build a new country are evident.
3. A number of the light weapons seized from the enemy by Angolan patriots. This type of armament is used by both the South African aggressors and the UNITA and FNLA bands.
4. One of the South African regime's soldiers captured by FAPLA forces.
5. One of the jeeps taken from the South African soldiers on the southern front. The vehicle is fitted with launching pads for French-built rockets.
6. A FAPLA fighter points to the trade mark on one of the war materiel containers made in South Africa.
7. Day after day, men, women and children hold mass rallies to condemn the racist South African invaders and the traitors of the FNLA and UNITA and to demonstrate their determination to fight and win. The Angolan people's slogan today is "Help the front by producing more."

[Originally] Published: 1/7/76

South Africa, FNLA, UNITA Suffer Defeats

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 18 Jan 76 p 7

[Text] The year 1975 ended unfavorably for South Africa, the white master of the rapacious bands of the FNLA and UNITA. The capture of four members of the regular South African army and their statements to international press reporters in Luanda, the capital of Angola, placed the white racist regime headed by Premier Vorster in a critical situation and made a tremendous impact on the member countries of the Organization of African Unity.

Having suffered defeat after defeat, the interventionist South African army and the puppet forces are now completely demoralized. The determined attitude taken by the government of Agostinho Neto to denounce colonialist aggression before the whole world and call on the people to repel the invasion from Pretoria has had positive results. Internationalist aid, together with the Angolan people's fighting spirit, frustrated

In every locality, meetings and rallies of support are held to mobilize the population to give aid to the front. The thousands who attend these meetings and rallies demonstrate the strength of the revolutionary movement headed by President Agostinho Neto. The presence of women, wearing the glorious uniform of FAPLA, and who are doing active service in the various battlefronts, is yet another demonstration of the overall awareness that has developed among women. A new kind of woman is emerging in Angola, a woman who is the exact opposite of women in the days when the country was a colony.

The members of the MPLA are being educated in the new ideas emanating from the revolution: the development of a fervent love for the homeland; respect for their leaders; and understanding of national and international problems; and solidarity with other peoples and anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist movements.

One of the most deeply moving sights in this country is that of the oath to the flag. One of the opening sentences goes like this:

"I swear on my honor to fight for the independence of my country, Angola." Faithful to their oath, the fighters of FAPLA, the people in uniform, are writing glorious pages in the history of this African country, which has only just won its freedom.

Three More Soldiers of the Regular South African Army Captured

Quibala, Angola, 6 Jan--The capture of three more South African soldiers and five more soldiers of UNITA, practically on the eve of the meeting of the Organization of African Unity, made quite an impact in this city, especially after the most recent victories of FAPLA forces, which have pushed the forces of the Pretoria regime further back to the south.

The captured members of the regular South African army gave their names as Piet Groenewald, Lodewyk Johannes Christiaan Kitshoff and Andries Handrik Potgieter.

The three South Africans were captured in a daring commando attack carried out by FAPLA.

According to reports, five members of the South African army were killed, two trucks and one communications jeep were destroyed, and a number of U.S.-made weapons were seized.

Five soldiers of UNITA were also captured in this action. All five admitted that they had entered the country by air, from a base known as Oudtshoorn, in Pretoria.

In an official communique made public yesterday, FAPLA reported that the prisoners will be presented in a press conference.

'GRANMA' CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON ANGOLA WAR

From the Southern Front

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 18 Jan 76 p 7

[Article by Pepin Ortiz, GRANMA special correspondent]

[Text] Quibala, Angola, 6 Jan--The People's Armed Forces of Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) have gone on to win and consolidate more positions on the southern front and have liberated an area that covers nearly 4,000 square kilometers.

In contrast with this, the South African units continued to retreat, while elements of UNITA bands surrendered a large number of weapons and a large stock of ammunition being taken by the FAPLA.

FAPLA military operations at the start of the new year were of considerable scope. On the eastern part of the southern front, near the Dondo-Quibala-Santa Comba highway, the patriotic forces liberated the towns of Cariango, Cariata, Quitambo, Gungo, Quilala and Lubuco and a number of key road intersections.

In all the liberated towns the people are anxiously awaiting the coming meeting of the Organization of African Unity, which is to discuss the conflict which has arisen in the country as a result of the invasion by forces of the South African racist regime.

The people are mobilizing themselves for action under the slogan "Produce and Resist" to give a boost to the tasks of the economic buildup.

In the district of Quibala, a number of measures have been put into effect by the Council of the Revolution to regulate production in the public and private sectors.

The war against the enemy of the people, the MPLA has said, calls for a stiff battle on every front.

4 February 1976

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EDITORIAL HITS CUBAN ACTION IN ANGOLA

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 7 Dec 75 p 4

[Text] Good and loyal servant of the USSR that he is, Fidel Castro allowed more than 5,000 soldiers of the Cuban Army to operate in various countries of the world to support Soviet neocolonialist expansion. We know that Moscow's interest in places such as Angola or South Yemen mobilized Cuban troops to defend its cause. What all of us Latin Americans are asking ourselves at this time is what "free territory" Cuba has left when its dictator lends himself to Soviet interventionism and allows his fellow citizens to be used as cannon fodder in wars being fought -- as in the case of Angola -- between rival communist actions.

The soldiers, who are involved in activities which have nothing to do with their own fatherland, are sent out as regular troops and are selected by Raul Castro himself, brother of the Dictator of the Caribbean and another one of the members of the family in power. These are not mercenaries but rather members of the Cuban armed forces who follow orders from Moscow; but Havana must pay for the transport and maintenance costs. This is the point of the game the Russians are playing; they are not investing anything but they are getting military and logistic support; they do not expose their own men but they do decorate the survivors of those who sacrificed themselves for their cause.

It has been easy for the USSR to set up the framework within which the Cuban troops move; where ever it is necessary to promote so-called "popular" insurrections, Cuban soldiers are sent to join the pro-Soviet communist "liberation" or guerrilla movements; it is their function to permit Soviet expansion and to prevent those territories from ever becoming autonomous.

Right now there are 3,000 Cuban soldiers in Angola and we also have information as to their presence in Syria, South Yemen, the Congo, Tanzania, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Somalia, Guinea-Bissau, and Sierra Leone. None of those nations is of any real interest to Cuba -- any real interest that would justify Cuba dispatching its troops there. Those troops are used to strengthen the appetite of the Soviets.

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14 January 1976

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Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

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classes, and to travel to other regions of the province to see patients on the spot, given the distance of these population centers from the hospital. Dr Oramas, who in addition to heading the brigade is the clinician of the group, stresses the abysmal gap which existed between the colonial and the colonized people, one which can still be felt.

Pediatrician Pedro Marrero agrees with Oramas and mentions the total lack of hygiene methods, because of the fact that the colonials never bothered to instill them in the people.

Mario Rodriguez, the surgeon, speaks of the experience gained in these months of hard labor, and gynecologist-obstetrician Augusto Alvarez says that it is now possible to point as an achievement to the fact that pregnant women are beginning to come to the doctor, to have their babies in the hospital and to obtain vaccinations for themselves and their newborn babies.

The three nurses ascribe great value to the social importance of the work they are doing, particularly in regard to the training of auxiliary personnel, since they are already engaged in this most important task.

The brigade maintains a round-the-clock emergency service every day of the week.

In addition, voluntary work has been done on the remodeling of the hospital and on farming in the province, and when time allows, they participate with the Cuban and Angolan fishermen in sports, as well as other cultural and recreational activities.

Back to the Beginning

A few hours at the Mozamedes Hospital suffice to be able to say that today the hospital truly belongs to Mozamedes.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 24, top left Now the women bring their children to the hospital.
2. p 24, bottom left Four doctors and three nurses from Cuba are cooperating in the health sector in the province of Mozamedes.
3. p 24, bottom right Dr Oramas treats a Mucubal (descendant of an Angolan ethnic group).
4. p 25 The operating room had to be entirely remodeled.

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CSO: 3010

"The natives," who go on as always with their witchcraft, their ritual dances to cure sickness, who in the final analysis were cured by that essential medicine which the Heroic Guerrilla Fighter called an ammunition belt.

And Now the Hospital

This young Mucubal enters the office confidently and explains his ailment to the doctor: two prescriptions and a smile. The medicines are given to him in the pharmacy. Another smile. And the tall, strong Mucubal goes to his work.

The descendants of this ethnic group are an exception. Desert nomads, they developed livestock breeding to the point that they ate meat and dairy products alone. There are few cases of tuberculosis among them, but another type of ailment, which there is no need to list here, is common among them.

The problem is that until a very short time ago, neither this Mucubal nor the others, nor any "native," could go to the Mozamedes Hospital.

First, as we have said, it was exclusively for the colonial gentlemen. Then the colonial gentlemen fled from Mozamedes, and the doctors were no exception.

When the province was liberated, there was only one nurse at the hospital.

Now there are four doctors and three more nurses, who have been providing service free since June of 1976 to the entire population of Mozamedes, which has by now almost lost its fear of "going to the doctor."

Solidarity Reaches the Desert

Mozamedes makes its living from fishing and farming. It could be called the province of sand, since it is located in an extension of the Namibia Desert.

To this province four doctors and three nurses came from distant Cuba, which is so close to the Angolan People's Republic in solidarity.

Doctors Ladislao Oramas Perez, Pedro Marrero Martinez, Mario Rodriguez del Pozo and Augusto Alvarez Herrera have held 11,891 outpatient consultations in 3 months, and have carried out 238 major and minor surgical operations.

Working with them are nurses Rafaela Delgado Garcia, Martha Ascuy Montesinos and Iris Gobel Hernandez.

But the outpatient consultations are not all. It should be said that the Cuban medical brigade located in Mozamedes had to get the hospital, which was paralyzed and disorganized, into operation. It had to "create" a recovery room and a pediatrics ward, to organize health campaigns to instruct the population in combating illness, to start nursing aides school

CUBAN MEDICAL TEAMS IN ANGOLA

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 17 Oct 76 pp 23-25

[Article by Hector de Arturo: "The Mozamedes Hospital"]

[Text] A few hours at the Mozamedes Hospital. Men, women and children come to the outpatient and admitting offices in search of needed medical care.

These are men, women and children who until yesterday passed by here but could not enter, because this hospital in Mozamedes and all of the few other hospitals in Angola were for the colonials.

Five hundred years is a long time, particularly if it is a matter of baring one's back to the sun every morning so that it can heal the wounds left by the whip yesterday. Not so it will do good, as it is always said the sun does, but so that it, like the leather whip and hunger, will kill a little more slowly.

To die before being born. To die before death and to have death as a burden, a shadow and a cross all one's life, which is to say all one's death.

Cassava and corn. In other words, yucca and maize. And from time to time, fish. And always, hunger. And huge eyes, which seek to probe the earth, as if the eyes were fingernails. And children crying for hunger, and women weeping because of the hunger of their children, because of the cold, and because of the epidemics which thrive on malnutrition.

And sleeping on the ground, the same ground on which one is born and dies. Eating on the ground, when there is cassava or corn. And in the belly the parasites, which also die of hunger, grow. But in dying, they kill.

Five hundred years is a long time to die every day, slowly.

And the hospital? Very fine, thank you! Here is the Mozamedes hospital, like that in Benguela and that in Luso, and the other hospitals in Angola, the most prosperous "province" in all of Portugal -- they are here to care for the gentlemen of the colonial regime, its noble clique of businessmen, priests, railroad officials, bureaucrats, agents of the PIDE [Police for the Control of Foreigners and Defense of the State] and fascists of all kinds.

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CUBA

ANGOLA ADMITTED TO UNESCO; GUINEAN STRESSES LIBERATION
Havana Domestic Services in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Nov 76 FL

[Text] The 19th UNESCO Annual Conference held in Nairobi today admitted the Angolan People's Republic, which thereby becomes the 141st UNESCO member. The result of the voting was 104 countries for, none against and 3 abstentions.

Meanwhile, Guinea-Bissau today proclaimed at the UNESCO conference that national liberation is the only path that offers African peoples the opportunity to recover their cultural integrity. Mario Cabral, Guinea-Bissau minister of education and culture, added that proof of this is the young African republics in which more educational problems were solved in 1 or 2 years of liberation than in 5 centuries of colonialism.

CSO: 3010

ANGOLA APPROVED FOR ADMISSION IN UN

Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Nov 76 FL

[Text] The Security Council recommended to the UN General Assembly the admission of the People's Republic of Angola to the United Nations after overcoming the obstacle interposed by the United States last June. The decision was adopted by a vote of 13 for, none against and the U.S. abstention. China did not attend this meeting of the UN Security Council.

Angolan Ambassador Eliseo Figueredo stated before the Security Council that his country's admission to the world body does not constitute a favor of history or an act of colonial decree. This, he said, was possible due to the heroism and sacrifice made by thousands of Angolans who fought to make that dream a reality their entire lives.

During the course of the debate, North American Ambassador William Scranton referred to the presence of Cuban military personnel in Angola and expressed serious doubts about the independence and ability of the Angolan Government to govern the country.

Using the right of response, Cuban Ambassador Ricardo Alarcon pointed out that the Cuban military personnel's presence in Angola is the result of the sovereign decision of both countries. Alarcon stressed that if in the opinion of the North American representative the presence of foreign personnel in territory of a state constitutes a motive for questioning the degree of a country's independence, then the Washington government is publicly telling some of its friends, allies and customers that it has doubts of their respective independence.

The Cuban representative said both the U.S. statements in connection with Angola and its veto of the admission of Vietnam in the United Nations are the results of an arrogant and rancorous policy of the North American government.

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The People's Republic of Angola, and its vanguard, the MPLA, have inaugurated a truly humane and genuinely revolutionary dimension among the people.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 69. Group of Cuban doctors and nurses in Huambo: 1. Santiago Joe Aldama, in charge of the group, orthopedic specialist; 2. Angel Silot Gutierrez, lung and tuberculosis specialist; 3. Hector Mengana Gutierrez, obstetrician; 4. Delio Mendez Diaz, internist; 5. Arturo Vidal Talet, pediatrician; 6. Servio Cintras Brook, surgeon; 7. Gilberto Vega Rodriguez, anesthetic technician; 8. Belkis Feliu, pediatric nurse; 9. Gladys Vidal Galarra, surgical nurse; 10. Maritza Leon Barrios, general nurse.
2. p 70 The battle against infant mortality is a priority. In the photo, the Cuban pediatrician Arturo Vidal Talet.
3. p 70 The group of Cuban doctors and nurses from Huambo during a daily course in Portuguese.
4. p 70 An internationalist couple, consisting of pediatrician Hector Mengana and nurse Gladys Feliu.
5. p 70 Lung and tuberculosis specialist Angel Silot Gutierrez says: "This clinic was based upon the old-fashioned concepts, because it left the patient confined and isolated for years and years."
6. p 71 The peasant woman Donana Paula and her four small children, who are reacting favorably to the antituberculosis treatment. The Cuban tuberculosis specialist is holding a little girl who recovered in time from progressive tuberculosis of the bone.
7. p 71 The Angolan, Saldana, and the Cuban, Servio Cintras, both surgeons, together with nurse Gladys Vidal, in a battle against death.
8. p 71 Elena Perdomo Regalado, a pediatric nurse with 9 years' experience at the "Juan Paz Camejo" Hospital, in Sagua de Tanamo, Oriente, is in charge of the internationalist group located in the province of Bie. The group also includes: 1. Jose Rubio Batista, pediatrician; 2. Pedro Gonzalez Bosque, internist; 3. Jonas Jorge Formental, surgeon; 4. Blanca Rosabal, obstetrician; 5. Idelisa Rodriguez, surgical nurse; 6. Isadora Gordon Benjamin, general nurse.

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patient can move about instead of resting constantly; he feels at home, and not psychologically isolated as was the case in these sanatoriums."

He does not fail to mention the limited resources for undertaking a program of this scope. Silot explains to us that the "demonstration area" will be based upon several fundamental props: a more stringent and skillful control on the part of the personnel available at the hospital, control of the focus of infection within the family, a massive educational effort and the future training of the mass resources.

The nurses have already become adapted to the new treatment procedures with increasing interest. In only 2 months, they took three training courses with the characteristics of the tuberculosis bacillus and its control, as well as the drugs to be used, the proper doses and the toxicity thereof. They meet with Dr Silot every Saturday, and it is expected that in the very near future they will be the ones to revise the discussion topics. Moreover, six Angolan technicians have begun to receive training in microscopy.

Joao Sebastiao, the chief of nurses at the sanatorium, describes this experience to us with great enthusiasm:

"I have been a nurse for 10 years, and we have never studied so much as we are now. We are learning treatment that is new to us, and we are noticing the patients' progress factually. We are working harder now with the example that the Cuban comrades have given us; and we feel very satisfied, because we can observe the results in the people's health."

In connection with the use of mass resources, the idea consists of relying on the "sobas," the traditional authorities who have great influence in the villages. The MPLA's administrative commission meets every month with these native leaders, who have been very receptive to the public health orientation that the medical team in the province has disseminated. In their remarks, they have described the suffering caused by the abuses of Savimbi and, simultaneously, their interest in improving the people's living conditions.

The receptivity can be explained merely by the results that have begun to accrue within a short time at the Huambo sanatorium. One is impressed with the case of the peasant woman, Donana Paula, and her three small children (one of whom is only 4 months old), who are making satisfactory progress; or that of the little girl with three dorsal vertebrae destroyed, without a father or mother, who was rescued in time and is so touching with her vivacious eyes.

The welcome from the "sobas" and all the villagers is also explainable each Sunday, when the internationalist doctors and nurses go out of the city to provide treatment and to take back patients who require hospitalization; and especially when, at the end of that workday, they share the farm work with the peasants.

In the Huambo hospital there was a service for newborn and premature babies which never functioned during the 7 months of foreign occupation, in a cold area such as the central plateau, a fact which seriously affected the premature infants. It was reopened on 7 April and there the pediatric nurse Belkis Felio, an Angolan assistant and several student nurses wage their daily battle against infant mortality among the newborn.

BCG [anti-tubercular] vaccination, the use of anal-gastric catheters, suction of nasopharyngeal secretions and umbilical catheterization are procedures which were unknown to the future Angolan nurses until a short time ago. Because, as one of them said on one occasion, "The Portuguese knew, but they were unable to convey."

As soon as the MPLA's [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] administrative commission notified the population that a team of doctors had arrived, the masses spontaneously moved to the hospital centers; and, during the first week, there were no fewer than 30 patients per day visiting the medical offices. On one of the first working days, 153 children were given cholera and BCG vaccinations.

The pressure is heaviest in the field of pediatrics, with an average of between 55 and 60 patients who have (as a logical result of colonialism) records of severe malnutrition, parasitosis and the effects of poliomyelitis.

The internists in Huambo and Bie likewise see increasingly large numbers of patients, whose access is not restricted regardless of how tiring it may be.

The surgeons Servio Cintras and Jonas Jorge Formental, in turn, had to reorganize the operating rooms where the enemy had gotten rid of instruments and sabotaged equipment. And, within a short time, the Angolans were assured hope of survival in cases of emergency.

Particularly noteworthy is the battle against tuberculosis which, according to estimates made by Angolan public health authorities, is one of the major scourges among the population.

"What does it consist of?" we asked the Cuban lung and tuberculosis specialist, Angel Silot Gutierrez, while we toured a sanatorium which impressed us at first glance with its size and furnishings.

"This clinic was based upon the old-fashioned concepts because it left the patient confined and isolated for years and years. Under the concrete circumstances in this area it was even more counterproductive owing to the social problems that it entailed: Some patients had a family of six or seven children to support; therefore, as soon as they felt slightly improved they would leave the hospital, and then returned in far worse condition.

"We are going to begin treating tuberculosis in the patient's own home, the 'kimbo,' which is the practice that has been accepted internationally. The

where the public health facilities had all been broken into, medicine and furniture had been stolen and most of the personnel had been forced to flee or were evacuated. In the main hospital we also met with a serious problem involving personnel who were completely untrained as the result of an entire policy of demagoguery which consisted of creating jobs that no wages were ever paid for.

"After our arrival, and particularly after the Cuban medical team arrived, in the spirit of internationalist collaboration which unites both our peoples, the situation began to be surmounted. Thanks to this, the masses have access to such specialties as pediatrics and obstetrics which in the past were only available in private offices and at very high prices.

"Tuapandula!" is what one hears exclaimed in Huambo and Bie, overcoming language barriers; especially when the internationalist "comrades" begin to take their first steps in the Umbundu language in order to increase the communication, detect symptoms more accurately and apply correct treatment.

It may be "talamela" (are you all right?), "ombambi" (fever), "onulo" (cough) or the "lalapo" (see you later) with which the next appointment is made.

The two Cuban teams that have been established in Huambo and Bie since the middle of March consist of surgeons, pediatricians, clinical physicians, gynecologist-obstetricians, orthopedic specialists, lung and tuberculosis specialists, anesthetic technicians and surgical, general and pediatric nurses.

In less than 2 months, through a tenacious collective effort, they managed to organize the public health services and to establish proper sanitary conditions. At the same time, the solidary assistance from the USSR, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia afforded supplies of medicines.

Priority was reserved for the battle against maternal and infant mortality; and one realizes the seriousness of this problem when the Cuban obstetrician, Hector Mengana, tells us that there are many cases of pregnant women who arrive at the hospital with deplorable histories of infection resulting from giving birth at home.

One of the policies that has now been established consists of increasing the daily consultation with expectant mothers, periodic checkups and delivery at the hospital, which enables the mothers who live far from the city to be admitted in advance and on time. In this starting phase, there were peasant women giving birth with medical care for the first time in their lives; and future plans call for an increase in the number of beds for expectant mothers, treatment for diseases such as anemia and parasitosis related to recuperation, and instruction for mothers on childbirth and child care.

CUBAN DOCTORS, NURSES SERVING IN ANGOLA

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 30 Jul 76 pp 68-71

[Text] "Tuapandula!" is always the heartfelt exclamation of the Umbundu who arrives at the Huambo and Bie hospitals and finds a doctor who will ease his pain and strive untiringly to save a life. With this simple word from the mother tongue they express deep gratitude for the child rescued from death, the prompt admission, the timely surgery and the free medicine. And no one will ask the social class to which the individual belongs, nor will he, as in the past, have to declare himself "needy;" because now health is for all the people, with no priority other than the seriousness of the cases.

Upon the liberation of Huambo and Bie there was implemented for the first time in the history of these two regions a medical care policy that is based entirely on the needs of the masses. Groups in the service of the imperialists tried to promote a campaign against visiting the medical offices; but the visits made by entire families from the most remote villages are increasing each day.

It is impossible to deter a people who have acquired a right as vital as that of health after whole centuries of colonial neglect, and when those same puppet forces subsequently destroyed hospitals and stole medicine.

The Angolan physicians, Antonio Ferreira Neto, provincial director of health in Huambo, and Antonio Cadete Leitao, a professor from the University of Luanda, give us a brief description of what colonial medicine was like in these regions and of the destruction left behind by the interventionists.

"The features of the hospital in Huambo, like those of all the public health institutions of the past, were a reflection of the colonial structure itself. It was medicine in the service of a minority, and hence directed toward privilege and the exploiting class; and it did not reach the masses.

"When the puppets were driven out, we found that the minimal health structures were not operating, especially in the interior part of the province,

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Comrades: it has been an enormous satisfaction to us to be with you at this conference. We have followed the debates and the various speeches with great interest, in particular the address by beloved Comrade Michael Manley, and we will depart from this meeting with the certainty that there can be no obstacle, no difficulty, no test whatever, however, adverse they may seem, which can prevent the people of Jamaica from victoriously achieving the goals they have set themselves to achieve.

You should know that in this struggle, the people of Jamaica can rely on the firm and decided support of the people of Cuba.

Long live the friendship between Cuba and Jamaica!

Long live Prime Minister Michael Manley!

Fatherland or death!

We will triumph!"

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Illiteracy has been eliminated and it is the pledge of all the Cuban workers to reach the sixth grade level by 1980. The estimated enrollment for the entire educational system by 1980 is 1.7 million students in primary schools, 1.5 million on the secondary level and 140,000 in higher education. The expenditures on education in 1975, including school projects, reached a total of 876.6 million pesos.

In the health sector, the expenditures in 1975 were 400 million pesos. The number of hospital beds available, which was 28,536 in 1959, was increased to 46,402 in 1974. To the single blood bank existing in 1959, we have now added 21 others, distributed throughout the nation, supplied by the voluntary and free contributions of the people.

Illnesses such as poliomyelitis, malaria and diphtheria have been eliminated. The mortality of infants in the first year of life dropped to 28.9 per 1,000 infants born alive in 1974, and life expectancy has increased to 70 years.

There are 140,000 workers engaged in the public health sector, including 10,000 well trained doctors, offering their services throughout the national territory. We should note that in 1959 the country had 6,000 doctors, concentrated around the capital, and as is known, 3,000 of these left the country as a result of the criminal maneuvers of the imperialists.

We believe that the successes achieved by our athletes in international events are closely linked with the development of public health in our country and with our educational system.

Last 24 February, carrying out the resolutions of the First Congress of our party, 98.8 percent of the Cuban population 16 years of age and over approved the new socialist constitution, and today, speedy and enthusiastic work is being done on the new political and administrative division, and this coming 10 October, elections will be held to choose the representatives of the people's government, the highest state authority in its jurisdictional sector. The process of nominating candidates for election, which has been pursued under the slogan "Nominate those who can best serve the people" and "Decide and govern through the people's government" has been interesting. This process will culminate this coming 2 December, with the inauguration of the National People's Assembly, the highest state authority of the nation.

We are working for the future with confidence, optimism, certainty. We have learned in these years that there are no insoluble problems nor obstacles which cannot be overcome. We have a people characterized by their strong and monolithic unity, a high level of political awareness, a solid mass organization guided by our party and international solidarity.

resources and they certainly have lengthy experience in crimes and misdeeds of all types. We have before us the example of Chile, victim of the most barbarous fascist tyranny which the continent has known in recent decades. We have before us the examples of Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil and other countries which have been transformed into dens of torture, exploitation and the degradation of man. The imperialists may use the illusion of their "consumer" society against the peoples. The imperialists may hire mercenaries, they can pay for campaigns and organize coups d'etat. But what the imperialists can never do is to convert their dollars into just ideas, into arguments and into reasons. And this is precisely what makes our cause invincible: the fact that it raises high the most advanced and revolutionary concept, the fact that it is the bearer of the aspirations of the vast majority for redemption, the fact that we support the unity of the people against those who use them as a weapon for division, the fact that we raise the banner of our dignity and our culture against those who want to make man into an object without honor and without conscience and, in particular, the fact that we enjoy that great privilege of revolutionaries, which is the ability to rely on the strength of international solidarity to carry forward our struggle.

In this as in any battle, there are advances and retreats. But it is not Chile, nor Uruguay, nor the other regimes of this type which define the main trends in the world of today. The world today on the contrary is the world of the historic triumphs of socialism, the world of the victories of the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, the world of the brilliant triumph of the people of Angola, who relying on revolutionary internationalism, have dealt the imperialists and the reactionaries in Africa the most crushing defeat, have vigorously changed the balance of forces on that continent, and have provided a powerful stimulus to the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa against the oppression and the hateful "apartheid" regime. Today's world is that of the peoples of America who are rising up to recover their wealth, to put an end to neocolonialism and to consolidate definitive independence. We are a part of this great mass of mankind advancing toward the future, and therein lies our strength. The future belongs entirely to us. We have full confidence in the combative spirit of the Jamaican people and in particular, its valiant women. The path toward the future may be long and difficult. This does not matter! We are illuminated by the face of tomorrow's sun. Our enemies, on the contrary, are already touched by the shadows of the dusk of their society of injustice and exploitation.

Comrades: the Cuban people, under the leadership of their Communist Party, guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and relying on the brotherly aid of the socialist countries, and in particular the Soviet Union, are building socialism only 90 miles from the North American imperialists, and despite the strict blockade, they can today display their considerable achievements on all of the fronts of economic, cultural and social construction.

The peoples of Jamaica and Cuba, linked as brothers in the long and tragic history of the Caribbean, which in the past have shared pages of heroic struggle against colonialism and slavery, have joined hands again today in the great historic battle of our epoch: the great struggle of the people against imperialism, against the plundering of the transnational monopolies, against the tragic consequences of underdevelopment, for the conquest of true independence and the achievement within it of a society in the service of the great majorities, genuinely democratic, more just, more dignified and more human. Our two neighboring islands, surrounded by the same Caribbean ocean, were yesterday comrades in misfortune. Today they are comrades in struggle, in effort, in hope and also in victory.

The Cuban people are following closely and with profound sympathy the work of the progressive government of Jamaica. Our revolution has offered and will offer its most decided political and moral solidarity to these noble efforts, while we are working to develop to the maximum our potential, the relations and the economic and technical cooperation between Jamaica and Cuba. This, Jamaican brothers, is the invariable line of the internationalist foreign policy of our party and the revolutionary government of Cuba, which we will be able consistently to maintain. Cuba, you can be certain, will not fail you!

We do not delude ourselves, naturally, about the difficulties of the process. When a path such as this is undertaken, a path of struggle for the well-being of the people, of consolidation of sovereignty, of change in structures, of recovery of the basic national resources and control of economic development, the acuteness of the difficulties lies precisely in the evidence that an advance is being made along the proper path. For it is not possible to govern by and for the masses, by and for the humble people, without coming into sharp conflict with the reactionaries and the imperialists. It is not possible to pursue a truly progressive policy which does not immediately lead to the plotting of international crime and subversion. And we Cubans understand this perfectly, knowing from our own experience what imperialism is and what its methods are, since we have witnessed the maneuvers undertaken against this government, since we know of the press campaigns concocted abroad by certain news agencies, since we have observed the defeats of the CIA, the efforts to strangle the country economically and to create an atmosphere of violence and instability favoring the goals of the reactionaries.

But comrades, just as we believe that the path of the revolution leads inexorably to conflicts with imperialism, we are persuaded too that in this struggle the peoples, however small they may be, and however difficult the circumstances under which they must live, can move forward and win final victory.

It is not that we underestimate the strength of imperialism, nor that we are ignorant of the real danger of its plots and attacks. We know its power and we also know its weaknesses. The imperialists have great

CUBA DEVELOPS ITS RELATIONS WITH JAMAICA, AFRICA

Jamaicans Work in Cuba

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 20 Sep 76 p 4

[Text] Santiago de Cuba. The 47 members of the Jamaican Youth Brigade which will work on school and industrial construction in sectors of this province for a period of 1 year were welcomed in a ceremony held here.

The welcoming ceremony was held in the House of Friendship with Peoples, in this city, where Julio Pallerol, of the Construction Department of the Party, and Alejandro Cumberbach, of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples, and other leaders, welcomed them.

Francisco Borjas, of the party leadership, stressed that the brigade of 47 young Jamaicans has come to work here in a reciprocal gesture of friendship related to the brigade of Cuban builders working in this neighboring and brotherly country on school construction work.

Montane Attacks Imperialism in Speech

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 20 Sep 76 p 5

[Text] The following is the text of the address delivered by Jesus Montane at the 38th Conference of the Jamaican National People's Party.

"Comrade Michael Manley, members of the Office of the President, invited guests and delegates:

We would like first of all to thank the leadership of the National Peoples Party for the opportunity of being with them at this 38th annual conference. We come to it, dear comrades, as the bearers of the expression of friendship and solidarity from the home of the Cuban people, the combative message of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, and in particular, the fraternal salute of its First Secretary, Comrade Fidel Castro.

CUBA

CUBAN WOMEN IN ANGOLA MARK FMC ANNIVERSARY

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 23 Aug 76 p 4

[Article: "Cuban Women in Angola Celebrate Founding of Their Organization"]

[Text] Luanda, 23 August, (Prensa Latina). The Cuban women in Angola as a part of an international mission, celebrated the 16th anniversary of the founding of their organization at a ceremony held in this capital city.

Those present at the ceremony included the Cuban ambassador, Oscar Oramas, Cuban workers making their contribution in Angola, and leaders and workers of this country.

Dalia Fernandez, of the national leadership of the FMC [Cuban Women's Federation], stressed in her speech the determination of the women of her country to increase their collaboration with Angola in the tasks of national reconstruction.

Maria de Carlo, of the national leadership of the Angolan women's organization, for her part, stressed the close ties which link the feminine organizations of the two countries.

The federated internationalist women in the People's Republic of Angola sent a message of congratulations to the president of the FMC and member of the Central Committee, Vilma Espin.

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As we complete this report, another four Cuban doctors arrived in Luanda; they will soon report to the facilities which are being set up now and they will help to turn the assistance plan for the outskirts into a reality very soon. They are: Anibal E. Gonzalez, Juan R. Condis Soto, Juan Mirran Marcelo, and Silvestre Silva Paradela.

The idea is to make sure that the principal zone centers will be staffed with the necessary doctors and nurses and, if possible, will be equipped with small laboratories and will have some stomatologists assigned, then only those cases will be sent to the hospitals which cannot be taken care of at the base facilities. To support this effort, it is hoped that it will be possible to establish a first aid nursing service and a mobile ambulance service.

The true popular essence of Luanda can be found vibrating in the shantytowns. And public health is now in the service of the people in an independent Angola. This is the slogan of the MPLA which is being carried out day after day.

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empty hands, nor does he, on the next day, find himself facing an overworked doctor who tells him to come back the next day to his private office so that he can make a big profit. The patient comes out, looking greatly relieved and even smiling because the revolutionary doctor listened to him with infinite patience and provided human warmth as he prescribed the treatment.

Gabriela Pereira, a vivacious Angolan nurse, who has been working at this multipurpose clinic since it was founded, cannot refrain from making some comparisons:

In the old days, the patients had to come at 0200 or 0300 to get in line and get their appointments because appointments were limited; many of them thus did not get anywhere after spending many hours sleeping out in the open;

Today, the people have more access to office visits and, as we can see, it is no longer necessary for them to spend a bad night, waiting for their appointment. Today, an average of 30-35 cases can be taken care of in general medicine, pediatrics, and obstetrics. In the old days, no more than 12 pregnant women could be taken care of whereas today there are no limits.

In the afternoon we went to the medical station set up by the SAM in the District of Cazenga with an estimated population of 85,000. The facility is located in the premises of the People's Commission and Domingo Adao Guimaraes is in charge of the Health Department; he told us about current services.

"Right now we have two doctors on duty per day: one GP and one pediatrician; besides, we have a treatment room and we have a medication distribution facility which is taken care of by a male nurse from the Sao Paulo hospital who comes every afternoon. We have a daily average of between 50 and 60 consultations and we must emphasize the people's satisfaction with the attitude of the Cuban doctors who never get annoyed but who, on the contrary, are always ready to listen to all problems."

So far, this is nothing more than a phase designed to provide urgent medical attention because the Angolan Ministry of Public Health is at the same time laying the foundations for a broader assistance program in the capital's outlying districts.

At this time they have begun to divide medical attention permanently into five major zonal centers: Golfo, Cazenga, Sambizanga, Terranova, and Delegacia (where the old provincial health delegation used to be located).

Other medical stations, up to a total of 20, will have to be set up during the next several months in accordance with the effort that is now being made. The most advanced projects are those at Katambor, Sao Paulo, Ilha, Cidadela, and Pequeno Golfo. In Prenda District, a commodious house, abandoned by a filthy-rich Portuguese couple, will be used--undoubtedly for a more just purpose.

The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], the vanguard under his leadership, always planned a public health policy in the service of the exploited popular masses which began to take shape in the midst of the anticolonialist war through the creation of the SAM (Medical Assistance Service) in the liberated rural areas.

It was no coincidence that, in 1970--when much progress had been made in the national liberation struggle in the Portuguese colonies, there was a sudden drive to build a multipurpose dispensary in the Terranova section with four doctors from the home country and some Angolan male nurses. On the one hand, it was urgently necessary to attract the population; on the other hand, as the current director of that center, Comrade Sosa, pointed out, "this was the one they always showed to foreign specialists visiting the country."

But when independence became inescapable and when the FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] drowned the shantytowns in blood, those doctors--with their so-and-so-many consultations per week--simply packed their bags. A group of Angolan male nurses with a high sense of duty and patriotism since May of last year have been filling the vacuum left here as best they could.

During the Transition Government, the MPLA, through the SAM, promoted the health departments of the people's residential district commissions. The Cazenga medical post was a typical example: visits only cost 25 escudos and the money thus collected could be used to procure medications which were then distributed free of charge. During that time, the ministry was under the control of a representative of UNITA who simply pocketed 100,000 contos.

Now that independence is a reality, the Government of the Angolan people has begun to tackle the immediate solutions to the problems of medical assistance in the capital's residential sections. In this context we must view the recent arrival of the first four Cuban doctors out of a total of ten who will permanently be assigned to all of the so-called peripheral zones.

Since 9 March, doctors Mario Fuentes Sanchez, Jose Santo Rojas, Antonio Mesa Norona, and Manuel Zayas Bazan, along with their Angolan colleague Ruiz Pinto, have been doing a tremendous job providing assistance day in, day out.

Consultations in internal medicine, pediatrics, and obstetrics begin at 0800; after all cases have been taken care of, they visit the various nurseries and mother-child centers where they put those cases which the nurse cannot handle. Early in the afternoon, they go to the districts of Cazenga, Golfo, Sambizanga, and the Worker District, which are the most heavily populated. In April alone the number of patients taken care of came to 4,268.

With the sun up at 0700, the people who need medical care go to the multipurpose clinic to get their ticket for the next day. Nobody goes away with

CUBAN MEDICAL ASSISTANCE BROUGHT TO ANGOLA

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 23 Jul 76 pp 4-7

[Article by Hugo Rius: "Shantytowns Get Public Health Care"]

[Text] The word "seque" means sand. The word "mu" refers to something that is or exists here. Therefore, the word "museque" refers to the habitat built on sandy soil, according to Kimbundu language. Originally, it represented a kind of hamlet community with an organic structure, and with typically African equilibrium and traditions.

But Portuguese colonialism violated this inherent development and changed the true meaning of the term. In Luanda they used the term "museque" to underscore the social differences between the exploiting Europeans, with their cities of asphalt and neon lights, on the one hand, and the vast, disadvantaged African masses that were denied progress. On the other hand, the violent dislocation of the peasantry swept into the capital a growing mass of unemployed, attracted by the industrial mirage and then turned into a formidable source of capitalist surplus value. Colonialism created its own slums.

The term "museque" then took on a dramatic meaning equivalent to the system of exploitation itself. It was applied to large tenement-type developments, subdivided in a rather fragile fashion into precarious little units made of tin cans and mud; there was no electric light or running water; the roadside ditches were infected and shoeless children could be seen running through them; disease and death were widespread.

There was no medical assistance for the shantytowns. The few hospitals in existence were far away and the medicine business, with its high rates, ruled out any hope of cure. The few medical stations and infirmaries, which sprang up in these slums, likewise were operated purely along profit lines.

There are however some exceptions. In particular, there was the doctor who endlessly provided free services in the shantytowns until he was jailed for revolutionary activities. Many people living in Sambizanga remember those days and Dr Agostinho Neto.

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He referred to the portraits of the leaders of Angola, Cuba and the USSR which, along with those of Maj Ernesto "Che" Guevara and Angolan martyr Hoji Ya Henda, occupied a place of honor.

We must be constantly aware of the significance of these portraits, Carreiras said, as symbols of proletarian internationalism in the building of a new world without exploiters and without victims of exploitation.

In the afternoon a field target shooting demonstration was given with the modern weapons which the FAPLA has available and at night a cultural event was staged, in which Cuban singers Beatriz Marquez and Ela Calvo and dancer Mayda Limonta and the Reve orchestra participated.

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CUBA

CUBAN MILITARY PRESENT AT OFFICERS SCHOOL DEDICATION IN ANGOLA

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 10 Jul 76 p 5

[Text] Luanda, 9 Jul, (PL)--The first school for officers of the African continent has been inaugurated in Huambo by Maj Iko Carreiras, a member of the MPLA [Movement for the Liberation of Africa] political bureau and minister of defense for Angola.

The school is named after Maj Nicolau Gomes Spencer, who was killed in action in 1972.

Future officers of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces of Liberation of Angola], many of whom have a long record of combat service in the anti-colonialist guerrilla war and in the struggle against the puppet forces of the FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the invaders from Zaire and South Africa, will be trained at this school.

Present at the inauguration ceremony, along with Carreiras, were Maj Joao Jacob, member of the MPLA political bureau and FAPLA deputy chief of staff, and other military and government leaders.

Also present on the grandstand was the Soviet ambassador to Angola, who came to Huambo to attend the opening of the school.

The ceremony began at 1000 hours with a parade of FAPLA detachments, which, along with Cuban and Soviet specialists, carried the national flags of Angola, Cuba and the USSR, after their respective national anthems were played.

Maj Rui Matos, of the school administration, read a biography of Gomes Spencer, who was killed in action "after maintaining an attitude consistent with the policy of the MPLA."

Minister Carreiras, in his closing words, pointed out that the spirit which inspires the training and organization of the FAPLA was clear in the ceremony.

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