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Latin America Report

(FOUO 13/81)



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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

MEANING OF ANNIVERSARY OF SOCIALIST PROCLAMATION ANALYZED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 10 Apr 81 pp 48-49

[Editorial: "For Socialism"]

[Text] It has been said that the memories which characterize anniversaries are a necessary part of life. This is true, but even so these recollections retain the great moments of peoples, the moments of great change, of definitive events, in the present and future memory forever. This is happening to us all now, two decades after 16 April 1961, and this will also happen for the future generations of Cuba. For the specific proclamation of the socialist nature of the revolution on that glorious afternoon could not nor can it ever be erased from the national memory: It was the peak moment for the fatherland.

As was 10 October 1868, when the brave Cespedes blazed the eternal trail of Cuban nationality on the Cauto plains; as was 1 January 1959, when the process which would lead to the true and irreversible recovery of our national dignity began; 16 April 1961 will remain forever as a milestone marking the ascent of Cuban nationality to its highest level: socialism.

The imperialists, it is obvious, did not think then that they were witnessing a singular historic moment. On that April day 20 years ago, they rubbed their hands in satisfaction with what they regarded as the certain success of the mercenary invasion which they had prepared and organized, and which had already had the bombing of the Cuban airbases on the preceding day as its prelude. Obviously they could not understand that the anger and indignation of millions of citizens was taking shape in confidence with regard to the imminent danger and in vibrant enthusiasm for the words of the leader, when at the intersection of 23d and 12th streets in Vedado, he proclaimed, in their name, what the country had been living for some months.

For a struggle was waged in Cuba for socialism, the long-term aspiration of many men and women in our fatherland, from the time the enterprises owned by the imperialists were nationalized; for a struggle was waged for socialism in Cuba from the time the basic means of production were expropriated from the exploiting owners; for a struggle was waged in Cuba for socialism from the time the people recovered for themselves the national assets which for centuries had been used to the benefit of privileged minorities, dominated during the 50 years of the pseudorepublic by the U.S. imperialists.

Thus after the deed, after the event, the culmination of one process and the beginning of another, so intimately interlinked that they are inseparable, was proclaimed

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in truth. The Cuban revolution has been one and the same, from the days of the struggle against the usurping tyranny to the present. Between the national liberation struggle and the battle for the construction of socialism no break can be noted, rather the latter is the natural consequence of the former, and as children, it saw the light after a period of gestation. In fact, the struggle for socialism was waged beginning on 1 January, when for the first time in Cuban history, representatives of the peoples' masses came to power to serve the national interest.

For more than a hundred years, the struggle to consolidate the nation has been a historic task undertaken by the popular sectors. Slaves, craftsmen, peasants and small owners were the rebel mass in the wars of independence in the last century. The workers were the basic nucleus of the Cuban Revolutionary Party established by Jose Marti in the campaign to prepare for and organize the "necessary war." And it would be the workers' class, the peasants, the intellectuals and the honest professionals and small owners' sectors which would be the social elements which would face the imperialist onslaught which had the support of the dominant-dependent bourgeoisie during the days of the pseudorepublic.

Thus a true revolution which led consistently to a national clash with the imperialists and their local allies would become socialist as the only way of guaranteeing the national conquest through the full elimination of dependent capitalism and all exploitation of man by man. Therefore the revolution of Cespedes, Gomez, Maceo and Marti is the same revolution as that of Mella and Guiteras, the same revolution into which Fidel Castro victoriously led the Cuban people.

But these things were not understood by the haughty imperialists, in whose eyes the rebellion of the people merited exemplary punishment which would return matters to the past of hateful neocolonialism. The imperialist gentlemen could not understand then--as it seems they do not want to understand now, either--that this is a people which has won the present and the future, which has won the right to build socialism.

For this is a people who went ragged in the jungle for 10 years, and yet they joined in Maceo's uprising in Baragua. For they rallied around the anti-imperialist speeches of Marti and under the guidance of the Cuban Revolutionary Party they resumed the battle for independence, at the cost of seeing almost a quarter of the population perish. For they confronted, undaunted, the tyrannies and the imperialists until they could rise, in the 1930s, in a formidable mass movement. For they took heart after the attack on the Moncada Barracks, fought a hard war against the tyrant's army, and rallied in solidarity around Fidel Castro.

Therefore, although the Marxist-Leninist concepts were born a century and a half ago and were developed at the beginning of this century in capitalist and industrial Europe, they now comprise the ideology with which the Cuban people have put the seal on their own history. Marxism-Leninism has been the vehicle which has provided the modern expression of the need to maintain the anti-imperialist and national liberation struggle and the later advance toward socialist change, and it has linked these national requirements with the world revolutionary movement.

Those who fail to understand these things cannot comprehend the irreversible nature of the Cuban revolution, solidly based in earlier history, sustained by the soul of a whole people and armed with the revolutionary ideology of our epoch.

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Let the imperialists make no mistake. And if they do, let them beware. Here we have a people with varied hues of skin but a single heart, united by the love of socialism, who with the graceful arrogance of sugar cane and with their eternally optimistic smile are prepared to defend socialism, singing the Bayamo anthem. Fearless, confident of victory, standing firm with the commander in chief, we are in the socialist trenches in the shadow of the banner with the solitary star, as we were at the Bay of Pigs 20 years ago, ready to obey the patriotic and socialist command "hasten into battle," in order to deal a devastating blow to any imperialist venture.

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COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

PURPOSES, PLANNING OF NATIONAL CENSUS DESCRIBED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 10 Apr 81 pp 82-85

[Roundtable discussion with the following individuals participating: Maximino Gancedo Cabrera, director of the National Census Office; Ciro Gonzales Fernandez, head of the sampling plan department of the CEE [State Committee for Statistics]; Gustavo Valdes Perez, director of the Systems Design Center of the CEE (representing the National Coordination Commission); Mario Ferrer Galtan, head of the Organization Department of the National CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] Office; Eran Dominguez Cruz, head of the Cadres Section of the National ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers]; journalist Raul Lazo, of the economic section of BOHEMIA; and photographer Ricardo Barrera]

[Text] Journalist: Since we in this roundtable are operating within the field of statistics, since the population census is one of the oldest tools for observing and gathering statistics on the population, grouped according to economic, social, natural and cultural statistics, we would like to begin this questionnaire by telling you that we too have drafted a small statistical table based on a count of the 400 and some activities listed in the task schedule of the National Census Office. As it would be impossible to deal with all of them within the framework of this roundtable, we wish you would summarize these tasks in the essential categories.

Maximino Gancedo: The patient work you have done in counting each of these tasks enables us to reach a first conclusion, which is that the population and housing census is an extremely broad and complex task. If we compare each of these activities with the parts of a great machine, we can say that each of them is essential, because the mechanism cannot function if any one of them is lacking, however insignificant it may seem. However, we can synthesize these 400 and some tasks in a basic 20, within the framework of a period of up to 5 years, beginning with the promulgation of the legal foundation, Decree No 30 of the Executive Committee of the Council of Minister, dated 12 October 1978, and extending through the publication of the so-called census report in 1983.

A basic point in the entire census organization process is the three support commissions, including a National Coordination Commission, a Consultative Commission and finally the Technical Commission. Also, the sample census taken in November of 1979 in three municipalities in the country--El Cerro, in the city of Havana; Majibacoa, in Las Tunas; and Guisa, in Granma, served to test the organization of the census, just as if it were a laboratory in which the conditions under which the census campaign

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will be carried out were tested or reproduced on a smaller scale. The census organization was further structured in 1980 with the establishment of the provincial census offices. The drafting of the cartographic base make the work of prior registry possible, and in the course of this the entire country was covered and each street and sector was visited to list the existing housing. Also, the drafting of the basic census methodology can be regarded as a basic task now completed, since it will soon make the beginning of the seminars on the various levels for the personnel who will carry out the census possible. These are, put very briefly, some of the tasks already completed.

Among the objectives we will take up immediately are the distribution and districting of the country. By districting we mean the smallest units into which the country will be divided, like a vast jigsaw puzzle, which in the case of urban areas will comprise about 45 or 50 houses, and in the rural districting, 40, each in both cases having a census counter. The census will be taken beginning on 11 September, and the counting period will run until the 20th. After the census the postcensus surveys will be made, using the sampling technique in order to measure and evaluate the quality of the census. Only one month after the survey the first information will be available, comprising the population as a total and by province and municipality, broken down by sex and age. Also data pertaining to the number of housing units and their type will be provided. The completion and programming process, that is to say putting the questionnaires filled out in the counting period in the language of the computer, is a prior step necessary before the beginning of the work of automatic data processing and punching, which will in the final analysis make it possible to provide the first preliminary data in May of 1982, and the final results later in the year. The census report, as we have said, will come out in 1983.

Journalist: There is then a difference compared with the preceding census, when the count was taken in a single day.

Maximino Gancedo: In fact, yes, and this is not the only difference. For the present census the population will not be ordered to remain in the same place, as during the preceding census. And here it is essential to differentiate between the census period and the census day. Although the census period will last for 10 days, the data collected will correspond to 11 September. We can illustrate this by an example. Let us suppose that a census counter visits a house to take the count on the last day of the census period, i.e., 20 September, and that this family has a new member due to the birth of a baby on the 12th. Well then, the data pertaining to the birth of this little boy or girl will not be listed by the census taker on the form, since the birth was subsequent to the census day, which as we will remember was established as 11 September. The same thing can occur with other changes which might come about under the same conditions, such as changes of domicile and labor site, etc. For this reason it is very important that the population take a kind of mental "photograph" of its complete status on 11 September, with regard to the information for which the questionnaire asks, in order to be able to give the census taker the accurate and reliable information required.

Journalist: The people the census takers visit will ask them what use will be made of this information. What will be the uses?

Oscar Ramos: Establishing an inventory of the most important productive resource, man, and at the same time also making a survey of the conditions in which he lives are the

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basic goals of the housing and population census. From the demographic point of view, the census will make it possible to establish the structure of the population as to age, sex, cultural level and skill, its territorial distribution and the trends in the migratory movement, that is to say in what direction the people are moving in our country. The census will also be a valuable tool for the drafting of plans for the national economy in the medium and long range, and for making important decisions where investment policy is concerned. A comparison with the earlier censuses will provide important information in the study of population dynamics. These comparisons will basically involve the 1970 census and that in 1953, the last taken under capitalism. It will also serve as a framework for establishing the system of home surveys. Finally, by taking this census we will be fulfilling major international commitments, both those deriving from membership in the CEMA [Council on Economic Mutual Assistance] and those to the United Nations bodies.

Journalist: And how will the quality of the data provided by the census be checked?

Ciro Gonzalez: Two aspects will be checked--coverage, by means of which we will find out if any persons or houses were missed in the count, or if any were included more than once, and the second check has to do with the verification of the quality of the answers given the census takers. There is no such thing as a perfect census, and internationally, a certain margin of error is accepted. For example, the 1970 census had a 0.5 percent rate of omission for individuals or households, and if we compare this with the margin of error reported in the census counts of other Latin American countries, ranging between 3 and 5 percent, we can be quite satisfied. Naturally, we cannot talk to all individuals and households again to make this check, since this would be extremely costly, and furthermore illogical. In order to make this check we will use a mathematical-statistical technique known as sampling. A week after the census is taken, 1 percent of the homes (approximately 25,000) will be visited to make this check on the coverage. Where verification of the quality of the questionnaire answers is concerned, some 10 or 11,000 persons will be checked to establish the verification. The selection of these homes and individuals will also be made by means of mathematical-statistical techniques using computers. Therefore, no one should be surprised or think that his answers are doubted or that the census was not properly taken, if a week after the count is made he is paid a second visit. This, we repeat, is a means of carrying out these checks. Internationally, a census is not regarded as scientific if it is not accompanied by the corresponding verification by means of sampling techniques. In reality, we have been using sampling throughout the various determining steps for the taking of the census. For example, we have made checks to assess the quality of the prior registration in the month of October of last year. In April and May sampling will also be used to assess the districting and division work. This sampling technique will also be used to anticipate some of the results of the census, providing data 9 months after the survey and 9 months before the final results are known.

Journalist: What is the concept as to housing and the census unit? If a household has been split, is it regarded as one or more homes?

Maximino Gancedo: In this case, a housing unit is regarded as any structure with its own door or entry and complete internal separation. We have already dealt with the situation in some municipalities and we have directed that this definition of a housing unit be used.

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Oscar Ramos: By census unit is meant a person or group of persons who may have a family relationship or not, but who share a common budget.

Journalist: The total volume of work such a broad undertaking as the population and housing census involves will certainly demand considerable personnel. We would like to know what this total figure is and how this personnel will be obtained.

Gustavo Valdes: The personnel needed to work on the mechanical processing--punchers, analysts, programmers and coders--will come to approximately 800 workers. It will be necessary to punch about 14 million cards, which will require the employment of about 210 punchers, men or women, who will be given a training course with the equipment we have between October and November of this year. They will be recruited by means of public announcement. Since all of the data processing will take place in the city of Havana, this personnel must come from the capital. However, the truly massive task where the recruiting of personnel is concerned will have to do with obtaining supervisors and, in particular, census takers.

Mario Ferrer: Our CDR organization will be responsible for recruiting the personnel to work in the urban zones, totaling some 69,240 comrades, a figure which includes the supervisors, census takers and the office personnel who will be employed in the census offices. Here, too, it is necessary to provide for reserve personnel of about 20 percent to cover any contingency which may arise due to various factors--death, illness, resignation, etc. Training will be provided in the month of April and the requirements for applicants for this job are, in the urban area, a minimum of ninth grade schooling for the census takers, and pre-university training for the supervisors, middle-level technicians or the equivalent, as well as good health and moral and political reputation. The recruiting will be done basically among housewives and retired persons, although we may also use comrades looking for employment or recently demobilized from the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces]. We may even, although on an exceptional basis, request that some people do extra hours in addition to their regular labor schedule, so that the active labor force is a source as well. The minimum age requirement is 16. Although all of these employees will be paid for their work, we would like this task to be seen not only as a source of income, but with emphasis on its political importance. For this reason, along with the payment for their work, the comrades who are employed in census tasks will, once their work is completed, receive a moral incentive.

Journalist: Some of the questions on the census form require some consultation among the members of a household or confirmation, in order to facilitate the work of the census takers. What steps will be taken to publicize the content of those questions which might be complex to some degree?

Mario Ferrer: In the month of June, all of the CDR will receive informative material with data on the census questionnaire and the way it will be carried out, so that the population can have the needed information. These materials will be discussed at a meeting by all the CDR members in the country. In addition, we want to stress that our organization will also make some premises available for census work.

Maximino Gancedo: In addition to this contribution by the CDR, a simultaneous seminar will be offered in the month of August, as was done with the 1970 census, on radio and television simultaneously, during which a detailed explanation of the census questionnaire will be provided.

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Eran Dominguez: We can define the meeting held early in the month of March with the minister and president of the CEE as the launching stage for our work, since at that meeting the work schedule and tasks were defined. Subsequently, all of the directions were sent to the provinces, accompanied later by a document extracted from the general census methodology approved by the National Coordination Commission, along with a letter from the president of the ANAP, Comrade Jose Ramirez, addressed to the provincial presidents. This letter explained to them the organization, tasks and responsibilities fallen to our organization in connection with the implementation of the housing and population census. In cooperation with the farm trade union, which will have the territories of the state plans under its jurisdiction, the recruiting and selection of the personnel in the rural sector will be carried out between 31 March and 30 April. In addition, the dispatch of a report to the national office of the ANAP on 17 April will be requested in order to check on the progress in the task. The personnel total to be mobilized comes to some 46 thousand comrades, a large part of whom will be recruited by the ANAP, and the educational level required is eighth grade for the census takers and basic secondary education for the supervisors. Our organization has planned a broad publicity campaign concerning the census, ranging from the recruiting and selection of personnel to the subject of the census survey, so that the census takers will find the peasant masses prepared to answer the questionnaire. Although this is a task which has just recently been launched, we hope that it will be carried out successfully, since it has been characterized by great seriousness and enthusiasm.

Journalist: Is it possible for the people to know in advance the name of the census taker who will visit them?

Maximino Gancedo: Since personnel will be selected to serve as census takers in their own areas, it is not only possible but desirable for the people to know the visiting census taker, because in this way it is possible, for example, to agree on the day and hour of the visit. This is particularly important in the city of Havana, where the population is characterized by its great mobility. In the census test carried out in the municipality of El Cerro, 25 percent of the houses were empty during working hours. Also, by means of these prior talks, it is possible to clarify the questions on the questionnaire, in brief to prepare the work so that on the day the information is gathered it will be of excellent quality and the survey can be completed in the proper time. Naturally, the flexibility and quality of the work will depend greatly on the degree to which the census takers have assimilated the materials given them at the seminar.

Journalist: Will the census takers have some identification?

Maximino Gancedo: Yes, they will carry an identification booklet and wear a metal badge on their clothings.

Journalist: An understanding of the census survey questions by the population should play a very important role in the whole work of preparation for the census takers' call. What can you tell us about the census questionnaire?

Oscar Ramos: The census count in 1981 will not immobilize the population. The questionnaire consist of Section I, which asks for data on the geographic location of the home; Section II will cover data on collective housing or work sites; Section III will include information on private housing; and finally, Section IV is divided into several parts: Part A deals with the general characteristics of the population;

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Part B deals with the educational characteristics; and Part C with economic and social characteristics. These questions pertain to certain age groups and only in some cases include the whole of the population, such as the question on support. There are interesting questions, that for example pertaining to skin color, which will serve as the basis for the social surveys. Although this question was included in the 1970 census questionnaire, it was not processed. The 1981 census further specifies four skin colors, according to the descriptions commonly used by the people: white, black, mulatto and Asiatic. Among the social questions is the number of children born alive to women throughout their lifetimes, and those living at the time of the census count. From this we can pursue a study of the mortality and birth rates, a subject of the greatest interest currently, because the birth rate has been dropping substantially in our country in recent years.

Where the publications are concerned, the demography office of the CEE has planned, for example, to draft a Population Atlas of Cuba. Plans also call for the publication of several books, for example the so-called "Basic Characteristics of the Cuban Population." Studies on migration between provinces and municipalities, another on the structure of the family in Cuba, and one pertaining to the most pertinent demographic problems of the last decade will be included among the surveys which will be undertaken on the basis of the results of the 1981 housing and population census.

Journalist: The figures to be processed will come to millions in all, and therefore the processing apparatus for this data will have to work at maximum capacity. We would like to know what preparations are being made to undertake this task.

Gustavo Valdes: Earlier in this roundtable discussion the recruiting of personnel to carry out the data processing has already been mentioned. To this we would add that a part of the personnel of our office have taken training courses abroad. We have also received advice from brotherly socialist countries. The census processing will be carried out centrally at the national computer center of the CEE. We have a SU 1040 computer for the processing of the data, which will take approximately a year and a half. Although this apparatus is very powerful and capable of handling millions of figures, because of the accumulation or total work load there will be, its full utilization will be necessary. In order to have an idea of this work load, it would suffice to say that each individual and housing unit in the country will have a card, which comes to a total of about 14 million of them, and also 120 types of tables will be drafted. Although we have a system of program packets which we did not have for the 1970 census, and this will enormously facilitate the work, nonetheless this work load is truly voluminous. In order to optimize the technical, material and human resources available, we will be working around the clock on three labor shifts.

Maximino Gancedo: At the time the census was taken in 1970, the machinery was still in its packing cases. For the implementation of this present census, we now have experience in the use of the equipment dating back 18 months. We also have now 40 punchers and 30 verifiers, in brief we can say that there is a material, technical and human base for complete processing of the data, the answers to the questions provided to the census takers by our people, so that this valuable information will be reflected in the proper time and form in a whole series of undertakings of inestimable value to our economic and social development.

For more than 200 years mankind has been taking population censuses, and according to the most recent reports published by the specialized United Nations body, only 23

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nations in the world have never undertaken this type of statistical work. Important information as to how many we are and how we live will be provided for us by the 1981 housing and population census when, toward the middle of 1983, we complete the series of studies, surveys, books and monographs which will see the light as a result of the taking of the census and the processing of this data. However, this will not exhaust or be the end of all the possibilities offered by these materials as a resource for consultation by those interested in the multiple scientific disciplines related to the census.

Decree No 30 defines the CEE as the body finally responsible for the work of the 1981 housing and population census. However, given the magnitude of this task, we need the close and decisive collaboration of the state bodies, mass organizations and local governments as a basic factor in order to carry out the instructions issued by our party and government. Therefore when we say that the census is progressing well and that all its tasks are on schedule, we do so in the realization that these encouraging results are the product of this teamwork.

Finally, we would like to make use of the pages of the periodical BOHEMIA, which has offered us this magnificent opportunity to publicize the most essential aspects of the census, to urge all of the population to pay close attention to the reports and information we will publish, using radio, television and the written press, and in particular to devote special attention to the information on the census questions, a knowledge of which is essential if we are to achieve high quality in this task. We also urge the administrations of budget-supported enterprises and units to complete the economic questionnaires which the municipal census offices will send to them promptly, and to deliver them to the workers prior to 11 September so that the people can turn them over to the census takers when they visit the homes to fill out the census questionnaire. Again, we extend our thanks to BOHEMIA for the opportunity made available to us to publicize the important information and instructions included in this roundtable.

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COUNTRY SECTION

EL SALVADOR

FMLN REPORTS INCREASING ANTIGOVERNMENT ACTIVITY

PA092313 Havana PRELA in Spanish 0230 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] San Jose, 7 May (PL)--Victor Guerrero, spokesman of the General Revolutionary Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], has confirmed an increased activity in the operations of the FMLN.

A total of 39 ambushes, 38 interruptions of roads and erections of barricades, 21 towns temporarily occupied, and 58 sabotage actions were carried out during April.

The National Guard, the Treasury and National Police Corps, the army and the paramilitary gangs sustained 375 dead and 139 wounded in the last few weeks.

The FMLN spokesman said that the government's armed corps suffered the largest number of casualties in the Guazapa-Suchitoto region which includes parts of the San Salvador and Cuscatlan departments, 40 km north of the capital.

Numerous guerrilla ambushes were staged there against government patrols and attacks were staged against caravans on the main northern highway.

In a statement made today to the AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA (AIP), the spokesman said that another area with extensive insurgent activity covers the Chalatenango and Morazan departments, where the army has stationed a large number of soldiers without positive results.

He explained that more than half of the sabotage activities were carried out in a San Salvador district named Colonia la Libertad. It was also learned that an intense confrontation occurred in the vicinity of Quezaltepeque, 250 km north of San Salvador.

Local press reports stated that new bombardments with white phosphorous were carried out by 1,500 government troops under the command of U.S. officers.

Air force and artillery units are using these explosives in Volcancillo and Jocoatique Cantons, Morazan Department.

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COUNTRY SECTION

EL SALVADOR

FMLN ISSUES WAR BULLETIN NO 109 ON RECENT CLASHES

PA082310 Havana PRELA in Spanish 0240 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] San Jose, 7 May (PL)--The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] today disclosed that its members inflicted 66 casualties on the Salvadoran Army in the past 4 days.

FMLN general headquarters reported that the government forces failed in their attempt to seize the base of Guazapa Hill, which remains under the total control of the insurgents.

In the Suchitoto-Guazapa zone, armed clashes have been taking place since 2 May. The army has suffered 22 casualties in the clashes.

War Bulletin No 109, issued today, says that on 4 May the fighting lasted 13 hours in the cantons of Iscanal, Tres Ceibas and other areas and that the number of enemy casualties could not be determined.

On 5 May an army raid on Consolacion canton was repelled by the FMLN, which inflicted four casualties on the enemy. One guerrilla was wounded.

The communique disclosed that the insurgents ambushed the troops of the military-Christian Democratic regime several times last week, causing them no less than 15 casualties.

An FMLN commando unit clashed with a military patrol on 6 May near San Lorenzo canton. Two soldiers were killed in the clash.

That same day, combined forces of the regime raided areas within the Aguacayo, Llano el Rancho, Plazuela and El Platanar cantons, and after 5 hours they retreated under the protection of a combat helicopter.

Fifteen soldiers were killed and five wounded in clashes at the Anastasio Aquino paracentral front on 3, 5, and 6 May.

The war communique states that on 3 May the guerrillas attacked troops stationed at Galera canton, causing them no less than 12 casualties, most of them members of the paramilitary Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN]. Among them was a well-known murderer.

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On Monday the guerrillas conducted a harassment attack on the military garrison of San Francisco Chinamequita, in La Paz Department. The guerrillas inflicted five casualties on the army.

Three more soldiers were killed on Tuesday in a guerrilla attack on the El Castano farm in Cabanas Department.

The guerrilla communique disclosed that an FMLN commando unit harassed the military headquarters in the city of Coatepeque, Santa Ana Department and killed three members of paramilitary organizations and one soldier.

On the Modesto Ramirez central front the guerrillas inflicted five casualties on the army and the police in San Jose Guayabal and in San Salvador.

The FMLN general headquarters disclosed that due to the indiscriminate attacks of the army and the air force it has ordered a tactical retreat in the zone of Nuevo Eden de San Juan, to keep civilians from getting hurt.

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COUNTRY SECTION

HONDURAS

GROUP DEMANDS SOMOZIST CAMPS BE DISMANTLED

PA021357 Havana PRELA in Spanish 0101 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] San Jose, 1 May (PL)--The Honduran Council for Peace and Friendship With Nicaragua [Consejo Hondureno por la Paz y la Amistad con Nicaragua--COHPAN] today demanded that military camps of former Somozist guardsmen in Honduras be dismantled.

In a manifesto released in Tegucigalpa, COHPAN said that some sectors of the government, the army and private enterprise in Honduras are staging provocations designed to destabilize the Nicaraguan revolution.

It added that these actions, ordered by "the warmongering elements of the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon," are being carried out in complicity with the counterrevolutionary bands made up of former Nicaraguan military personnel who fled when dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle was overthrown.

COHPAN said there are five camps of former national guardsmen in El Paraiso Department on the border with Nicaragua. They are located in San Antonio de Alauca, El Encino, Tierra Colorada, on La Estrella estate and in El Jicaro village.

COHPAN revealed that Honduran peasants are not allowed to enter the areas under the control of those criminals, particularly an estate where they buried the remains of a Nicaraguan militiaman who they kidnapped on 27 January in his country and killed in Honduras.

COHPAN emphasized the complicity of Honduran officers with the former Somozist guardsmen by stating that Col Victorio Sanchez, chief of the 6th Battalion based in Ojo de Agua, refused to pay attention to peasant reports of the existence of those counterrevolutionary camps.

COHPAN, which is made up of representatives of 29 social and political organizations, said that a special group of 10 members of the 6th Battalion, led by Capt Andres Trejos and Sgt Oscar Martinez, cooperates openly with the Somozists.

In this regard, it stated that these specialists are training Honduran soldiers to be infiltrated into Nicaragua to obtain military information and that two of them, Francisco Chavez Saucedo and Cornelio Solorzano, were arrested in Nicaragua on 19 April.

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COHPAN revealed that Carlos Martinez, a former Somoquist colonel, established a radio station acquired in the United States, which broadcasts counterrevolutionary messages only 5 km from the Honduran capital.

COHPAN also said that businessman Pedro Ortega, a former partner of Somoza Debayle in the Nicaragua National Match Factory, resides in Tegucigalpa and maintains a personal escort made up of former members of the basic infantry training school.

Ortega describes himself as the supreme leader of the so-called Nicaraguan Liberation Army. He uses the alias Juan Carlos and constantly grants interviews to local and foreign newsmen.

In view of all this, COHPAN called on all peace-loving international organizations to condemn the provocations against Nicaragua.

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COUNTRY SECTION

HONDURAS

GUERRILLA COMMAND CLAIMS CREDIT FOR BOMBING

PA021336 Havana PRELA in Spanish 0057 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] San Jose, 1 May (PL)--The Father Ivan Betancourt People's Revolutionary Command today claimed credit for planting a bomb which seriously damaged the national electric energy enterprise in Tegucigalpa.

A communique issued by the command and received here says that the bombing was carried out to protest the government's inflationary plan, the conditions of misery in which the Honduran people live and the warlike atmosphere unleashed in Honduras against revolutionary Nicaragua.

The command is named after a priest murdered with a group of peasants by soldiers and landowners in the village of Los Horcones on 25 June 1975.

The command's activities started in Tegucigalpa 20 days ago when it exploded a bomb in the Honduran national constituent assembly.

The communique, issued on International Labor Day, accuses the Honduran oligarchy and the transnational companies for the worsening of living conditions in Honduras.

It says that in Honduras 600,000 unemployed are living in misery, 500,000 children are underfed, and the citizens receive a yearly per capita income of 450 lempiras (\$225).

The guerrilla command says that the government, under the pretext of a so-called anti-inflationary plan which includes a 10-percent duty on imports, wants to make the people pay the foreign debt, which is more than 3 billion lempiras (\$1.5 billion).

The communique ends by condemning the warlike campaign against Nicaragua unleashed by sectors of the army who want to distract the people's attention from the severe economic and social crisis facing Honduras.

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COUNTRY SECTION

NICARAGUA

BRIEFS

MEXICAN VACCINATION COOPERATION--Managua, 10 Apr (PL)--The Government of Mexico will help the people's health activities in Nicaragua by sending serum for 1.61 million vaccinations and 60 doctors and nurses. The Nicaraguan Health Ministry announced this today at the end of a visit by a delegation of the Mexican Social Security Institute. The doctors and nurses will participate in the second polio vaccination campaign to be carried out in May. The delegation also reported that four Mexican helicopters will be loaned during the 5 days of health activities. [PA270400 Havana PRELA in Spanish 0126 GMT 11 Apr 81]

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