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4 September 1981

Latin America Report

(FOUO 20/81)



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JPRS L/9964

4 September 1981

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

(FOUO 20/81)

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ENERGY ECONOMICS

BRAZIL

JANUARY-JULY 1981 OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES

PY210201 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 20 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] Rio de Janeiro (DAILY POST)--Brazil's state oil company, Petrobras, reported this week on production of petroleum and liquid natural gas for the first seven months of the years. The figures were as follows:

	Jul/80	Jul/81	Jan-Jul/80	Jan-Jul/81
Land wells	3,401,241	2,682,602	23,676,908	25,222,161
Bahia	2,284,984	2,198,164	16,320,401	15,048,372
Sergipe	887,340	1,039,597	6,053,895	6,671,751
Alagoas	105,807	77,327	685,223	601,751
Rio de Janeiro	-	-	-	-
Espirito Santo	121,745	453,520	610,589	2,885,892
Rio Grande do Norte	1,340	3,277	6,680	11,567
Ceara	25	717	120	3,032
Sea	2,798,401	3,114,445	16,834,147	20,326,099
Bahia	261,310	256,611	2,052,915	1,875,373
Sergipe	536,960	449,846	3,949,586	3,210,125
Alagoas	-	-	-	-
Rio de Janeiro	1,445,717	1,703,278	6,980,905	10,732,669
Espirito Santo	78,308	46,482	599,670	412,359
Rio Grande do Norte	329,554	410,850	2,906,579	2,657,253
Ceara	146,552	247,378	344,492	1,438,320
TOTAL	6,199,642	6,797,047	40,511,055	45,548,260

[No units of measurement indicated--presumably barrels]

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COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

CZECHOSLOVAK VISITORS DISCUSS VARIOUS SUBJECTS

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 19 Jun 81 p 35

[Text of interview with Czech tourists by Magda Martinez: "Happy To Be Here"]

[Text] Czech engineer Karol Urba, who arrived with a group of 20 tourists from the cooperatives in the Nitra and Totolcony districts, said those words. They won this prize for their work. Their stay in Cuba is part of their paid vacation.

Engineer Urba told us, "This incentive is being considered in the cooperatives." Though he had never come to a place as far away as Cuba. "Before, we have traveled to the USSR, Bulgaria, Romania. Always looking for a bit of the sea, which we do not have."

The Dolne Krskany cooperative was formed in 1948. It was one of the first in Slovakia. With the new forms of production, it swept away all the prevailing agrarian structures in the country. They are currently working on sections of their Seventh Five-Year Plan: "We are ever more demanding," Urba notes. He has been in agriculture since 1957 and began in that cooperative as an animal technician. Today he is working in a poultry-producing company, supplying turkeys and rabbit meat.

President of the 9 May Novesdy cooperative is engineer Josef Calkasky. That cooperative is the result of uniting nine other independents. That way they drew together 4,800 hectares of land: "We did that in order to make better use of the machinery," Calkasky says.

Their basic plan is to produce over 850 liters of milk annually per hectare of land. Therefore they specialize in that particular area of production. Nonetheless, they raise hogs and the operation is complemented by the practice of selective breeding.

The cooperative has 800 workers, and produces onions, peppers, and cherries for all of Slovakia.

"We began under very difficult conditions, and we had to proceed by invention under them," says the president of the May 1 "Cabo-j-Capor" cooperative. It was begun in 1973, by putting together four others. Notice the tendency to grow by uniting larger areas. At the present time in Cuba, too, due emphasis is being placed on that.

[Question] "What are the standards of living in the cooperative?"

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[Answer] Calkasky: "Each year a percentage is set aside for the social-cultural fund, and all the cooperative members benefit from it. That solves the problems of personal consumption and money for vacations is provided.

"But that is not all. They have a rest home. They do not forget the need for a change, and the workers' children enjoy 3 weeks at Pioneer camp: These children can even go to camps abroad," Calkasky stresses. "We aid our neighbors in the surrounding area."

The engineer is one of the founders of the grand prix games in the village. The winner in the Olympic Games, Valdemar Cerpinsky, was present at the last two series of games.

"I would like INDER [National Institute for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation] to organize the participation of Cuban runners in those games. That would strengthen the friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and Cuba even more," Calkasky finishes.

The Bodocnost-Mojmtrovce cooperative has 4,450 hectares of land and a basic plan for grain, and secondly corn. Nor does it lack such a valuable line as grapes.

Each cooperative has a monthly assigned salary of 2,250 crowns. Then, in accordance with the quality of their work, they receive additional bonuses. At the end of the year, the earnings are distributed according to how production has gone. They amounted to about 15 percent in 1980. They were also in first place for that period, and the prize was this trip to Cuba.

[Question] "When a cooperative member is sick, what happens?"

[Answer] Ladislav Tasker: "He is paid social security--90 percent. Nor do we forget the elderly. They have a guaranteed pension. The cooperative pays, to be exact, just like industry."

The best way of handling that situation is under study, currently in Cuba, Trasker says. "We went through that same period in Czechoslovakia. At first the cooperative advanced a percentage, and then the state paid it."

The group of Czech tourist cooperative members, though they were on vacation and resting, did not stop thinking about their work and the place they came from. Foltran Jan is the director of Agrostan-Nitra, a company that does agricultural construction, and among his jobs is attending to all the districts. That company was founded by the cooperative members to guarantee their buildings.

[Question] "Did you build single or multifamily dwellings?"

[Answer] "Above all, large buildings," replied Comrade Jan, "and a social program for the agricultural cooperatives. However, some prefer their own houses. That allows them to raise stock at their own homes.

"Socialization of agriculture is biased toward building more modern farms. For instance, thinking of the value of the land and how best to utilize it. So the buildings work out cheaper, and labor is put to better use."

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[Question] "How are the buildings paid for?"

[Answer] "They must be paid for according to the project. The company recently celebrated its 20th anniversary of successful operation."

One could have such pleasant chats while perhaps abusing the vacations of the visiting cooperative members a little. They talked in a friendly way with the BOHEMIA reporters. Engineer Urba ended the talk, while his daughter Jana Urbova, a student at our university's School of Philology, interpreted:

"They are watching the economic results of Cuban agriculture closely. Judging from our experience, the difficulties of the first few years are slowly being overcome. The plan for socializing agricultural production is very good, because without it, there cannot be any development and high production results cannot be attained. We wish Cuban agriculture much success."

Later, when we said goodbye, they recalled with a thrill our Fidel's visit to the Cuba and Czechoslovakia Friendship cooperative in Boocnicky and their visit to the Agricultural High School in Nitra, where they talked with the students.

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COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

ROLE OF PRICES IN TRADE, PRICE REFORMS NOTED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 10 Jul 81 p 35

[Article by Rosario Fernandez]

[Text] The price, as an inseparable category of commercial production, emerged at the point when man needed to trade those products which remained as a surplus after he met his own needs. That is, with trade came the need for an equivalent to express the value of goods, in other words, money. At the same time the category of price came about; price is nothing but the value of the good expressed in terms of money.

Within the same context of the development of commercial production, standardization, with many antecedents of what could be called natural or spontaneous standardization, became a technique at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. That revolution went hand in hand with mass production and increasing specialization. Standardization became more and more imperative in modern technology.

With the development of economic and social capitalism, standardization became not only a mechanism capable of simplifying and ordering productive processes, but also one of the best ways to achieve quality production; that is, if until that time quality had served the sole function of being the sum of the article's properties of usage, under capitalism it became an incentive for free competition, and vice-versa.

From then on, quality became one of the mechanisms for stimulating prices, which in turn stimulated higher levels of quality. From this we can infer that quality and prices have one point in common: the product.

Now, if we bear in mind that the socialist state uses prices as a powerful economic tool in the management of the planned economy and in raising the workers' standard of living; and that prices are an expression of the relations of socialist production, one of whose fundamental objectives is a higher standard of living, we can say that price and quality have a direct interrelation. Thus, it is necessary to coordinate the tasks related to quality and those related to prices.

The State Committee for Standardization (CEN) is working to devise and implement the National System of Standardization, Weights and Measures and Quality Control

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(SNNMCC), which covers a large number of tasks designed to guarantee not only the formulation of technical standardization documents, but also the creation of the necessary conditions in the national economy for the assimilation of that system.

The State Committee for Prices (CEP), for its part, has implemented the Wholesale Price Reform as an initial step toward the development of an economically based Price System.

From all of the above we can see that the work of these two committees should result in a pricing policy that is in tune with the quality of our production, during the stage following the Price Reform. Thus, the CEN and the CEP have passed a Joint Resolution whose objective is to establish the procedure for linking the processes of formulation, approval and implementation of the quality specifications or some of the standards that cover partial aspects of those specifications, with the wholesale and retail prices of the products.

In addition, considering that prices play an important role in the improvement of quality in production, and that the indices established by those standards are an essential element for comparing the prices of similar goods, it is necessary to link the formulation of pricing proposals to the formulation of the corresponding proposed standards.

Among the principal objectives of this Joint Resolution are the coordination of procedures for the economic justification of proposed standards and of proposed prices, ensuring that both include qualitatively superior elements and that they are compatible; the inclusion, in the standards, of indices that characterize the level of quality in production, to serve as a basis for the differentiation of prices in accordance with degrees and classes of quality; the application, in the price system, of the corresponding forms of stimulation and economic sanctions designed to improve the quality of production and to eliminate violations of the indices set forth in the standards; and the optimum use of the results of the inspections made jointly and individually by the CEN and the CEP with respect to the fulfillment of standards and the application of official prices.

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COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

CONSUMPTION STANDARDS FOR RAW MATERIALS DISCUSSED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 10 Jul 81 p 35

[Article by Alexis Codina]

[Text] The material consumption standard is a technical calculation based on the amounts of raw materials, fuels and other materials that an enterprise must consume, guaranteeing adequate use of its resources. Consumption standards are established by relating the material that is to be consumed, to the production in which it will be used. These standards are expressed in the form of indicators, which provide a relatively easy and dependable method for calculating the amount of that material which the enterprise must consume, according to the corresponding volume of production.

If we know that to produce a unit of product A, 5 kilograms of material Y and 2 kilograms of material Z must be consumed, we are expressing the consumption standard of each material to produce a unit of product A. If we want to produce 100 units of product A, all we need to do is multiply the consumption standard of each material by this amount, to learn the amount of material needed to achieve the desired production. In this case, we would need 500 kilograms of material Y (5 x 100) and 200 kilograms of material Z (2 x 100).

Consumption norms do not express "what is consumed," but "what must be consumed." Their calculation requires an analysis of the factors that will lead to a savings of material consumption without sacrificing the quality of production. For example, these factors include the application of more advanced technology, better organization of production, measures to reduce losses and waste, etc.

The savings in material consumption that can be achieved with the establishment and fulfillment of consumption standards, can have a positive effect on the business' main economic indicators. Production costs (spending for materials is usually the most important portion) can be cut, while increased efficiency can be attained in the utilization of equipment as the number of finished products rises compared to the same quantity of materials. If before we produced 10 units (70:7) by processing 70 kilograms of material, now we would produce 14 units (70:5) by reducing to 5 kilograms the consumption per unit of product A.

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COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

RESULTS OF SUGARCANE PLANTING ACTIVITIES NOTED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 10 Jul 81 pp 40-41

[Article by Andres Rodriguez]

[Text] Introduction to Familiarize Reader

In February of this year we began a series of articles on the great spring sugarcane planting which the country has just completed. At that time we thought it would be a good idea to go to the two provinces with the most ambitious plans, and there to concentrate our attention on certain enterprises that were equally ambitious.

In this manner, first we went to Camaguey to begin our series in the Sierra de Cubitas and Noel Fernandez sugar enterprises. Both are located in the municipality of Minas (see BOHEMIA 3/13/81). Then, in March, we turned our attention to Villa Clara, specifically to two enterprises on the north coast: Hector Rodriguez and Antonio Finalet (see BOHEMIA 3/27/81).

In the two articles it was noted that, following the cycle we had established, we would return to the four enterprises in June to find out the initial results of the planting. We have just done so, and now we present our findings to the reader.

We have yet to make one more visit to the four enterprises, in October of this year. At that time we will make a definitive analysis of the planting, and will conclude our cycle. Then we will be able to assess which of the enterprises have achieved efficient economic results, or at least which have performed the best in that sense.

Let us hope that our expectations are well founded.

Planting: Plan vs. Reality

Noel Fernandez, Sierra de Cubitas: When we finished our visit to these two enterprises, at the end of the first 10 days of June, the latter had already fulfilled its plan on 7 June, while the former, although very close with 96 percent of its plan completed, still had 15 caballerias to plant. They have surely been planted now as we go to press.

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But if these are the quantitative results, the situation changes when we look at the varietal composition of the planting.

While at Noel Fernandez 77 percent of the planting was Jaronu 60-5 and Cuba 87-51, the two main varieties in use at present and the only ones proven to be harvestable at any time of the year, at Sierra de Cubitas only 16 percent of the planting consists of those varieties.

The reason is simple: It is difficult to obtain the seed, and the mixture of varieties available was understandably rejected, in the specific case of Jaronu 60-5. With regard to Cuba 87-51, it is insufficiently adapted to the soils at Sierra de Cubitas.

On the other hand, that enterprise did have enough seed of two varieties that are not very good because of their suckering characteristics and their consequently limited harvesting period, the Mayari 54129 and 5514 varieties. These varieties occupied more than 50 percent of the area planted, which is disproportionate, considering this limitation.

Finally, 112 caballerias were planted in a new variety (Cuba 334-64) because the seed was available. The agroindustrial qualities of that variety are still little known, and even the comrades at Sierra de Cubitas are distrustful of its specific conditions.

Certainly the composition of varieties planted in the spring planting at Sierra de Cubitas is obviously inferior to that of Noel Fernandez, so it is reasonable to expect that the impact on the sugar content of the cane to be milled next harvest will be substantial.

At any rate, officials have already plunged into their effort to find a speedy solution to this situation, which is the legacy of earlier practices. For now, nearly 18 caballerias of raised beds have been planted with seed certified to be the best or most promising varieties developed to date. And one positive note: Officials are astounded at the varietal purity of those banks.

Hector Rodriguez, Antonio Finalet: These two enterprises of north Villa Clara (whose heavy, poorly drained soil necessitated the use of stonecutting techniques for planting) exceeded their respective plans. Here are the details:

	(Caballerias)	
	Plan	Actual
Hector	190	199.3
Finalet	180	187.0

Not only are the two enterprises similar in their excess production, but they also have almost the same varietal structure. Fortunately, the availability of Jaronu 60-5 seed was very good, but at the same time they took to this variety overwhelmingly. Let us look at this in detail:

	Caballerias planted in Jaronu 60-5
Hector	177.3
Finalet	145.7

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If we compare these figures to the above ones, concerning the plan, the conclusions are obvious: Hector Rodriguez planted 93 percent of its planned amount with Jaronu 60-5, while Antonio Finalet planted slightly more than 80 percent.

As we stated earlier, their dependence on a single variety is overwhelming, even though this is certainly the most widespread and prodigious variety we have at present.

Thus we end the second part of our series on the great spring planting. In a huge harvest of 30,000 caballerias, the country conducted the greatest harvest in living memory.

We will return once again, for the last time, to these four sugarcane enterprises in October 1981. See you then.

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COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

DEVELOPMENT OF 60-5 CANE VARIETY EXPLAINED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 10 Jul 81 pp 42-43

[Text] The Dane Hans Sorensen arrived in Cuba in 1949, having been hired by the American firm that then controlled the Jaronu sugar mill, now called Brasil. He was a man with an international reputation as a sugarcane scientist, with credentials from countries all over the world. At that time, a Cuban peasant who was then working as chief of the so-called administration cane for the American company, cautiously approached the renowned Danish specialist.

Twelve years later, that peasant was the one who selected the Jaronu 60-5 variety of cane. Very controversial at first, today that cane is the mainstay of Cuban sugar agriculture because of its predominant position among the varieties used in the country. That man, working today. His name is Eliseo Acosta, and he lives in the province of Camaguey.

"Yes, I did learn a lot from Sorensen," admits Eliseo immediately when we find him at 1500 hours on a hot June afternoon, in his Agramonte house in the Los Angeles district. "He was a true sugarcane scientist," he adds.

We were surprised when he greeted us in work clothes and boots. Later we found out that he usually dresses that way, almost every day, because he loves to walk around in the variety gardens in Tayabito, on the outskirts of the city of Camaguey. There he pricks the cane stalks to learn their sacchariferous qualities. In keeping with his passion, Eliseo is determined to take us to the Tayabito garden.

"He was the one who bred it," he states.

"He" is Sorensen, who devoted his time during his long stay at the former Jaronu plant to crossbreeding for the purpose of obtaining new varieties. When he went away in 1960 after the sugar industry was nationalized, he left behind more than 2,000 seedlings, which Eliseo began systematically selecting until he found 60-5.

How did he achieve such a successful selection without any training as a researcher and with only the credentials of an agricultural instructor?

"Perhaps by accident, or perhaps because I was determined to discover the cane's internal qualities, not just its appearance."

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"Do you mean that appearance is not a key factor in selecting a good variety?"

"Cane that is as thick as cart slats is very impressive, but that is not the only aspect that should be considered. Jaronu 60-5 gave the impression of being a poor plant to which the straw clung, but inside it was all juice and sugar, and had other qualities that were revealed in time."

Certainly Jaronu 60-5 is at present the most versatile of the varieties used in Cuban agriculture. It has the universal characteristic of being harvestable at any time during our long harvests, and is also resistant to the principal pests and diseases.

But this variety, selected in 1961, did not come into wide use until nearly 5 years later, after a period of trials and vicissitudes which Eliseo Acosta would prefer not to recall now.

"There is no need," he asserts. It is well known that all innovations require time to be put into practice, if they survive the test of time.

"How was 60-5 finally brought into use? Many say that your tenacity was essential."

"Jaronu 60-5 is the result of the Revolution; I say that without affectation and without reservation. In the first place, its legitimate father is Fidel Castro. He was the first to authorize the planting of the first 30 caballerias in the country. Fidel's decision was the green light for the commercial introduction of Jaronu 60-5. Due recognition should also be given to the support and stimulus we received from Comrade Raul Curbelo Morales, vice president of the National Institute for Agrarian Reform (INRA) at the time.

And how timely that green light turned out to be! Years later, there was a violent outbreak of rust which destroyed the main variety in use at that time, Barbados 4362. Then Jaronu 60-5 came to the rescue of our harvest, and it was victorious.

And how admirably did Eliseo Acosta persist in the defense of a variety that was not very attractive, with almost sticky straw.

It seems that this man will stop to rest only in the grave; now he is immersed (he finally got his way and took us to Tayabito) in the effort to develop a variety he has called Tayabito 76-16.

He has it there; he pricks it and observes it carefully. He is not hasty, for it takes time to reach conclusions about varieties (which are living beings, after all). And Eliseo is looking for another universal variety like 60-5.

"Why have cane that is only good for one month of harvesting?" he asks, as we return from the Tayabito garden with our shoes mired in the mud of the spring rains.

Back at the house in the Los Angeles district (we left the mud outside), Eliseo's wife has her say.

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"He has been working in sugarcane for 50 years, and he is 63 years old. I read that thing in BOHEMIA about his playing the flute with Jaronu. For me, if you want to look at it that way, he is like the Pied Piper of Hamelin, who saved the people from the mice."

Having said that, the woman happily brings us water and coffee. She and Eliseo brought three children into the world. The daughter is an accountant; she is the only one who has anything to do with sugar, as the two sons have no relation to that crop. One is a planner and the other a pediatrician.

The blacksmith's family eats with wooden spoons.

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COUNTRY SECTION

GRENADA

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION CONTINUES

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 5 Jun 81 pp 79-80

[Text] Construction of a modern international airport, something the United States government would like to prevent, is a cherished old dream of generations of Grenadians.

This is confirmed in daily conversation with the various sectors of the population, and is summarized in the slogan the country is currently using in the face of American maneuvers: the international airport unites all the people and benefits all the people.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop called the project the most important for Grenada's future development, and the most important undertaken by any government in the nation's history.

Upon completion, set for 1983, the airport, which is built on Point Saline Peninsula southeast of the capital, will have a runway 2,700 meters long and 150 meters wide.

The terminal will have hotels, restaurants, and business centers to accommodate 300,000 passengers a year.

The runway is planned to handle large jet planes that carry 300 or more passengers, while there will be space reserved for smaller craft.

The project also envisions facilities with modern communication and navigation equipment, as well as equipment for night landings, permitting 24-hour use of the airport.

The Point Saline terminal is located only 15 minutes by car from the capital, while the present Pearls Airport, which has an under-700-meter-long runway, is 90 minutes away, without facilities for landing large aircraft or night landings.

According to observers here, the project assumes even more importance considering the obstacles and difficulties that some governments in the region, for political and economic reasons, make for passengers to discourage them from visiting Grenada, considered one of the most beautiful islands in the Caribbean.

The preliminary studies recommending Point Saline as the ideal spot for the airport were made by the British over 35 years ago, but nevertheless it was decided to build the airport at Pearls, a cheaper and less complex project.

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Other studies were made later, including ones by the present director of the project, engineer Ron Smith, confirming Point Saline as the most advisable location.

"There were innumerable discussions of all these studies, but no definite results," Smith stated in an interview with the newspaper FREE WEST INDIAN about 13 March 1979.

On that date, the incoming government headed by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop put construction of the airport at the center of its concerns, calling it a vital project for the country's economic development.

"We broached the subject of the airport construction with all the delegations that came to Grenada, including representatives of the United States, to get help in beginning the project, but without much success," explained the prime minister in a radio broadcast early this month.

"However, after talks with the government of Cuba, that country agreed to support all our efforts on the airport," he said.

The aid of the Cuban government and people began arriving in November 1979, and the Grenadians had "the satisfaction of seeing that our old dream was on the way to becoming reality," said the leader.

In a little over a year, a force of some 300 Cuban internationalists and 160 Grenadians has transformed the rough terrain of Point Saline, and the shape of what will be the airport is beginning to emerge.

The men, who are working in shifts 24 hours a day, move about 90,000 cubic meters of earth a month.

The Grenadian government has announced that the first 1,700 meters of runway will be in operation by December 1981 or January 1982, and then airplanes can make night landings for the first time in Grenada.

Meanwhile, Point Saline has become one of the most popular spots on the island, and an attraction for tourists including many visitors from the United States, who in contrast to the propaganda in their country, confirm that it is an airport like scores of others they have seen.

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COUNTRY SECTION

MEXICO

UNITED LEFTIST PARTIES ANNOUNCE NEW ORGANIZATION

Merger of Five Leftist Parties

PA170140 Havana PRELA in Spanish 2130 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Article by Jorge Timossi]

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Aug (PL)--The five Mexican leftist parties merging into a single revolutionary organization have described as historic.

They also consider historic the creation of an opposition electoral front between the new party and other democratic forces.

The announcement was made yesterday afternoon, in a crowded room at the Estoril Hotel in this capital city, by the secretary generals of the Mexican Communist Party (PCM), Mexican Workers Party (PMT), Mexican Peoples Party (PPM), Socialist Revolutionary Party (PSR) and the Socialist Action and Unity Movement (MAUS).

Heberto Castiloo of the PMT read the communique explaining the reasons for this merger. He was accompanied by Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo of the PCM, Alejandro Gaston Mercado of the PPM, Robert Jaramillo of the PSR and Miguel Angel Velasco of the MAUS.

The communique is addressed "to the Mexican people" and details the international and domestic reasons which led to this decision.

In regard to the international situation, it says that the situation is serious and that the danger of a world war is in sight, since "the traditional arrogance of the United States takes new impetus under the Reagan Administration."

In this respect it says that this administration is accelerating the arms race, producing the neutron bomb massively and sabotaging the "north-south" meeting to be held in Cancun, Mexico, "when it imposes the absence of Cuba as a condition to attend. Cuba is the representative of the nonaligned country movement."

This part of the communique protest the U.S. military aid to El Salvador and Guatemala, supports the South American people fighting to put an end to dictatorships and says that Nicaragua is consolidating its revolution in spite of aggressions and threats. It also emphasizes that Cuba "prepares to repel any aggression resulting from Regan's warmongering and anticommunism."

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