Granma Havana April 24. 1983

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GRENADA THREAT OF INVASION

● RECENTLY GRENADA has been in the forefront on the Caribbean scene, especially after the U.S. government stepped up its aggressions against this small island with only 120 000 inhabitants and an area of 344 square kilometers.

At a press conference in Washington, D.C., Grenadian Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman repeated his charges concerning the preparations for a U.S.-supported mercenary invasion of his country. He said that counterrevolutionary forces are getting ready in Miami, Florida, for an attack on Grenada using a neighboring island as a beachhead.

For over a year now groups of armed mercenaries have been training in Miami to overthrow Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's government, said Whiteman.

Previously, Grenada's ambassador to the Organization of American States (OAS), Dessima Williams, had rejected what she termed as an "avalanche of falsehoods" against her country on the part of the United States.

At a press conference held in Washington, Williams commented on the recent charges made against Grenada by U.S. President Ronald Reagan. She said that the current U.S. campaign was initiated last November by Vice-President George Bush.

The recent charge that the new international airport in Grenada is being built for military purposes comes at a time when there is a flashy display of U.S. war machinery in the Caribbean which this year includes 300 airplanes and warships, the ambassador revealed.

This also coincided, she pointed out, with the discovery of a large-scale plan for destabilizing Grenada under the cover of the military maneuvers in waters in the eastern Caribbean.

Richard Jacobs, Grenada's ambassador to the Soviet Union, denounced the United States for stepping up its aggression against the small English-speaking island.

Jacobs called Washington's charges about the alleged military and aggressive purposes of Grenada's new airport "absurd." Cuba is providing technical assistance in this construction project, together with 16 other countries.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger have characterized Grenada as a threat to U.S. security.

Ambassador Jacobs said that photographs of this airport have appeared all over the world and that therefore the very idea of a secret project behind it is nothing less but ludicrous.

"Grenada does not have the capacity nor the intention to attack anybody," he declared, adding that his government has made the greatest efforts to avoid conflict.

He pointed out that recently Prime Minister Maurice Bishop denounced the presence of foreign warships in Grenadian territorial waters. They were obviously there as part of an attempt to intimidate the Grenadian people.

He added that the military pact recently signed by the United States with some Caribbean countries is aimed at attacking Grenada. But as Prime Minister Bishop once noted, counterrevolution is the necessary counterpart of revolution and in the case of Grenada counterrevolution comes from abroad.

Regarding the help the USSR has given his country, Jacobs said it has been manifested in seven fields, stressing the five-million-ruble credit granted to Grenada.

Jacobs said help from socialist countries has made possible tremendous progress in Grenada, as shown by the fact that in four years unemployment has dropped from 49 to 14 percent and the economic growth rate for 1982 was 5.5 percent.

GRENADA'S PROPOSAL

Grenada reiterated its proposal to the United States for bilateral meetings "at the highest level," to discuss the problems affecting relations between the two countries.

The proposal, contained in a letter sent via its embassy in Barbados, says that such talks to clear up misunderstandings and improve bilateral ties are more necessary than ever. It stated that these talks could be held in Grenada or anywhere mutually acceptable. The Reagan administration had previously ignored such proposals.

Prime Minister Bishop had reported to the country on the likelihood of an attack from abroad by counterrevolutionary groups sponsored, organized, financed and trained by the United States. He also mentioned repeated statements by top U.S. officials that Grenada is a threat to the security of the United States.

The note sent to the U.S. government also spotlights the glaring contradictions between Reagan's attacks and comments made by officials of the U.S. Navy and the Defense Department.

Officials in Grenada cite the testimony of U.S. Congressman Ronald Dellums to a House of Representatives subcommittee.

Dellums said that in order to evaluate the situation he made a visit to Grenada, after having met with the commander of the U.S. and NATO forces in the Caribbean. He stated that the officer had acknowledged that nothing being done in Grenada threatened the United States in any way.

Dellums also met with officers at the headquarters of the Air Defense Command and was told that Grenada's new international airport would not affect the United States at all.

Dellums testified that he was told that the airport was not and would never be a threat to the security of the United States.

In its note to the U.S. government, Grenada stresses that the information provided by Dellums contradicts the claims of the Reagan administration.

Grenada asked that the facts upon which Reagan based his conclusions be clarified, along with the intentions with which those conclusions were formulated.

FRENCH-GRENADIAN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

While the United States escalated its aggression against Grenada, that country and France signed a five-year technical cooperation agreement which will significantly broaden ties between the two countries in this field.

The document says that France will provide Grenada with material and technical aid for the purpose of contributing to the fulfillment of the objectives outlined by the People's Revolutionary Government for the economic and social progress of the island.

The French aid will include specialized studies, supplies of equipment, utilization of experts and technicians, and financial support from the French aid and cooperation fund.

French backing for social and economic development in Grenada will be centered on the key sectors of agriculture, public health and education.

The document results from the visit by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to France in September 1982, when he held talks with President Mitterrand and other top French officials.

The agreement was signed by the French ambassador to Grenada resident in Trinidad, François la Fontaine, and Grenada's minister of agriculture and rural development, George Louison, in a ceremony at the Grenadian Foreign Ministry.

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUÉS

● HAVANA (AIN).— The Revolutionary Government of Cuba reports that from St. George's, Grenada, the Cuban representation reported that at dawn this morning U.S. paratroops started to land in the area of the new airport under construction in Grenada.

The landings have taken place not far from the camps where the Cuban construction workers are based and those workers had instructions to defend themselves if attacked.

According to the latest reports, U.S. forces that landed on the island are attacking the camps and areas where Cuban personnel work.

The people will be kept informed of events.

2

The Revolutionary Government reports that, after being attacked by powerful U.S. forces from different directions, the construction workers and other Cuban cooperation personnel in Grenada as of 09:40 hours are heroically resisting the attacks of the U.S. army and navy and are totally surrounded. There have been an unknown number of casualties, including dead and wounded among the Cuban workers.

3

We inform the people that at 10:07 hours, after three hours of fighting, Cuban construction workers and other cooperation personnel in Grenada are heroically resisting the attack of the U.S. army and navy on their camps and work areas.

4

We inform the people that at 11:30 hours local time, according to news sent from the Cuban representation in Grenada, Cuban construction workers and cooperation personnel continue to resist from their various positions at their camp and surrounding low hills in the face of the perfidious, criminal, surprise attack of the U.S. army and navy, deploying infantry, artillery, combat planes and helicopters.

With their admirable and tenacious resistance, the Cuban construction workers and other cooperation personnel that were lending their generous services to the small sister nation of Grenada as doctors, teachers and technicians in diverse fields, now involved in unequal combat with U.S. forces, are giving the world an example of heroism, solidarity and altruism that will become a symbol of the peoples' will to resist the unjustifiable criminal policy of fascist aggression on the part of the government of the United States.

While we have no precise information about Grenadian fighters, they are said to be resisting tenaciously.

5

We inform the people that at 14:00 hours local time, after seven hours of combat, the defenders having run out of ammunition, certain of the positions and hills defended by the Cuban construction workers and cooperation personnel fell into enemy hands. In the rest of the positions, heroic and tenacious resistance is being put up, fighting under hard and difficult conditions despite the shortage of ammunition.

6

We inform the people that at 14:20 hours the chief of the Cuban personnel in combat reported that three U.S. jeeps with cannon and machine guns, preceded by a group of Cuban hostages who had run out of ammunition, were approaching their positions; that he had given orders not to shoot on the approaching group but that they would not surrender. They were congratulated for their heroic resistance and it was communicated to them that, in the event that the enemy send parley to their positions, they should listen and report back to Cuba.

7

To expand on the previous report in communiqué no. 6, we report to the people that at 13:45 hours the chief of the Cuban construction workers and cooperation personnel in combat, Colonel Pedro Tortoló Comas, who had arrived in Grenada on a working visit yesterday Monday and took command of all the Cuban personnel, reported that the U.S. troops dispatched a captured construction worker and said they did not want any problems with the Cubans and were not proposing surrender. Colonel Tortoló said they would by no means surrender and awaited instructions from the Commander in Chief. A few minutes later, he reported that jeeps were approaching with hostages in front. The answer from Cuba was: "We congratulate you on heroic resistance. Cuban people proud of you. Do not surrender under any circumstances. If the enemy send parley, listen and immediately transmit his points of view." Reply from Colonel Tortoló at 14:23 hours Cuban time: "Commander in Chief, we will fulfill your instructions and not surrender. Patria o Muerte."

8

We inform the people that the heroic resistance of our construction workers and cooperation personnel continued into the night in the face of U.S. armed forces attack.

Revolutionary morale and determination to defend themselves with dignity remains firm and high.

According to various reports, the Grenadian fighters continue to put up tenacious resistance.

October 25, 1983

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GRANMA HAVANA, October 30, 1983

STATEMENT BY THE PARTY AND REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF CUBA ON THE EVENTS IN GRENADA

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IT HAS now become clear that for several weeks, perhaps months, a profound conflict within the leadership and ranks of the ruling party in Grenada had been developing. When Maurice Bishop, main leader of the Party and prime minister of Grenada, made a brief 36-hour stopover in Cuba between the night of Thursday, October 6, and the morning of Saturday the 8th, following official visits to Hungary and Czechoslovakia, he made no mention at all in his talks with Comrade Fidel and other Cuban leaders of the serious discussions and differences within the New Jewel, the name by which the ruling party in his country is known, thus demonstrating great dignity and respect for his Party and for Cuba. The talks all centered around Cuban cooperation with Grenada; arrangements for cooperation undertaken by the Grenadian delegation in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, with which he was very pleased; and other international matters.

On Friday, October 7, Fidel accompanied Bishop on a tour of important sites under construction in Cienfuegos, showing him the progress of our development programs and the excellent attitude of our workers, with whom both of them talked extensively.

A few days later, on Wednesday, October 12, our embassy in Grenada reported the surprising and unpleasant news that there had been profound divisions in the Central Committee of the Party in Grenada. On the morning of that day, Bishop had informed the embassy staff of the differences that had arisen some time before and that discussions had been carried out to try to reach a solution, but that he never imagined that the situation would become so serious in his absence. He simply reported the differences but did not ask for our opinion or cooperation to try to overcome them, once again demonstrating his great respect for Cuba's foreign policy and for the internal affairs of his own Party.

That afternoon it became known that Bishop's opponents had obtained a majority in the Central Committee of the Party and in the political apparatus of the army and security forces, and that Bishop had been removed from his post in the Party and placed under house arrest.

Since this was a purely internal matter, in spite of our friendship with Bishop and our trust in his integrity and leadership abilities, the Cuban Party and government instructed their representatives in Grenada to refrain completely from interfering in the internal affairs of the Party and of Grenada, in keeping with the principles and standards of Cuban foreign policy.

During the following few days the news flowed in from our embassy of the positions and reasoning of the two sides involved in the conflict. Actually, in our opinion, more than a substantive conflict there appeared to be personality clashes and disputes on methods of leadership in which other subjective factors also played a role.

On Saturday, October 15, Comrade Fidel sent a message to the Central Committee of the New Jewel clearly expressing the Cuban position of total noninterference in the internal affairs of the Party and country. He also expressed his deep concern over the fact that the split which had developed could considerably damage the image of the revolutionary process in Grenada within the country and abroad; that even in Cuba, where Bishop was very well regarded, it would not be easy to explain the events; and that he harbored the hope that the difficulties could be overcome with the greatest wisdom, calm, loyalty to principles and generosity.

Essentially, Cuba's concern was centered around preventing the situation from leading to a violent and bloody confrontation.

The message also said that Cuba's cooperation with the people of Grenada was a commitment that would continue regardless of any changes in the Party and national leadership, since this was a purely internal matter.

For several days more the situation remained at an impasse. At times it seemed that an honorable, intelligent and peaceful solution could be found. It was clear that the people supported Bishop and wanted him on the scene.

The Western press was involved in all sorts of speculation about the events. We didn't say a single word to avoid having our public statements appear as interference in the internal affairs of Grenada, given our close, broad and fraternal relations with that sister country. We had thus remained true to our principle of respect for the internal affairs of sister parties and countries.

Yesterday morning, October 19, brought the news that the workers had gone on strike and the people had taken to the streets to support Bishop. A big demonstration had gone to his residence and released him from house arrest. The reports are still not clear, but it would appear that the people took over a military installation. The army sent troops to the area. There are reports that they fired on the people, killing and wounding some. The army regained control of the installation and arrested many people. There was no news of the fate of Bishop and the other leaders with him.

The dramatic outcome became known in the afternoon. An official communiqué announced the death of Maurice Bishop, prime minister; Unison Whiteman, minister of foreign affairs; Jacqueline Creft, minister of education; Vincent Noel, first vice-president of the Grenada Trade Union Congress; Norris Bain, minister of housing; and Fitzroy Bain, general secretary of the agricultural workers union. The exact circumstances under which Bishop and the other leaders died is not yet clear.

Bishop was one of the political leaders best liked and most respected by our people because of his talent, modesty, sincerity, revolutionary honesty and proven friendship with our country. He also enjoyed great international prestige. The news of his death deeply moved the Party leadership and we pay the most heartfelt tribute to his memory.

Unfortunately, the division among the Grenadian revolutionaries led to this bloody drama.

No doctrine, no principle or proclaimed revolutionary position and no internal division can justify atrocious acts such as the physical elimination of Bishop and the prominent group of honest and worthy leaders who died yesterday.

The death of Bishop and his comrades must be cleared up. If they were executed in cold blood, the guilty should receive exemplary punishment.

Now imperialism will try to use this tragedy and the serious mistakes made by the Grenadian revolutionaries to sweep away the revolutionary process in Grenada and place the country under imperial and neocolonialist rule once again.

The situation is extremely difficult and complex. Only a miracle of common sense, equanimity and wisdom on the part of the Grenadian revolutionaries, and serenity in the reaction and conduct of the international progressive movement can still save the process.

No steps should be taken which could aid imperialism in its plans.

In Grenada there are many doctors, teachers, technicians in various fields and hundreds of Cuban construction workers helping out in vital services for the people and working on key projects for economic development.

Although we feel deeply bitter about the events, we will not rush into any steps with regard to our technical and economic cooperation since that could affect basic services and vital economic interests of the people of Grenada, for whom we have sincere and deep feelings of admiration and affection.

After yesterday's tragic outcome, we will closely follow the course of events; we will adhere strictly to the principle of not interfering in Grenada's internal affairs; and above all we will take into account the interests of the Grenadian people as to economic and technical cooperation, if such cooperation is possible in the new situation. However, our political relations with the new leaders of Grenada will have to undergo profound and serious analysis.

Nonetheless, if the revolutionary process in Grenada is saved, we will do everything we can to help.

We only hope that the tragic events which have taken place will cause all revolutionaries in Grenada and the rest of the world to reflect deeply and that the concept that no crime can be committed in the name of revolution and freedom will prevail.

October 20, 1983

Invisible-Ties

Granma HAVANA OCT. 30 1983

Official mourning for the death of Maurice Bishop

● THE COUNCIL of State, in pursuance of the powers vested on it, has resolved to issue the following:

DECREE

FIRST: To declare three days of official mourning starting at 6:00 a.m. tomorrow for the death of ~~Grenadian Prime Minister~~ Comrade Maurice Bishop, that occurred yesterday afternoon.

SECOND: That the national flag be hoisted at half mast in all public buildings and military establishments for the duration of the official mourning.

THIRD: The ministers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and foreign affairs are instructed to see to it that the provisions of this Decree are complied with.

ISSUED at the Palace of the Revolution, Havana, October 20, 1983.

Fidel Castro Ruz
President of the Council of State

UWI Libraries

GRANMA HAVANA, Oct 30 1983

Granma

STATEMENT BY THE CUBAN PARTY AND GOVERNMENT ON THE IMPERIALIST INTERVENTION IN GRENADA

ON THE PAINFUL internal developments in Grenada that brought about the death of comrade Bishop and other Grenadian leaders, are well known by all the people. In its statement of October 20, the Cuban Government explained in detail the unfolding of events and stated our country's unequivocal and honorable position regarding these developments while cautioning that imperialism would try to derive utmost benefit from this tragedy.

But, above all, it stressed the rigorous policy of Cuba of totally refraining from any form of intervention in the internal affairs of the Grenadian Party and people.

The merits of such a policy of principles can be noted now more than ever, since it has become evident that the Cuban personnel in Grenada had the combat capability with which they could have attempted to influence the course of internal events. The weapons in the hands of the Cuban construction personnel and cooperation workers in Grenada had been given to them by Bishop and the Grenadian Party and Government leadership so that they could defend themselves in the event of a foreign aggression against Grenada, as has unfortunately been the case. These were mainly light infantry weapons. Our own personnel kept custody over those weapons in their living quarters. They were not meant to be used in any domestic conflict and they were never, and will never be used for those ends. Neither had any type of fortification work been undertaken since it was illogical to do so in times of peace; at the site of a purely civilian airport. And another thing: when the invasion of Grenada took place, the weapons in Cuban hands had less than one ammunition module per rifle.

After Bishop's death and Cuba's statements, relations between our Party and the new Grenadian leadership were very cold and somewhat strained. But under no circumstances were we willing to play into the hands of imperialism, foresaking the Grenadian people by stopping our cooperation and halting the work of our construction crews, doctors, teachers and other specialists. We did not even immediately recall our military and security advisors.

Future relations with the new leadership would be determined by its conduct, its domestic and foreign policy, and by the hope that the revolutionary process could be saved, even though this appeared to be possible only through a miracle of wisdom and serenity on the part of the Grenadians themselves and of the international progressive movement.

Relations with the new Government were yet to be defined. But notwithstanding the aforementioned reasons regarding our cooperation with the people of Grenada, from the moment the news of a powerful U.S. naval force advancing on Grenada was made public, it became morally impossible to consider the evacuation of Cuban personnel in that country.

On the other hand, the new Grenadian leadership, faced with the imminent danger of an invasion and invoking their homeland's security, requested our cooperation, an appeal to which it was not easy to accede in view of the events that had taken place in that country.



Numerous messages regarding these matters were exchanged between Cuba and our representatives in Grenada, who conveyed the Grenadian requests.

Due to the imminence of the aggression, during the afternoon of Saturday, October 22, comrade Fidel sent the following message to the Cuban representatives in Grenada:

"I believe that organizing our personnel's immediate evacuation at a time when U.S. warships are approaching might be highly demoralizing and dishonorable for our country in the eyes of the world public opinion.

"A large-scale Yankee aggression against us can take place at any moment in Grenada against our cooperation workers; in Nicaragua against our doctors, teachers, technicians, construction workers, etc.; in Angola against our troops, civilian personnel and others, or even in Cuba itself. We must always be ready and keep our morale high in the face of these painful possibilities.

"I understand how bitter it is for you, as well as for us here, to risk compatriots in Grenada, after the gross mistakes the Grenadian Party has made and the tragic developments to which they gave rise. But our position has been unequivocally and honorably clarified, so much so that it has been received with great respect everywhere. It is not the new Grenadian Government we must think of now, but of Cuba, its honor, its people, its fighting morale.

"I believe that in the face of this new situation, we must strengthen our defenses, keeping in mind the possibility of a surprise attack by the Yankees. The existing danger fully justifies our doing so. If the United States intervenes, we must vigorously defend ourselves as if we were in Cuba, in our campsites, in our work places close by, but only if we are directly attacked. I repeat: only if we are directly attacked. We would thus be defending ourselves, not the Government or its deeds. If the Yankees land on the runway section near the University or on its surroundings to evacuate their citizens, fully refrain from interfering.

"Advisors from the Army and the Ministry of the Interior are to stay in their posts awaiting new orders, so as to receive information and try to exert as much positive influence as possible on the behavior of the Army and the Security forces towards the people.

"The **Viet Nam Heroico** vessel is to be kept there by all means, and efforts should be made to put children and people who are not essential to indispensable services and work there on the first plane that lands on the island.

"Convey to Austin and Layne the following oral reply to their proposals:

"That our force, essentially made up of civilian cooperation workers, is too small to be considered as a significant military factor vis-à-vis a large-scale U.S. invasion.

"That sending reinforcements is impossible and unthinkable.

"That the political situation created inside the country due to the people's estrangement on account of the death of Bishop and other leaders, isolation from the outside world, etc. considerably weaken the country's defense capabilities, a logical consequence derived from the serious errors made by Grenadian revolutionaries. That due to the above situation, the present military and political conditions are the worst for organizing a firm and efficient resistance against the invaders, an action which is practically impossible without the people's participation. That they have to find a way to reach a reconciliation with the people, perhaps one way would be to clarify the death of Bishop and the other leaders and seek out those responsible.

"That the Grenadian Government may try to prevent affording a pretext for intervention by publicly offering and reiterating total guarantees and facilities for the security and evacuation of U.S., English and other nationals.

"That if, however, the invasion were to take place anyway, it is their duty to die fighting, no matter how difficult and disadvantageous the circumstances may be.

"That the Cuban personnel have been instructed to remain in their camps and to continue the works of the airport. That they are to adopt defensive measures and fortify their positions as much as possible in order to be prepared in case of a surprise foreign aggression. That you are to be in constant communication with our Party's leadership, and should an imperialist attack take place, you will receive immediate instructions regarding what you should do.

"That, in these circumstances, they should keep utmost equanimity and restraint, if they wish to preserve the Grenadian revolutionary process' opportunity to survive.

"That Cuba will do its best to promote, together with all progressive countries, a strong campaign to counter the U.S. threats against Grenada."

At 9:00 p.m. on Saturday, October 22, we sent the following message to the Government of the United States through its Interests Section:

"That the U.S. side is aware of the developments in Grenada; that it is also aware of our position on these developments and of our determination of not interfering in the internal affairs of that country. That we are aware of their concern about the numerous U.S. residents there. That we are also concerned about the hundreds of Cuban cooperation personnel working there in different fields and about the news that U.S. naval forces are approaching Grenada.

"That according to the reports we have, no U.S. or foreign national, nor our personnel has had any problems. It is convenient to keep in touch on this matter, so as to contribute to solve favorably any difficulty that may arise or action that may be taken relating to the security of these individuals, without violence or intervention in the country."

Once the agreements adopted by a group of Yankee satellites in the Caribbean area to dispatch troops to Grenada became known, the new leadership in that country renewed its requests for the sending of reinforcements by Cuba. On Sunday, October 23, comrade Fidel sent the following message to the Cuban representatives in Grenada:

"Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Barbados have no forces to invade Grenada. If this were to occur, it is a mere pretext by the Yankees for their immediate intervention afterwards. In this case you should strictly abide by the instructions received yesterday.

"Convey the following answer orally to the Grenadian leadership:

"That Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Barbados have no forces to invade Grenada, and in that case they could defeat them with their own forces without greater difficulties.

"That behind this intervention, were it actually to take place, there might be a pretext for the Yankees to act directly; in that case, the Grenadian revolutionaries should try to win over the people for the defense of the country, be ready to fight until the very last man and create conditions for a protracted resistance to the invasion and foreign occupation.

"That Cuba cannot send reinforcements not only because it is materially impossible in the face of the overwhelming U.S. air and naval superiority in the area, but also because politically, if this were to be merely a struggle among Caribbeans, it should not do so in order not to justify U.S. intervention.

"That, on the other hand, the unfortunate developments in Grenada render the useless sacrifice entailed by the dispatching of such reinforcements in a struggle against the United States morally impossible before our people and the world.

"That, as a matter of our country's honor, morale and dignity we will keep the Cuban personnel there at a time when powerful Yankee naval forces are approaching Grenada.

"That, if Grenada is invaded by the United States, the Cuban personnel will defend their positions in their camps and working areas with all their energy and courage.

"That, due to the limited number of those forces, it is impossible to assign them any other mission.

"That Grenadian revolutionaries themselves are the only ones responsible for the creation of this disadvantageous and difficult situation for the revolutionary process politically and militarily.

"That within the difficult conditions created, the Cuban personnel in Grenada, shall honorably meet the duties our revolution has assigned to them under these circumstances.

"That, as regards military advising, they will receive all possible cooperation in the face of this situation.

"That it is necessary to continue making adequate political and diplomatic efforts on their part to prevent the intervention without compromising on any principles or backing down. That, on our part, we will do our best in this connection."

The Grenadian side continued to insist on plans that in our judgment, were, in some respects, unrealistic and politically unsound. They even hoped to sign a formal agreement on what each side should do in the military field, and intended to subordinate the Cuban construction and cooperation workers to the Grenadian army. On Monday, October 24, the following principal points were conveyed to the Grenadian leadership:

"— That the Cuban personnel will defend their positions, that is, the runway up to the Hardy Bay filling and the area between Point Saline and Morne Rouge, in case of a large-scale U.S. invasion.

"— That, in the present conditions, our personnel have neither the means nor forces to undertake any other mission, nor the moral and international justification to do so in areas outside their work site.

"— It is clear to us that were it just a question of evacuating foreign personnel, there would be no invasion, and presumably under those circumstances they would find a solution with the parties concerned. That, due to this, the American University and its premises should be under the custody of Grenadians if they deem it necessary and convenient (the U.S. University is located at one end of the runway under construction by the Cubans). Perhaps it would be better if that area were free of military personnel so that it would not be regarded as a battle ground which could justify armed actions by imperialism under the pretext of evacuating its citizens.

"— That there is no need for any formal agreement between us.

"— That the instructions regarding what the Cuban personnel is to do in case of war can only be issued by the Government of Cuba."

This message, which should have been delivered at 8 o'clock in the morning, Tuesday the 25th, did not even reach the hands of its addressees. The intervention of the United States in Grenada occurred at the break of day.

The Cuban representatives and personnel strictly followed the instructions of the Party and Government of Cuba: to fight if they were attacked in their camps and work areas.

During the early hours of the day, while U.S. troops were landing with helicopters in the University area, there was no combat at all with the Cubans, who had taken strictly defensive positions in the above mentioned sites. Around 8:00 a.m. local time (7:00 a.m. Cuban time), U.S. troops advanced from different directions on the Cuban facilities, and the fighting began.

At 8:30 a.m. (Cuban time) on the 25th — almost three days later — the Government of the United States replied with the following note to the Cuban message sent on Saturday the 22nd:

"The United States of America Interests Section of the Embassy of Switzerland presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Cuba and has the honor to inform the Ministry that the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, acting out of the grave concern of its members for the anarchy, bloodshed, and callous disregard for human life on the Island of Grenada, has asked the United States Government to facilitate armed forces of its member states in the restoration of security in Grenada. In response to the request, and taking into due account the need to safeguard the lives of several hundred United States citizens now in Grenada, the United States Government has agreed to this request.

"Consequently, armed forces from the member states of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, supported by those of the United States, Barbados and Jamaica have entered Grenada for the purpose of restoring order and public safety.

"The United States Government is aware that military and civilian personnel of the Republic of Cuba are present in Grenada. It has taken into full account the message on this subject which was delivered on the night of October 22 from the Ministry of Foreign Relations to the Acting Chief of the United States Interests Section in Havana. It wishes to assure the Government of the Republic of Cuba that all efforts are being and will continue to be made to ensure the safety of these persons while order is being restored. These personnel will be granted safe passage from Grenada as soon as conditions permit. The Government of the United States agrees to the Cuban proposal of October 22 to maintain contact concerning the safety of the personnel of each side. The appropriate civilian representatives with the United States Armed Forces presently in Grenada have been instructed to be in contact with the Cuban Ambassador in Grenada to ensure that every consideration is given to the safety of Cuban personnel on the Island and to facilitate the necessary steps by Grenadian authorities for their prompt evacuation. The United States Armed Forces will be prepared to assure this evacuation at the earliest possible moment on ships of third countries. Alternatively, should there be a vessel of the Cuban merchant marine — not a warship — in Grenadian waters at present that vessel may be authorized to conduct the evacuation of Cuban personnel.

"In addition, any Cuban views communicated to the Department of State through the Cuban Interests Section in Washington or through the United States Interests Section in Havana will be given immediate attention.

"The Government of the United States calls upon the Government of the Republic of Cuba, in the interest of the personal safety of all concerned, to advise its citizens and forces in Grenada to remain calm and to cooperate fully with the forces of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and with those of the United States, Jamaica and Barbados. It asks that they be instructed to avoid any steps which might exacerbate the delicate situation in Grenada. Above all, the Government of the United States cautions the Government of the Republic of Cuba to refrain from sending any new military unit or personnel to Grenada.

"The United States of America Interests Section of the Embassy of Switzerland avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Cuba the assurances of its highest and most distinguished consideration."

When this note from the Government of the United States arrived, one and a half hours had elapsed since troops from that country started their attack on Cuban personnel and three hours since they had begun the landings.

Throughout the whole day today, Tuesday 25, the Cuban people have been informed in as much detail as possible, on the development of the fighting and the resolute and heroic resistance of Cuban construction and cooperation workers, who practically had not even had time to dig trenches or to fortify their positions in the rocky terrain, in the face of the sea, air and ground attacks by U.S. elite troops.

The people are familiar with the contents of the message exchanged between the Commander in Chief and Colonel Tortoló, who is in command of the Cuban personnel. This chief, who had not yet been in that country for 24 hours and who was on a work visit, with his actions and words has written a chapter in our contemporary history worthy of Antonio Maceo.

At 5:00 p.m. in the evening, while intense fighting was taking place, the Government of the United States, through Mr. Ferch, head of the Interests Section, sent the following message to Cuba:

"The Cuban personnel stationed in Grenada is not a target for the actions by U.S. troops.

"The United States is ready to cooperate with Cuban authorities in the evacuation of Cuban personnel to Cuba.

"The United States is aware that armed Cuban personnel do not have either the weapons or the ammunition stocks needed for a protracted action thus maintaining a belligerent position would entail a useless loss of human life.

"The United States does not wish to present the departure of Cuban armed personnel as a surrender.

"Lastly it regrets the armed clashes between men from both countries, and considers that they have occurred due to confusion and accidents brought about by our men's proximity to the area of operations of the multinational troops."

At 8:30 p.m., the following reply was handed over to Mr. Ferch to be conveyed to the Government of the United States:

"1. That we did our best to prevent the intervention, and that in our note dated Saturday we explained that, according to our reports, no U.S. or foreign citizen was in danger, while at the same time we expressed our readiness to cooperate so that the problems could be resolved without violence or intervention.

"2. That the intervention is totally injustifiable. That we had absolutely refrained from meddling in the country's internal affairs, despite our friendship with and sympathies for Bishop.

"3. That the answer to our constructive note delivered on Saturday 22, at 9:00 p.m., arrived on Tuesday 25, at 8:30 a.m., when our personnel and installations at the airport had been under attack by U.S. troops for one and a half hours.

"4. That we have no soldiers, but actually construction workers and civilian advisors in Grenada, with the exception of a few tens of military advisors who were working with the army and the security forces before Bishop's death. Our personnel had been instructed to fight back only if attacked, and they were not the first to shoot. Furthermore, they had been given instructions not to obstruct any action for the evacuation of U.S. citizens in the area of the runway near the U.S. University. It was evident that if any attempt was made to occupy Cuban installations, they would clash with them.

"5. That our personnel has suffered an indeterminate number of casualties in today's combats.

"6. That the attack by U.S. troops came as a surprise, without any previous warning.

"7. That although the Cuban personnel that is still in a position to resist stands at an absolute numerical, technical and military disadvantage, their morale remains high and they are firmly ready to continue defending themselves, were the attacks to continue.

"8. That if there is a real intention to forestall further bloodshed, attacks against the Cuban and Grenadian personnel who are still fighting should stop and an honorable way should be sought to put an end to a battle that far from honors the United States; a battle against small forces that, though unable to resist the overwhelming military superiority of the U.S. forces, even when losing the battle and sacrificing themselves, could still inflict a costly moral defeat on the United States — the most powerful country in the world, engaged in a war against one of the tiniest countries on Earth.

"9. That the head of the Cuban personnel in Grenada has been instructed to receive any parleyer that might approach him, listen to his views and convey them to Cuba.

"10. It cannot be ignored that some Grenadian units are also fighting, and that the treatment given to the Cubans should not differ from the one they are to receive."

During this evening the Cuban construction and cooperation personnel were still holding some of their positions in an uneven and difficult struggle but with high morale and steadfastness. Later into the night there was little news forthcoming from Grenada and communications were becoming difficult.

The courageous and heroic Cuban construction and cooperation personnel have written an unforgettable chapter in the annals of international solidarity; but in a larger sense, in Grenada they have been waging a battle for the small countries of the world and for all the peoples of the Third World in the face of a brutal imperialist aggression. They have also fought for the American continent and for their own homeland as if there, in Grenada, they were in the first line of defense of the sovereignty and integrity of Cuba.

Grenada may become for Yankee imperialists in Latin America and the Caribbean what the Moncada garrison meant to the Batista tyranny in Cuba.

Eternal glory to the Cubans who have fallen and to those who have fought and are still fighting to defend their honor, their principles, their internationalist work, their homeland, and their own personal lives threatened by the unjustified, treacherous and criminal imperialist attack.

Patria o Muerte
Venceremos

Cuba, October 25, 1983

WEEKLY REVIEW

Granma

Havana, October 23, 1983
Year 18 / Number 43

This REVIEW is published in English, French and Spanish

Year of the 30th Anniversary of the Moncada
Price in Cuba: 10 cts.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA

CLOSING DATE: OCTOBER 17

NICARAGUA REQUESTS MILITARY AID FOR DEFENSE AGAINST NEW U.S. ESCALATION

● Sandinista forces drive back 1500 mercenaries that tried to capture Puerto Cabezas

● MANAGUA (PL). — Nicaragua announced it was requesting various countries to provide military aid to defend its coasts and air space as a result of escalating U.S. aggression.

The announcement was made by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in a communiqué read by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega in a nationwide broadcast over radio and television.

The communiqué also includes a nine-point program of rationalization of resources in view of the grave escalation.

The nine points contemplate the rationalization of energy and fuel, guaranteed supplies of basic foodstuffs and clothing to the Sandinista People's Army, production battalions and stepped-up vigilance for strategic production centers.

Measures will also be taken to bring reserve infantry and territorial militia battalions up to full strength, bring defense plans up to date, economize on foreign exchange and prevent the enemy from establishing an internal front.

These measures are being taken "in view of the increasingly direct anti-Nicaragua involvement of the United States, with planes, ships and troops encircling the country.

In the last 30 days, the communiqué explains, terrorist actions have increased in different parts of the country, including that carried out by the CIA against oil storage tanks in Corinto.

Ortega also mentioned another act of sabotage against oil pipelines in Puerto Sandino and referred to the decision of the U.S.-owned Esso to lease no more oil tankers to Nicaragua.

"All U.S. efforts to seize Nicaraguan territory and to proclaim it liberated have failed," he said, and U.S. mercenaries have been forced to flee to Costa Rica and Honduras.

According to the communiqué, the CIA is regrouping and mobilizing Somocistas, moving Honduran troops along the border and increasingly drawing the army of that country into acts of aggression "with the promise that the military power of the United States will provide them direct support if necessary."

Because of this, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction calls on the Nicaraguan people to defeat the invaders, be they Honduran or U.S. forces.

This important statement was released coinciding with the visit here of Langhorne Motley, assistant U.S. secretary of state for inter-American affairs, who met with Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto and was programmed to hold talks with Commander Daniel Ortega.

INVASION CRUSHED

Some 1500 counterrevolutionaries have again failed to capture Puerto Cabezas on the Atlantic coast, capital of Zelaya Norte department.

Sandinista forces inflicted 140 casualties on the enemy and captured weapons and ammunition of various kinds, said Commander William Ramírez, top political and government leader in special zone No. 2.

It was also reported that 28 other counterrevolutionaries were killed in clashes in northern and southern Nicaragua.

MEETING BETWEEN DANIEL ORTEGA AND KISSINGER

Nicaragua has told members of the Kissinger commission that the United States must decide if it is to continue in its support for war or seek détente and negotiations for the problems of Central America.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Nicaraguan Government, made these comments following a meeting with former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the bipartisan commission that spent nine hours in Nicaragua.

"If the United States thinks a political solution to the problem must be found via the Contadora Group it must stop obstructing Contadora.

"We do not rule out the possibility of a political settlement to these problems, but we are facing a war situation in which the United States is the destabilizing factor in the area."

Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans rallied in support of the recent Sandinista government measures and to reject escalating U.S. aggression against Nicaragua.

More than 100 000 people marched through the streets of Managua to gather outside the César Augusto Silva Convention Center where the Kissinger commission met with Sandinista leaders.

CIA SABOTAGE IN PORT OF CORINTO



Huge columns of fire and smoke rose over the port of Corinto when 1 600 000 gallons of diesel fuel were set ablaze as a result of an attack by CIA mercenaries. Firemen from Corinto, Chinandega, León, Managua and other cities strived to keep the blaze from spreading. Thousands of local residents were evacuated, and after 34 hours the fire was put out. (Photo: Prensa Latina)

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION AND CIA HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR CRIMINAL SABOTAGE IN CORINTO

● MANAGUA (PL). — Nicaragua issued a strong formal protest to the United States over the Somocista mercenaries' sabotage of fuel depots at the port of Corinto.

In a note to Secretary of State George Shultz, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry says terrorist activity such as that in Corinto "could not be carried out without orders and financial support from the government of the United States."

According to the note, at 23:30 local time (03:30 GMT), "mercenary elements acting in accordance with CIA plans sabotaged a fuel tank that contained 1 600 000 gallons of diesel oil."

The sabotage caused a fire that spread to another tank and threatened to spread still further to ethane, diesel and airplane fuel depots.

The blaze was still raging the following afternoon, when the Foreign Ministry warned of the gravity of an incident posing a threat to thousands of Corinto residents. Corinto is the main port in Nicaragua, has a population of 30 000, and is 148 kilometers northwest of Managua.

The Nicaraguan statement pinpoints the total lack of respect for human life that is evidenced in the attack.

It also demands that the Reagan administration halt all aid to Somocista mercenaries.

The U.S. government is held responsible for "any tragic outcome of this incident which jeopardizes the lives of Corinto residents."

The sabotage was the work of an unidentified launch which shot at the fuel tanks with machine guns and rockets.



U.S. MARINE CORPS: THE FIFTH HORSEMAN





To the entire world, but especially to the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, the U.S. Marine Corps has always represented and represents still a gross insult to the continent's integrity. Throughout their history of military intervention these barbarians have plagued the hemisphere with their trail of vice, ignorance and trampling on human dignity. The top photo, taken several days ago in what was once the Republic of Honduras and is now a U.S. military base, shows a group of drunken, rowdy Marines surrounded by half a dozen Honduran children begging for a handout. The other two photos, taken from our files, confirm our above assertion: the one on the right shows the Marines in action against the courageous people of the Dominican Republic in 1965, and the other, taken in 1949, records an incident when an arrogant group of U.S. sailors climbed onto the statue of José Martí, Cuba's National Hero, and profaned his memory, one of them by urinating on the statue's head. That's what the U.S. Marines are like. According to the Bible, Famine, Pestilence, War and Death were the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse. These beasts in uniform who, according to Bolívar, "seem destined to plague America with misery in the name of freedom," are the Fifth Horseman.



RISING ANTI-NUCLEAR WAVE IN EUROPE

An estimated four million people demonstrated this week in Western Europe against the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles and the arms race. In the photo, thousands march through Rome to protest government plans for Cruise missiles in Comiso, Sicily. Placards read: "No Missiles in Comiso," "Peace Now," "Italy Out of Lebanon," etc. There were similar scenes in Federal Germany, Britain, Spain and other European countries. (Wirephoto)

THIS WEEK



Jaruzelski decorated — PAGE 3

Breaking the barrier of silence — PAGE 6

Maestro Leo Brouwer, a prolific musician — PAGE 7



Ali Nasser speaks to 'Granma' — PAGE 9

ETHICS IN THE THOUGHT OF ERNESTO CHE GUEVARA

Struggle for peace and disarmament

BY ARMANDO CHÁVEZ

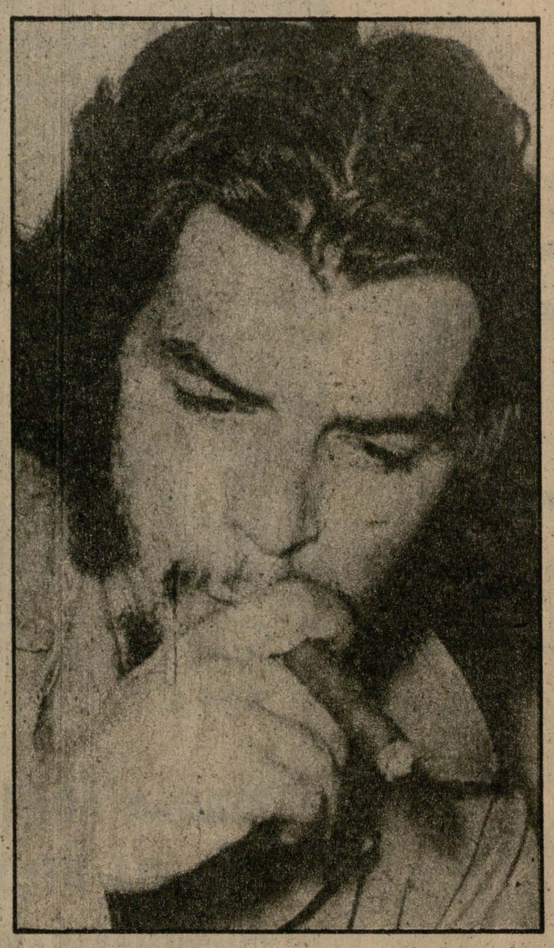
WHILE ERNESTO Che Guevara was convinced that the battle against the class enemy on a world scale was an irreconcilable struggle, he also felt peaceful coexistence was a historical necessity between states with different socioeconomic systems. Peaceful coexistence was, for him, to govern relations between all states regardless of size, earlier historical relations and the problems which might have existed between them at a given moment. He understood peaceful coexistence to be a need of the times and an expression of the class struggle. When he spoke on this issue at the UN Conference on Trade and Development, Che said: "The only correct solution to the problems of humanity at this period in time is the total suppression of the exploitation of dependent countries by developed capitalist nations, with all that this implies. We have come here fully aware of the fact that it is a meeting between representatives of peoples who have eliminated the exploitation of man by man; of countries who still retain it as the philosophy behind their action; and of the majority group who suffer the effects of this. It is on the basis of this reality that we must establish dialogue.

"Although we are so firm in our convictions that nothing can change them, we are willing to enter into constructive dialogue in the context of peaceful coexistence between countries with different political, economic and social systems."

Che stressed the need for ideological clarity on the point that peaceful coexistence did not replace the class struggle. Class struggle, he said, was objective in nature and thus could not be abolished by subjective desire. Peaceful coexistence concerned relations between states with differing social systems but did not extend to relations between antagonistic classes. "As Marxists," said Che at the UN General Assembly, "we hold that peaceful coexistence among nations does not encompass coexistence between exploiters and exploited, between oppressors and oppressed."

He saw peaceful coexistence as opening up a broad panorama for the development of trade relations and scientific and technical exchange. He advocated furthering these relations as an evident manifestation of the favorable results which could be obtained from peaceful coexistence between states that differed in political and ideological terms.

In his speech at the opening of the Santa Clara domestic appliances factory, Che said: "When any capitalist country, no matter how much of an enemy to us, is willing to trade under mutually advantageous terms, we will trade with it. That is, as far as we are concerned,



trade and the development of technology are open to all countries who wish to engage in it."

Che noted that education in a spirit of peace between peoples should be a basic part of the formation of the new man in socialist countries. This desire for peace must be part of the awareness of every citizen in a society where work is the basic premise. He always felt peace was a prerequisite for the construction of a new society, which was why socialist man should truly and unreservedly strive for it.

In his UN speech, he explained: "We want to build socialism; we have announced our support for peace fighters; we have joined the non-aligned countries, though we are Marxist-Leninists, because the non-aligned, like us, oppose imperialism. We want peace, and we want to build a better world for our people, which is why we have done all we can not to fall into the provocations and machinations of the United States. But we understand the mentality of its rulers: they want us to pay a very high price for that peace. Our reply is that the price can never be beyond the bounds of dignity."

For Che, the struggle for peace was a top priority revealing man's desire for social progress. His point of departure was always that it was preferable to obtain social objectives by peaceful means rather than by war. In his speech at the National University of Montevideo, he said that "if aspirations for economic development which are, in the final analysis, aspirations for well-being, whatever the form they take and however they are called, if the aspirations of the people for their well-being can be achieved by peaceful means, that is the ideal and is what we must strive for."

He stressed, however, that this should not lead to concessions on matters of principle concerning the demands of the class enemy. If war is required to defend peace, it should be faced with decision and fortitude. In a ceremony honoring Spanish General Lister, Che said it must be "the peace of men who desire it with all their hearts, who are ready to put it to the greatest happiness of their people, but who know that they cannot go down on their knees to conquer it; who know it has to be won, and defended, with audacity, courage and staunch determination and that peace is not a static but dynamic condition of today's world, and that the stronger and more united a people are the easier it will be for them to uphold the peace they desire."

Che felt that the self-determination of peoples must be respected for there to be any climate of peace. He advocated the inalienable right of every country to freely decide on the socioeconomic system which best sulted its interests. He believed that enforced observance of this would promote peace among peoples on the international scene. Speaking on Cuban television, he said: "The internal system of each and every people which gives it greater or lesser sovereignty or none at all, is a matter for that people alone; but national sovereignty means first of all the right of a country to have nobody interfere in its internal affairs, the right of a people to have the government and way of life they think best, depending on their will, and only that people can decide if a government should be changed or not."

According to Che, all kinds of pressure used by a state to bend the sovereign will of another were damaging to the people's interests. For him, such piracy ran counter to the necessary climate of peace and constituted intervention in the internal affairs of states, an abuse and attack on the self-determination of peoples that needed to be rejected by the international community.

Again at the UN, he said: "The application or encouragement of economic measures used by a state to force the sovereign will of another and obtain advantages of any kind or the collapse of its economy should be condemned."

The struggle for general and complete disarmament was forever present in Che's conception of international questions. He called for disarmament as a necessity to guarantee the climate of peace desired by peoples in their daily battle for a better destiny. Che said that, along with disarmament, it was necessary to demand respect for the inviolability of state borders and a halt to certain states' aggression against others. "We are in agreement with general and complete disarmament," he said in an address to the UN General Assembly, "and we also advocate the complete destruction of nuclear weapons. We support the holding of a conference of all countries of the world to implement these aspirations of the peoples. Speaking before this Assembly, our prime minister noted how the arms race has always led to war. There are new atomic powers in the world and growing potential for confrontation.

"We feel there is a need for such a conference, aimed at bringing about the elimination of all nuclear weapons and, as a first step towards this, a total ban on weapons testing. The obligation of all states to respect the borders of others must be clearly stipulated, and there must be a halt to any kind of aggression, with conventional weapons also."

Armando Chávez is a professor of philosophy at the University of Havana.

LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY THOUGHT

SUCRE: FROM THE BATTLE OF LA VICTORIA TO THE BATTLE OF AYACUCHO

BY JOSÉ A. BENÍTEZ
Columnist for **Granma** daily

ANTONIO JOSÉ de Sucre was 17 years old when he fought his first battle for the independence of Our America. That was in 1812 in La Victoria, in the Colombian department of Valle. The liberation forces were led by Francisco Miranda. Twelve years later, on December 9, 1824, Sucre, then commander in chief of the Union Army, led his troops to victory in the battle of Ayacucho, a battle that ensured the independence he had fought for all those years.

In Venezuela, the battlefields of Maturín — in what is now known as Monagas state — and those of Cumaná were the scene of fierce combat in which Sucre and his small army of volunteers, fighting against overwhelming odds, routed the Spanish forces.

Sucre and his men performed similar acts of heroism in Guiria, Agua-Negra, Boca Chica, El Arao; in the first battle of Carabobo, and in those of La Puerta, Aragua, Urica and Yaguaraparo.

Each of those battles revealed Sucre's thinking and he was the soul of his troops who emulated his characteristic modesty.

On October 31, 1817, almost one year after the siege of Cumaná, he wrote a letter to the chief of the General Staff in which he said: "I must return to Cumanacoa in November to take command of the troops stationed there now organized into divisions. I will then give you more details on whatever changes I believe necessary. For the time being, I'm only reporting to Your Excellency the number of troops and war matériel in that state in order to keep you informed."

Sucre was noted for his intelligence, courage and untiring activity. From his general headquarters in Cumanacoa he sent the following note to his superior officers:

"I left on the 5th and returned to San Francisco. That afternoon, orders were issued for the infantry regiment to leave on the 6th and the Dragons regiment on the 7th along with the cavalry, all completely organized. When the division arrived here on the 8th, we found the town deserted because General Mariño had left on the 5th.

"I'm quite certain our troops will capture Cariaco today...."

Up until 1820 Sucre took part in numerous battles and campaigns along the coast of Paria and in the countryside and cities in the interior. Some of the most important battles until that year, in addition to those already mentioned, included Puerto de la Madera, Río Caribe, Cantaura and the siege of Barcelona. He took part in the Central, Eastern, Guayana, New Granada and Western Venezuela campaigns, the last three under the command of Simón Bolívar.

Amidst the difficulties inherent in every revolution, Sucre was often called to act as mediator, adviser and guide, always defending the cause for which he was fighting. In a letter written in Mérida on October 4, 1820, and addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Ignacio Paredes, he said that Bolívar had appointed him temporary commander general of Mérida, adding that he was "vested with the power to organize every branch of the public administration under the same system as the preceding government and that the new administration would continue in force until the Colombian government made the necessary changes."



Antonio José de Sucre.

Several weeks later he wrote a note to the members of the Venezuelan mission in Colombia, asking them to see to it that "the treaty on the regulation of war be liberalized so as to permit the exchange of prisoners to include spies, conspirators and dissidents and so that no people or citizen be denied admittance to the army of either government on account of opinions, service and conduct."

In 1820, Sucre, who was only 25 years old, was chief of the General Staff of the Liberation Army. On January 11, 1821, Bolívar designated him chief of the Southern Army of Colombia. That same year he wrote to General José de San Martín from his general headquarters in Samborondón, congratulating him for his victory in the Peruvian campaign.

"My very soul," he wrote, "was stirred by the purest and most singular joy on learning the news of the most brilliant action whereby Your Excellency is about to complete — or has already completed — the Peruvian campaign, guided as always by your characteristically philanthropic ideas.... Allow me to convey to Your Excellency the most respectful and fraternal congratulations from the division under my command."

In 1824, when Bolívar promoted him to division general, Sucre fought alongside the Liberator in the battle of Junín, which resulted in the liberation of the Peruvian provinces of Jauja, Huamanga, Huancavelica, and part of Cuzco and paved the way for the battle on the fields of Guamanquilla that put an end to Spanish colonial domination in South America: the Battle of Ayacucho.

The Battle of Ayacucho not only represented the independence of Peru, but was also the crowning point of the South American peoples' heroic struggle.

The army led by Sucre, the grand marshal of Ayacucho, composed of Peruvians, Colombians, Panamanians, Venezuelans and Ecuadorans, crushed a colonial army that was almost twice as large as Sucre's.

The following is Sucre's report to Bolívar on the results of that battle:

"The war is over and the full freedom of Peru has been achieved. My greatest happiness is to have accomplished the mission you assigned to me. The order to go into action, conveyed by Medina, saved me a great deal of trouble, since in the withdrawal from the vicinity of Cuzco to Huamanga, engaging the enemy in battle day after day, my spirit has suffered a great deal; I have had much to think about and my head is hurting.... Farewell, my general. This letter is very poorly written and the ideas are all muddled, but it has a certain value since it conveys the news of a great victory and of the liberation of Peru. The only reward I ask for is Your Excellency's friendship."

Bolívar granted the reward that this freedom fighter of Our America deserved.

"The battle of Ayacucho," Bolívar said, "was the zenith of American glory and the work of General Sucre.... General Sucre is the Father of Ayacucho, the redeemer of the children of the Sun, the man who broke the chains with which Pizarro had shackled the Inca Empire. Posterity will represent Sucre with one foot on Pichincha and the other on Potosí, holding in his hands the cradle of Manco-Capac, looking on the chains that once shackled Peru, now broken by his sword."

This is how we and future generations will view Sucre.



The U.S. Census Bureau has recently reported that the number of U.S. citizens living below the official poverty line increased last year to more than 34 million people.

RISING POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES

OPTIMISM ALONE CAN'T SOLVE THE PROBLEM

BY ROBERTO ÁLVAREZ QUIÑONES
Columnist for **Granma** daily

IN SPITE of all the superoptimistic reports put out by the Reagan administration on the economic recovery, typically cold and stubborn statistics show that optimism alone is not enough to solve the problem. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the number of persons in that country living below what the government itself calls the poverty line rose last year to over 34 million, or 15 percent of the country's population.

It was also revealed that the purchasing power, or real salary, of an average U.S. family shrunk by 1.4 percent in 1982. It was further reported that by now the number of persons in the United States who in varying degrees feel the pangs of hunger rose to roughly 40 million.

Such unfavorable statistics on the state of the U.S. economy and society clearly reflect the recession that has recently hit the country and there's no question that the current administration's economic policy is largely to blame. It could even be said that the escalating poverty and hunger in the world's foremost capitalist power are the direct result of Reaganomics, as the economic program sponsored by the Reagan administration is known.

The reason for this is that Reaganomics, as we all know, is based on an anachronistic and antiscientific philosophy which holds that the country's economic ills are caused by an unduly large state apparatus which interferes too much in the country's economic life. The solution according to this philosophy is a reduction in the government's "excessive" disbursements for social purposes and the encouragement of capitalist private enterprise initiatives by every conceivable means.

Thus, ever since the implementation of the above program, the press and many political leaders have viewed it as a strategy actually designed to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. It drastically curtailed the budget for social expenses benefitting the people (education, public health, subsidies to the poor, children's benefits, social security) while making substantial tax cuts in favor of U.S. monopolies and private business.

The administration's economic advisers held the view that all tax cuts in favor of the monopolies and big business would result in their making new industrial and service investments, thus providing additional employment opportunities.

But things didn't turn out that way

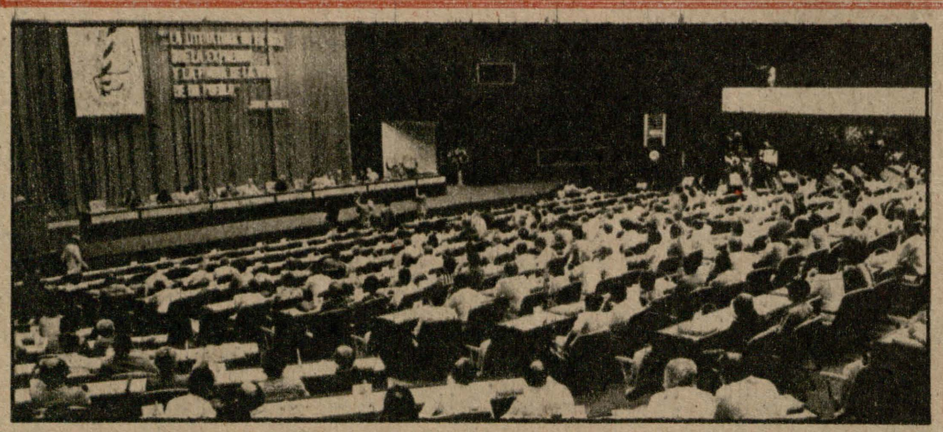
Above all, it is important to note that Reaganomics is full of contradictions, the biggest one being that while social disbursements are abusively reduced (making more people poor), military expenditures are exorbitantly increased so that far from making any savings through the social cuts the government spends, much more money by raising the Pentagon's budget.

On the other hand, Reaganomics also calls for keeping bank interest rates high to fight inflation. This means that banks pay higher interests to depositors in order to encourage savings and reduce money in circulation which is an inflation factor.

But clearly since the capitalists invest their money not to create job opportunities but to make profits — the easier the better — what has actually happened since the government decreed the tax cuts is that the magnates, far from reinvesting their savings in industry or in services, deposited it in the banks to earn the high interest.

FORUM ON CUBAN LITERATURE

INTELLECTUALS DENOUNCE U.S. CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF ANTI-CUBA RADIO STATION



The Forum on Cuban Culture was held in Havana October 13-15, under the aegis of the Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba (UNEAC). Cuban writers, along with guest participants from 39 countries, discussed eight papers on poetry, short story, novel, essay, testimony, theater, literary criticism, and literature for children and young people. The Forum was opened by Nicolás Guillén, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of UNEAC.

● THE FORUM on Cuban Literature, organized by the Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba (UNEAC) and attended by 200 Cuban writers and 50 guest participants from other countries, came to a close on October 15 as a Final Declaration was unanimosuly passed.

A basic tenet of the Final Declaration was that the work and achievements of Cuban literature over these years have been closely intertwined with the existence of the Revolution and on a par with its major historical achievements.

It also expressed Cuban writers' solidarity with their colleagues in other parts of the world who, often in difficult conditions and at the risk of their lives, are struggling for a better world, to defend freedom, social justice, peace and the achievements of the human race, which is as if to say culture itself. It also condemned the threats and acts of aggression on the part of world forces of reaction headed by U.S. imperialism.

Saúl Ibargoyen Islas, of Uruguay, read a declaration condemning the U.S. Congress' approval of Radio Martí, which was as follows: "We wish to further our knowledge about the true José Martí, as every Latin American should. A radio station of a markedly aggressive nature, used as a spearhead for the cultural penetration of our peoples, constitutes an aggression against all Latin America."

Two other declarations were also read and approved, one condemning Reagan administration attacks and undeclared war on Nicaragua and another calling for solidarity with the Salvadoran people's struggle.

In his closing speech to the Forum, Antonio Pérez Herrero, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba, said: "The growing role played by Cuban literature in national life, its ever positive role and the presence of stepped-up imperialist attack on this sphere of our culture account for the meeting that comes to an end today and the sense of responsibility evidenced at it.

"We have faith in Cuban writers and the conviction that today as in the past, they and their works will continue in the vanguard of the struggle for life and the security of all our people.

"With reason, attention has been drawn to the role played by writers in the Cuban revolutionary process, beginning with José María Heredia, our first great poet, whose romantic verse illuminated Cuba's 19th-century aspirations for freedom.

"And yet our writers worked under the most adverse conditions that only a real revolution could transform."

Regarding the publishing upswing during the revolutionary period, he said, "Two of our publishing houses alone — Letras Cubanas and UNEAC publishers — have put out 600 titles with a print run of about eight million copies of works by Cuban writers in the last five years. No other country in Latin America offers such opportunities to writers, that is, the guarantee of material conditions and the doors open for their works to reach an interested audience."

The closing session was also attended by Armando Hart, member of the Political Bureau of the Party and minister of culture, and Central Committee members Nicolás Guillén, president of UNEAC, and José Felipe Carneado, head of the Central Committee's Science, Culture and Education Department.

WRITERS WITH THEIR REVOLUTION

● Excerpts from Final Declaration of Forum on Cuban Literature

● JOSE ANTONIO Portuondo, first vice-president of the Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba (UNEAC), read the Final Declaration of the Forum, which states in part:

"Above all, the Forum has evidenced that which was already the conviction of each and every one of us, namely, that the works and achievements of Cuban literature over these years have been closely intertwined with the Cuban Revolution and on a par with its major historical achievements.

"Cuban literature of the Revolution is the culmination of a long and complex process which has taken in generations of writers dating back to the very birth of our nation.

"The triumph of the Revolution signified the liberation of the people, writers included. From that moment on, the keystone to literary developments was the tribute to the full dignity of man that Martí had demanded as the fundamental law of our Republic.

"We, the writers who have participated in this Forum, condemn the threats and acts of aggression on the part of world forces of reaction with U.S. imperialism at their head, aggression which has been exacerbated since the Reagan administration came to power."

CUBA AWARDS JOSÉ MARTÍ ORDER TO WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI

● *FOLLOWING IS the text of Resolution No. 217 of the Council of State by virtue of which the José Martí Order is awarded to General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party:*

By virtue of the powers vested in it, the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba has approved the following

RESOLUTION No. 217

FIRST: To award the José Martí Order to Comrade General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, president of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense of the Polish People's Republic, for his extraordinary merits in the construction and defense of socialist society at the head of the Party and government in his country; for his personal contribution to the cause of socialism and internationalism; and for his outstanding role in deepening the friendship between our peoples, governments and armed forces; and on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army.

SECOND: That the insignia of the Order be presented to him in a solemn ceremony at the first opportunity.

ISSUED in the Palace of the Revolution, Havana, on October 4, 1983.

Fidel Castro Ruz
President of the Council of State

SUGAR INDUSTRY, CAPITALISM AND SOCIALISM: TWO ENTIRELY DIFFERENT PROSPECTS

JAMAICA'S STATE-OWNED INDUSTRY BANKRUPT: OVER 11 000 WORKERS REDUNDANT

● KINGSTON (PL). — Jamaica's sugar industry, on the skids for the past several years, is now headed for bankruptcy as seven state-owned mills are closed down.

The closing of the seven mills meant the loss of jobs for 11 800 sugar workers, the National Sugar Company (NSC) reported.

According to the NSC, the closing of the sugar mills is a provisional measure for the duration of the economic crisis, worsened by the drop in sugar output and minimum income from sugar exports.

The NSC reported that the sugar industry had run a loss of 300 million dollars, along with a 50-million additional loss resulting from the drop in production in the last harvest.

Sugar output had shrunk steadily in the last few years, and hit a new low this year with less than 198 000 tons. 1965 showed the highest figure with over half a million tons.

The drop in production coincided with an increase in the price of spare parts and other equipment that must be imported.

To top it all, the sugar industry was hit by a foreign exchange shortage. This was caused by the implantation in January of a parallel market for the exchange of convertible currency.

A statement released by sugar industry officials stated that the NSC had been unable to raise the funds needed for the operation and maintenance of its sugar mills.

For the last two years, the sugar industry has also been faced with serious labor problems, ranging from strikes to work stoppages as workers have called for improved conditions and protested the defective infrastructure and lack of government incentives.

THE DIVIDING LINES ARE DRAWN IN CHILE

● FIVE MORE dead, dozens of wounded and hundreds arrested was the outcome of the sixth national protest in Chile. This time there are changes in the situation and positions have been defined.

The government positions have been clearcut for a long time, but there appear to be rifts in the armed forces.

The latest protest served to stress what the official reaction is to any form of mass protest.

From the first protest on May 11 to the latest one, without exception, there have been people killed by the police or paramilitary bands that operate in the country.

The salient feature of the latest protest was how it was convened, or rather who convened it. For the first time this type of demonstration was called by the Popular Democratic Movement, to which the Communist Party, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and one of the two wings of the Socialist Party belong.

The left not only organized the protest successfully in terms of mass mobilization but it did it virtually single-handed, without the Democratic Alliance, which is controlled by the Christian Democrats and the National Workers' Command led by Rodolfo Seguel (who is also a Christian Democrat).

As was the case on the other occasions, in poor neighborhoods of the capital and other cities there were serious clashes with the police that at times lasted well into the night.

In Santiago, Valparaiso, Concepción and other cities, a large number of university students took part in the demonstrations and clashes with the police. In fact, four of the five killed were students and all five were youths.

Through the Popular Democratic Movement the Chilean left has displayed strong potential for action which must be taken into account, say observers who acknowledge that the call was answered by other forces.

The fact that the Democratic Alliance did not participate must be viewed in the light of General Pinochet's regime's efforts to split the opposition.

In spite of the fact that the Alliance (made up of the Christian Democrats, right-wing Republicans, the Radical Party and the other wing of the Socialist Party) had said it was breaking off the dialogue until the government presented a schedule for democratization, it again met with Minister of the Interior Sergio Onofre Jarpa, although no schedule has been presented.

Jarpa, Pinochet and other officials have said, and continue to say, that the president will not resign and will stay in office until 1989, as stipulated by the 1980 Constitution. This is a direct rebuff to the Alliance's first demand.

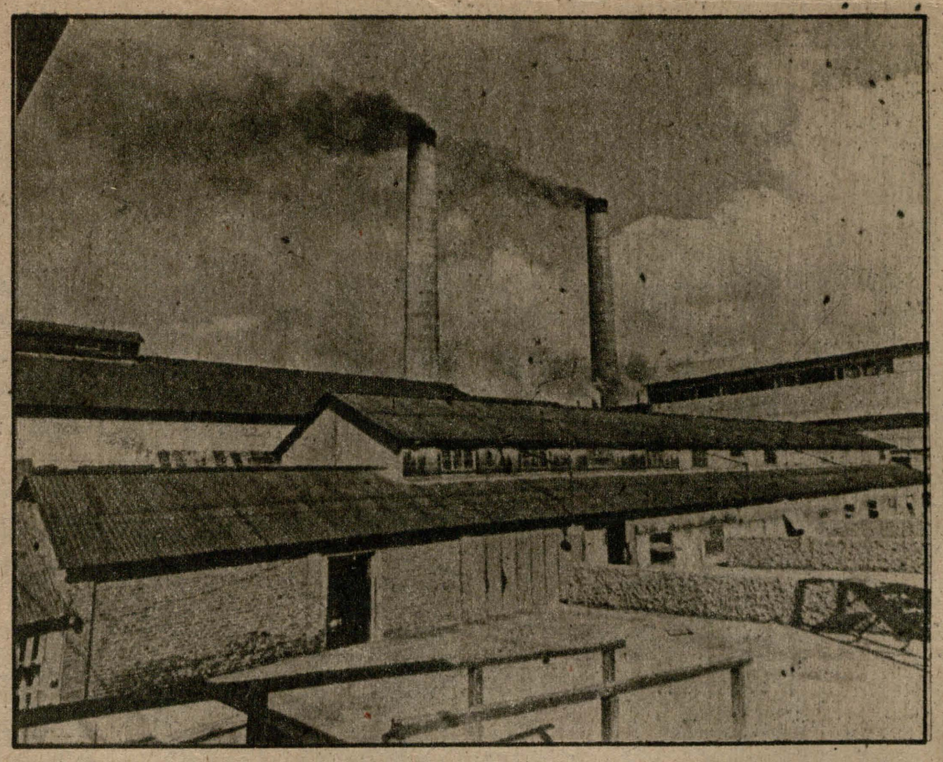
What's more, Pinochet has repeatedly said that power is in his hands and that he will use more force if need be. Jarpa threatened that things could return to what they were in 1973, the year of the coup when repression was at its peak.

At the same time, spokesmen for the regime have insisted that the Communists (meaning the most militant sectors of the left) are behind the protests and that the democratic opposition (read Christian Democrats above all) must take their distance from them.

These maneuvers, plus allowing the return of groups of exiles and a few other measures, seem to have led to splits among the forces against Pinochet, which is just what the regime wants.

The Christian Democrats publicly disassociated themselves from the sixth protest. They also claimed to have broken off talks with Jarpa but have in fact taken divisive positions which benefit the regime, according to the observers. But the splits have reached their own ranks since the Party's youth organization did support the sixth protest.

So after the latest round of protests, the regime maintains its positions but is maneuvering while there are splits in its ranks; the Democratic Alliance and particularly the Christian Democrats oppose the regime but refuse to come to an agreement with the left to speed up Pinochet's downfall; while the left rejects all dialogue and is calling for unity to overthrow the regime.



40-MILLION-PESO INVESTMENTS ON ANTONIO GUITERAS MILL FOR THIS YEAR ALONE

● PUERTO PADRE, Las Tunas. — Close to 40 000 000 pesos are being invested this year on the Antonio Guiteras sugar industry complex, one of Cuba's largest. The investment plan will be completed in 1984, but some of the work will be finished in time for the coming sugar harvest.

Talking of work in the immediate future, Héctor Gómez, director of the complex, commented: "The pressure will be on us, there'll be no nodding off, there's not a minute to lose."

The railroad system is being changed from narrow to standard gauge with a new layout which makes for a considerable reduction in distance to be covered. Trains will also be able to take almost double the load.

The old narrow-gauge system covered over 300 kilometers. Work on the new line, which will cover only 125 kilometers, is moving at a rate of one kilometer per day.

Other work includes a new protein molasses plant, expansion of the distillery to raise output to 850 hectoliters a day, rum factories, two cane-conditioning centers, and a mill train for grinding bagasse for fuel.

Work is already under way on hog and poultry farms for the complex to be self-sufficient. A total of 120 dwellings are also being built, and the laboratory and the machine shop are in their final construction phase. Work was also begun on the construction of a 141-kilometer road networ.

This work is being carried out with no outside help, when in the past repair work was done by no less than 15 special brigades in the province.

There has been some delay in the repair of agricultural machinery for the cutting, loading and hauling of cane due to the late arrival of some parts and other materials. However, the repairs are expected to be completed so that all of the over 1500 pieces of equipment will be ready to go into action on December 2, when the complex is scheduled to start operations.

This is the only sugar mill complex in Cuba to have processed 200 000 tons of sugar in a given harvest on three different occasions. In the coming harvest, 79 percent of canecutting will be mechanized. Harvester operators are emulating to see if they surpass last year's record, when only 60 out of 118 operators reached the million-arroba (11 500-ton) mark.

● *Juan Varela Pérez*
Granma *daily reporter*

1953 — OCTOBER — 1983

HISTORY WILL ABSOLVE ME

THIRTY YEARS ago this October 16, 1983, acting as counsel for his own defense in Case 37 for leading the attack on the Moncada Garrison in Santiago de Cuba, Fidel Castro delivered his now famous plea **History Will Absolve Me**. Under the most adverse circumstances, at a trial plagued with irregularities, he openly and courageously denounced the unconstitutional nature and the crimes of the bloody dictatorship that then misruled the nation. A profound analysis of Cuban reality at the time, and rightly considered the major document of the republican period, **History Will Absolve Me** was, above all else, an effective weapon in the ensuing political struggle to overthrow tyranny and achieve national liberation.

A political action program, that self-defense plea gave a clear outline of what was to become known as the Moncada Program, the most advanced undertaking possible given the particular historical juncture of Cuba at the time. It stood for a democratic and popular program of national liberation that united the whole oppressed people and whose text, in Fidel's own words, evidenced that we were already breaking completely with the capitalist concept of economic and social development.

Thirty years from that October 16, 1953, **History Will Absolve Me** is a lasting source of teaching, a message and ideological spur for the Cuban people to carry forward the fine work of the Cuban Revolution, shedding light beyond our frontiers, wherever there is struggle for the noble cause of justice, independence and social progress.

CUBA TO TAKE PART IN 500TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS OF DISCOVERY OF THE AMERICAS

● THE NATIONAL commemorative committees for the 500th anniversary of the discovery of the Americas in 1492 met in Granada, Spain, for celebrations presided over by King Juan Carlos.

Cuba was represented by Dr. Antonio Núñez Jiménez, president of the Commission of Mutual Discovery of Old and New World Cultures, who spoke about the program launched by his country. Plans include a national park in Bariay, which is where Admiral Christopher Columbus landed in Cuba.

When he met the King, Núñez Jiménez conveyed to him Fidel Castro's greetings, which were cordially reciprocated.

The Cuban leader explained to the King the concept of mutual discovery that the King found to be more correct, adding that he himself had used that of "mutual encounter."

Núñez Jiménez was also present at the signing of an agreement between the Ibero-American Cooperation Institute (ICI) and the Spanish navy for the construction of replicas of the three caravels to undertake a repeat voyage of Columbus' 1492 route. King Juan Carlos was present at the ceremony.

During the talks that Núñez Jiménez had with Admirals Fernando Moreno de Alborán y de Reina and Cristopher Columbus, Duke of Veragua and descendant of the Discoverer, in the presence of Luis Yanez, the director of the ICI, in his role as coordinator, it was proposed to study the possibility of Spanish naval engineers helping Cuba build a replica of La Santa María caravel, to be exhibited at the Bay of Bariay, in Cuba's eastern province of Holguín.

Also taking part in these activities were Cuban Ambassador Oscar García and Lupe Véliz, director of international relations of the Ministry of Culture.

VER PARA CREER

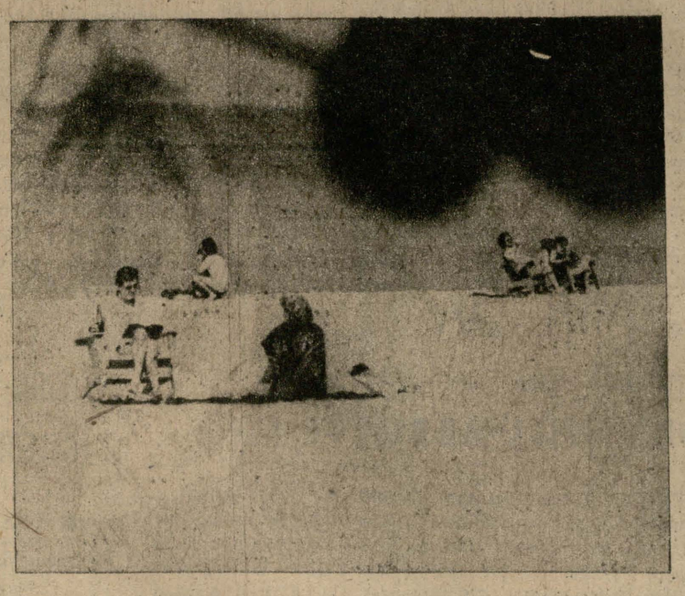


EN CUBA TE ESPERAMOS

Simple, sincere people, who welcome you with traditional Cuban hospitality....Smiles, music and much more to enjoy at Cuban resorts...share a lively song, a rhythmic dance, a drink of delicious Cuban rum. Yes, Cuba awaits you, with its natural enchantment, its culture and its heart.







HERE COMES THE CONGA LINE!

Laughter and festivities: have a ball at VARADERO CARNIVAL '84, January and February, when Cuba's great blue beach becomes a riot of light and color, with floats and typical street dances, fireworks, dance contests and a bagful of surprises to delight you. Everyone joins in VARADERO CARNIVAL '84, including you!

IT'S CHEAPER THAN YOU THINK TO TRAVEL TO CUBA. ASK YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, OR CONTACT:

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IN CUBA

STAR BASEBALL PLAYER RODOLFO PUENTE RETIRES — AND BECOMES INSTRUCTOR

● FIFTEEN YEARS after his debut wearing the uniform of the Havana baseball team at the 7th National Series, Rodolfo Puente Zamora, the most outstanding shortstop in the last 20 years, decided to call it quits and retire.

Now an instructor at the Comandante Manuel Fajardo Higher Institute of Physical Education, Rodolfo Puente's exemplary record is a goal for new generations of athletes struggling to reach stardom.

Not that many will do what Puente did, for players of his caliber and intuition, capable of making the right move at the right time, are not born every day.

Puente was born with what some call a sixth sense for baseball. When he was 13 or 14 years old he was already holding his own next to amateur and former pro players who exhibited their skills in the Palmar de Marianao Park on the outskirts of Havana. This was where the sense of competition that accompanied him throughout his brilliant career was forged.

All beginners would do well to try to copy his dedication to sports, his unassuming behavior, his modesty throughout all these years. Long after he became a star, Puente continued to be — and still is — a student of baseball, its subtleties, its rules and regulations....

His flawless defensive play, his natural ability to make spectacular plays effortlessly and gracefully went to somewhat lessen his reputation as a slugger.

Suffice it to say that Puente is one of the privileged few to have batted over 1000 hits in National Series. Add to this his uncanny ability to hit the ball at the right time in a game, his skill in landing the ball behind the base runner, his superb way of bunting.

The coolness with which he reached the count of two strikes made him a dangerous hitter on the next throw. His good control enabled him to hit the ball right over home plate thus giving added force to the swing.

Due to a regrettable error that has now become a habit for which we sportswriters are responsible, players capable of deciding the outcome of a game with a swing of the bat become instant idols with the fans.

Thus, at the 1982 World Baseball Championship held in Nicaragua, a lot of deserved praise was heaped on Agustín Marquetti for his homer that defeated the U.S. team in the eleventh inning, and yet no mention was made of Puente's hit — on the count of two strikes — that tied the game in the ninth at the expense of the same U.S. pitcher, Jay Smith.

A year earlier Puente was voted the leading batter at the Havana World Championship, and in Cali, Colombia, before that, he batted in two of the runs that enabled the unforgettable Cuban pitcher José Antonio Huelga to beat the U.S. team 5-3 in an important game in which he allowed three home runs. In the 1974 Central American Games, held in the Dominican Republic, Puente again ranked as leading batter.

Puente was a fast base runner and although he lacked what is known as a strong arm he more than made up for this handicap by getting rid of the ball quickly and accurately after fielding. Above all, he was always practicing.

PUENTE'S TURN NOW

Now that Puente has retired who will replace him?

"Why, Pedro Jova, of course."

"Do you think he's the best?"

"No question about it, he's the best all-round player."

"Speaking as a fan, who's your favorite player?"

"Giraldo González. His hands are terrific!"

"Has he got any shortcomings?"

"He still hasn't learned to position himself in the right spot. He has to be more observant, watch the batters and his own pitchers more closely to be where the ball might come."

"Any other shortcoming?"

"It seems to me his batting style is not the best for him. I would recommend that he shorten somewhat his swing and choke the bat a bit in order to develop a better touch."

"How do you rate Cuban baseball at present?"

"It's very good technically speaking, but our game has tactical problems and we must work hard to overcome them. Some of our players bunt with two outs or take unnecessary risks by stealing a base with a strong batter at home plate and the game evenly matched."

"What else?"

"Many managers kill the creativity in the game by strictly adhering to rigid patterns. There are players who need to be given the green light to let themselves really go, particularly on the days when they really feel like playing baseball."

"How would the green light help?"

"It would restore color to the game. The players have to steal more bases, not just when the coach gives them the signal to do so as part of the strategy, but when they feel they can make it and the circumstances are right."

As if to corroborate the above, as Puente spoke the writer tried unsuccessfully to recall the last time he saw a player steal home in a Cuban baseball game.

"Of all the players you've met in the past 15 years, whom do you consider the best."

"Félix Isasi. He was one hell of a baseball player!"

"During what part of the game did you feel best?"

"At the worst moment of the game, when our pitcher was in a hole and we needed an out. I would repeat to myself: 'He's going to hit the ball my way, let him hit it my way.'"

"Do some pitchers make the players feel better in the field than others?"

"Of course. When you have a fighting pitcher, when he's putting the ball where it hurts, strike after strike, when you see him taking on all comers, you feel much better. I really enjoyed playing for Huelga, Changa Mederos, Braudilio Vinent, Curro Pérez...."

"Was it a hard decision to retire?"

"It always hurts but one must realize when he's reached the end of the road. I could no longer deliver what the fans deserved, and out of respect for them as well as for myself I took the bitter decision to call it quits."

"What do you owe baseball?"

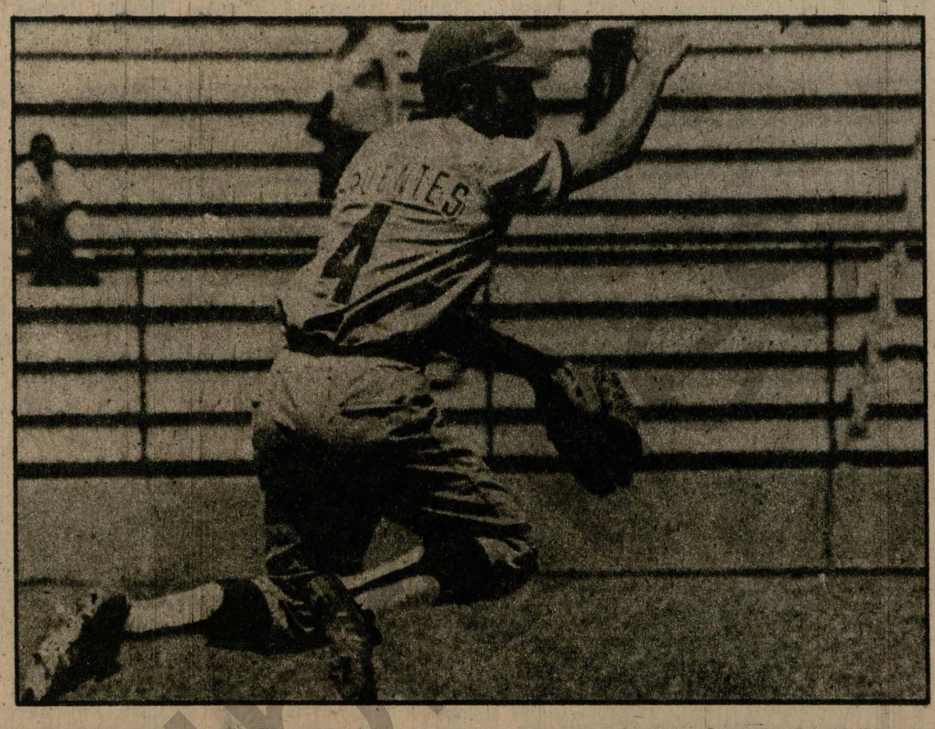
"Everything!"

"Have you got a message for the fans?"

"I will be forever grateful to the fans for all their encouragement. If I didn't give them more, if I didn't perform for them as I would have wished, it was because I just couldn't."

The fans whom he always respected and for whom he did everything he possibly could in the field will know how to reciprocate and bid Rodolfo Puente farewell in the manner he deserves.

● *Elio Menéndez*
Photos: Juan Moreno
Taken from the daily Juventud Rebelde



OUTSTANDING RECORDS

● Rodolfo Puente participated in the first three National School Games wearing the uniform of the Havana baseball team. In 1966 he was chosen most valuable player in that year's National Junior Series.

He took part in 16 National Series, nine Selective Series and 34 international meets — including series by invitation — among them seven World Championships, three Pan American Games, three Central American Games and two Intercontinental Cup Contests. In 1971 he was chosen one of the best ten players of the year in Cuba.

He was the fifth batter ever to hit three homeruns in a single game in the National Series, and the sixth to reach the exclusive 1000-hit mark. From 1969 to 1981 he played regularly as shortstop on the Cuban national team which was undefeated for 11 years. He was captain of the team for most of that period.

He was awarded the 20th Anniversary Medal and the Julio Antonio Mella and Marcelo Salado Orders. He is a member of the Cerro Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and a delegate to the Provincial Assembly of People's Power in City of Havana. He was 35 when he retired.

NATIONAL AND SELECTIVE SERIES

TB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	RCS	BB	SO	Ave
4817	651	1327	143	28	18	412	119	71	442	325	275

INTERNATIONAL SERIES

TB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	RCS	BB	SO	Ave
762	162	267	30	6	1	105	33	6	75	59	346

IN PUERTO RICO

Star basketball player Teo Cruz retires — and becomes one more in unemployment line

● UNEMPLOYMENT is one of the ills inherent to capitalism — a much repeated phrase but nevertheless very appropriate to the present.

The overwhelming figures that are constantly being published on the growing rate of unemployment are more than just mere statistics. They reflect the tragic situation of millions of people the world over. And it is the particular situation in which Puerto Rican star basketball player Teófilo Cruz finds himself.

The Puerto Rican weekly **Claridad** published an article by Elliott Castro denouncing Cruz' critical situation entitled "To Complete the Tribute to Teo."

Cruz, a six-foot-eight pivot player who has represented his country in five Olympic Games, has retired after playing for 25 consecutive top-class basketball seasons in his own country — a record unequalled by any other player.

According to Elliott Castro, Puerto Rican basketball players paid part of the well-deserved tribute to Cruz by dedicating the all-star game of the current season to him and presenting him with several trophies and plaques.

Castro went on to say that the tribute would be complete if it included a job for Cruz, to which he has every right in the world, since food for his children and other things his family needs cannot be bought with diplomas and medals.

"Only in a system that is as rotten to the core as ours can such things happen," Castro said, adding that Teófilo is a sort of living national monument: after having spent the best and most productive part of his life playing basketball for his country, he now finds himself without a job. The article ends with the following description of the reality in this U.S. model for the Caribbean:

"The situation is made even more dismal and heartbreaking by the fact that there are thousands of other Teófilos in Puerto Rico who are neither six foot eight nor can they play top-class basketball. They are the anonymous victims of unemployment and social limitations."

● *Enrique Montesinos*
Granma *daily sportswriter*

CARLOS GARCÍA, A KEY MAN ON THE CUBAN OLYMPIC BOXING TEAM



● CUBAN LIGHT welterweight Carlos García was only 17 when he beat South Korean fighter Kim Kill last year to win the World Amateur Boxing Championship title. The Cuban amazed the experts with a great exhibition of punching and footwork, and many of them were of the opinion that he deserved being named best boxer of the tourney.

Throughout Carlos was suffering from a bout of influenza and running a temperature every day. Only his fighting spirit and desire to win for his country made it possible for him to go through the ordeal of fighting in such circumstances.

In the semifinal round Carlos beat Puzovic, from Yugoslavia, in a sensational fight in which both men displayed tremendous speed from bell to bell. Many experts believed that Carlos had spent his energies in the bout with Puzovic and had a very slight chance of beating Kim Kill. However, Carlos' fight against the South Korean was his best in the tourney.

Several months later Carlos complained of pain in the groin. Medical examination revealed the existence of a hernia and he had to undergo surgery.

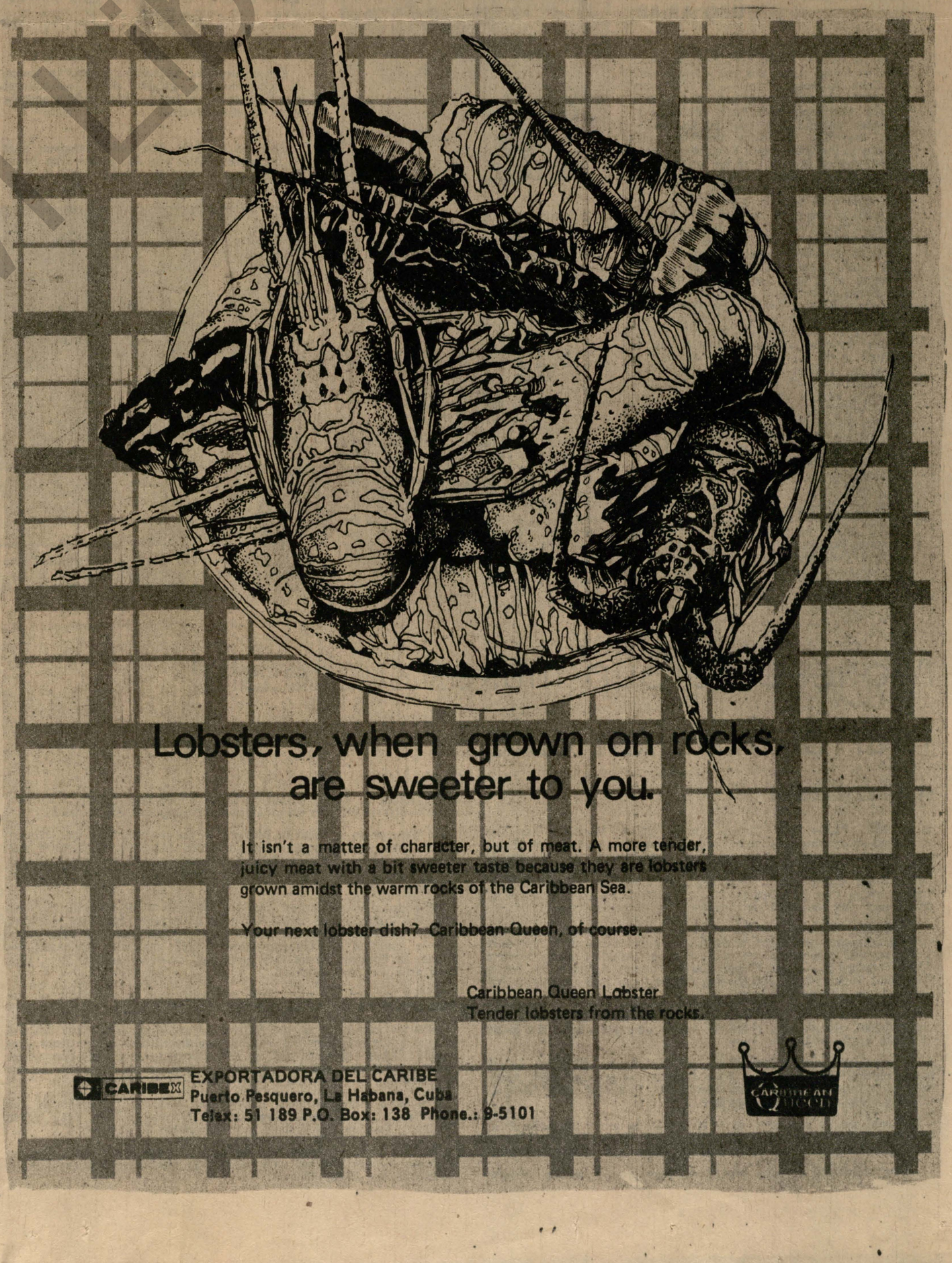
It took him two months to recover from the operation and it was feared that his boxing had been seriously impaired by a five-month absence from the ring. However, all fear was dispelled when on his second appearance after his convalescence be knocked out the seasoned José Guerra. In this fight Carlos showed tremendous speed and he looked very sure of himself.

Carlos is one of the Cuban boxing fans' favorites and they'll be glad to know that he's in fine shape. The young champion will be one of the Cuban team's key men at the Los Angeles Olympics next year.

Carlos' pre-Olympics schedule includes the National Boxing Tourney (team competition) and the Central American Championship Meet, to be held in Havana's Sports City in December.

After his bout with Guerra, Carlos told reporters that he was in good physical condition and that he expected to win more fights but he knew that the Los Angeles Olympics would be no picnic.

● *Manolo Cabalé*
Granma *daily sportswriter*
Photo: Ricardo López



WEEKLY REVIEW

Granma

Havana, October 23, 1983
Year 18 / Number 43

This REVIEW is published in English, French and Spanish

Year of the 30th Anniversary of the Moncada
Price in Cuba: 10 cts.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA

CLOSING DATE: OCTOBER 17

NICARAGUA REQUESTS MILITARY AID FOR DEFENSE AGAINST NEW U.S. ESCALATION

● Sandinista forces drive back 1500 mercenaries that tried to capture Puerto Cabezas

● MANAGUA (PL). — Nicaragua announced it was requesting various countries to provide military aid to defend its coasts and air space as a result of escalating U.S. aggression.

The announcement was made by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in a communiqué read by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega in a nationwide broadcast over radio and television.

The communiqué also includes a nine-point program of rationalization of resources in view of the grave escalation.

The nine points contemplate the rationalization of energy and fuel, guaranteed supplies of basic foodstuffs and clothing to the Sandinista People's Army, production battalions and stepped-up vigilance for strategic production centers.

Measures will also be taken to bring reserve infantry and territorial militia battalions up to full strength, bring defense plans up to date, economize on foreign exchange and prevent the enemy from establishing an internal front.

These measures are being taken "in view of the increasingly direct anti-Nicaragua involvement of the United States, with planes, ships and troops encircling the country.

In the last 30 days, the communiqué explains, terrorist actions have increased in different parts of the country, including that carried out by the CIA against oil storage tanks in Corinto.

Ortega also mentioned another act of sabotage against oil pipelines in Puerto Sandino and referred to the decision of the U.S.-owned Esso to lease no more oil tankers to Nicaragua.

"All U.S. efforts to seize Nicaraguan territory and to proclaim it liberated have failed," he said, and U.S. mercenaries have been forced to flee to Costa Rica and Honduras.

According to the communiqué, the CIA is regrouping and mobilizing Somocistas, moving Honduran troops along the border and increasingly drawing the army of that country into acts of aggression "with the promise that the military power of the United States will provide them direct support if necessary."

Because of this, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction calls on the Nicaraguan people to defeat the invaders, be they Honduran or U.S. forces.

This important statement was released coinciding with the visit here of Langhorne Motley, assistant U.S. secretary of state for inter-American affairs, who met with Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto and was programmed to hold talks with Commander Daniel Ortega.

INVASION CRUSHED

Some 1500 counterrevolutionaries have again failed to capture Puerto Cabezas on the Atlantic coast, capital of Zelaya Norte department.

Sandinista forces inflicted 140 casualties on the enemy and captured weapons and ammunition of various kinds, said Commander William Ramírez, top political and government leader in special zone No. 2.

It was also reported that 28 other counterrevolutionaries were killed in clashes in northern and southern Nicaragua.

MEETING BETWEEN DANIEL ORTEGA AND KISSINGER

Nicaragua has told members of the Kissinger commission that the United States must decide if it is to continue in its support for war or seek détente and negotiations for the problems of Central America.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Nicaraguan Government, made these comments following a meeting with former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the bipartisan commission that spent nine hours in Nicaragua.

"If the United States thinks a political solution to the problem must be found via the Contadora Group it must stop obstructing Contadora.

"We do not rule out the possibility of a political settlement to these problems, but we are facing a war situation in which the United States is the destabilizing factor in the area."

Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans rallied in support of the recent Sandinista government measures and to reject escalating U.S. aggression against Nicaragua.

More than 100 000 people marched through the streets of Managua to gather outside the César Augusto Silva Convention Center where the Kissinger commission met with Sandinista leaders.

CIA SABOTAGE IN PORT OF CORINTO



Huge columns of fire and smoke rose over the port of Corinto when 1 600 000 gallons of diesel fuel were set ablaze as a result of an attack by CIA mercenaries. Firemen from Corinto, Chinandega, León, Managua and other cities strived to keep the blaze from spreading. Thousands of local residents were evacuated, and after 34 hours the fire was put out. (Photo: Prensa Latina)

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION AND CIA HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR CRIMINAL SABOTAGE IN CORINTO

● MANAGUA (PL). — Nicaragua issued a strong formal protest to the United States over the Somocista mercenaries' sabotage of fuel depots at the port of Corinto.

In a note to Secretary of State George Shultz, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry says terrorist activity such as that in Corinto "could not be carried out without orders and financial support from the government of the United States."

According to the note, at 23:30 local time (03:30 GMT), "mercenary elements acting in accordance with CIA plans sabotaged a fuel tank that contained 1 600 000 gallons of diesel oil."

The sabotage caused a fire that spread to another tank and threatened to spread still further to ethane, diesel and airplane fuel depots.

The blaze was still raging the following afternoon, when the Foreign Ministry warned of the gravity of an incident posing a threat to thousands of Corinto residents. Corinto is the main port in Nicaragua, has a population of 30 000, and is 148 kilometers northwest of Managua.

The Nicaraguan statement pinpoints the total lack of respect for human life that is evidenced in the attack.

It also demands that the Reagan administration halt all aid to Somocista mercenaries.

The U.S. government is held responsible for "any tragic outcome of this incident which jeopardizes the lives of Corinto residents."

The sabotage was the work of an unidentified launch which shot at the fuel tanks with machine guns and rockets.

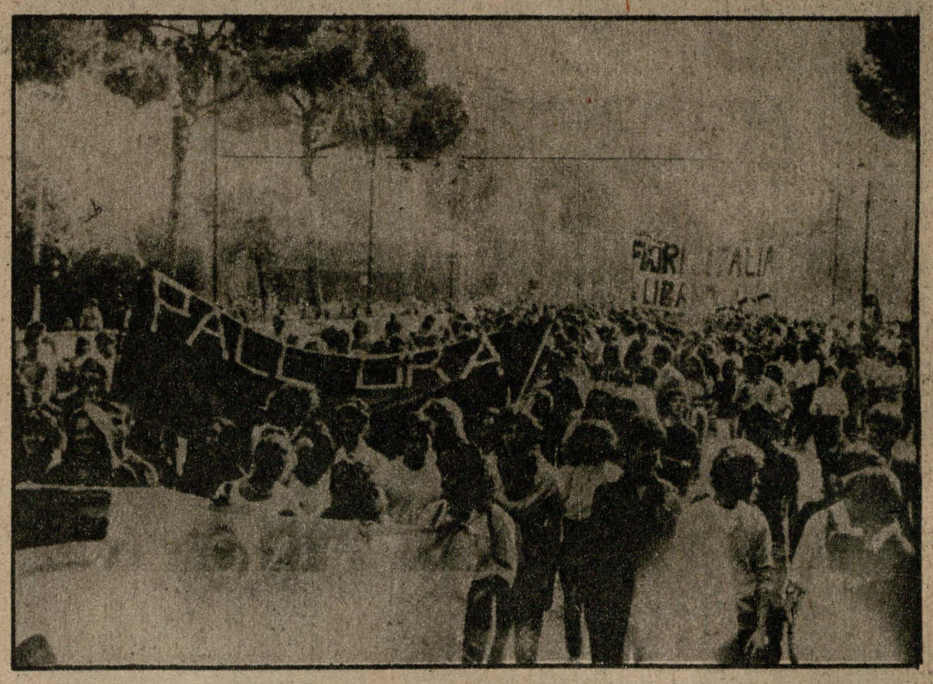


U.S. MARINE CORPS: THE FIFTH HORSEMAN





To the entire world, but especially to the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, the U.S. Marine Corps has always represented and represents still a gross insult to the continent's integrity. Throughout their history of military intervention these barbarians have plagued the hemisphere with their trail of vice, ignorance and trampling on human dignity. The top photo, taken several days ago in what was once the Republic of Honduras and is now a U.S. military base, shows a group of drunken, rowdy Marines surrounded by half a dozen Honduran children begging for a handout. The other two photos, taken from our files, confirm our above assertion: the one on the right shows the Marines in action against the courageous people of the Dominican Republic in 1965, and the other, taken in 1949, records an incident when an arrogant group of U.S. sailors climbed onto the statue of José Martí, Cuba's National Hero, and profaned his memory, one of them by urinating on the statue's head. That's what the U.S. Marines are like. According to the Bible, Famine, Pestilence, War and Death were the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse. These beasts in uniform who, according to Bolívar, "seem destined to plague America with misery in the name of freedom," are the Fifth Horseman.



RISING ANTI-NUCLEAR WAVE IN EUROPE

An estimated four million people demonstrated this week in Western Europe against the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles and the arms race. In the photo, thousands march through Rome to protest government plans for Cruise missiles in Comiso, Sicily. Placards read: "No Missiles in Comiso," "Peace Now," "Italy Out of Lebanon," etc. There were similar scenes in Federal Germany, Britain, Spain and other European countries. (Wirephoto)

THIS WEEK



Jaruzelski decorated
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Breaking the barrier of silence
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Maestro Leo Brouwer, a prolific musician
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Ali Nasser speaks to 'Granma'
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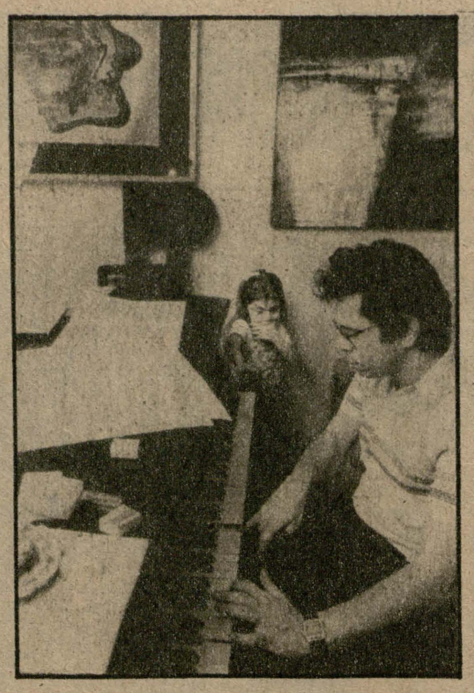
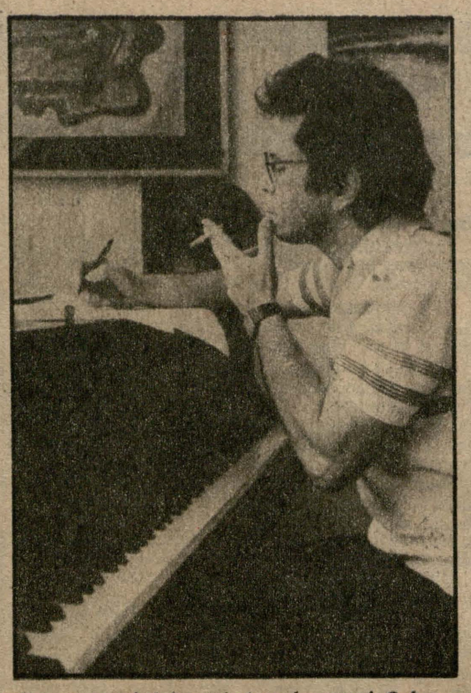
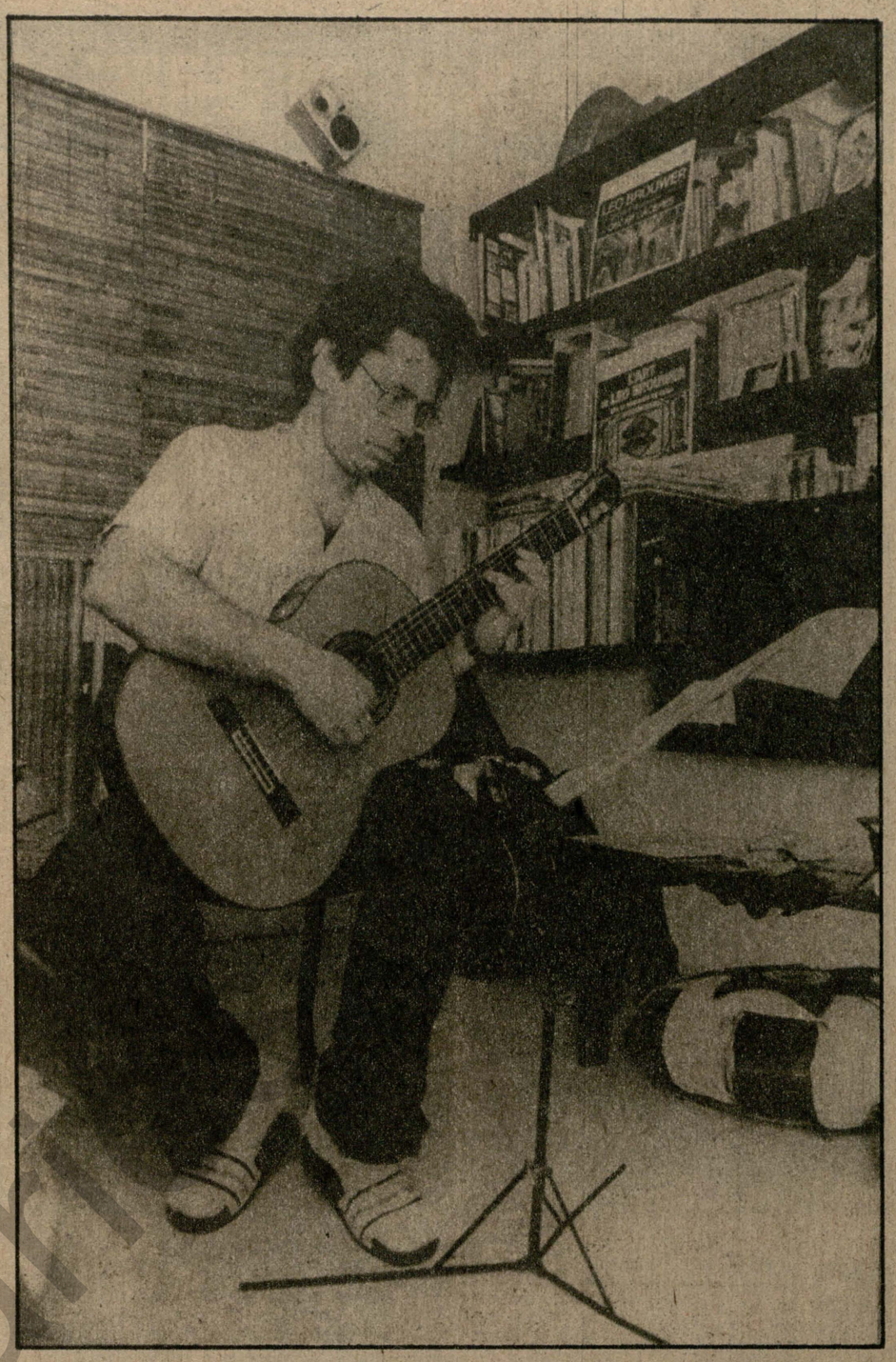




Checking the score of one of his latest works. Leo's haven for meditating and composing is his studio, surrounded by paintings by noted Cuban artists and watching the comings and goings of his daughter.



"Although my feet have traveled the world, my thinking is imbued with Cuban culture, beginning with Martí...," Leo Brouwer says.

LEO BROUWER, A PROLIFIC MUSICIAN

BY SANTIAGO CARDOSA ARIAS / PHOTOS: JORGE OLLER AND LIBORIO NOVAL
Special for **Granma Weekly Review**

MY FIRST meeting with Cuba's most renowned guitarist, Leo Brouwer, was by chance. As the Soviet ship **Gruzia** left the Caribbean behind and sailed into the Atlantic, the over 400 members of the Cuban delegation to the 8th World Festival of Youth and Students started to get acquainted. Leo was among them.

We had two weeks of travel ahead of us before the **Gruzia** reached Leningrad, and then Helsinki by bus. It was 1962, and no one knew then that the young man with the soft yet determined voice would some day become a world famous concert artist, composer and conductor.

On the voyage and then during his appearances at the Festival, Leo distinguished himself not only through his talent but also through his unassuming, friendly demeanor, his sense of responsibility and discipline at rehearsals. But there were other features that added to his attraction as an artist: the genuinely Cuban flavor of his music and his revolutionary spirit and identification with his people's cause.

II

The trip to Helsinki, the Festival and the many pleasant experiences we had there always come to my mind when I hear of Leo's successful tours of Europe, Latin America and the socialist countries; his numerous recitals at home; and his work as conductor in special concerts for workers in factories, sugar mills and farms throughout the island.

What is equally gratifying is the critics' opinion of his art, both at home and abroad. The Rome daily **Paese Sera** called him "a top-class interpreter with a profound sense of music and flawless technique," and **France Soir** said: "Brouwer has rescued the guitar from the Andalusian ghetto to raise it to the highest contemporary level." Leo, now, 43, has written the music for over 80 Cuban, Mexican, Peruvian, Venezuelan and French films. He is the director of the ICAIC Experimental Sound Group, teaches guitar at the Higher Institute of Art and was recently appointed conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra. The Erato recording company of Paris and other international recording firms include Leo on their list of favorite artists.

III

Time is Leo Brouwer's big problem. I wondered how he coped when recently I was driving along 5th Avenue (which used to be a main road in a wealthy residential district in Havana) and spotted Leo, dressed in a warm-up



Leo shares the household chores with his wife. "I don't think there's anything surprising about that," he commented.

suit, jogging along with several other people, probably his neighbors, who responded to the greetings of passing motorists.

When I called Leo and told him I wanted to have a chat with him, he answered, "Sure, call me after eight in the morning. By then I'll be back home after taking my little girl to school."

Leo gets up early and helps his wife prepare breakfast. "Whenever I have the time," he said, "I share the household chores with my wife. I don't think there's anything surprising about that."

After his daily jog along 5th Avenue, Leo faces a long day that may include a rehearsal with the orchestra, a meeting with the board of advisers of the Ministry of Culture, a recording session, one of his latest compositions, a discussion on the score for a film, a concert and making plans for one of his many trips abroad.

Leo must still find time — and this is the big problem — to be with his family at home, to work on a new composition using the piano or guitar, inspired by the daily occurrences of a society in revolution or by events that take place in other countries and call for praise or denunciation. In this sense, one of Leo's most impressive compositions is the score of **Cantata de Chile** (Chilean Cantata), based on Chile's tragic situation following Salvador Allende's assassination.

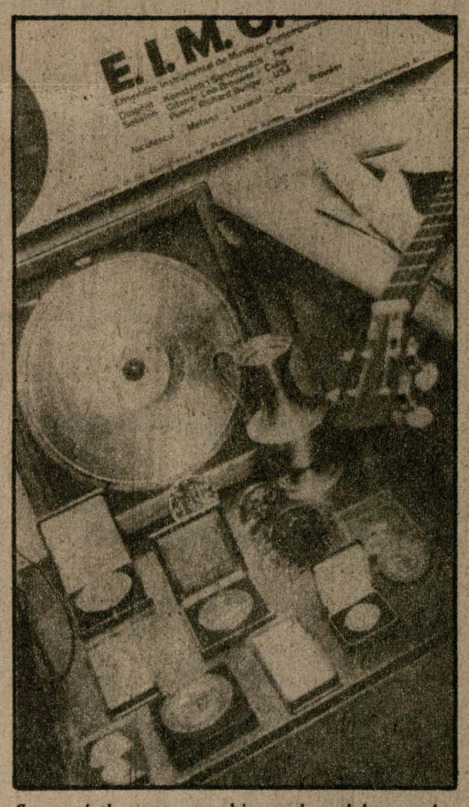
Leo's haven for meditating and composing is his studio. There, surrounded by paintings by noted Cuban artists and his collection of music scores and books on the world's greatest musicians, and watching the comings and goings of his daughter, Leo gives vent to his imagination and talent.

Someone once asked Leo what effect the development of Cuba's cultural movement had had on his work as a composer, to which Leo answered: "Although my feet have traveled the world, my thinking is embued with Cuban culture, beginning with Martí, which was my source of inspiration in my adolescence, and culminating with the Cuban Revolution which has been the source of inspiration for music for films, for the bold designs used in posters and many other art forms. "Therefore, the influence of the Cuban Revolution on my music is as basic as that of our cultural roots."

This assertion reveals the real Leo Brouwer and his way of thinking.

This is the Leo Brouwer who was acclaimed at Aldeburgh Festival in England, the Moscow Film Festival and Amsterdam's Concertgebouw and more recently as conductor of the National Symphony on a tour of Nicaragua.

All of us who have known Leo since the beginning of his career and know of the numerous well-deserved national and international prizes he has received, admire him for his modesty and unassuming manner verging on shyness. Leo has not changed a bit since the day we met him aboard the **Gruzia**.



Some of the many trophies and medals won by Leo in national and international events.



Leo in an exchange of views with technicians at the recording studio.



The parents help the little one with her homework.



In get-together with Dr. José Antonio Portuondo, professor at the University of Havana, and filmakers Tomás Gutiérrez Alea and Julio García Espinosa, who is also deputy minister of cire.

A LAST-MINUTE DISPATCH

The following news dispatch was received at Granma Weekly Review's offices as this article on Leo Brouwer was being printed:

● STOCKHOLM (PL).— Cuban Ambassador Fernando Flores Ibarra hosted a reception here in honor of the Cuban music delegation to the biennial meeting of UNESCO's International Music Council.

The Cuban delegation, headed by noted musician Leo Brouwer, was made up of Juan Blanco, composer of electronic music, and Magaly Lloró, executive secretary to the Cuban Committee on the International Council.

Brouwer, who is also the president of the Cuban committee and of the Council's regional committee for the Caribbean, was reelected an individual member of the Council. He commented that the results of the meeting were of great value for Latin American music and culture.

FROM THE CUBAN PRESS

Taken from the magazine **cine CUBANO**

PORTRAIT OF DAISY GRANADOS

BY JOSÉ ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ



BEFORE ME is a beautiful, charming person, dressed in pale blue, with her jet black hair brushed to the left side of her head; no rings, no earrings, no makeup, with delicate, nimble hands. Although we've been friends for a long time, Daisy was a bit nervous (she inevitably gets edgy during interviews or anything resembling them), but still easygoing and natural. She doesn't know what it means to strike a calculated pose or say things for effect.

Daisy Granados has acted in 11 movies and several plays. She is the mother of three children and the wife of a film director. In addition to her work as a housewife, she does CDR (Committees for the Defense of the Revolution) guard duty and other tasks shared with millions of Cubans.

Everything is important to her and she lives life fully and intensely. Sensitivity exudes from her entire being, and her frank and direct laugh is particularly charming.

"I was born in Cienfuegos," she began with a trace of nostalgia. "I lived there until I was four or five years old and then my family moved to Havana. During my school vacations we used to go back to Cienfuegos to my grandparents' home; I spent the rest of my childhood in Old Havana in a very small room on Economía Street; we were four children.

"I began to work in the Fin de Siglo department store because I had a friend who used to work there and I always saw her dressed in white. Everything there appealed to me; it seemed like a good job.

"I felt very trapped at home, so I applied for the job partly as a lark and partly because of my friend. I got it. I began part-time, working during weekend and end-of-the-month sales, until the triumph of the Revolution when I became a permanent employee. I worked there from 1958 until 1963.

"Starting in 1959 I began to get involved with the trade union, to directly work with them and I began to experience the country's political life. I also joined the AJR [Association of Young Rebels]. In a way it was the awakening of my political consciousness."

I took advantage of a pause to ask her about her involvement in the artistic world, or rather the way in which this involvement began. She patted her hair, lit a cigarette and made a funny gesture like a prelude to recalling something pleasant. She answered quickly: "The union organized an amateur group and I joined it.

"I was attracted to the arts when I was little, but of course I had no idea of how serious or difficult it was to be a performer. I had a different view of it. I liked to dance, but I didn't especially like dramatic art." She smiled mischievously and told me that a little girl whose mother was a singer used to live near her. The mother would go on frequent tours to Venezuela, Colombia, etc., and Daisy and the daughter would dress up in old clothes, experiment with makeup and hairdos, and almost every evening they would go to the landing of the stairs and would imitate the mannerisms of popular singers, tottering in unsteady, high-heeled shoes.

"It was a lot of fun," she told me, "although I didn't realize that perhaps those games were foreshadowing a career."

She spoke of her first likes and dislikes, making fun of her preference for María Antonieta Pons and the pictures she called "rumba dancer movies."

All those things bothered her father and he tried to change her mind about being an "artist," to rechannel the little girl who used to lift up her skirt in front of the mirror to dance a rumba in the best Pons style. We came back to the union's amateur group.

"I didn't participate in a serious way; I still hadn't defined what I wanted to do.

"It was then that the El Encanto department store was sabotaged and burned down, and I experienced that with growing passion.

"I immediately joined the militia, feeling the hatred that that counterrevolutionary act provoked in us. That was in 1961.

"Then I worked as a model, in national fashion shows organized by the Federation of Cuban Women.

"The trade union asked me to compete in the Queen of the Carnival contest and I accepted because I liked that kind of thing then. I was eliminated in the last round but that really didn't matter to me too much. It was a way of being in something new and having fun. The trade union repeated the offer the following year and I ended up as a 'princess' or 'star.'"

"What about movies, how did you begin in movies?

"At that time José Massip was looking for an actress for his first picture and he came to my work place. I had left because I wasn't feeling well, but the trade union sent word for me to come back. I did a screen test and that's how everything began.

"Massip's team included Pastor Vega as the assistant director."

"And so?"

"That was my first encounter with Pastor."

"So that was the beginning of your artistic career and your family life?"

"More or less, although that came a little later.

"A week later they sent for me and I had my first experience in films."

"Did it go well?"

"No, because my father was against it. Some



of the filming was to take place in Santiago de Cuba and he stood in the way because my mother couldn't go with me. She had to stay at home with the younger children. They had to go and talk with my father and convince him that the filming was serious, that they assumed all responsibility, etc.

"The experience served to point out the direction I would take."

"And then what happened?"

"I resumed working at the store. I auditioned at the School of Art and was accepted. Then came all the rest... **Tulipa**, the Moscow festival, a film in the German Democratic Republic."

I then asked her a lot of short questions which she answered quickly and skillfully.

"What does seeing films add to your professional experience?"

"I don't see them as part of a study; I watch them like the spectator. I can't see them professionally. It seems that whatever I digest from



them professionally is an intuitive process.

"I observe people a lot; it comes to me as second nature, as something I don't have to intellectualize, I don't even think about how the actors are acting."

"Of the 11 films in which you have worked, which did you like best? In which did you feel the worst? Which one marked you the most?"

"I like **Retrato de Teresa** [Portrait of Teresa] best; and, as an actress, I felt the worst in **La decisión** [The Decision] because of my inexperience.

"I decided that acting was my career in **Tulipa**; I remember it with a great deal of affection.

"**Memorias** [Memories of Underdevelopment] is my other favorite.

"Regarding **Cecilia**, it was the fulfillment of a dream that I'd always had. What Cuban actress doesn't dream of playing that role some day? Now that that dream has come true, I feel satisfied, because I've always believed in and will believe in the talent of Humberto [Solás] as a creator."

"With which directors have you felt best?"

"Manuel Octavio, Titón [Tomás Gutiérrez Alea], Pastor, Humberto."

"What has the theater meant to you?"

"I worked for two years in the theater and it gave me a lot of experience; it was worthwhile...but I prefer movies."

"Which actress has impressed you and which do you prefer?"

"Ana Magnani and Jane Fonda."

"And actors?"

"Gian María Volonté, Robert Redford."

"What kind of roles do you prefer?"

"Those which have something to do with my personality; I prefer intuitive acting, although one should be conscious of what one is doing, of the personality one interprets."

"What kind of picture would you like to make now?"

"A musical comedy; that's the kind of picture I like most. Making one would fascinate me."

"And how do you like working with a director who is also your husband?"

"It's fine. He knows me better than the others; he knows what string to pull to produce a specific reaction in me."

"You have traveled a lot, what kind of experience has this given you?"

"Most of all the realization that I would be absolutely incapable of living in any country other than Cuba; I could never do it. It's broadened my view of the world. I have worked or talked with actors and directors who have enriched me professionally."

There was still a great deal we could have talked about, but perhaps because in recent years we've talked so much about her work, the interview seemed to be drawing to a close.

She lit another cigarette and said that one of the greater sources of pride in her life had been to be a part of the Cuban cinema movement; to be an actress in a film industry which has served as an ambassador of the Revolution through the many years of the blockade, that her children overwhelm her with pleasant surprises, that the oldest wants to be an artist and the youngest wants to be a circus clown, but that neither she or Pastor impose anything on them.

So ended the interview, which in reality was a pleasant conversation with a woman nostalgic about her visits to Cienfuegos, to her grandparents' wooden house, where she reveled in the rainstorms in a patio surrounded by mango trees and flowers.

I shook hands with this woman, her eyes black and lively, for whom January 1, 1959, was her great awakening; who remembers with deep emotion the time she met Fidel in 1961; who likes pale blue and white; whose saddest day was when her younger brother died and whose happiest day was when Arón, her first child, was born, and whose greatest pride is to be a revolutionary Cuban. She left, perhaps thinking of her next film with Pastor, a story about a psychiatrist, for which she is preparing like she did for **Teresa** — she is spending a lot of time in a hospital as she did in a textile factory. She turned, smiled with a glint in her eye and said, "Mind what you write."

And so here it is: this brief, hurried portrait of Daisy Granados.

Taken from the daily **JUVENTUD REBELDE**

IN THE MARIO MUÑOZ MONROY HOME FOR THE ELDERLY

'Sagüita,' the sensational clutch hitter

BY ELIO MENÉNDEZ / PHOTOS: MORENO AND **BOHEMIA** MAGAZINE ARCHIVES

THE MARIO Muñoz Monroy home for the elderly in the city of Matanzas is the abode of a happy couple, Alberto "Sagüita" Hernández and Juana Margarita Rueda. They said that they are on their second honeymoon and that they expect to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary in these pleasant surroundings.

Sagüita Hernández was Cuba's most popular ballplayer in the 1946-47 professional baseball season. Sagüita was a clutch hitter who batted in the deciding run in many games and made headlines on the sports pages and newscasts practically every day.

Sagüita was in the lineup of the Habana team, the eternal rivals of the Almendares team.

The feud between the Habana and Almendares teams dated back to the late 19th century, when our grandparents went to the ball park wearing red or blue rosettes in their lapels, depending on whether they were Habana or Almendares supporters.

The 1946-47 baseball season coincided with the opening of the Cerro Grand Stadium (now Latin American Stadium). A big publicity campaign about the new stadium and the fact that some U.S. Big League players would play on the Cuban teams aroused the enthusiasm of baseball fans throughout the country, adding fire to the traditional Habana-Almendares feud. Baseball has always been the Cuban people's favorite sport.

When the first game of the season got under way, Sagüita, then aged 39 and rated as a "has-been" by many, was sitting on the bench along with other Cubans on the Habana team. The big attractions on the team were the big leaguers from the United States: Lou Klein, Harry "Machinegun" Thompson, Lennox Pearson, Woody Bell, Harry Kimbro and Fred Martin, seconded by Cubans Salvador Hernández, Carlos and Heberto Blanco, Pedro "Natil" Jiménez and a few others.

As the game went on, it became evident that the U.S. players weren't turning out the star performance that was expected of them, and Sagüita was called out to take the place of Woody Bell in right field. He became the sensation of the season.

In that season, more than in any other, Sagüita was the nemesis of the Almendares players, particularly of pitcher Jeremiah Jessup, noted for his terrific speed and fast-breaking curve.

In one of the season's major games, Almendares, with Jessup on the mound, was leading Habana by one run in the ninth inning. With two men out, and a runner on first, Sagüita hit one of Jessup's pitches out of the park, leaving the Almendares fans openmouthed and some of the betters pulling their hair out.

In another game, Jessup was pitching a no-hit-no-run game, with the Almendares fans howling with gleeful anticipation, when Sagüita came up to hit a single that ruined Jessup's effort and cost him the 1000-peso prize that **Bohemia** magazine was offering to any pitcher who pitched a no-hit-no-run game.

Some of our readers may think we're exaggerating, but it is a fact that, given the baseball fever in Cuba, some of Sagüita's clutch hits were the cause of bitter husband-and-wife arguments.

A CHAT WITH SAGÜITA

And now that our readers know Sagüita's story, we invite them to join us in a visit with the 78-year-old former baseball star and his wife.

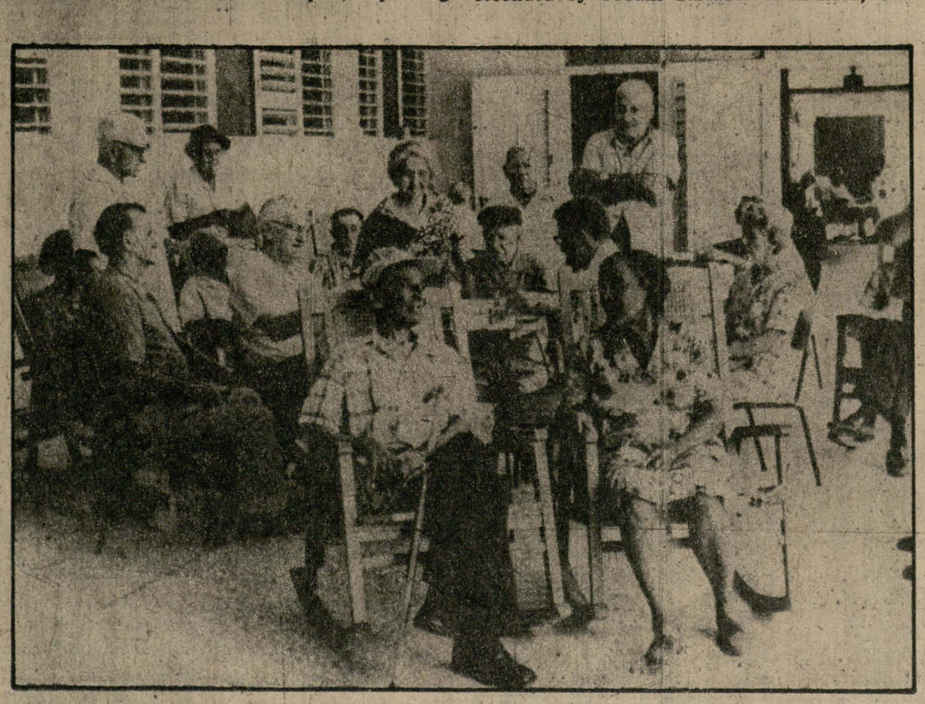
Sagüita and Juana Margarita said they were very happy in the comfortable home (which was built just three years ago) and spoke highly of the care they're given. Sagüita said that he no longer able to watch ball games on TV because of his poor eyesight, but he makes up for it by tuning in to every game broadcast on the radio.

"Can a professional player really feel allegiance to a particular team?" we asked him.

"Certainly," he answered. "I was an ardent Habana supporter ever since I was a kid. That's why I savored my team's wins so much."

"How many years were you on the Habana roster?"

"From 1939 to 1948. I was already an old man when I started playing big-time baseball. I started



The facilities in the Mario Muñoz Monroy home for the elderly include an auditorium, a spacious living room on every floor, an infirmary with observation and recuperation wards and a dental office. The home has 152 full boarders and 50 day boarders.

my youth playing in sugar mill communities trying to make some money."

"Did you ever play abroad?"

"Yes, in the United States, for the New York Cubans, a Colored League team, and also for the Pericos de Puebla, of the Mexican League. I was leading batter in 1945, a season peppered by such sluggers as Roberto Ortiz, Roberto Estalella, Silvio García, Alejandro Crespo, Lázaro Salazar, Martín Dihigo, 'Talúa' Dandridge, 'Jabao' Brown, Bill Wright, 'La Mala' Torres...."

"In spite of the fact that you were a high-yield player in Cuba, you never got much publicity before that famous 1946-47 season."

"Well, in those days if you wanted to make the sports pages you had to be a friend of the sportswriters. You had to bring them presents when you returned from another country, invite them to lunch.... I remember one time one of the League's publicity agents said to me: 'Hey, buddie, you never come across with a little something for us....'"

"How did you get started in baseball?"

"Playing in sandlot games in Jovellanos. I had to play barefooted, not because my parents objected to my playing baseball but because ruining the only pair of shoes I had was unthinkable!"

Since Sagüita and his wife had said that they were on their second honeymoon, we asked him to tell us about their first one. "Did you spend it in a hotel?"

"We got married 47 years ago," in April 1936, Juana Margarita interjected. "As was customary at the time, we went to the courthouse in separate cars, got married and went home. We had saved a little money and we got in some supplies — some salted codfish, a bit of lard, rice, biscuits and a few other things, and we locked ourselves up in our room. Twelve or 13 days later, when the food ran out, I went back to Manatí to start playing baseball again."

"It was pretty tough to make the grade in baseball then, wasn't it?"

"You bet it was! If you were a new face in a sugar mill community, you were liable to be 'beanballed,' get roast corn put in your shoes or have a red ribbon tied to one of the legs of your cot, to put the hex on you. I never believed in any of that stuff. What I did was train hard and stay in good shape. I never smoked and wasn't fond of drinking."

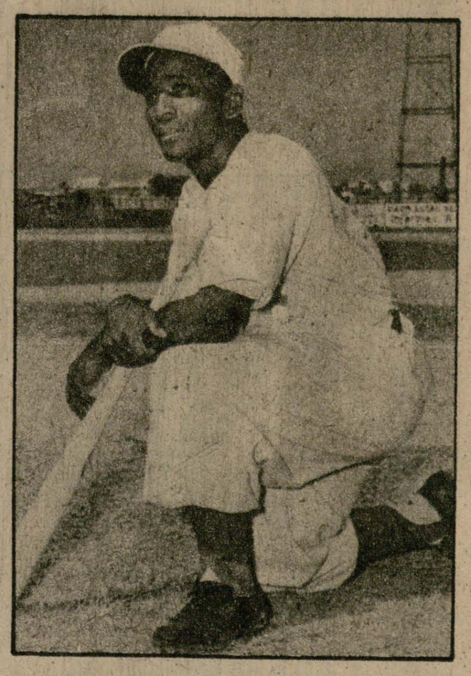
"Are you proud of anything in particular?"

"I was never thrown out of a game for protesting a decision, throwing my bat down or anything else. When I thought the umpire had called a pitch the wrong way I'd grit my teeth and hug the plate closer. Man, you can't imagine how many times I went after one of those outside pitches I like so much!

There were plenty of other things to talk about, but Sagüita and his wife were called to lunch.

As they headed for the dining room, we asked Sagüita one last question: "Why the nickname Sagüita?"

"My father loved to play pool," he said. "And in sugar harvest time he used to join several players from Sagua who went to Jovellanos looking for suckers to play with. So the people there started calling him and his friends 'Sagüero.' That's how I got stuck with the nickname 'Sagüita,' a sort of 'Sagüero Jr.'"



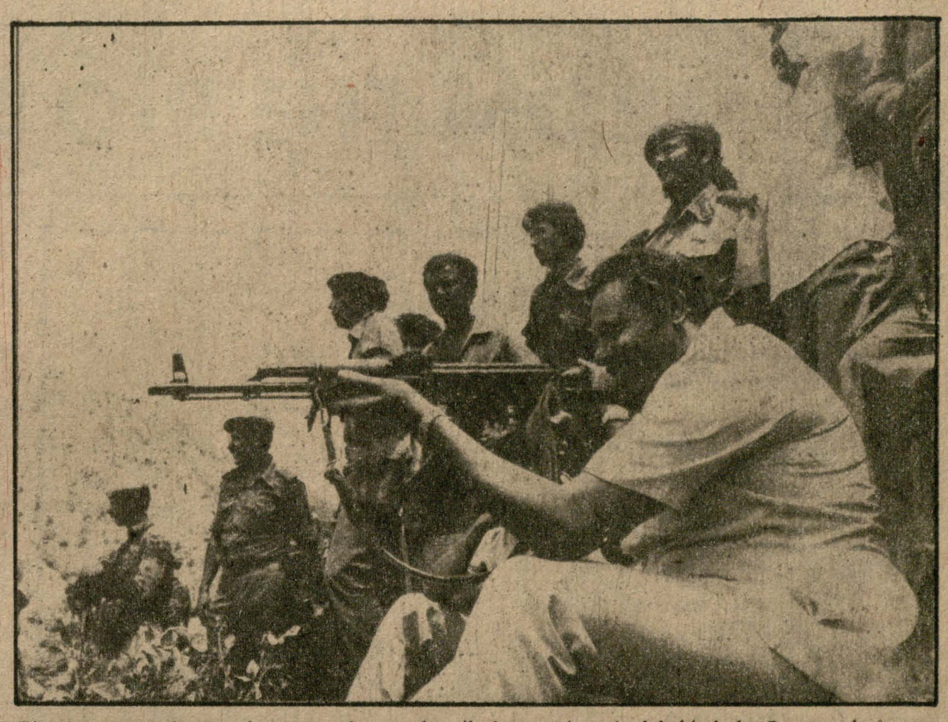
This photo of Sagüita was published in Bohemia *magazine in 1947, with the following caption: "Sagüita Hernández has always distinguished himself for his modesty. Despite the fact that he's generally ended the baseball series in Cuba and Mexico with a batting average of over .300, he's been given little publicity. But now, in what we can call the golden age of Cuban baseball, Sagüita's slugging has given him a monopoly on popularity. He's like a national hero." According to the files kept by our collaborator Marcelo Sánchez, Sagüita's batting average in the Cuban League was .267 in 1283 turns at bat. In Mexico, playing for the Puebla team, he averaged .309, .395, .330 and .351.*

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH ALI NASSER MOHAMED, PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

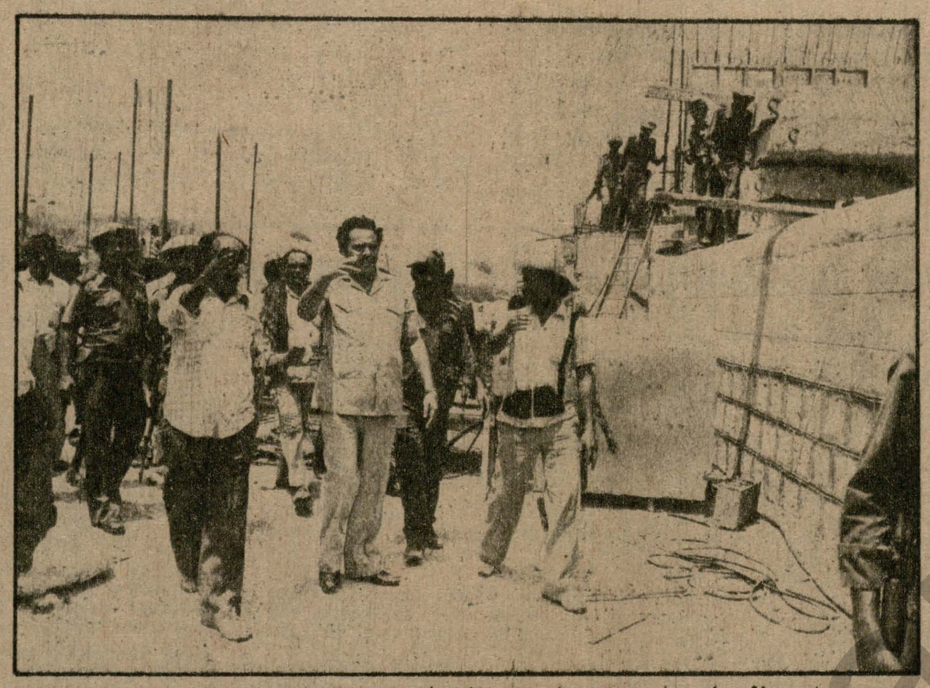
THANKS TO THE CREATIVE USE OF THE THEORY OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM, THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG COUNTRIES IS ASSURED

- Dealing with the U.S. military presence: a priority mission in the struggle of the Arab peoples in this phase
- The ties of genuine friendship between Democratic Yemen and Cuba are reflected in the hundreds of Yemeni students in Cuba and in other forms of cooperation between our Parties and in economic and cultural fields

BY ARIEL ZAPATA
Prensa Latina special reporter



The defense of the Revolution is taken up by all the people united behind the Party and government to confront imperialist threats and maneuvers.



Fulfillment of the goals of this five-year plan is very important for the Yemeni economy. President Ali Nasser Mohamed is shown here touring one of the projects under way.

● **Journalist:** Comrade President, in your recent speech to the armed forces at the conclusion of the Radfan '83 military maneuvers, you spoke of the need to defend the Yemeni homeland and uphold the banners of scientific socialism. You have defined the Yemeni Revolution as national-democratic with socialist horizons. My question is how can the October 14th Revolution be defined in political and ideological terms? Is the Yemeni Socialist Party a party of the new type? Has it adopted the ideology of scientific socialism?

President: Allow me to start where you ended. The process of construction of the Yemeni Socialist Party took place after a long and complicated struggle in the national movement dating back to the decade of the '50s. The Party was built up in the framework of strengthening the power of the poor, in a popular democratic vein, and the deepening revolutionary class structure of society based on the close unity between workers and all poor sectors of the country. This process also involved defending the ideas of scientific socialism among the masses. From the time of the June 22 corrective move(1), these ideas were a strong current in the political and moral life of the Yemeni masses. Let me say that the fundamental documents and programs determining the course of the revolutionary process in our country, in different spheres — economic, social, ideological and the building of the Party — are documents grounded on the ideas of scientific socialism. These documents have served as a guide to power and all aspects of life in general since the holding of the 5th Congress(2) of the National Front political organization and they also function as a guide in the process of implementing these goals in this stage of the national-democratic revolution with socialist horizons.

We define this stage as part of the national-democratic revolution with socialist horizons, but this does not obscure the fact that our Party is a party of a new type, guided by and committed to the ideas of scientific socialism.

However, this does not mean immediately taking on the socialist construction of society. We must bear in mind that the working class and its allies cannot build socialism without first having a revolutionary party with a class consciousness that represents the true interests of these classes.

Describing this as a period of socialist horizons does not deny the course of historical development towards socialism. It confirms it. Thanks to the creative use of the theory of scientific socialism in analyzing the mission to be undertaken in the transitional period, the development of young countries which strive for socialism without having passed through the capitalist stage of development is assured. In the phase of the national-democratic revolution, the mission is of a national-democratic nature. As the popular, democratic roots of the social system deepen in the period of the national-democratic revolution, so can there be observed a crystallizing of the class structure of society in favor of the worker alliance with other poor sectors of the population. Thus there is an opening up of socialist horizons for further revolutionary development, aimed at laying the objective and subjective foundations for the construction of socialism.

Journalist: What are the main achievements of the Yemeni Revolution in 16 years of independence and what are the main problems that have been confronted?

President: We have made important gains in various spheres of social progress. This can be seen in diverse branches of the economy such as industry, agriculture, transportation, supply, electrification and housing. It can also be seen in the broadening of general and university education and other achievements in the cultural field, the development of health programs and consolidation of defense and security forces. All this has culminated in the founding of the Yemeni Socialist Party as an offshoot of the struggle of our people and its revolutionary movement.

Thanks to the revolutionary class policy of our Party, all these achievements have been placed at the service of our working and poor people who are the grass-roots representatives in the class structure of our society in the period of the national-democratic revolution with socialist horizons.

It is indisputable that the process of economic, social and cultural construction has encountered serious problems due to the sad legacy left by 129 years of colonial rule. This was a legacy of illiteracy, underdevelopment and division of the Yemeni homeland. On independence day, our country lacked the necessary foundations for its development. The national-democratic government had to lay the groundwork for those conditions with electrification, roads, schools, etc. There have been difficulties that have blocked the path of economic development of our society, stemming from low income and the backwardness of productive forces. This has been aggravated by problems created by imperialist forces with their plots and attacks hitting out at our progressive government and weakening the revolutionary process, in order to block the independent social process of our people.

Thanks to our deep faith in the principles of the tradition of national liberation and social progress; thanks to the grouping together of the masses behind the Party, Revolution and progressive government and the determination to fight on two fronts for socioeconomic construction and for defense of the Revolution and the homeland; and thanks to our profound alliance with the international revolutionary movement, headed by the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, we have overcome difficulties and been able to attain many significant gains. That is the path along which our Party and people will continue in the struggle for the construction of a new society with socialist horizons.

Journalist: We are aware of the just aspirations for unity between North and South Yemen. Could you tell us about the main achievements on your recent visit to the Arab Republic of Yemen?

President: Our visit to the northern part of our homeland was for the start of the first meeting of the Yemeni Supreme Council established during the visit to Aden by brother President Ali Abdullah Saleh in November 1981.

My recent visit was a continuation of the meetings and visits between leaders of the two countries in all fields, in line with the unity agreements signed by both with a view to the reunification of our Yemeni homeland, people and territories, in a peaceful and democratic manner.

The meetings, dialogues and broadening ties of cooperation and coordination that have developed of late between the two sides have laid peaceful foundations for the further implementation of unity agreements. This is a policy which is supported by Yemeni people all over our homeland. Along with our brothers in the northern part of the country, we worked hard for this first meeting of the Yemeni Supreme Council to have a positive outcome. The next important step is to implement this for the dawning of unity, which is an aspiration of the masses in the two parts of the homeland.

For our part, we are working in close coordination with our brothers in the North to implement what has been agreed upon, and I can assure you that we will continue working to obtain greater success in the process of uniting the homeland in the future.

Journalist: During the last few weeks, imperialist military forces — air, naval and ground forces — undertook large-scale maneuvers in some African and Gulf states. Do you feel that these maneuvers pose a threat to the Ethiopian and Yemeni Revolutions?

President: Yes, of course, not just to us but to all the Arab and African liberation movement, especially since they take place at a time of growing U.S. military presence in the region. This has been shown by the establishment of military bases, a bigger fleet and the dispatch of Rapid Deployment Forces to many Arab and African countries.

Journalist: The internationalist position of the Yemeni Revolution is well-known, along with its firm support for the Palestinian people. What is your view of aggressive U.S.-Israeli policy in Lebanon and how can the Palestinian-Lebanese revolutionary movement and progressive forces in the region best cope with growing U.S.-Zionist intervention?

President: In our opinion, aggressive U.S. and Israeli policy in the area is based on the U.S. military presence in the Arab world, which is in turn the basis for the strategic military alliance worked out two years ago between the United States and Israel. The most notable elements in this alliance have been the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the military presence of the United States in that country under the guise of the multinational forces. The results of this have been evident in the massacres and acts of genocide committed against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and their national-democratic forces. This shifted the balance of forces in favor of the U.S.-Zionist alliance, which is an enemy of the Arab peoples. That is why the alliance, and the maneuvers you mentioned previously, along with the Israeli stand of continued operations in Arab countries and increased aggression against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, is another link in the chain of imperialist-Zionist attacks faced by the Arab liberation movement and a threat to the security and stability of this sensitive part of the world. This poses for us the task of dealing with this U.S. military presence as a priority mission in the struggle of the Arab peoples in this phase.

That is why it is very important for all components of the Arab national liberation movement, including Syria, the forces of the Palestinian Revolution and Lebanese progressive, patriotic forces on the front line of confrontation with the enemy to strenghten their unity, bring order to their ranks and increase their combat potential in the face of enemy challenge, and fulfill their national liberation mission in this difficult stage of the Arab people's struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Journalist: We are familiar with the position of Democratic Yemen and its international efforts to have the Indian Ocean declared a zone of peace. In your view, what are the causes which have prevented fulfillment of this important and just objective?

President: We have made and continue to make efforts along with other interested countries concerned about security and stability in the region, to eliminate imperialist military bases in the Indian Ocean and transform it into a zone of peace. We called for a summit conference of countries on the peninsula, the Gulf and the Horn of Africa, along with other interested parties, to eliminate imperialist military bases in the zone and safeguard peace and security for peoples in the region. We support all peaceful proposals to safeguard the security of the Indian Ocean and countries bordering on it, especially the proposal presented by the Soviet Union in 1981.

As you know, the imperialist countries, and especially the United States, try to obstruct all international efforts to promote peace in the area in order to hold on to their bases in some of the Indian Ocean islands and straits. Many of these are nuclear bases. The United States also did all it could to prevent the holding of the UN Conference on the Indian Ocean, and they have always opposed any international peace initiative to eliminate foreign military bases there. They have also tried to prevent countries in the region from contributing to their own security and stability. However, we will spare no effort to work with all peace fighters to assure the security of the Indian Ocean and international peace, and we will face up to the dangers resulting from aggressive trends among international imperialist forces.

Journalist: In your opinion, what role should the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries play given the aggressive, warmongering policy of the Reagan administration in various zones of international conflict?

President: The preservation of international peace is a noble and important mission for all peace-loving forces, to distance humanity from a devastating nuclear war. That would be the outcome of growing aggression on the part of imperialist forces seeking to worsen international tension, to increase the arms race and the production and stockpiling of neutron bombs and to encourage the use of force to settle international conflicts, favoring the aggressive and expansionist policies of their reactionary puppets while slandering the socialist and other independent countries.

In this framework, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries represents an important international force whose objectives and principles are an extraordinary contribution to the struggle to lay the necessary groundwork for peaceful coexistence among peoples and new international economic and information orders, guaranteeing the opportunities for international cooperation on a just and equitable footing.

The success of the Movement in retaining its unity and cohesion and its meaningful contribution to the solution of international problems, its support for the just struggle of the peoples for freedom and progress in Africa, Asia and Latin America and its opposition to imperialist aggression and expansionism are important contributions to the struggle to cope with the danger of devastating wars and to safeguard international peace.

Journalist: UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar recently visited South Africa and did not achieve what was hoped for regarding independence for Namibia. Meanwhile, there are continuing attacks by counterrevolutionary groups and the South African armed forces on Angola and Mozambique. These countries also face intense political and economic pressure. What is your view of the racist policy of the Pretoria regime?

President: Racism is a leading manifestation of the international imperialist system. As the crisis of contemporary capitalism becomes more acute, so racism has been linked to aggressive and expansionist trends and is a leading manifestation of the activities of imperialism and its lackeys. Like the racist Zionist state of Israel, the Pretoria regime bases its power on its close organic ties with international imperialist forces, with the United States in the lead. The United States gives these two racist regimes full political, moral, economic and military support. It uses them as watchdogs, servants for its operations to plunder the resources and property of Arab and African peoples and to impose its hegemony over those peoples.

The struggle against imperialism and its reactionary, racist and dictatorial lackeys in Asia, Africa and Latin America is closely intertwined, which is why it is important to strengthen the unity and solidarity of all the component parts of the national liberation movement on these continents and deepen their militant alliance with the countries of the socialist community, with the Soviet Union at its head.

We make no distinction between the racist regime in Pretoria — which practices racial discrimination, insists on not recognizing the rights of the Namibian people and continues in its attacks on Angola and Mozambique — and the Zionist regime in Israel which violates the legitimate national rights of the Palestinians, illegally holds Arab land and orchestrates barbaric acts of genocide against thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese, while escalating agresions against the Arab peoples, governments and national democratic forces. As part of the Arab liberation movement, we share in the struggle for national liberation of the peoples of Namibia, Angola and Mozambique against the alliance between the racist Pretoria regime and U.S. imperialism and the just struggle of all African peoples for a new life and national progress.

Journalist: What can you tell us about the situation in Central America and the Caribbean and the U.S.-Israeli policy of support for military dictatorships there?

President: Central America is a hot spot in the national liberation struggle in which the peoples and revolutionary forces wage a heroic battle for national liberation, democracy and independent social progress, against military dictatorships linked to U.S. imperialism. It should come as no surprise that the United States and Israel support and arm dictatorial regimes in Central America which are in trouble because of the peoples' struggle. The will of the people always prevails, and nothing can destroy the will of a people fighting for liberation and national progress. Nor can any force indefinitely prolong the life of dictatorial minorities. Just as the Cuban and Nicaraguan Revolutions and other revolutions elsewhere were victorious, so will the peoples of Guatemala, El Salvador, Chile and other Central and Latin American hot spots be victorious.

Journalist: Comrade President, you were a leading participant in the struggle against British colonialism and reactionary plans to destroy the Revolution of October 14. As such, and as Party and state leader of Democratic Yemen, do you have a message for the peoples of Guatemala, El Salvador, Chile and other Latin American countries seeking national liberation?

President: We in Democratic Yemen, the people, Party and government, closely follow the struggle of the Latin American peoples against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. Increasing U.S. imperialist plots and aggression against countries on that militant continent are a source of great concern to us. Linking us to the struggle of peoples in that region, there is a unity of objectives and principles — national liberation, progress, socialism and peace — for which we fight together against imperialism and its reactionary, racist and dictatorial lackeys. We proclaim our total solidarity with the peoples of Guatemala, El Salvador, Chile and other Latin American countries and are convinced that the victory of their struggle is near.

The Yemeni people and our armed revolution defeated one of the strongest colonial armies in the world; our people achieved national independence with blood and sacrifice. In spite of the limitations we faced during the period of struggle against British colonialism, our people had strong principles of freedom and had confidence in achieving freedom and independence. Now they are also strong: they have fighting spirit and are ready to sacrifice their lives for their just objectives and desires. These are the bright realities that unite our experience of revolutionary struggle with that of revolutionary movements in Central and Latin America in the battle for freedom and social progress, with greater daily sacrifice, firmness of will and continuing heroic struggle against U.S. imperialism and its fascist and dictatorial lackeys. As revolutionary fighters, we have unlimited faith in the victory of the peoples and revolutionary movements of Central America. We are sure they will accomplish their just objectives of freedom and progress.

Journalist: What is your view of current relations between Cuba and Democratic Yemen? Would you like to send a message to the Cuban people?

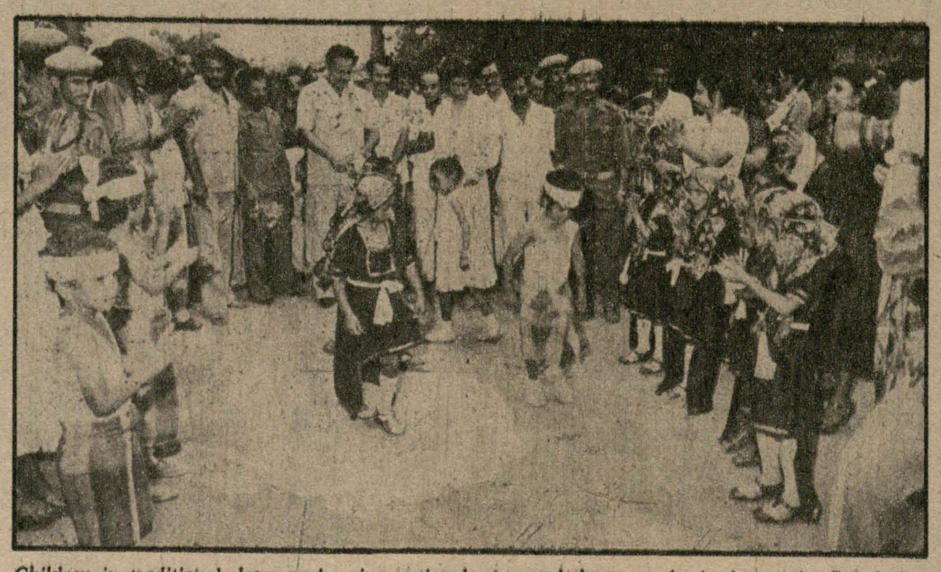
President: I am not exaggerating when I say that our people have followed the development of the Cuban revolutionary process from the outset with pride and admiration: its resistance to imperialist and reactionary challenge and conspiracy and its socialist achievements, the internationalist principles of the Cuban Revolution and its profound alliance with the Arab and international national liberation movements. Of course, these are but some of the factors that have strengthened the position of Cuba and its fighting people, some aspects for which Arab and other peoples of the world respect and support the Cuban Revolution.

It is only natural that the relations between Democratic Yemen and Cuba should have steadily developed since the victory of our revolution, since we drove out the colonialists and established the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The ties of friendship and cooperation between the two Parties and governments are a source of strength for our common struggle against imperialism and its lackeys. The internationalist image of the Cuban Revolution is strengthened daily, thanks to the wise and correct policy of the Communist Party of Cuba and its internationalist leader Fidel Castro, whom our people and the Arab peoples admire and respect.

The struggle of the Cuban people and their support for the development of the international movement is an important contribution to progress in the anti-imperialist struggle. This can clearly be seen in the active role of the Cuban Revolution in support of the Nicaraguan people and their progressive government against plots and maneuvers by imperialist forces and Somocista mercenaries, and of the struggle of the Central American peoples against dictatorial regimes. The influence of the Cuban Revolution has extended beyond Latin America and the Caribbean to other parts of the world where it supports the progressive governments of socialist Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique and the people of Namibia against the racist regime in Pretoria; where it gives full support to the Arab and African national liberation movements and the Palestinian people in their struggle to return home and establish an independent state, under the leadership of their only legitimate representative, the PLO.

Cuba holds an important position in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and plays a vital role on the international scene and the struggle for new international economic and information orders.

All these victories scored by the Cuban Revolution faithfully reflect the correct policy of the Communist Party of Cuba, the firm international positions of the Cuban people and their leader, the fighter Fidel Castro. The ties of genuine friendship between Democratic Yemen and Cuba are strong and profound. They are reflected in the hundreds of Yemeni students studying in Cuba and in other forms of cooperation between our Parties and in economic and cultural fields, and in the many Cuban advisers in our country aiding in our economic development and defense and strengthening the militant ties between the Yemeni and Cuban Revolutions, based on the principles of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism.



Children in traditional dress performing national song and dance as the leader of the Revolution looks on.

(1) Corrective move: movement to correct the political course of the Revolution following the overthrow of the government of the right-wing Qah-atan Al-Shaaby faction of the National Front
(2) March 1972

FROM THE RÍO BRAVO TO PATAGONIA

FROM LECH WALESA TO RODOLFO SEGUEL

BY JORGE GÓMEZ BARATA

JUST THREE years ago a name filled the pages of newspapers and magazines and bounced off the teletypes. Its owner went suddenly from obscurity to the peak of fame as his face became familiar to millions of people all over the world. The new star on the international scene was not a record-setting athlete or a scientist benefiting humanity but rather a lucky man. Lech Walesa, leader of the Polish trade union Solidarity, an instrument of a vast plot to destroy socialist Poland, owes his fame to the imperialist mass media, or rather, to those who own them.

But Walesa is not of interest here. Fortunately, history is not made on the covers of **Newsweek** or in AP and UPI dispatches or in the commentaries of **The Times**. The reason we mention his name is to give a good example of the imperialist concept of freedom of the press.

A few months ago another name — by coincidence that of a young man who is also a Catholic labor leader — started to appear in some newspapers and was mentioned in the dispatches of certain news agencies. He was not Polish, Czech, Hungarian or Cuban, but Chilean. He did not want to lead his country into a civil war nor did he serve sinister interests; he was not a poet-policeman or a so-called professor turned dissident. We are talking of Rodolfo Seguel, a Christian-Democratic leader of the copper miners who broke through the dark night of Pinochet's Chile and demonstrated the huge patriotic reserve burning in his country. But since he is Chilean and not a Cuban, Czech, Polish or Hungarian counterrevolutionary, he doesn't rate the cover of famous magazines, long interviews or prime viewing time, let alone a Nobel Prize.

Who is Rodolfo Seguel? Who is this man who has the backing of the miners, pushed down but not defeated by fascist brutality; who is this man who has defied Pinochet and has organized telling protest demonstrations? We know very little about him since he is barely mentioned in the dispatches of the transnational news agencies and the established capitalist press.

Everything about Walesa is news, and his most insignificant act is made known all over the capitalist world. Even when his wife Danuta goes shopping she is surrounded by the press and urged to make "important" comments about what Lech does or doesn't do in private.

Walesa's religiosity is made known everywhere, but we don't know if Seguel prays or when; he has never been received by high-ranking church officials; and his struggle, although just and historically necessary, has never been blessed by a top prelate. Reagan has never mentioned his name and it's possible that he thinks that Seguel is the brand name of a shirt.



Rodolfo Seguel.

Regardless of whether or not one shares Seguel's beliefs or philosophy, one must necessarily ask, why does this happen? Why is the Polish counterrevolutionary pampered and the Chilean activist ignored? Why is it that those media which don't publish Seguel's picture behind bars distribute one of Walesa carrying flowers? Why is it that the press which is forever talking about Poland hardly ever mentions Chile?

The reason is clear: the information monopoly gives the transnationals the right to decide what is news for the world, in keeping with their traditional practices of manipulation and subtle forms of censorship.

We must repeat yet again that the capitalist mass media are not in business to publish pictures of labor leaders or anti-fascist activists but to defend the interests of the bourgeoisie and denigrate socialism. That's why Seguel is not news.

ARGENTINE ARMED FORCES SEEM WILLING TO HAND OVER POWER AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

● BUENOS AIRES (EFE). — The Argentine armed forces appear willing to hand over power to the candidate elected in the October 30 election ahead of schedule to help find a way out of the crisis resulting from foreign debt problems.

The schedule calls for the new president to take office on January 30, 1984, that is, 90 days after the election.

Before then, the following has to be accomplished: on November 24 there should be a meeting of provincial legislatures elected on October 30; on November 30 the electoral colleges must be set up to count votes cast for president and vice-president.

The national legislature will meet on December 19 to proclaim the president-elect.

The Ministry of the Interior told EFE that, technically speaking, all these things can be done ahead of schedule, with the exception of the provincial assemblies (November 24), because this must take place after vote counting.

"Everything else can be speeded up to serve the interests of the country," the source said.

The halt to foreign debt renegotiations by order of a federal judge (which has already been overruled) and the differences within the military junta on this issue lead civilians and the military alike to think that a constitutional government should be the one to tackle the problem.

The creditor banks of Argentina can ease the crunch — if only by giving a deferral — by granting a 60- or 90-day moratorium as of October 17 when the first payments fall due.

Military and political leaders agree (with a few exceptions in the military) on putting the debt issue into civilian hands and speeding up the changeover to civilian rule.

The air force objected to the manner in which the foreign debt had been renegotiated, according to reliable sources, while the army and navy praised what had been done.

In an irate statement, which some feel was directed at part of the air force, the army branded as irresponsible "certain sectors and people who, using the pretext of the debt renegotiations, have generated a climate of anguish and skepticism that works against the constitutional normalization of the country."

INFLATION SKYROCKETS IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES (EFE). — The cost of living in Argentina rose by 21.7 percent in September, according to the National Statistics and Census Institute.

Inflation has far surpassed the estimates of the Ministry of the Economy where officials had predicted an increase of 16 percent, or 1.2 percent less than the figure for August.

This is not the first time this year that the increase has been greater than official predictions. The biggest jump was in basic foodstuffs which shot up 31 percent in 30 days.

NEW INFORMATION AGENCY, ALLY FOR PEACE AND NEW INFORMATION ORDER

BY JORGE TIMOSSI

● MEXICO CITY (PL).— The Latin American Agency of Special Information Services (ALASEI) was viewed here as a new ally for promoting peace and a new international information order.

The document establishing the new Latin American information agency based in Mexico was signed by representatives of nine Latin American and Caribbean countries, including Mexican Under Secretary of the Interior Javier Wilmer.

Speaking at the ceremony, held at the Museum of Anthropology in this capital, was Mexican Secretary of the Interior Manuel Bartlett, who said on behalf of President Miguel de la Madrid that ALASEI is a new ally for the cause of peace.

Also speaking at the meeting attended by various regional political leaders, representatives of international agencies and press editors, was German Carnero Roque, secretery of the Action Committee of the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

Carnero Roque, general manager of ALASEI, said that the new agency is very important "for the reaffirmation of Latin American and Caribbean sovereignty, the consolidation of our regional independence and the strengthening of our identity as belonging to Latin America and the Caribbean.

Wilmer emphasized that ALASEI, which will begin to function next year, can only be understood in the framework of the struggles for Latin American independence, against colonial and imperialist enterprises.

"The history of ALASEI," he went on, "is the history of a growing awareness" of the need to counter disinformation on the continent. He added that the goals of the new agency largely coincide with the Mexican social communication goals.

He and other speakers like Boris Moreno, president of the Action Committee of SELA, and Homero Luis Hernández, permanent secretary of the organization, criticized "the information flow of the transnationals."

Panamanian Boris Moreno said that ALASEI "must act radically" to counter the disinformation spread by the large capitalist news media. In turn, Dominican Homero Luis Hernández claimed that the new agency must strive for regional cooperation "to counter the constant disinformation that seeks to keep us divided and atomized."

Another speaker was Yasushi Akashi, deputy UN secretary-general for information, who represented UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. He mentioned the role to be played by ALASEI concerning peace and stability in Latin America and the world.

The document constituting ALASEI was signed by representatives of Bolivia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela.

Signing the document for Cuba was Carlos Mora Herman, deputy general secretary of the Journalists' Union of Cuba (UPEC). Interviewed by NOTIMEX, Mexico's official news agency, he said that the creation of ALASEI is an attempt to reach a fairer distribution of information by means of a progressive and independent vehicle.

Gustavo Robreño, head of Prensa Latina news agency, described ALASEI as a major project for Latin American integration in the field of communications.

COLOMBIA

BREACH WITH UNITED STATES

BY JUAN MARRERO
Granma International staff

THE U.S. government is trying to damage the image of Colombia. It was recently reported that the Bogotá government had sent a protest note to Washington over distribution of a map in which the State Department warns U.S. tourists that Colombia is "a dangerous area." With this way of telling them not to visit that country, it is hoped that tourism in Colombia — the second largest source of foreign exchange — will be damaged.

Observers feel that the smear campaign is a reaction to Belisario Betancur's efforts to change some aspects of Colombia's foreign policy, which under the previous Turbay Ayala administration was a scandalous imitation of that drawn up at the White House.

Certain steps taken by Colombia indicate that there has been a change in foreign policy positions, and regardless of the extent of the change, it has not been to the liking of the Reagan administration since it means a traditional ally of its obstinate, aggressive policy of accelerating the arms race and creating trouble spots all over the world is now less dependable.

Under the Betancur administration, Colombia gave strong support to Argentina over the Malvinas affair and was critical of the United States for backing a European power; it joined the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at the New Delhi Summit; it received President Reagan late last year without submission, an unusual attitude in the history of relations between U.S. imperialism and the Latin American bourgeoisie; it has frequently been critical of U.S. economic policy, especially the high interest rates and unequal, discriminatory and protectionist trade patterns; and lately it has played an active role in the work of the Contadora Group which is seeking a negotiated solution to the problems in Central America.

These moves and others such as statements calling for peace and détente have created a breach between Colombia and the United States on various foreign policy issues. Most recently, Colombia helped Nicaragua in putting out the enormous fire resulting from a mercenary attack ordered by the CIA on the port of Corinto.

Colombia's positions have led to U.S. pressure which has taken the form, for example, of initially excluding Colombia from Reagan's initiative for the Caribbean and cutting a large part of its sugar quota on the U.S. market. The campaign to discourage tourism is the latest step, which the Betancur administration called "a move showing lack of respect and an arbitrary act which damages the image and dignity of the country abroad."

ANTISOCIAL ELEMENTS OF CUBAN ORIGIN VANDALIZE LIMA SCHOOL

● LIMA, October 10 (PL).— Antisocial elements of Cuban origin committed another act of vandalism in the Lima district of San Luis where they live by seriously damaging a school attended by 200 children.

The vandals painted obscene slogans offensive to Peru on the walls, broke windows and destroyed furniture.

According to the daily **Crónica**, area residents oppose the presence of the vandals in the neighborhood and are critical of the casual attitude of the Republican Guards who patrol the park where the antisocial elements live.

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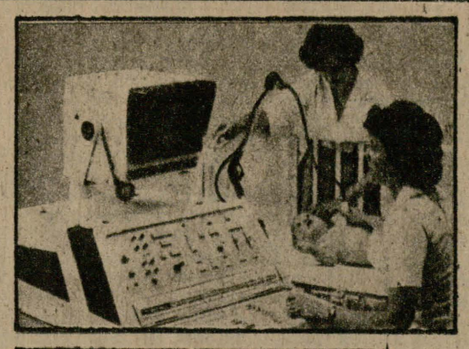

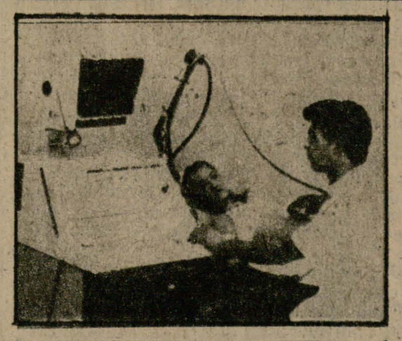

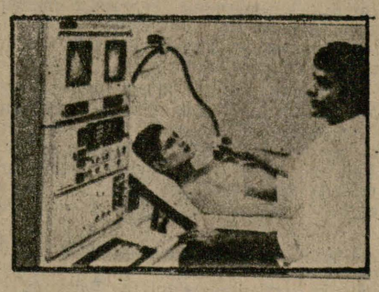

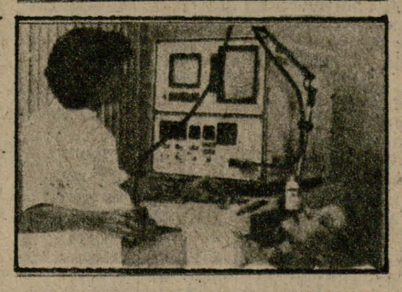

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THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA



Several families of the thousands evacuated by Nicaraguan officials shown leaving their homes with some belongings, after the fire resulting from a CIA mercenary attack on oil tanks in the port of Corinto on October 11..(Wirephoto)

OSPAAAL STATEMENT ON DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH GUATEMALAN PEOPLE

● ON THE occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Guatemalan People, the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAAL) expresses its total support for the struggle which the revolutionary and progressive forces of this sister country are carrying out under very difficult conditions.

The Guatemalan people's hopes for a better future were dashed in 1954 when mercenaries armed, supplied and led by U.S. imperialism overthrew the progressive government of Jacobo Arbenz. Since then Guatemala has been ruled by the most reactionary forces, a succession of corrupt and genocidal governments that have used crime and terror in their attempts to stifle the people's cries for freedom and justice.

Repression has been systematic, affecting all sectors of the population: workers, students, clergy, small farmers, and ethnic groups, achieving a sad notoriety for the extreme brutality of the massacres committed and the veritable genocide perpetrated in applying a "scorched earth" policy. Another aspect of this policy is the creation of the so-called "model villages." These are actually concentration camps where the survivors of the "scorched earth" program are imprisoned. Making a mockery of all ethical and moral principles, the military government uses these defenseless peasants as a protective barrier during armed confrontations. Caught between the crossfire, the victims are then presented as guerrilla casualties in an attempt to mask the true nature of the struggle.

Despite all this, the Guatemalan people have for many years now given repeated proof of their unshakable determination to fight. The best of them have valiantly and tenaciously confronted those who have served as cat's-paws of imperialist interests. They have given their oppressors no respite in the struggle, laying a sure path to victory with their blood and heroism.

OSPAAAL takes this opportunity to ask all progressive, revolutionary and peace-loving forces to voice their most determined and urgent support to the Guatemalan people and their fighting organizations that are confronting tyranny bravely and at great sacrifice.

Executive Secretariat
OSPAAAL



The finest sons and daughters of the Guatemalan people have courageously confronted the lackeys of imperialism.

THE UNITED STATES AND ITS LACKEYS GANG UP ON THE REVOLUTION

BY ORESTES VALERA
Granma International staff

RECENTLY **TIME** magazine reported that the Reagan administration was very satisfied with the operations of Somocista forces based in Honduras and of counterrevolutionaries operating from Costa Rica, and with the deployment of naval, air and ground forces in the Atlantic and Pacific as part of the U.S.-Honduras maneuvers.

So great is Washington's satisfaction that General John Wickhman, commander of the U.S. army, said in Tegucigalpa that the joint maneuvers would serve as a warning for those who were tempted to interfere in Honduras.

Previously, the U.S. delegate to the Organization of American States, William Middendorf, had said that his country would not tolerate new Nicaraguan attacks on Costa Rica or any other country in Central America, pointing out that the Inter-American Treaty of Mutual Assistance was there to be used.

Meanwhile, on his arrival in El Salvador, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that the commission he heads was involved in a struggle to resist the onslaught of Marxist-Leninist totalitarianism and to safeguard human rights and democracy.

Using the typical arrogant style of the U.S. imperialists, other lackeys in their pay have also raised their voices to threaten and attack Nicaragua and support the U.S.-directed campaign of disinformation on this country.

Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge stressed to Kissinger the need "to take measures to make Nicaragua learn to live with democratic regimes such as that in Costa Rica. This has not been accomplished yet."

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Chávez Mena told Reagan's envoy that "Central America is the best barrier for the security of the United States."

In an official public statement, Honduran President Roberto Suazo Córdova warned Nicaragua that he would use all possible means to prevent Nicaraguan troops from raiding Honduras.

The strong man of the Honduran regime, General Gustavo Álvarez Martínez, commented that Honduras was in danger, and after attending a top-level meeting of the military to reactivate the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA) expressed support for "the use of force to defend the democratic way of life and government in the region."

In short, they have all ganged up on Nicaragua to try to overthrow the Revolution.

Furthermore, Kissinger told Monge that he would not meet with persons involved in guerrilla warfare in any country. Then a few minutes later he justified his meeting with Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary leader Alfonso Robelo by claiming that he was a political leader of a group of Nicaraguan refugees.

Now that the preparations for a military attack on Nicaragua are complete, the United States has started a worldwide propaganda and diplomatic campaign to create the desired frame of mind and justify its unjustifiable aggression against Nicaragua.

This is the background for Richard Stone's trip to Europe; the three visits by General Paul Gorman, head of the U.S. Southern Command, to El Salvador; the planned visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz also to El Salvador on October 24; and the dispatch of many U.S. delegations to different countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Meanwhile, the attacks against Nicaragua are increasing — witness the one in the port of Corinto about which the State Department refused to comment and the United States refused to help put out the huge fires resulting from the CIA-ordered mercenary attack.

THE GENERAL PULLS A FAST ONE

BY JOSÉ GABRIEL GUMÁ
Granma International staff

IN THE competition for the Central American Lackey of the Year Award between Álvaro Magaña and Generals Álvarez Martínez and Oscar Mejía Víctores, the new Guatemalan tyrant has just pulled a fast one on his opponents by coming up with new legislation on the oil industry.

According to AFP, the new law is designed to "develop an interest in oil prospection and extraction" — in plain language, turning over more of the country's resources to the U.S. transnationals.

Until now, 55 percent of Guatemala's oil was controlled by the state and the rest by the transnationals.

Everything indicates that the new law will cut down the state's share to 30 percent.

And to clear up any doubts that the handover to the oil transnationals is total, it has recently been said in Guatemala City that the new law would soon be in full force.

According to news dispatches from the Guatemalan capital, U.S. oil transnationals have been trying for some time to have greater control over the oil of this country whose surface area is 108 889 square kilometers and whose population is estimated at 7.3 million.

Now it seems as if their aspirations are about to become a reality with the implementation of General Mejía's brainchild following his ascent to power by a coup d'etat.

The new oil law appears to be Washington's man in Guatemala's way of expressing his gratitude to the English-speakers who were strolling Presidential Palace corridors, armed with walkie-talkies the day the coup d'etat was staged.

There's no doubt that General Mejía has gained quite a lead over his Salvadoran and Honduran rivals in the sell-out race to curry Washington's favor.



The picture shows U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala Frederick Chapin and Oscar Mejía Víctores, who made his debut as head of the Guatemalan regime by claiming that Reagan's policy is ideal for Central America.

EVERY 20 DAYS TONS OF WAR MATÉRIEL ARE SUPPLIED BY AIR TO COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY BANDS IN NICARAGUA

● MANAGUA (PL).— Every 20 days a U.S. military transport aircraft brings tons of war matériel to the counterrevolutionary forces based in Honduras.

This was revealed to **Barricada** newspaper by former Major Roberto Amador Narváez, former Captain Hugo Reinaldo Aguilar Méndez and aviation mechanic José Jaime Lau Ramos, who were captured when their twin-engine plane was shot down October 3 in Jinotega while ferrying supplies to the bands infiltrated in Nicaragua.

They said that the weapons and other military equipment are unloaded at the Palmerola airport in Honduras, used as a base for the Ahuas Taras II joint maneuvers, and then transported to the El Aguacate air base in the department of Olancho.

The planes that attack Nicaragua and take the counterrevolutionary forces infiltrated in northern Nicaragua supplies of weapons, ammunition, food, medicine and other items are taking off from El Aguacate, they pointed out.

They were able to pinpoint CIA agents known as West and Mark as receiving the shipments in El Aguacate and then taking the war matériel to a 40 000-lb storage capacity warehouse.

"Everything is coordinated by Raymond, head of the counterrevolutionary operations," revealed the paper, quoting Amador, Aguilar and Lau.

Barricada added that Raymond coordinates "the overt war against our Revolution" from the headquarters of the General Staff of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN) located in Ciudad Nueva, a district of Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital.

Also operating from there are CIA agents Kim Kimberly and John, Jack and Mike, as they are called, who are the ones really in command of the operations against Nicaragua, the paper reported.

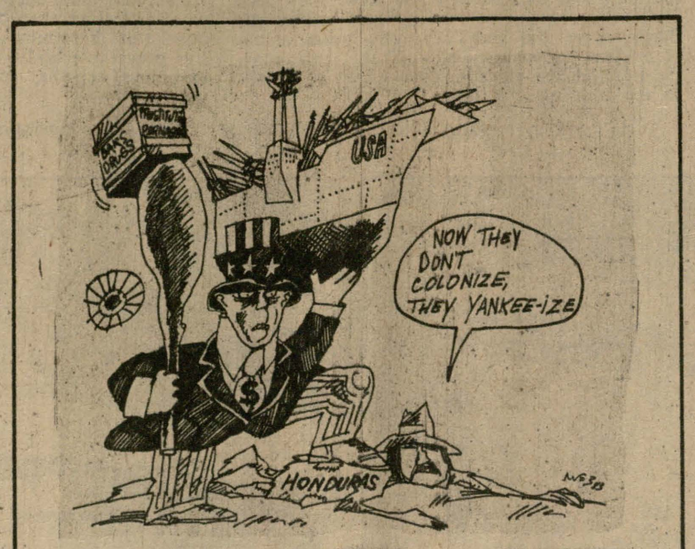
According to the captured men, there is a camp near El Aguacate base with roughly 100 Honduran soldiers.

The newly constructed runway is used by five U.S.-built UH-1H helicopters flown by Honduran pilots.

Amador admitted that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency will lengthen the El Aguacate runway from 3000 to 5000 feet and recondition it to accommodate Hercules C-130 planes flying direct without stopovers at Palmerola.

Twelve U.S. military engineers arrived there a few days ago, and they expect to complete the work of lengthening the runway in three months.

Aguilar, in turn, confessed that he had been given a course on aerial photography by John and Kim in a Tegucigalpa house right next to the 15 de Septiembre broadcasting station used by the FDN.



CONDITIONS TO STAY IN HONDURAS THROUGH 1984

U.S. troops plan to stay in Honduras for all of 1984, predicted Britain's the **Daily Telegraph.**

According to an article written by Major General Edward Fursdon, military expert of the daily, when the Big Pine II war maneuvers officially end in March 1984, the U.S. military presence will be automatically extended with Big Pine III.

The paper added that the U.S. troops there are already substituting wooden barracks for the tents and have built a network of airports, communication systems and radar stations in Honduras pointing to a long stay in the region.

The paper highlighted the fact that the airports in Comayagua and La Ceiba have been reconditioned to take in the huge U.S. C-141 and C-5 Galaxy aircraft.

Granma ● *Weekly Review of the Official Organ of the Communist Party of Cuba* ● *Editor: Jorge Enrique Mendoza* ● *Editorial and administrative offices: Ave. General Suárez y Territorial, Plaza de la Revolución "Jose Martí," Apartado 6260, Havana, Cuba* ● *Telephone: 70-6521* ● *Subscription rates in foreign countries (including airmail postage): 1 year, the equivalent of 12 U.S. dollars in any convertible currency.*

MEDICINE IN THE MOUNTAINS

NOW WE'LL REALLY LIVE LONGER

BY ROGER RICARDO LUIS
Granma daily reporter
PHOTOS: ORLANDO CARDONA

THE CRY that came as a joyous sound to everyone filled the small, orderly and immaculate room where everything had been ready for that special moment.... There were smiles on the faces of the witnesses to the event: the young doctor holding the infant's tiny body; the nurse ready to receive the newborn into her arms; and the mother, sweating and exhausted from the constant contractions and pushing, all now behind her, trying to get a good look at her new offspring.

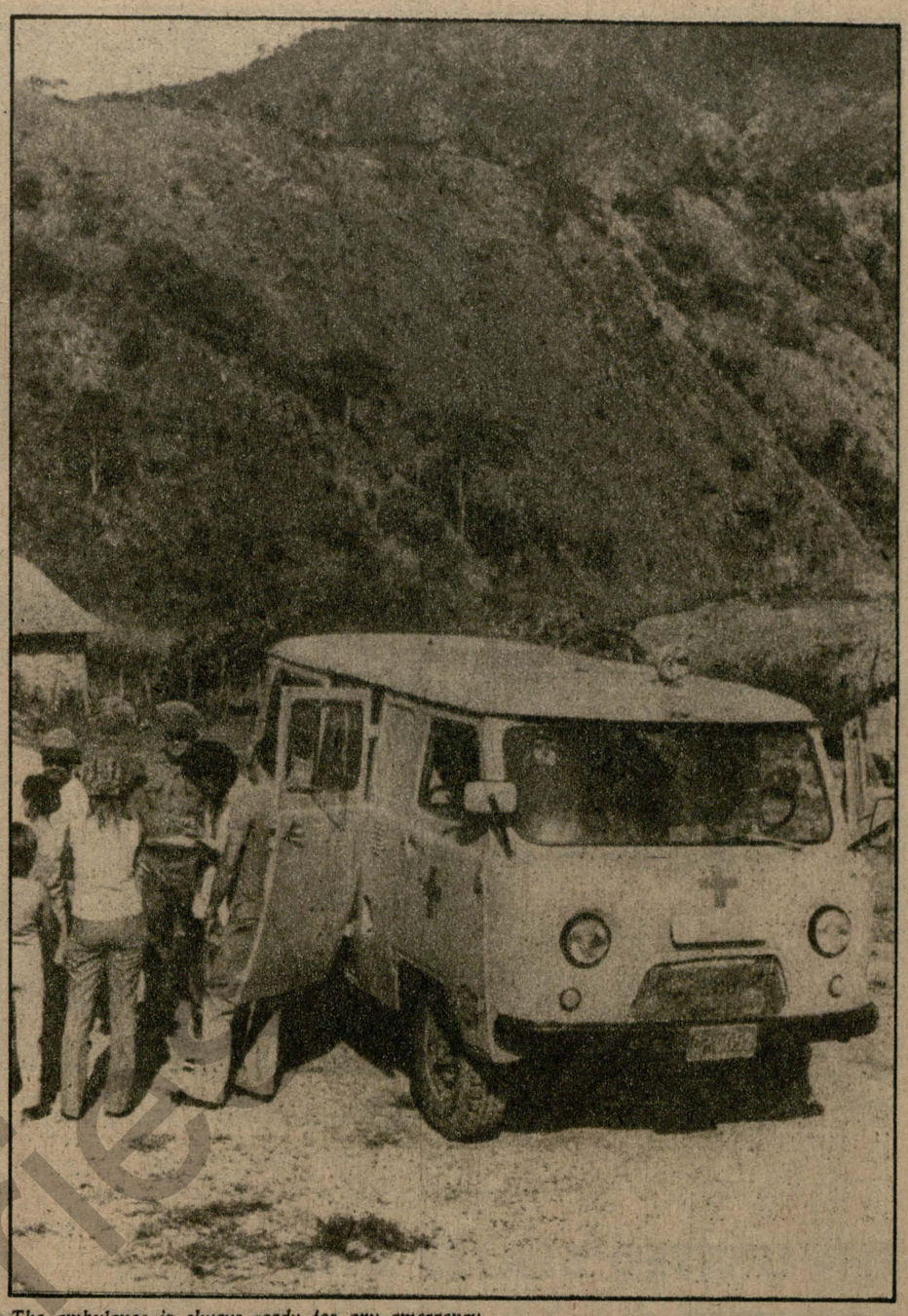
The baby goes on testing its lungs and its crying is a song to life that echoes beyond the room, breaking the stillness to catch the wind and make itself known on the mountain peaks.

Meanwhile, the new mother anxiously studies the young doctor's face and he, understanding the message reflected in his patient's eyes, tells her: "There's nothing to worry about; it's a beautiful little girl."

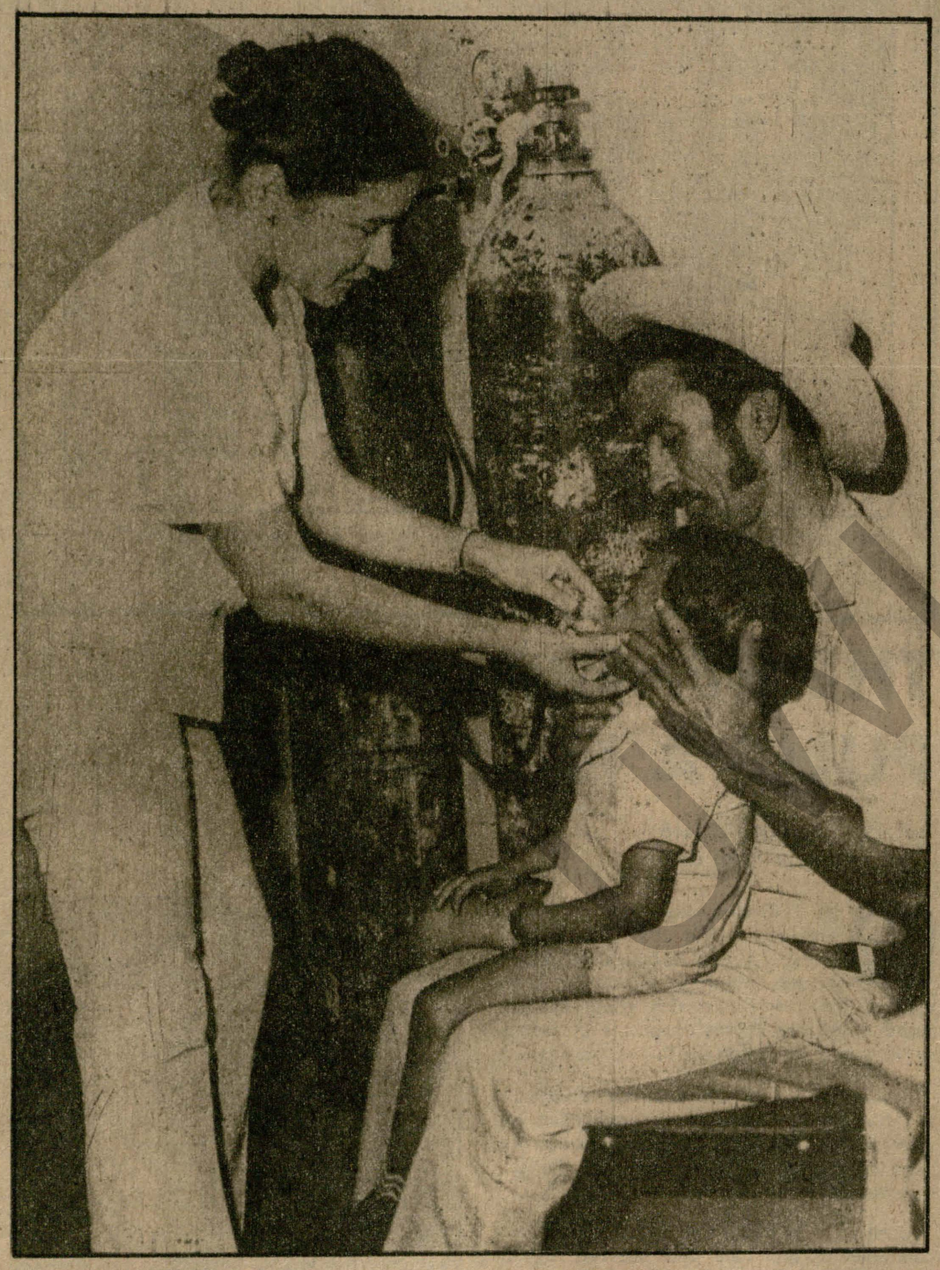
The medical facility of La Plata de Guisa, deep in the Sierra Maestra mountains, is festive. A happy event has occurred: the first delivery in the new rural hospital.



The workers' health collective of the medical facility of La Plata de Guisa in the Sierra Maestra mountains.



The ambulance is always ready for any emergency.



area, where today the small rural hospital stands, is proof of all that.

La Plata de Guisa is one of those unequaled spots of our largest mountain range, located by the Bayamo River and its tributary, the Oro. The sugar mill community rests on rocky firm terrain and fertile soil. Green mountaintops, covered with ferns, trumpetwood, mahogany and palm trees, tower over the village while their winds carry down the sweet smell of coffee plantations.

Along the roadway leading from the mountaintops to the town of Guisa, the largest in the municipality of the same name, are the many-colored huts and new houses built with prefabricated sections and fibercement roof shingles constructed by the Tamara Bunke (Tania) farm cooperative. The beauty of the view from the mountain path dazzles all newcomers. The community seems like a miniature representation in which the coffee plantation's storehouse, drying rooms and pulpers, the elementary school, village store and medical facility can be distinguished.

As a fitting tribute to the 29th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Garrison, celebrated last year in Granma province, the medical facility was opened in this corner of the Sierra Maestra fulfilling a long-cherished desire of the residents.

The facility has six beds, two cribs for the newborn, a room for treatment and minor surgery, a dental office, outpatient services, a pharmacy, a clinical laboratory for basic analyses, a kitchen, an employees' cafeteria, a laundry, an electrical plant, a communications system, an ambulance and an employees' living quarters.

The facility is staffed by a doctor and a dentist, who are there on their post-graduate medical service, paramedical personnel comprising three nurses, a dental assistant, two hygiene workers, a lab technician and those involved in ancillary services and administration.

The medical facility serves a population of some 7000 residents of La Plata and El Oro de Guisa, El Corojo, El Yayal, El Plátano, Jobo Dulce and other areas.

WE CAN NOW SLEEP MORE PEACEFULLY

"Look, thanks to Fidel, health care came to the Sierra," Belisario Ramírez, an old farmer of the area told us, "because the Revolution sent us the doctors, the medication, the vaccines, but they'd come and go. They were never stable here. Now we have a doctor, dentist and nurse, the hospital and an ambulance which goes right to the door of your home.

"This gives us more of a feeling of security. We can sleep more at ease. It's not being self-centered or ungrateful or anything, for if someone got sick day or night, in rainy weather or with the river filled to overflowing, there was always the possibility of going to Guisa or Bayamo. Now all one has to do is shout in the direction of any of these hills and right away the doctor down below is notified. If the sick person can't travel, then he comes by ambulance, or by horse or on foot."

Josefa Sánchez, Belisario's wife, listens nodding her head in agreement with her husband and adds: "You know all this about having lab tests done right here, without having to go to Guisa, and getting dental care is as if we were in Havana, it's a blessing. Until a little while ago, in order to see a doctor or be examined, you had to get up at daybreak, catch the first bus and go to town. Then, with one thing and another, the whole day was lost.

"It's not as though we forget the [prerevolutionary] times of Machado or Batista, nor do we think we have the right to ask more of the Revolution, because before the Revolution you not only lost the day, you lost your teeth or you were eaten up by parasites. People died, and no one took any notice of us."

THERE'S STILL A LOT TO DO

The interview with young Dr. Julio Manuel Miranda was brief and in the midst of his work which he describes as 24-hour on-call duty.

First we saw him treating a child with a severe asthma attack whom he sent with the nurse to receive an aerosol treatment. We thought that such treatment didn't exist here, that it was necessary to get transportation and travel the mountain roads to Guisa.

The medical facility is not only a starting point in terms of health care but also an extraordinary social achievement.

Everyday more people come seeking outpatient care, reflecting that obscurantist practices and quacks are becoming a thing of the past. Intensive preventive health care programs are offered in homes, schools, volunteer work camps and other places.

With the cooperation of the mass organizations, a daily battle is being waged against poor hygiene that is transmitted from generation to generation exposing babies and children to parasites by not boiling drinking water and letting them crawl and walk on the dirt floor, and by not keeping farm animals out of homes.

A low infant mortality rate is one of the most important achievements of the new hospital. Since its opening, health personnel have maintained close observation and care of the area's pregnant women, of their periodic checkups, of their timely admission to the maternity clinic before delivery and afterwards, of their attendance in the well-baby clinic and other aspects that have contributed to this unprecedented index for the area.

Sex education is being promoted among the area's dwellers as one of the ways to increasingly avoid the early pregnancies common to these parts.

Dental care is another achievement of the Revolution in this area, as young dentist Ernesto López Marín tells us. Such services as surgery, prophylaxis and exodontia are provided. Gradually, the idea of dental care only meaning tooth extraction is being erased as a remnant of times past when real care was not available.

THE SECOND AND MOST IMPORTANT LEARNING

Julio and Ernesto are graduates of the Higher Institutes of Medical Sciences of Havana and Santiago de Cuba, respectively. For them, to complete their medical service in the Sierra is a source of pride as well as an unforgettable experience in their lives — not only for the work they do, that is invaluable, but also for all that they learn each day from the mountain people.

When the time came to bid farewell, the young doctor firmly shook my hand, saying that they would go on fulfilling their duty and learning from this second and most important educational course.

On our way to Oro de Guisa, I met an elderly woman leaving the pharmacy who took my hand between hers and in a sweet, firm voice said: "With this hospital we'll live to be a hundred."

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

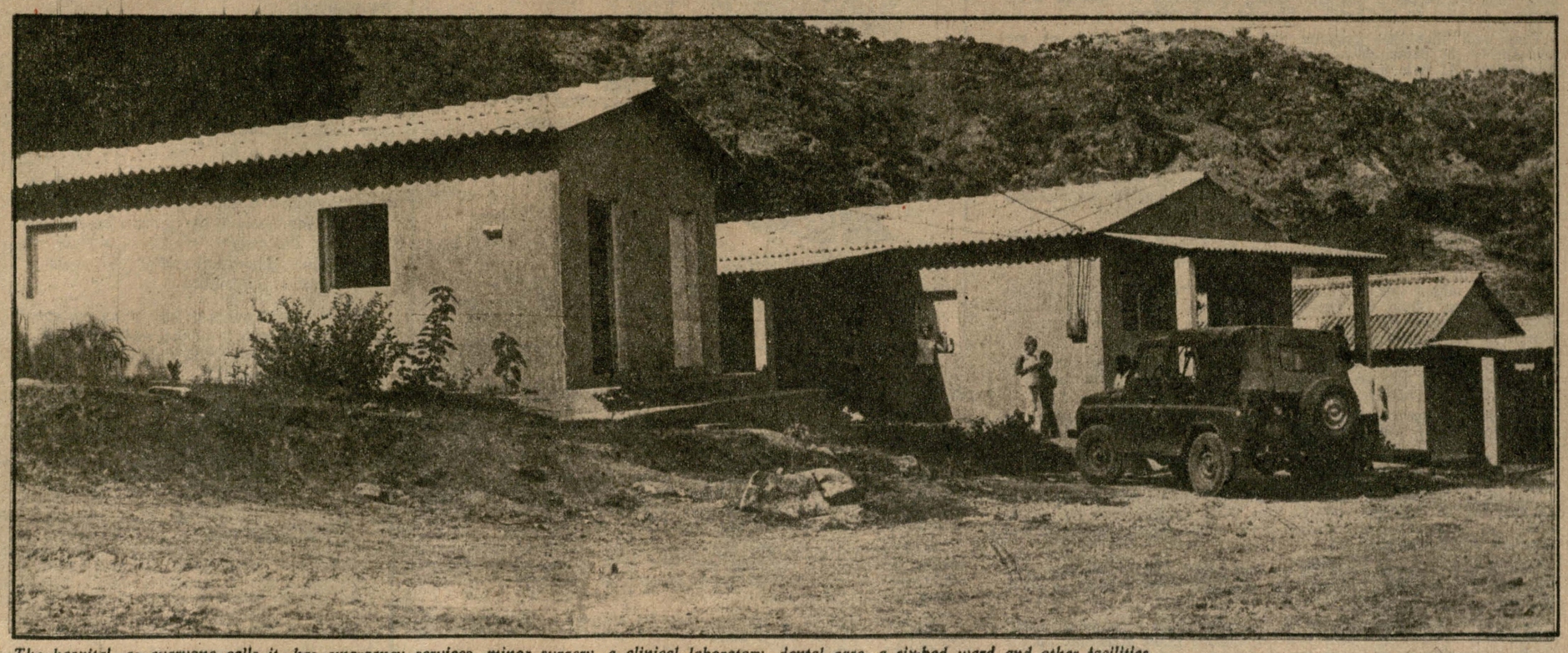
Margarita Fonseca is the protagonist of the event and now, under her watchful eyes, Juliette peacefully sleeps in a metal crib. Soon the mother will leave the aid station with her daughter in her arms and return to her household in nearby El Plátano. Meanwhile, William Martínez, the father, cherishes the idea of within a few years having his little girl in the classroom where he teaches other children of the community.

Juliette will grow up amidst these hills which witnessed the birth of the Revolution. She'll take her first steps in the sugar mill community. Later she'll learn to climb the steep footpaths and run along the roadsides to see the mules pass by after hearing the rhythmic ringing of their bells. She'll go down to the river to wade in its clear waters and, from time to time, she'll go back to the hospital with her mother to be treated by the doctor for a cold or other childhood illness.

A little older, she'll listen to her grandparents tell about how different life used to be here, during those hard times, when there were no roads, schools or hospitals and when poverty and hunger victimized Cubans living in the greatest neglect.

WITH THE DAWN OF THE REVOLUTION

With the dawning of that historic January, which signified the triumph of the Revolution, things began to change for the better for these men and women. Their lives were then lent dignity and their existence made fuller. This



The hospital, as everyone calls it, has emergency services, minor surgery, a clinical laboratory, dental care, a six-bed ward and other facilities.

All of Cuba repudiates brutal U.S. attack on Grenada

PHOTOS: FERNANDO LEZCANO, CARLOS PEREIRA, RICARDO LÓPEZ AND WITTY





● THE BRUTAL Yankee attack on the small island of Grenada was repudiated by all Cubans, who denounced the unjustifiable invasion of that nation in the eastern Caribbean at big rallies. They also praised the heroism and dignified stand of the Cuban construction workers and other internationalists who faced the U.S. soldiers and Marines weapons in hand.

On Tuesday, October 25, just a few hours after the start of the invasion, the Revolutionary Government issued a communiqué on the events, which was broadcast on radio and on the Tele-Rebelde television channel, which goes on the air early in the morning.

The people's indignation and outrage spread all over the country. While they did not interrupt their daily activities, millions of Cubans closely followed the events by listening to the government communiqués.

Both Tele-Rebelde and Channel 6, the two television networks in the country, and national and provincial radio networks broadcast special programs which included interviews with the relatives of construction workers and cooperation personnel stationed in Grenada; internationalists who have served elsewhere; and workers, students and others.

Patriotic documentaries on the training of the Territorial Troop Militia, revolutionary songs and marches, etc. were broadcast on TV along with reports on the international reaction to the invasion.

Shortly after midnight, on Wednesday the 26th, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro held a press conference for foreign journalists in which he assessed the invasion and the resulting situation.

GROWING OUTRAGE

Later on the 26th, the front page of the daily **Granma** was given over to the statement by the Cuban Party and government on the invasion. and the last page contained a picture of the new airport in Grenada, two smaller photos of the camps of Cuban construction workers and an article on Cuba's UN Ambassador Raúl Roa Kourí's denunciation at a meeting of the Security Council. Other pages were also given over to the subject.

As thousands of telegrams and messages of protest poured into the mass media organs, the indignation and condemnation of the population increased and there were more mass rallies at work places and schools and in the streets in which the speakers irately condemned the Reagan administration for its unjustified intervention in Grenada.

Havana, which until then had been relatively calm — in a state of combat readiness and expectation — was filled with thousands of people who took to the streets to express their outrage in mass meetings and rallies, where they also voiced their solidarity with the Cubans in Grenada.

The corner of 12th and 23rd Streets in Havana became a permanent forum where thousands of students and workers gathered.

In other parts of City of Havana province there were mass demonstrations, such as Playa municipality, which had been the site of the first March of the Fighting People; in Alamar, where local construction workers and others from Habana del Este gathered; in the 9 de Abril Park in the Cotorro district; in the Latin American Stadium where 25 000 workers and students from Cerro municipality held their rally.

Still others were held at the corner of Zapata and 6th Streets, headquarters of Architecture Projects Construction Enterprise No. 6 — with 63 internationalist workers in Grenada; the Foreign Ministry; the José Martí steelwork; the Aracelio Iglesias docks; the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples; units of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; and many more.

IN OTHER PROVINCES

In other parts of the country, **Granma** daily correspondents reported similar rallies. In Holguín more than 140 000 people gathered in Mayor General Calixto García Iñiguez Revolution Square to express their outrage over the criminal Yankee attack on Grenada and to support Fidel's statements at the press conference.

Residents of the eastern city of Bayamo gathered in their main square with pictures of the heroes of our wars of independence in the background, while construction workers and the population at large in Santa Clara also expressed their firm revolutionary position.

That same day, the city of Camagüey was the scene of the biggest demonstration in its history, and in Ciego de Ávila its more than 320 000 inhabitants expressed their indignation in mass meetings, sent telegrams and other messages and spoke at public forums.

The situation in Pinar del Río and in the remaining provinces was much the same. The people reaffirmed their will to follow the immortal example of the internationalists in Grenada who, as the statement by the Cuban Party and government made public by Fidel says, "fought for the American continent and for their own homeland as if there, in Grenada, they were in the first line of defense of the sovereignty and integrity of Cuba."



OPEN FORUM AT 12TH AND 23RD STS.

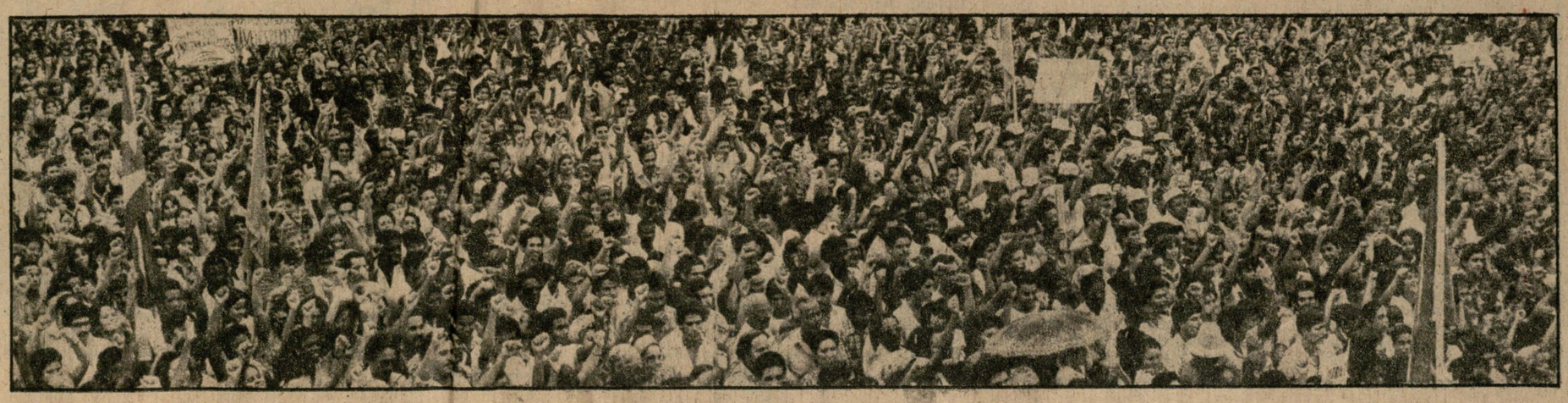
● ON THE corner of 12th and 23rd Streets in the Vedado district of Havana, where in April 1961 Commander in Chief Fidel Castro proclaimed the socialist nature of the Cuban Revolution, an open forum was set up to repudiate the U.S. invasion of Grenada. From the early morning and long into the night, thousands of workers and students gathered at the historic site where militant communiqués were read protesting the invasion and praising the resolute and courageous stand of the Cuban internationalists in Grenada. Workers, students, Pioneers, men and women of the people gave impassioned speeches expressing their willingness to hold up the banner of internationalism even higher and carry out any instructions given by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in relation to the events. Similar forums were set up in many other cities in Cuba.

Workers and students gather in Cotorro municipality to condemn the brutal U.S. invasion of Grenada and honor the fallen Cuban internationalist workers who put up heroic resistance to the imperialist forces.



Cuban poet Jesús Orta Ruiz read several of his poems from a T-62 tank at a tank unit rally to condemn the criminal U.S. aggression on Grenada.

Seventy thousand Matanzas people thronged Victoria de Girón Square to voice their support for Fidel's words and to honor the Cuban internationalist workers in Grenada in their courageous resistance.



Spanish head of government puts forth initiative for evacuation operation in Grenada

● MADRID, October 27 (EFE). — The Spanish government promoted today an operation supported by the United States, Colombia and Cuba "to evacuate from the Caribbean island of Grenada all persons who consider themselves threatened."

Felipe González, head of the Spanish government, announced the initiative today. It is hoped to make possible the immediate evacuation of 200 persons from the island invaded two days ago by forces of the United States and six Caribbean countries.

González told the press that Spain's initiative is aimed at evacuating the Cubans residing in Grenada and saving as many lives as possible.

He explained that some Cuban residents in Grenada are being held in custody by the occupying troops while others are fighting against the invading forces.

González announced that before dawn he had been in touch with the president of Colombia, the UN secretary-general, the U.S. State Department and the Cuban government to try to establish concrete measures to avoid further bloodshed.

González said the Cuban government was grateful for the initiative, and he mentioned that the United States must feel "relieved" over the existence of an initiative aimed at stopping the loss of human life.

Although no concrete formula for total evacuation has yet been reached, reports coming from Havana said that Cuba will send a ship to Grenada under the protection of Spain and Colombia.

"Last night," González went on, "we received the acceptance of the U.S. government to carry out the rescue operation of the Cuban citizens and some Grenadian citizens who consider that they need to leave the island to avoid risks."

According to González, "Washington accepted that the departure take place without conditions of any kind, for simple humanitarian reasons and to prevent further fatal clashes."

The Spanish initiative was immediately supported by Colombian President Belisario Betancur, Cuba, the United States and UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar.

COMMANDER OF INVADING FORCES SAYS 15 000 ARE TAKING PART IN INVASION

● BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, October 28. — EFE news agency reported that Admiral Joseph Metcalf, one of the commanding officers of the U.S. intervention forces in Grenada, had said that 15 000 U.S. soldiers were taking part in the invasion of the island.

According to Metcalf, 5000 men are on the island and the rest are aboard warships located off Grenada.

Admiral Wesley McDonald, in command of the invading forces, said at a press conference in Washington that there was a possibility that Grenada might be turned into a U.S. military base; a possibility, he added, that shouldn't be discarded.

In other news, AFP reported that nine U.S. soldiers wounded in Grenada had arrived at Andrews air base, near Washington, and had been transferred to Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland.

According to the report, "the arrival of these soldiers was carried out with great discretion; there was no press conference and the plane landed on a distant runway. The wounded were immediately taken to the hospital in ambulances and their names were not disclosed." In contrast, when the wounded in the Beirut attack arrived at the same air base they were immediately introduced to the press.

It was also made known that the bodies of eight soldiers killed in Grenada had arrived at Dover, Delaware, where the largest military mortuary on the East Coast is located.

Meanwhile, EFE reported from San Juan, Puerto Rico, that 21 U.S. soldiers who were wounded in the invasion of Grenada had been transferred to the hospital at Roosevelt air base on the Puerto Rican east coast. Another wounded soldier was being treated at the Veterans Hospital in San Juan because the naval base hospital lacks the facilities for the treatment he needed.

The news agency added that these reports were based on leaks, given that the Pentagon has ordered the U.S. navy and the Puerto Rican National Guard not to give any information on the operations in Grenada.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE

● WE INFORM the people that yesterday the president of Colombia notified Cuba by telephone the following: that Spain and Colombia had made contact with Washington for the evacuation of Cuban personnel under the terms put forward by Cuba. That Washington, with whom Felipe González had spoken, had agreed. That he had been unable to obtain the number of dead and wounded but that the evacuation included all those proposed by President Castro, that is: the Cubans dead, wounded and taken prisoner and the Grenadians with a pressing need to leave as had been broadly proposed. He explained that the next step was to notify Cuba's representatives in Grenada to contact U.S. officials there for the purpose of coordinating evacuation measures.

That night Comrade Fidel sent the Cuban ambassador in Grenada the following message:

"The governments of Spain and Colombia undertook efforts to secure the evacuation of Cuban personnel, including the dead and the wounded, held by the Yankees. President Belisario Betancur reported that the matter has been settled and asked the Cuban ambassador in Grenada to contact the chief U.S. official in Grenada to take the pertinent steps to this end.

"Therefore you should contact the authority and report that the presidents of Colombia and Spain, in prior coordination with the United States, asked the Cuban government have the Cuban ambassador in Grenada contact him to discuss ways of evacuating Cuban personnel, including the dead and the wounded.

"First request number of Cuban personnel in their power, number of dead and wounded, and where they are being held.

"Request permission to visit wounded and rest of Cuban personnel in Grenada.

"Analyze criteria of U.S. side on means of evacuation and points thereof.

"Report ship **Viet Nam Heroico** available for evacuation depending on capacity. That we would rather the wounded who are in a condition to travel do so by plane. That ways of evacuating the bodies must be analyzed, taking into account the state they are in, possibilities for preservation and means of swathing and containing them for shipment.

"That if the **Viet Nam Heroico** is not enough, there is another vessel ready in Cuba and planes can also be sent.

"In Cuba we are studying what may be needed for the bodies and the possibility of sending it, should there be no way of obtaining it there.

"From Spain we were informed that in line with their efforts the Cubans are already being moved to Barbados which was the evacuation point mentioned by the Colombian president in his phone conversation with me yesterday.

"As you can see, there are important details to be worked out.

"Additional instructions will be sent by other channels.

"When you have made contact, report on the results.

"Greetings, Fidel."

In addition, as mentioned in the message, Comrade Fidel sent precise instructions on other issues such as the Grenadians who, for reasons of personal security, need to leave the country and Cuba's willingness to cooperate in their evacuation and take them once the evacuation of the Cubans was concluded, as also our willingness to cooperate in the evacuation of other cooperation personnel from friendly countries who had neither the means nor possibility of doing so themselves.

Yesterday hard work was undertaken in our country to prepare the sea and air evacuation of all the Cuban personnel once the means and evacuation points had been agreed upon.

Today the Cuban ambassador in Grenada reported that, in spite of having communicated by radio with the U.S. side twice in the morning to make known the instructions received to make contact with the U.S. command on the island and the purpose of that contact, the entire day had passed and the U.S. side had not facilitated that contact.

The U.S. government has also refused to report the number of dead and wounded and has given no information on the Cuban construction workers and cooperation personnel in its power.

This is a cruel fascist policy which is by no means strange coming from a government capable of perpetrating such a barbaric, illegal and unjustifiable act as the criminal invasion of Grenada.

Cuba has trusted in the initiative of the governments of Spain and Colombia, accepting and appreciating their efforts. We have strictly fulfilled our part but in this, as in all other things, we must act with the necessary dignity. The government of the United States should not entertain the thought that it can use the bodies of the dead in its cowardly attack, nor the wounded in heroic combat, nor the compatriots illegally held by their armed forces, to blackmail, pressure or humiliate Cuba! We are simply demanding our full right to their rapid return to our country!

October 28, 1983

We inform the people that around midday yesterday Colombian President Belisario Betancur communicated the following by telephone to Comrade Fidel:

"I'm calling you because this morning I made contact with Washington and the Washington authorities gave me a brief rundown on their understanding of the situation in Grenada. I am not quoting them verbatim but, according to them, there are four situations.

"One concerns the wounded and the dead. They said that in the next few hours they would make arrangements with the International Red Cross for transporting the dead and the wounded to Havana, with all the safety measures provided by the Red Cross, in a SWISSAIR plane.

"Second, that regarding the Cuban citizens taken prisoner, they have no objection to their being evacuated aboard one of the British ships currently in Grenada. That the only difficulty right now is the shooting in hills around the dock, and that they expect that within a few hours — as soon as possible, they hope — the shooting will come to an end so that no risk will be involved in transferring the Cuban prisoners to that British ship, in which they will be transported, I think, to Havana, as soon as favorable conditions permit their boarding the ship without risk.

"In the third place, another situation they say exists is that there are still groups of fighters in remote areas of the island, in the hills, and that they say those fighters are Cubans and perhaps also others of European nationality. That they are, therefore, waiting to see if the situation becomes completely normal with a view to arranging for transportation to Cuba in other ships that do not fly the U.S. flag.

"Finally, a fourth situation, the one related to the humanitarian initiative on the part of Spain and Colombia. They say that if no contact has yet been established through Cuba's spokesmen they believe such contact can be made much more quickly when all military action stops, that is, when the shooting comes to an end.

"Finally — this refers to Felipe González and myself — today I was in touch several times with Spanish President González. We're making efforts to report to the International Red Cross, via its main offices in Geneva, on what we have been doing and to suggest that, in case of any difficulty regarding liaison with the island of Grenada, the International Red Cross liaise and make whatever arrangements it considers pertinent.

"One last point I almost forgot is that Spain and Colombia also informed the authorities in Washington that we were ready, if necessary, to send a Spanish representative and a Colombian representative to Grenada to take part in any liaison, as we had previously commented to you."

The Spanish president also contacted Comrade Fidel to give him a similar report.

Fidel explained to both presidents the efforts made by the Cuban ambassador in Grenada to contact the U.S. authorities and arrange for the evacuation of the Cuban personnel, according to the request made by Spain and Colombia prior notification to and agreement on the part of the U.S. government, but that two days had passed and no reply had been received. That, in his opinion, this was the best way to organize the evacuation, given that it was necessary to know the number and condition of the wounded, the exact number of dead, and the situation of the rest of the Cuban personnel being held by the U.S. forces.

Fidel expressed his concern over the possibility that, without prior contact and analysis of the situation on the part of Cuban representatives and the U.S. military command in Grenada, the United States would attempt to manipulate the figures of the dead and wounded, not turning over all the bodies or all the wounded, reporting some of them as missing. There were 35 women in the combat area and some of them might have been killed, a detail the United States might well try to hide, as well as try to reduce the number of real victims of their criminal attack. That there has been an absolute lack of seriousness throughout in the conduct of the U.S. government. That they have told all sorts of lies, even regarding the number of Cubans in Grenada and their status as construction workers and cooperation personnel, excepting a very small number of military advisers.

Fidel explained in detail to both presidents the total number and breakdown of the Cuban construction workers and other cooperation personnel and the false reports put out by the U.S. spokesmen to the effect that there were 500 Cubans in the mountains in Grenada. That, according to our figures, if U.S. reports on the number of prisoners were correct, and discounting the number of deaths, only an insignificant number of Cubans remains to be located. That only in Grenada can attempts be made to locate them. That it was necessary to have as soon as possible a list of the Cubans being held by the U.S. government, including the wounded, to be able to give their relatives a reliable report on all those who are alive and the situation of each.

Fidel expressed his concern to the president of the Spanish government over the fact that there is no longer any mention of Grenadians who are in danger, now that, as the Spanish government had reported, the United States was saying that several leaders should be tried by the so-called multinational forces. Fidel said that, independently of his absolute disapproval of the events that led to the deposal and death of Bishop and other leaders, he considers that neither the United States nor its satellites have any right or jurisdiction to try Grenadians for the internal problems that occurred and that, above all, he is concerned about rank-and-file Grenadians whose lives are in danger. That, as a matter of principle, protection must be given to all Grenadian revolutionaries.

The governments of Spain and Colombia understood Cuba's just concern and promised to continue their efforts to liaise between representatives of Cuba and the United States at the scene of the events, that is, in Grenada, and to propitiate adequate measures for the quick and safe evacuation of all the wounded, the dead and the rest of the Cuban personnel, and that they would not abandon the Grenadian revolutionaries and other foreign cooperation personnel to their fate.

Fidel also told the Spanish president that, although Cuba was not worried in economic terms, it was a question of a moral principle that the United States not appropriate the Cuban equipment being used in the construction of the airport in Grenada, and that this equipment be returned to Cuba; a viewpoint that was perfectly understood by Felipe González.

The reasons given by the United States for not using the **Viet Nam Heroico** are that this vessel was fitted with special weapons. This is U.S. fantasy, perhaps it could be that the special weapon this ship has lies in that it bears the name Vietnam.

The idea that in addition to Cubans there are Europeans fighting in the mountains along with the Grenadians is ridiculous. As our people have been informed, it is even very improbable that any Cubans have been able to withdraw to the mountain areas.

The truth is that the United States is looking for every pretext to delay the handing over of Cuban personnel, including the dead and wounded. Nor does it provide the slightest information on them, thus demonstrating its brutality, cowardice and absolute disregard for the most elementary human rights and international law.

October 29, 1983

This is to inform the people that at 12:00 o'clock noon yesterday, the government of the United States advised us through Mr. Ferch, head of the U.S. Interests Section in Cuba, that it is in touch with the International Committee of the Red Cross concerning the evacuation of all dead and wounded Cubans. It suggested that Cuba contact the International Committee of the Red Cross to expedite the arrangements for their return. Concerning the evacuation of the rest of the Cuban personnel in Grenadian territory, it said that this would be arranged once the hostilities on the island cease. It said it has instructed its ambassador in Grenada, Mr. Charles A. Gillespie, to contact the Cuban ambassador in Grenada. It said it is giving medical treatment to 59 wounded Cubans and that it would supply information on the dead as soon as possible.

October 30, 1983

Communiqué published today (October 30, 1983) at 5.00 p.m. (Swiss time) by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Grenada: The ICRC charters a plane to evacuate the wounded Cubans from Grenada.

Geneva (ICRC): A plane chartered by the ICRC will leave Geneva tonight bound for the Caribbean to evacuate the Cuban nationals wounded in Grenada during the fighting.

The DC-8 will take seven delegates, including medical staff.

The plane will fly to Barbados, where the ICRC set up a logistic base last Thursday.

An ICRC delegate visited Grenada on Saturday to establish contact with the military authorities there. During his stay he visited a group of Cuban prisoners held by the multinational force and a certain number of wounded Cubans.

The action of the ICRC came after it offered its services to the governments involved following the multinational force's intervention in Grenada.

The ICRC reminded the governments of their obligations under the Geneva Conventions and requested permission to visit all the prisoners as a result of the events.

The governments involved also requested the ICRC to intervene as neutral mediator for the repatriation of the wounded and dead Cubans.

LEADING U.S. DAILIES SAY GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO JUSTIFY INVASION

● WASHINGTON, October 26 (PL).— Editorials published in **The New York Times** and the **Washington Post** coincide in that the Reagan administration has been unable to justify the invasion of Grenada, which they describe as an immensely grave action.

According to these editorials, the invaders are not acting like a rescue team and there's nothing to indicate that they're only protecting U.S. lives and property.

The Marines and the Rangers were sent to Grenada to overthrow a system, said **The New York Times** editorial, in an action that constitutes a violation of international agreements, including the 1947 Rio de Janeiro treaty.

It also described the purpose of the attack as political and designed to show the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean that Washington will not respect laws or treaties and will decide on what means are to be used against them.

The **Washington Post** recalled that Grenada was at peace with the United States and had not done anything that could be construed as an act of war.

It is known, the daily said, that none of its citizens had asked for intervention by the United States or any of the neighboring eastern Caribbean countries.

PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE U.S.

WASHINGTON, October 27 (PL). — Numerous demonstrations are being held in the United States to condemn the invasion of Grenada by U.S. forces.

In Ann Arbor, Michigan, several hundred protested outside a federal building of the University of Michigan campus. A similar demonstration was held in Charleston, South Carolina.

In Washington, marchers protested in front of the White House. Dr. Benjamin Spock, noted for his opposition to the Vietnam War, called Reagan a trigger-happy president, while Damu Smith, of the U.S. Network for Peace, Disarmament and Justice, said that the United States had no right to intervene in Grenada.

Other protest demonstrations took place in Boston, Minneapolis, Aurora, Rochester and other cities.

District of Columbia Congressman Walter Fauntroy said that it would be advisable to ask the government if it also intends to restore democracy in Guatemala, Chile, Haiti, Paraguay and other countries with which it holds diplomatic relations and do not have democratic institutions.

MORE OUTCRY

NEW YORK, October 27 (TASS). — The wave of U.S. protests against the armed intervention in Grenada is growing in strength. A statement released by the Quaker Committee of American Friends at the Service of Society categorically condemned the invasion of Grenada by U.S. troops.

The Coalition of Jobs, Peace and Freedom said that the U.S. intervention in Grenada has demonstrated Washington's imperial claims and the U.S. administration's intention of implementing gunboat diplomacy in Central America and the Caribbean.

14 STUDENTS ARRESTED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, October 27 (PL). — Fourteen University of Ohio students protesting against the invasion of Grenada by the United States were arrested by the police and accused of "trespassing on federal property."

The demonstrators had entered the offices of the United States mission to the UN clapping and raising closed fists, shouting "CIA and United States out of Grenada."

They were arrested and put into a police van, where they continued their protest, stamping their feet on the floor of the vehicle.

NEW YORK PROTEST MARCHERS

NEW YORK, October 26. — There was a protest march today along New York's main thoroughfares to condemn the U.S. invasion of Grenada. The number of marchers was estimated at 5000.

According to the organizers of the protest, the demonstrators marched to the headquarters of the U.S. mission to the UN demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Grenada and cheering Cuba.

Other demonstrations demanding the withdrawal of the invading troops were held in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Berkeley, California.

More than 2000 marched through the streets of Berkeley yesterday and another 500 held a protest meeting in San Francisco. According to the participants, the demonstrations were reminiscent of the protests condemning the Vietnam War.

In New York, the People's Antiwar Mobilization demanded an end to the invasion, calling it a brazen violation of international law and the U.S. Constitution.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS CALL FOR PROTEST MARCH

BY BOB RUTKA

WASHINGTON, October 27 (PL). — National leaders of social and religious organizations condemned the U.S. attack on Grenada and called for a march on the capital to protest against the Reagan administration's intervention in the area.

Joseph Lowry, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, called the invasion of Grenada hasty, opportunistic, unilateral, illegal and immoral.

He said that the U.S. government's utter scorn for civil rights in the country was surpassed by its ignominious attack on the rights of Caribbean and Central American peoples and by the loss of lives and grief caused by its disastrous policies.

Similar statements were made by Arnoldo Torres, executive director of the Latin American Citizens' League, and religious leaders William Sloane Coffin and Ruth McDonough.

Protest demonstrations were also held in Charleston, South Carolina; Indianapolis; and Ames University, in Iowa.

Ames University professor Loren Will told students: "Reagan must resign. He's a madman, an international criminal liable to start a nuclear war."

Hundreds at Ann Arbor, Michigan, reminded Reagan that the invasion of Grenada is no movie, but a reality and a crime.

U.S. A PARANOID KILLER, SAYS 'THE NEW YORK TIMES'

HAVANA, October 30 (PL).— The United States is a paranoid killer in the eyes of the world because of its decision to invade militarily the tiny Caribbean island of Grenada last Tuesday.

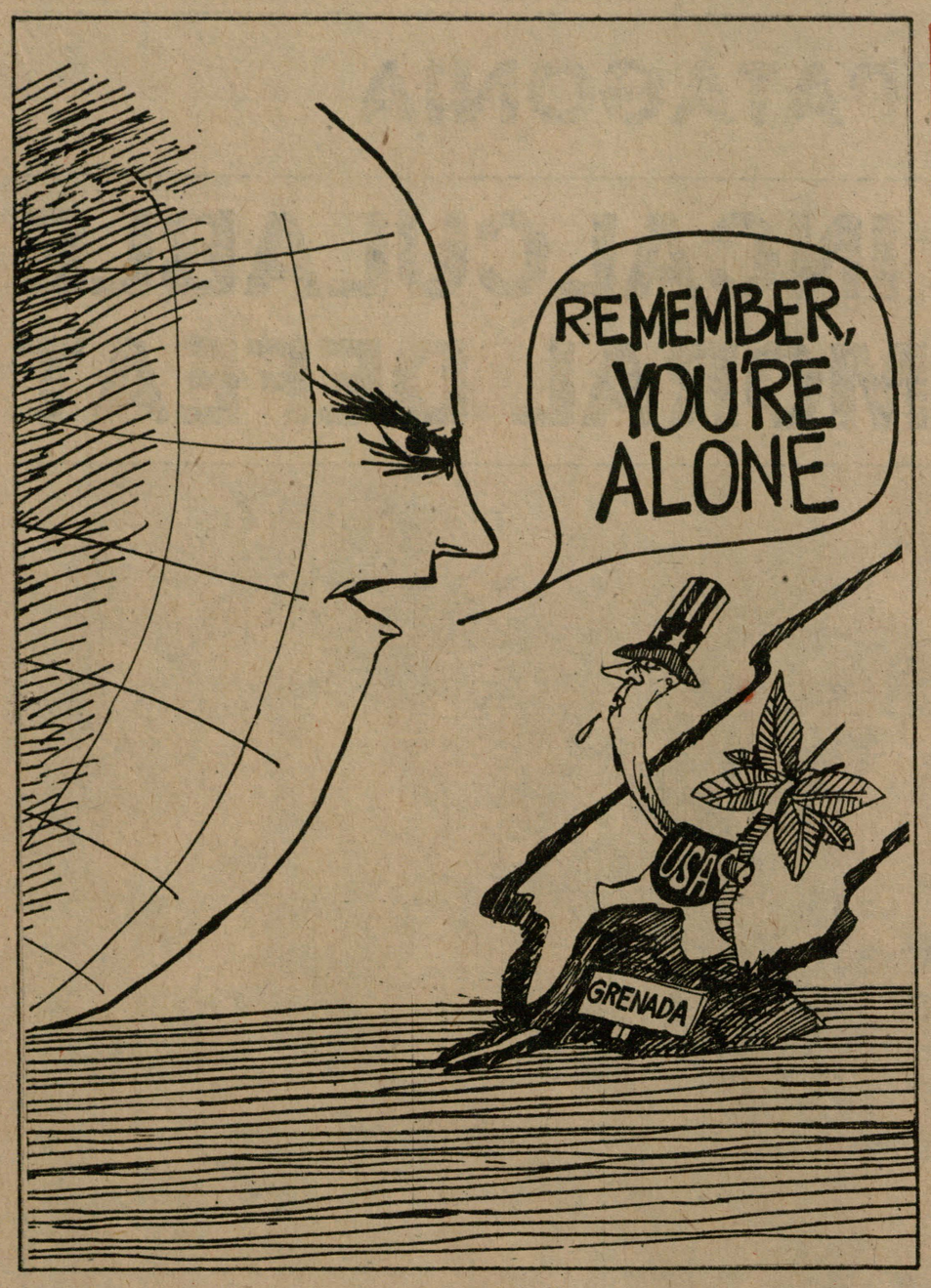
The opinion expressed in today's issue of **The New York Times** reflects to a large extent the feeling that prevails in the world after six days of condemnatory statements by governments, prominent figures, organizations and popular demonstrations in support of the Grenadian people's resistance.

In one of its articles on the subject the daily questioned the justifications given by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to order the aggression on Grenada. It said the White House could have used less forceful means to evacuate the U.S. students on the island.

Reagan's arguments were also criticized on several Canadian radio and TV programs that continued to voice the generalized worldwide rejection of the invasion.



View of Fort Rupert in St. George's showing the damage caused by shelling in the Reagan administration's invasion of the island. (Wirephoto)



PRENSA LATINA CORRESPONDENT IN JAMAICA ARRESTED BY POLICE

● HAVANA, November 1 (PL).— Darío Ibáñez Fajardo, chief of Prensa Latina staff in Kingston, has being held in custody since yesterday afternoon at the Central Police Department in that city.

Ibáñez and his family had been the object of threats prior to his arrest at home by men who identified themselves as policemen and who first searched his house and then asked him to accompany them to police headquarters "to ask him a few questions."

Later, Ibáñez' wife was informed by the police that her husband was being held in custody without specifying any charges that had been made against him.

Prensa Latina expresses its deep concern over this attack on the free exercise of a profession and urges the Jamaican authorities to clear up the situation of our correspondent immediately.

Darío Ibáñez has been a Prensa Latina correspondent in Jamaica for the last three years and his outstanding work as a journalist has been recognized not only in that country but also in other countries in the Caribbean aerea.

MANEUVERS TO SET UP PUPPET GOVERNMENT IN GRENADA

GREAT BRITAIN DENIES ITS ISLAND REPRESENTATIVE REQUESTED INTERVENTION

● BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, October 27. — Barbadian Prime Minister Tom Adams, one of the supporters of the U.S. invasion of Grenada, said that Paul Scoon, designated by Great Britain as governor-general of the island in 1978, has been recognized as "the only constitutional authority" and will start to form an interim government, EFE news agency reported.

According to Adams, Scoon had given his approval of the invasion before it took place, at the request of the countries that were to take part. The Spanish news agency reported that Scoon is aboard the U.S. helicopter carrier **Guam,** which took part in the invasion, and that he had signed a letter approving and requesting the United States' intervention, even though the invasion had already taken place.

Meanwhile, it was reported in Barbados that, when the military operations against the Grenadian resistance are concluded, a government will be formed by the Democratic Movement of Grenada (a counterrevolutionary organization in exile).

EFE reported that Francis Alexis, leader of the organization residing in Barbados, may well be designated prime minister.

It was also reported that Eric Gairy, who was overthrown by the New Jewel Movement in 1979 and had implanted a regime of fascism and terror in Grenada during his administration, had declared that he would return to Grenada to head the government.

BRITISH DENIAL

BY MIGUEL RIVERO

LONDON, October 27 (PL). — Even Queen Elizabeth II has today been involved in U.S. dirty dealings over Grenada.

Buckingham Palace broke with usual protocol by responding to the political debate to assure that the Queen had received no message from Paul Scoon, governor-general of Grenada, to whom Washington now attributes a request for military aid.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher also hastened to say that the British government knew nothing about the matter.

The problem would seem to lie in that the Reagan administration, trying to find some pretext for the invasion, used the prime minister of Dominica as a pawn to declare before the UN Security Council that Scoon had requested military aid.

The case doesn't hold water. The request would have to have been formulated to Queen Elizabeth II, who is the formal head of state of Grenada.

Were the British government to admit to any knowledge of the affair, all of Foreign Secretary Howe and Prime Minister Thatcher's claims of having known nothing about a military action against Grenada until a few hours prior to the fact would fall apart.

The British Foreign Office hastened to make it clear that, when the British vice-commissioner in Barbados visited the capital of Grenada last weekend, he had met with Scoon but the latter had made no request for military intervention.

As was to be expected, the scandal hit the House of Commons, where Labor Party leader Neil Kinnock demanded a clarification of the position of the Conservative government, which refused to take part in the invasion but refuses to condemn the U.S. action.

MOTHER OF U.S. STUDENT IN GRENADA SAYS THAT REAGAN'S JUSTIFICATION FOR INVASION IS A LIE

● WASHINGTON, October 25 (PL). — The mother of a U.S. student in Grenada said that President Reagan was lying when he justified the invasion as a necessary measure to guarantee the students' lives.

Jean Berman told the CBS network that the students on the island were not frightened because they had received assurances about their security from the Military Council.

Meanwhile, congressmen expressed their opinions about the invasion, including Florida Senator Lawton Chiles who said that he was worried since the comment was going around that "perhaps we are seeking a war we can win."

Senator Patrick Leahy was of the view that Reagan wasn't giving an adequate explanation of the attack's objectives.

To parliaments and parliamentarians of the world

● IN THE early hours of today, October 25, 1983, the world learned of the criminal and shameful military invasion launched by U.S. armed forces against the people of Grenada, ordered by the fascist group directing the irrational policy of the government of the United States.

Once more, the generous blood of a heroic and noble sister people is shed on this continent.

The government of the United States has trampled on the sovereignty, dignity, integrity and determination of the dedicated Grenadian people.

Cynically, shamefully and brazenly, it violates international law and standards, as well as the true human rights that it most bombastically purports to defend.

CUBAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

denounce the unjustified and premeditated military invasion of Grenada by U.S. troops;

demand an immediate stop to the criminal aggression and the unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. occupation forces that have caused the loss of human lives and brought mourning to the homes of that Caribbean people;

request all parliaments and parliamentarians of the world to show solidarity with the Grenadian people at this difficult time, when they are suffering in their own flesh the traitorous blow dealt by the imperialist government of the United States.

City of Havana, October 25, 1983
YEAR OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MONCADA

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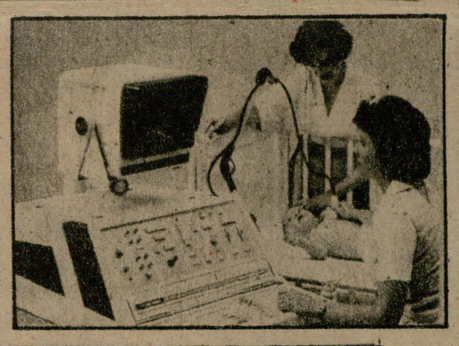

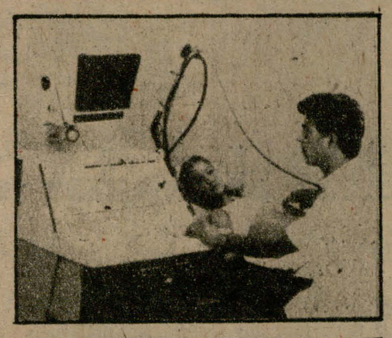

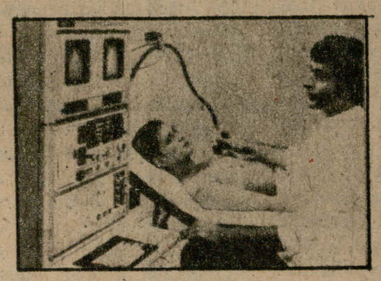

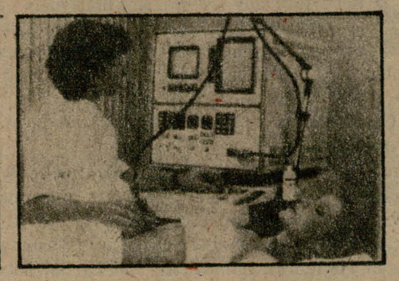

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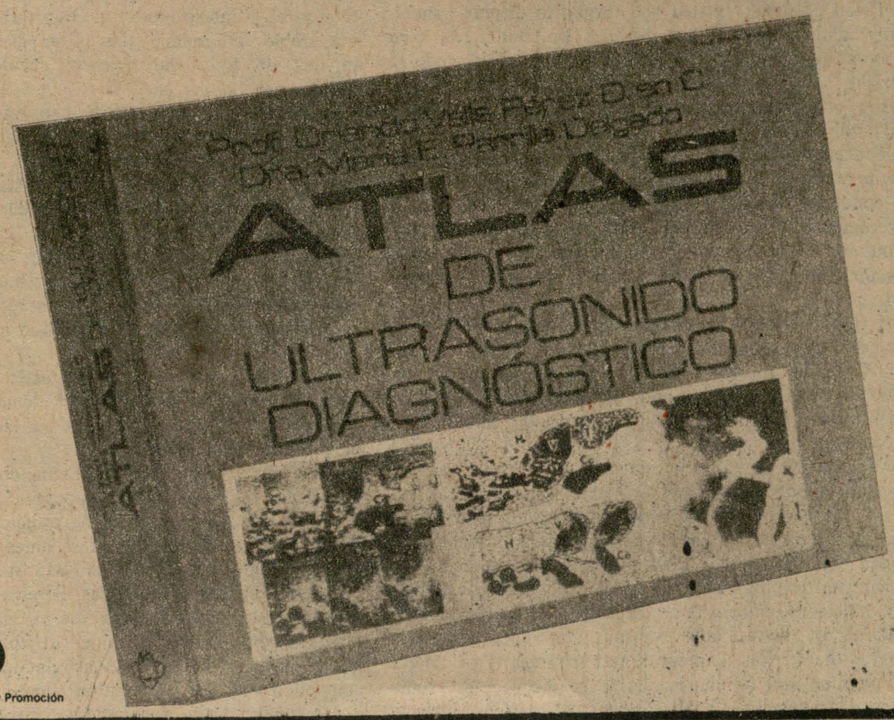
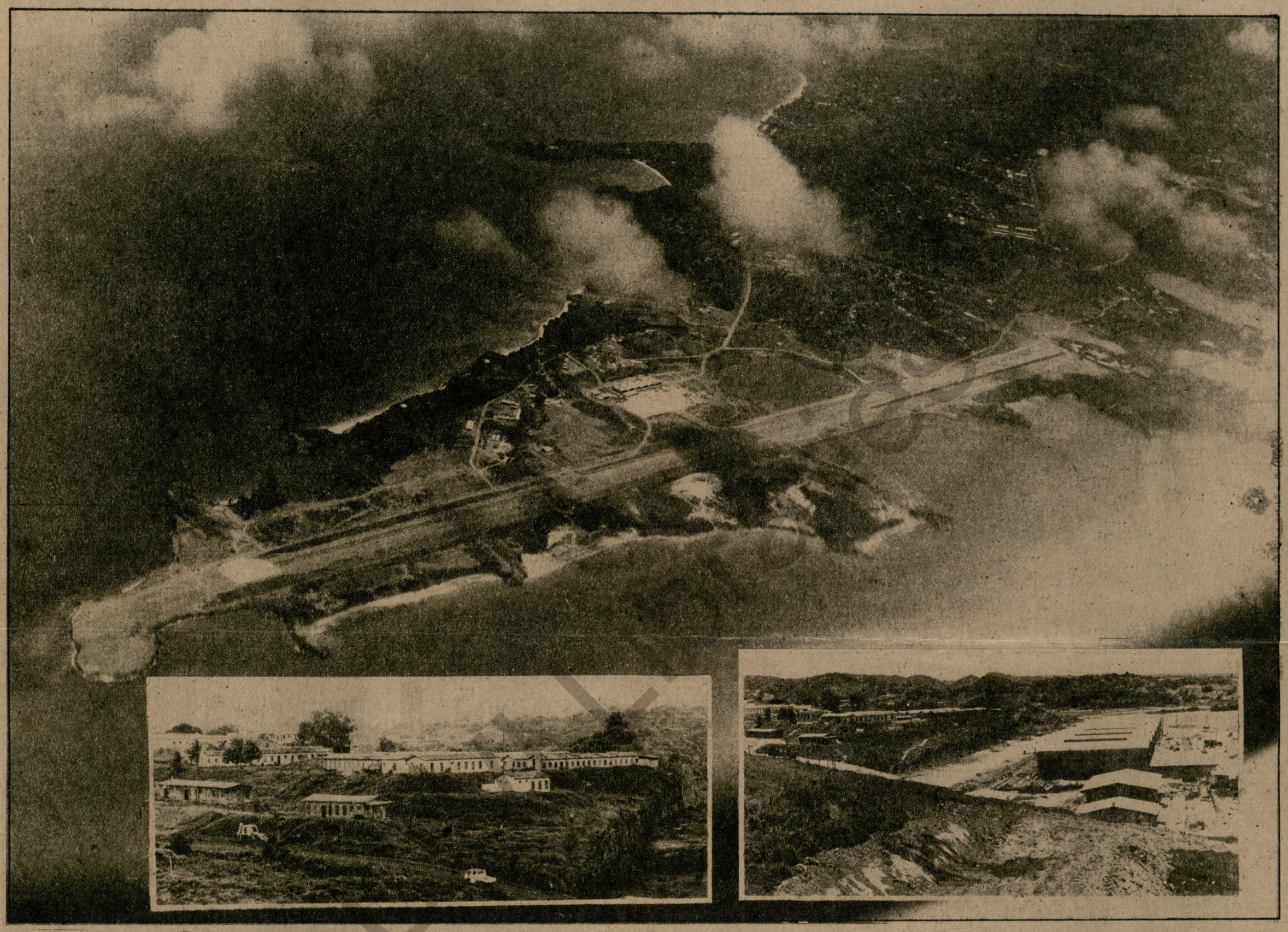


Publicidad y Promoción

FROM THE RÍO BRAVO TO PATAGONIA

U.S. MARINES INVADE GRENADA

INCALCULABLE POLITICAL AND MORAL DEFEAT



Top: aerial photo taken recently of the international airport under construction at Point Saline and surrounding area, where Cuban construction workers and cooperation personnel fought heroically against the U.S. invaders, showing the 2743-meter-long, 45-meter-wide runway, taxiway, and terminal area. Below left: the construction workers' camp, one of the first facilities attacked by U.S. Marines. Below right: side view of the terminal area. (Photos: Soroa)

IN A COMPLETELY isolated Reagan administration, probably more so than any other U.S. government in history, has suffered a severe international defeat with the unanimous condemnation of the U.S. forces' invasion of tiny Grenada. It is hard to say where outrage has been greatest, but one of the regions where U.S. isolation should be singled out must surely be Latin America.

The region raised an outcry over the attack. Despite their close political ties with the United States and great economic dependency, area puppet regimes resorted to "semantic gymnastics" in their subservience to Washington. The generals in Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador and the Costa Rican president twisted and turned to display "understanding" and "sympathy" for the invasion. But it has been such an outrageous act that not even they could endorse it outright.

Shortly after the invasion became known the protests started and they have been increasing ever since.

Guyana and Nicaragua, with the backing of other countries, summoned an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to condemn the attack.

Governments quickly issued statements denouncing the invasion and it seemed as if the indignation of all kinds of organizations in the region had been simultaneously ignited.

On October 25, the government of Ecuador condemned the invasion and called for an urgent halt to the intervention in Grenada. It also pointed to the worsening of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean as a result of the invasion launched by Reagan against the small Caribbean country.

The Venezuelan government repudiated the attack, saying it could not approve any form of intervention by the armed forces of one country in the internal affairs of another. It added that its objective was to halt the intervention and it demanded that the United States fully respect human rights.

Mexico, in keeping with its traditional foreign policy, quickly expressed concern over the events and stressed that "repudiation of the use of force in international relations, respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of states, nonintervention and self-determination of the peoples" comprise the basic principles of its foreign policy. The Mexican ambassador at the UN said that the reasons given for the U.S. attack on Grenada were unacceptable.

One of the strongest condemnations of the invasion came from Nicaragua both within the country itself and at the Security Council. Via various Sandinista leaders, the Nicaraguan government resolutely rejected the U.S. landing in Grenada and emphasized two points: 1) that plans for the aggression had already been worked out by the Reagan administration and 2) that the "vital interests" concept developed by the United States has become dangerous for countries which, because of their own development, have cast off U.S. domination and become independent countries.

Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo said that foreign intervention in Grenada's internal affairs was intolerable. He added that Grenadians should have and in fact do have the right to decide on their country's development.

Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari said that his government would issue a clear and very strong protest against the invasion in keeping with the principle of nonintervention. Similarly, clear positions were taken by the two top candidates for the November 30 presidential elections, Raúl Alfonsín (Radical) and Italo Luder (Peronist).

The Dominican Foreign Ministry issued a statement on October 26 expressing concern over the U.S. troops' invasion and reaffirming its "unbending respect" for the principles of nonintervention, self-determination and sovereignty of the peoples.

In Bolivia, acting Foreign Minister and Minister of the Interior Federico Álvarez Plata demanded the immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces and a halt to the aggression against the small island nation.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Fernando Schwalb López Aldana said that his country opposed foreign intervention in Grenada and firmly upheld the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states.

After Brazilian President João Baptista Figueiredo examined the situation, Bernardo Pericas, Foreign Ministry spokesman, said his government deplores the use of armed force against Grenada and that it continues to uphold the principle of not using force in international relations, reaffirming Brazil's conviction that nonintervention should prevail.

Along with Cuba, leading figures in the English-speaking Caribbean spoke out against the aggression. Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Belize and the Bahamas had already done so at the CARICOM meeting prior to the invasion.

The government of Guyana reacted strongly and its opposition was presented in the form of a resolution to the UN Security Council. Speaking in Georgetown, President Forbes Burnham firmly condemned the invasion and said his government would not recognize any government in Grenada derived from foreign occupation.

Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago George Chambers, current head of CARICOM, condemned the invasion and called for the immediate withdrawal of the aggressors. Reports coming in indicate that relations between Trinidad and the United States are particularly tense.

The government of Belize, an English-speaking nation in Central America belonging to CARICOM, opposed the invasion of Grenada by the United States.

To sum up the reactions of Latin American governments, it might be pointed out that at the consultative meeting of the Organization of American States the overwhelming majority of speakers denounced the invasion while five countries tried to justify it. The isolation of the United States was illustrated by such unusual occurrences as the position taken by the representative of Pinochet's fascist junta in Chile who could not but defend the principle of nonintervention and rejected the use of force.

It wasn't only governments. Masses of Latin Americans joined in the world outcry over the attack on Grenada.

Listing all the organizations alone which have spoken out would require overly extensive space, not to mention their particular comments. Suffice it to cite those which have particular significance.

The spokesman for the Caribbean Council of Churches of the English-speaking Caribbean, Reverend Alen Curtain, repudiated the attack and said that the presence of Caribbean forces was simply a cover for U.S. aggression.

Former Dominican President Juan Bosch, who was overthrown when the U.S. invaded his country in 1965, said that events in Grenada were a repeat of what had happened in his country 18 years ago. He added that for the United States all international treaties are scraps of paper and "the only thing which counts is the use of military, political and economic power."

Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez, the Latin American Association for the Defense of Human Rights, the Latin American Continental Students' Organization, the Permanent Congress of Latin American Trade Union Unity, the Latin American Workers Central, the Anti-imperialist Tribunal of Latin America, the Latin American Economic System and many other hemisphere-wide, regional and national organizations, along with notable figures in the area, have denounced the aggression.

There have also been demonstrations in front of embassies, consulates and other U.S. institutions in Latin American countries.

In Costa Rica, which was one of the first places where protests were held, a demonstration took place in front of the U.S. embassy in San José, perhaps to the best counterposition to President Luis Alberto Monge, who tried to justify Reagan.

While hundreds protested for a long time in front of the embassy, officials didn't dare show their faces.

Thousands upon thousands poured into the streets of Managua to express solidarity with Grenada and demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces from that tiny country whose surface area is only 344 square kilometers and whose inhabitants number 120 000.

In Caracas, the Federation of University Centers and the Unitary Central of Venezuelan Workers organized a march through the main streets of the city to the U.S. embassy, chanting slogans against President Reagan.

Even in Chile, where demonstrations are banned, many students gathered outside the U.S. embassy to protest the attack on Grenada and call for the withdrawal of troops.

Bolivian students also held big demonstrations in La Paz and Cochabamba against the invasion. In Cochabamba they attacked the U.S. consulate and the Bolivian-American Center where the furniture was destroyed.

In the Dominican Republic and Panama there were similar incidents. In Argentina the demonstrations were organized outside the Bank of Boston in Buenos Aires, and in Ecuador the demonstrations lasted three days in the streets of Quito and in front of the U.S. embassy.

As this is being written the protest and repudiation continues all over Latin America — a region where the U.S. role in the Malvinas War is still fresh in people's memory.

THE WORLD IS THEIR JUDGE

BY JUAN MARRERO
Granma international staff

ACCORDING TO the dispatches received in our newspaper up to November 1 a total of 92 governments had made public statements on the U.S. invasion of Grenada. Of these, 79 have repudiated or disapproved of the Reagan administration's criminal action.

Significantly, many of the governments that have taken such a stand are regarded as traditional and current allies of the United States. Such is the case, for example, of the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain, France, Canada, Pakistan, Jordan, Chile, Uruguay and Zaire. In one way or the other, they have all stated their disagreement with Reagan's adventure against Grenada.

The tone of disapproval varies considerably. France's condemnation was strongly worded, while Britain through Prime Minister Thatcher and the foreign minister has not concealed its regret and disagreement.

Chile, Haiti and Uruguay, whose fascist, repressive governments are propped up by the United States, have expressed their disapproval since the invasion violates the principles of nonintervention — although they haven't dared to condemn the aggression openly.

Pakistan and Jordan, long-time Washington allies in Asia and the Middle East, voted in favor of the draft resolution presented at the UN Security Council that condemned the U.S. invasion and demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from Grenada. Zaire, an imperialist pawn in Africa, abstained. The vote made it clear that Reagan was alone and showed up his political blunder of embarking on a warmongering adventure in Grenada.

Attesting to the brutal and criminal nature of the U.S. invasion of Grenada, a minuscule island 27 500 times smaller than the United States, is the fact that by October 29 only 13 governments had dared to publicly applaud or justify in full Reagan's action.

Of these 13 governments, seven — those of the small islands of Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and St. Kitts-Nevis — were the ones used by Reagan to give a semblance of multinationality to the U.S. intervention in Grenada. The total population of these Caribbean islands, whose governments have just given clear proof of being mere satellites, is less than three million.

Three of the five other governments that came out in support of this horrendous crime are South Korea, El Salvador, Honduras (whose government is willing to forego independence and become a commonwealth Puerto Rican fashion) and Guatemala, four clearly proimperialist, oppressive regimes. The other two lackeys are New Zealand and Costa Rica, the latter having tried, through a disgraceful statement by President Luis Alberto Monge, to justify the step taken by Reagan. As was to be expected, the colonial governor of Puerto Rico, Romero Barceló, also applauded Reagan on this occasion.

But significantly not all submissive U.S. allies have behaved in the same manner. Thus aggressive Israel, spearhead of imperialism in the Middle East, has kept absolutely mum concerning the invasion.

Just two of the 79 countries mentioned limited themselves to regretting the operation, namely, Japan and Belgium, both with close links to the United States. But the overwhelming majority strongly censured the U.S. presence in Grenada.

The 79 countries are:

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Afghanistan, Australia, the Bahamas, Belize, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, the Congo, Democratic Korea, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Chile, China, Cyprus, Ecuador, Spain, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Britain, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, the Netherlands, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kampuchea, Lao, Libya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Syria, Democratic Saharawi Arab Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Dominican Republic, Rumania, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Sweden, Suriname, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Togo, the Soviet Union, Uruguay, the Vatican, Venezuela, Vietnam, Democratic Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

This long list of countries that either repudiated, disagreed with or disapproved of the imperialist action in Grenada eloquently illustrates the international isolation of the Reagan administration at present.

Besides the official reactions, even stronger is the wave of indignation among the peoples of the world, as shown by demonstrations, rallies and public statements condemning the imperialist crime against Grenada.

A DAVID WHO WON'T SURRENDER

BY YUSSUFF HANIF

● BRIDGETOWN, October 28 (EFE). — Tiny Grenada, in its uneven struggle against the immense power of the United States, refuses to surrender, although morally it has already won the most important battle in its history.

It seems that the United States committed in Grenada the same mistake it did when it attacked the Bay of Pigs in Cuba, namely, it failed to take into account the indignant and militant reaction of the people upon being invaded by a foreign power.

Already 3000 U.S. soldiers have been deployed on the island and after three days of fighting they haven't succeeded in overcoming Grenada's resistance. Obviously, the majority of the people are fighting side by side with their army.

What has really been happening in Grenada since Tuesday [October 25] when the invasion began is a mystery that has begun to look suspicious because of the United States' impenetrable silence about the battle, except about its own victories.

Every time it announces that it has taken over an objective it adds that "small pockets of resistance" still remain but that they will be overcome in a few hours.

The invasion was supposed to be completed in not more than four hours. Later it was indicated that it would end by Tuesday evening. By Wednesday Grenadian resistance was just about overcome. On Thursday the capture of Richmond was announced and then the battle to take the military base at Calivigny, on the south coast, began.

Reports coming into Barbados Thursday night said that Calivigny was about to fall, but that other "small pockets of resistance" remained.

Incredible as it may seem, Grenada is becoming another Vietnam for the United States. It is very probable that the invading forces will announce total domination of the island, but that resistance guerrillas will still be active.

The credibility of U.S. reports on the war has been undermined following the U.S. decision to choose a small select group of U.S. journalists to cover the war for a few hours.

It is unlikely that the Grenadians are aware that the U.S. invasion has met with nearly unanimous international condemnation. Yet it seems that they don't need that boost to keep on defending themselves.

The United States has claimed that the resistance is organized, that Cuban military advisers and at least four East German collaborators are there.

But neither that nor the Soviet-built weapons can explain Grenada's long resistance in the fight against the world's most powerful army.

If the United States wanted to put its power to the test in a poor and underdeveloped country, the Pentagon must certainly be trying to pinpoint the weak spots in its army that have kept it from overcoming such a tiny country for so long.

The U.S. Congress wants the invading forces to leave Grenada in 60 days. Perhaps Grenada will not resist that long, but then in this war everything seems possible.

U.S. military superiority will certainly prevail, but no one knows when. What is not certain is how a Caribbean "peace force" will keep the peace in the country for a year after a provisional government is imposed which, judging from the events, the Grenadian people do not want.

JOURNALISTS DENIED CONTACT WITH U.S.-HELD CUBAN CIVILIANS

The following are excerpts from a report sent by Agence France Presse correspondent Lucien Nahum, on what he was able to observe on a brief tour of Grenada organized by the U.S. invaders

● SALINE, Grenada, October 30 (AFP). — A tour organized to give the press a firsthand look at the situation in Grenada began at Grantley Adams airport in Barbados. There, some 300 journalists were anxiously awaiting the announcement of the list of those selected who on their return, would inform colleagues of what they saw and heard.

Shortly after noon, some 30 press correspondents boarded a C-130 Hercules transport plane which took off for Saline, the airport built by the Cubans that fell into U.S. hands last Wednesday.

A half hour later the Hercules overflew the helicopter carrier Guam, lying off the coast of Saline and escorted by a destroyer.

At Saline airport, that is still under construction, we were received by Admiral Joseph Metcalf, who told us that under no circumstances were we to stray off the course mapped out for our visit.

We were divided into two groups. The first was taken to St. George's, the capital of Grenada, by helicopter, and the second, including this AFP correspondent, boarded a truck.

We went first to Frequente, where we saw U.S. soldiers — rangers and paratroopers armed to the teeth — of the 82nd Airborne Division.

We asked them if they knew what they were doing in Grenada. The answer was: "Our job."

In the vicinity of Frequente, we were taken to see the dumps filled with crates of arms and ammunition.

There we heard a shot and were ordered to take cover in one of the dumps.

An officer reported that a sniper had chosen one of the U.S. sentries for a target.

A C-130 fitted with infrared reconnaissance equipment overflew a hill. It would seem that this equipment can detect a man hidden under the trees.

Three Cobra helicopters arrived on the scene and, guided by the C-130, patrolled the area, flying close to the ground, but were unable to detect the sniper.

We were formally prohibited from speaking with the Cubans.

We returned to Barbados in the late afternoon without having learned much about what is going on in Grenada.

When we arrived at Grantley Adams airport, we were rushed by our colleagues plying us with all sorts of questions.

Several asked us if we had the impression of having been manipulated by the military command.



Nicaragua alert and ready

Following the U.S. invasion of Grenada the Nicaraguan people immediately expressed their indignation. In the photo, more than 50 000 gathered outside the UN office in Managua to register their protest. The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction called on the people to be on the alert ready to confront any attack on the country's sovereignty and on the Revolution. (Wirephoto)

Statement by Permanent Committee of Intellectuals for the Sovereignty of the Peoples of Our America

● THE INVASION of and aggression on Grenada is an example of the fascist policy of the U.S. government. The Permanent Committee of Intellectuals for the Sovereignty of the Peoples of Our America strongly protest the invasion of Grenada by troops of the United States and other accomplice Caribbean countries and calls on men and women the world over, including those in the United States, to mobilize to put a stop to this criminal act against the Grenadian people. The U.S. government's policy of force runs counter to peace, democracy and human dignity, not just in Latin America and the Caribbean but the whole world as well.

Permanent Committee of Intellectuals for the Sovereignty of the Peoples of Our America

Mario Benedetti, Juan Bosch, Chico Buarque de Hollanda, Ernesto Cardenal, Suzy Castor, Julio Cortázar, Gabriel García Márquez, Pablo González Casanova, George Lamming, Roberto Matta, Miguel Otero Silva and Mariano Rodríguez.

LATIN AMERICAN INTELLECTUALS AND ARTISTS IN FRANCE CONDEMN INVASION

● PARIS, October 28 (PL). — Prominent Latin American and French intellectuals and artists today released a statement here condemning the U.S. military aggression on Grenada.

The statement was presented to the press at a meeting held at the Casa de América Latina in the French capital, attended by several dozen national and foreign journalists and a number of the signatories.

Sent to all the solidarity associations existing in Europe, the document was signed by such prominent French and Latin American intellectuals residing in France as Julio Cortázar, Julio le Parc, Rubén Barreiro, Roberto Matta, Gontrán Netto, José Gamarra and Víctor Flecha.

Also on the list are Ángel and Isabel Parra, Daniel Viglietti, Armand and Michele Mattelard, Alba de Céspedes, Arthur Piza, Miguel Rojas-Mix, Carmen Castillo, Pedro Mira, José Balmes, Federico Brook, Eugenio Dornet, Ernest Pignon and R.J. Moulin.

Other signatures were those of Y. Buannic and Philippe Rodríguez, president and general secretary, respectively, of the France-Latin America Friendship Association.

SOME FACTS ON GRENADA

● GRENADA IS the southernmost of the Windward Islands. Its surface area is 344 square kilometers and its population is estimated at 120 000, most of whom speak English, the official language.

It is 90 miles from Trinidad and 68 from St. Vincent. Grenada also includes the Grenadines island chain, of which the most important is Carriacou (32 square kilometers). The primitive inhabitants, who came from Trinidad or Venezuela, were Arawaks and Caribs.

The island was discovered by Columbus on August 15, 1498, and called Concepción. In 1608, British merchants tried to establish a colony there but were driven out by the Carib Indians. In 1650 the island was purchased by the then governor of Martinique and sold in 1657. France annexed the island in 1674, giving compensation to its "owners" to pave the way for the introduction of African slaves who would be used to grow indigo and sugarcane. The Indian population was almost completely exterminated.

In 1767 the British took over the island. Sixteen years later the French took it again and then the British regained control in 1783. In 1795-96 the British brutally crushed a rebellion and executed the leaders.

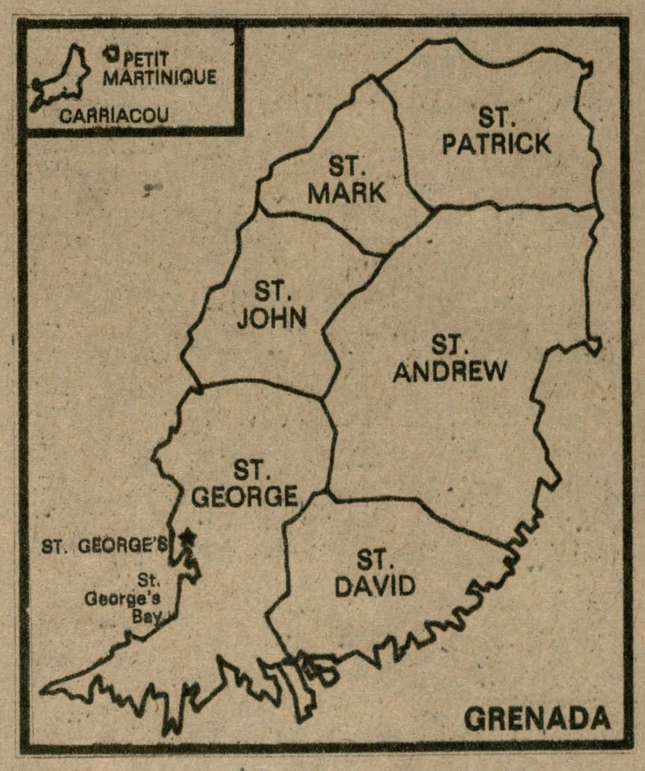
Grenada was granted independence by Britain on February 7, 1974.

Before and after the proclamation of independence the situation on the island was very tense. Eric Gairy remained in power following fraudulent elections in 1972.

Many strikes, mass demonstrations, arrests and murders (including that of Maurice Bishop's father), a ban on the instruments of constitutional struggle, the creation of a "special policy" and the constant demands that Gairy resign forced the regime to increase its repression of the people. With military backing from the hateful regimes of Chile, South Africa, South Korea, Israel and others, the regime tried to stay in power.

Election fraud, administrative corruption, unemployment, violation of human rights, crimes committed by the paramilitary Mongoose Gang were among the reasons that led the New Jewel Movement, headed by its general secretary, Maurice Bishop, to overthrow the Gairy regime on March 13, 1979. In a large-scale people's uprising, the revolutionary forces took over the national radio station and urged the people to take to the streets to consolidate victory.

Following the formation of the People's Revolutionary Government and the consolidation of the Revolution in Grenada, Bishop became prime minister, suspended the Constitution and offered the country a program of government that was already known to the people and included many measures which benefited them.



From the start the Grenadian Revolution faced hostile action from the United States and its allies in the region, who mounted press campaigns and acts of sabotage against the young nation.

The PRG adopted an independent, non-aligned, anti-imperialist, antifascist, anticolonialist and antiracist foreign policy. Grenada repeatedly expressed its solidarity with the struggles of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean for national liberation. It strengthened its ties of friendship with Cuba, Nicaragua and other progressive and socialist countries in the world. Grenada was represented with full membership status at the 6th Summit Meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Havana in 1979.

Granma ● Weekly Review of the Official Organ of the Communist Party of Cuba ● Editor: Jorge Enrique Mendoza ● Editorial and administrative offices: Ave. General Suárez y Territorial, Plaza de la Revolución "Jose Martí," Apartado 6260, Havana, Cuba ● Telephone: 70-6521 ● Subscription rates in foreign countries (including airmail postage): 1 year, the equivalent of 12 U.S. dollars in any convertible currency.

THE START OF A 'HOT AUTUMN'

MILLIONS SAY NO TO U.S. MISSILES

MILLIONS OF antiwar demonstrators in various capitals of the world have yet again expressed their irate condemnation of the Reagan administration's bellicose policy and its foremost expression in the deployment of Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe.

The Federal Republic of Germany, West Berlin, Italy, Great Britain, Spain, France, Austria, Sweden, the United States, Canada, Japan and other countries have been the scene of huge disarmament demonstrations protesting North Atlantic Treaty Organization nuclear rearmament plans.

Demonstrations have ranged from human chains and fiery speeches to street lie-ins simulating mass extermination, clearly reflecting humanity's desire to end war escalation on the part of the United States and its allies and check their insane designs to reduce the Earth to atomic ash.

News dispatches coincide in that the recent wave of protest demonstrations was simply the first sign of what will be a "hot autumn" in these and other countries of the world. The obdurate Reagan administration position and the gradual deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe despite the repeated settlement proposals made by the Soviet Union has meant that each new hour and day bring thousands of millions into the peace movement.

Information coming in is a clear indication of the deep-rooted desire for peace on the part of demonstrators.



LONDON

BIGGEST DEMONSTRATION IN HISTORY OF FEDERAL GERMANY

In Bonn, capital of the Federal Republic of Germany, more than 300 000 people — the largest turnout for a demonstration in the history of the country — marched through the streets to embassies of countries considered atomic powers, to express their condemnation of plans for NATO nuclear rearmament. The mobilization started with a human chain from the vicinity of government offices to the university grounds, which was the scene of the main peace week rally in Federal Germany.

Minutes before, in front of churches, ministries, political party buildings and other institutions, many thousands of pacifists had sounded whistles, horns, bells, drums and any other likely object.

Social Democratic leader Willy Brandt spoke at the main rally in the university grounds — which proved to be too small for such a huge turnout. Brandt demanded no new deployment of U.S. missiles and the signing of a responsible medium-range missile treaty.

Brandt, who is also president of the Socialist International, was interrupted by applause when he demanded that resources spent on weapons be used to fight hunger, poverty and squalor in the world.

Together with the demonstrations in Bonn, there were big rallies in Hamburg, Stuttgart, Neu Ulm and West Berlin. There was a 108-kilometer-long chain made up of 150 000 people from Stuttgart and Neu Ulm, in the south of the country, to the U.S. garrison in Wiley.

The peace movement estimated that more than a million West German citizens participated in various rallies during peace week in the FRG.

In West Berlin, thousands of people blocked access to U.S. military bases. News agencies reported that the main streets of West Berlin were like "huge human tapestries comprising a majority of its nearly two million inhabitants," with protest lie-ins on streets and sidewalks.

Demonstrators were peaceful in the face of reinforced police antiriot squads, armed with rifles and tear gas grenades, who fruitlessly spent nearly four hours trying to break up the crowd.

MILLION ITALIANS IN STREET LIE-INS

Also in Rome, nearly a million Italians took part in silent street lie-ins to simulate "nuclear death," while a macabre siren went off. This was one of the many imaginative ways in which the Italians expressed their opposition to the arms buildup and their support for disarmament and peace. The particular objective of the huge demonstration was to oppose the deployment of 112 U.S. Cruise missiles in Comiso, Sicily.

Over 100 000 Sicilians headed the Rome protest, having come to the city in ships, trains, buses and cars.

THE LONDON DEMO

Half a million took part in the biggest demonstration ever in London, according to news reports, to "together stop the nuclear war threat." The center of the city was practically brought to a halt when three columns of people from all over the country marched through main thoroughfares to gather at Hyde Park for the rally.

OVER 80 000 IN STOCKHOLM

In Stockholm, Sweden, there was a turnout of more than 80 000, including Prime Minister Olof Palme and his wife, reported Prensa Latina.

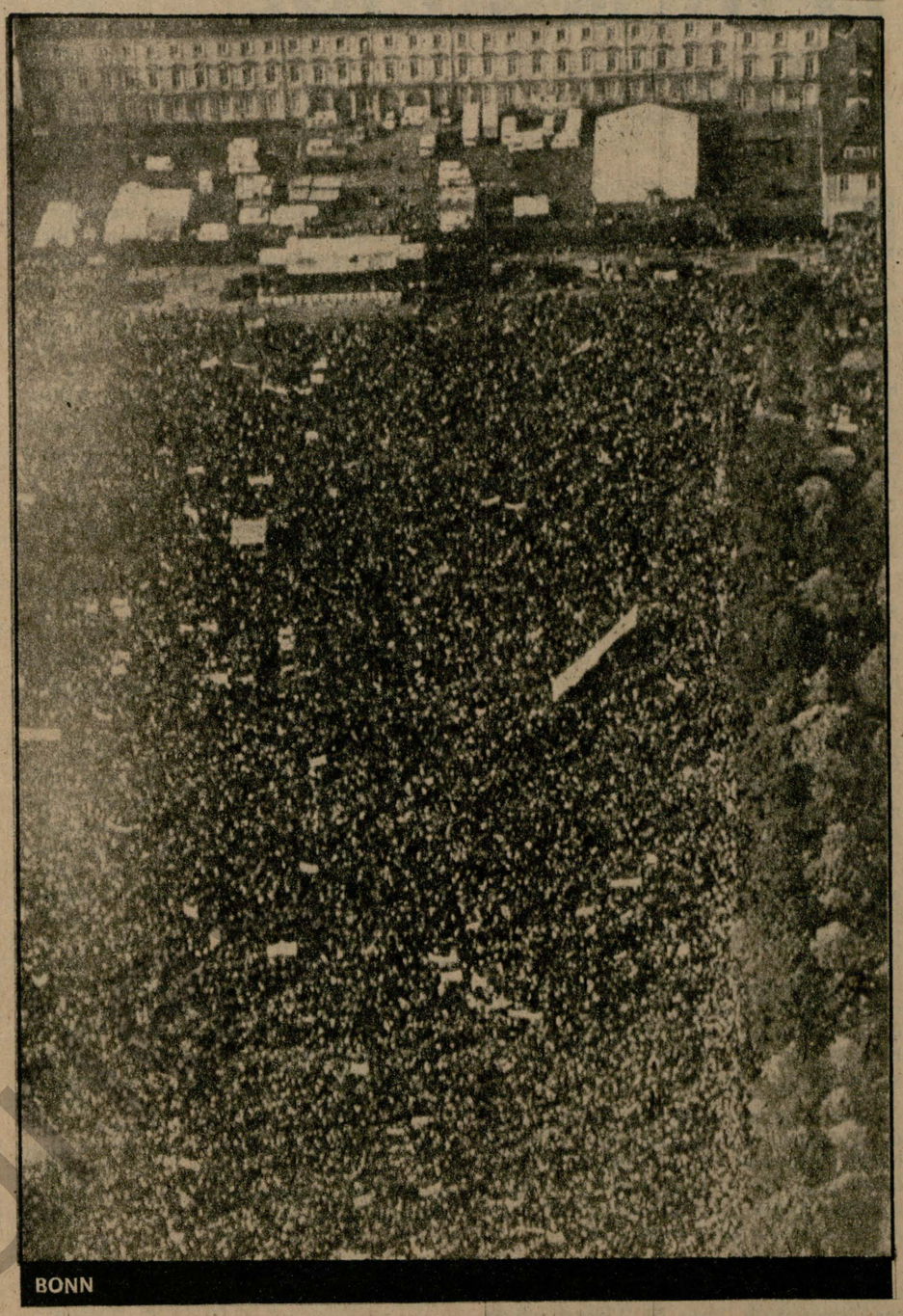
The demonstrators observed a minute of silence for peace and formed an eight-kilometer-long chain between the embassies of the Soviet Union and the United States.

Mai Britt Theorin, Swedish ambassador for disarmament at the UN and the Geneva conference, gave a speech condemning U.S. deployment of Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Western Europe.

FRANCE AND VIENNA

"Impressive" was the word used to describe the protest of tens of thousands thronging the streets of Paris in response to the call of the peace movement.

More than 35 political, labor, religious and other organizations were represented in the Paris march. In other French cities there were also rallies, many of unprecedented magnitude.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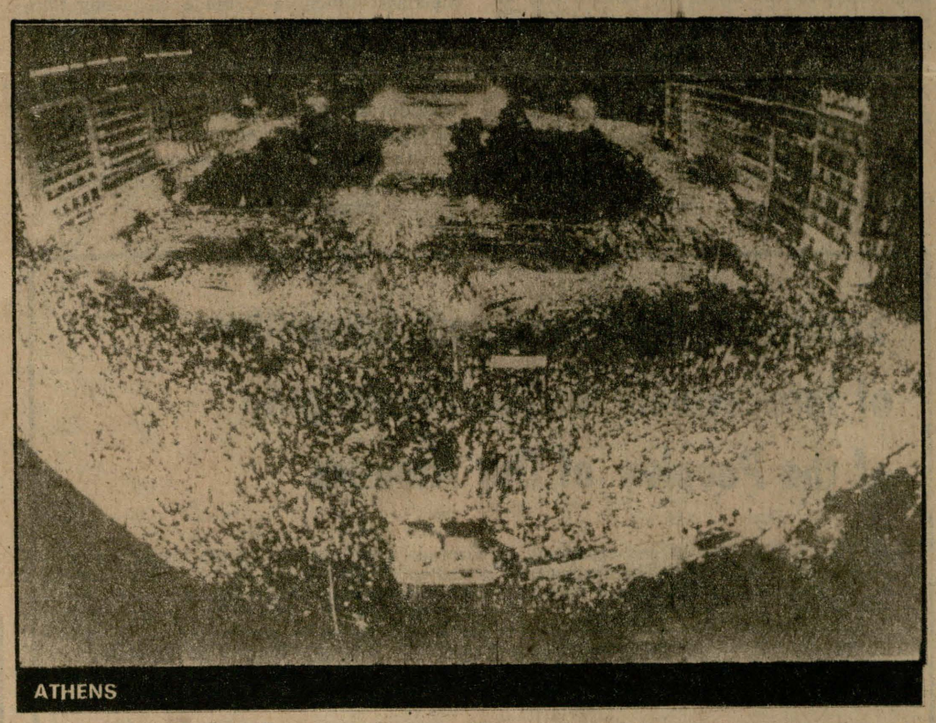

ATHENS

In Vienna, some 70 000 people marched to call on the world to increase the struggle to safeguard peace.

In capitals of socialist countries, Latin America, Asia and Africa, people, institutions and agencies have also joined the outcry over plans of the United States and its NATO allies to install new and deadly nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

Among those participating in the campaign and speaking out on the danger posed to humanity are prestigious figures of the world of the arts, science and politics.

U.S. CITIES

The worldwide protest against new nuclear deployment has also spread to the United States, where hundreds of thousands of people took to the streets in more than 140 cities.

In Austin, Texas, several thousands attended a meeting. There were other demonstrations in Washington, San Francisco, New York and other U.S. cities and towns where arms factories and military installations are located.

● *Information compiled by Santiago Cardosa Arias*


ROME

A NUCLEAR WAR IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE WOULD MEAN THE DEATH OF 750 MILLION OF ITS 1290 MILLION INHABITANTS

● MOSCOW (TASS). — Nuclear war means, first of all, the mass extermination of people. However, its consequences would also be disastrous for the survivors and for their descendants.

This statement was made by two noted Soviet scientists, Alexandr Bayev and Nicolai Bochkov, of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, in an article published in the Academy's magazine **Nature.**

The authors assert that a nuclear war in the northern hemisphere would mean the death of 750 million of its 1290 million inhabitants; 340 million survivors would be crippled and seriously affected by radiation; and the rest would be abandoned to an uncertain fate.

According to current estimates, the average amount of radiation in European survivors 25 years after a nuclear war could reach 100 rads. In Hiroshima and Nagasaki the average was 17 rads.

From an ecological and health standpoint, the long-term effects of a nuclear war would be linked, on the one hand, to the nuclear weapons' destructive effect on persons and, on the other, to the appearance of marked environmental changes in the area of the explosion and quite possibly on the entire planet.

Air and water pollution could bring about a catastrophic increase in the number of allergies and nervous system and pulmonary diseases, and practically every case would be incurable.

Radiation exposure and many other consequences of a nuclear war would give rise to countless outbreaks of contagious diseases and a marked increase in different forms of cancer such as that of the pancreas and the lungs, and leukemia.

The memory of the nuclear explosions would haunt generation after generation in the form of an increase in the number of stillborn and congenitally malformed babies, and hereditary diseases.

Drs. Bayev and Bochkov draw attention to the fact that the genetic input of neutronic radiation is on average five times greater than gamma radiation and in some cases 20 times greater.

"Therefore," they write, "it is a fair conclusion that the neutron bomb would entail exceptionally dangerous biological and genetic consequences.

Alexandr Bayev is a specialist in molecular biology and molecular genetics. Nikolai Bochkov is the head of the Institute of Medical Genetics.

WEEKLY REVIEW

Granma

Havana, October 30, 1983
Year 18 / Number 44

This REVIEW is published in English, French and Spanish

Year of the 30th Anniversary of the Moncada
Price in Cuba: 10 cts.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA

CLOSING DATE: OCTOBER 26

STATEMENT BY THE CUBAN PARTY AND GOVERNMENT ON THE IMPERIALIST INTERVENTION IN GRENADA

THE PAINFUL internal developments in Grenada that brought about the death of comrade Bishop and other Grenadian leaders, are well known by all the people. In its statement of October 20, the Cuban Government explained in detail the unfolding of events and stated our country's unequivocal and honorable position regarding these developments while cautioning that imperialism would try to derive utmost benefit from this tragedy.

But, above all, it stressed the rigorous policy of Cuba of totally refraining from any form of intervention in the internal affairs of the Grenadian Party and people.

The merits of such a policy of principles can be noted now more than ever, since it has become evident that the Cuban personnel in Grenada had the combat capability with which they could have attempted to influence the course of internal events. The weapons in the hands of the Cuban construction personnel and cooperation workers in Grenada had been given to them by Bishop and the Grenadian Party and Government leadership so that they could defend themselves in the event of a foreign aggression against Grenada, as has unfortunately been the case. These were mainly light infantry weapons. Our own personnel kept custody over those weapons in their living quarters. They were not meant to be used in any domestic conflict and they were never, and will never be used for those ends. Neither had any type of fortification work been undertaken since it was illogical to do so in times of peace; at the site of a purely civilian airport. And another thing: when the invasion of Grenada took place, the weapons in Cuban hands had less than one ammunition module per rifle.

After Bishop's death and Cuba's statements, relations between our Party and the new Grenadian leadership were very cold and somewhat strained. But under no circumstances were we willing to play into the hands of imperialism, foresaking the Grenadian people by stopping our cooperation and halting the work of our construction crews, doctors, teachers and other specialists. We did not even immediately recall our military and security advisors.

Future relations with the new leadership would be determined by its conduct, its domestic and foreign policy, and by the hope that the revolutionary process could be saved, even though this appeared to be possible only through a miracle of wisdom and serenity on the part of the Grenadians themselves and of the international progressive movement.

Relations with the new Government were yet to be defined. But notwithstanding the aforementioned reasons regarding our cooperation with the people of Grenada, from the moment the news of a powerful U.S. naval force advancing on Grenada was made public, it became morally impossible to consider the evacuation of Cuban personnel in that country.

On the other hand, the new Grenadian leadership, faced with the imminent danger of an invasion and invoking their homeland's security, requested our cooperation, an appeal to which it was not easy to accede in view of the events that had taken place in that country.

Numerous messages regarding these matters were exchanged between Cuba and our representatives in Grenada, who conveyed the Grenadian requests.

Due to the imminence of the aggression, during the afternoon of Saturday, October 22, comrade Fidel sent the following message to the Cuban representatives in Grenada:

"I believe that organizing our personnel's immediate evacuation at a time when U.S. warships are approaching might be highly demoralizing and dishonorable for our country in the eyes of the world public opinion.

"A large-scale Yankee aggression against us can take place at any moment in Grenada against our cooperation workers; in Nicaragua against our doctors, teachers, technicians, construction workers, etc.; in Angola against our troops, civilian personnel and others, or even in Cuba itself. We must always be ready and keep our morale high in the face of these painful possibilities.

"I understand how bitter it is for you, as well as for us here, to risk compatriots in Grenada, after the gross mistakes the Grenadian Party has made and the tragic developments to which they gave rise. But our position has been unequivocally and honorably clarified, so much so that it has been received with great respect everywhere. It is not the new Grenadian Government we must think of now, but of Cuba, its honor, its people, its fighting morale.

"I believe that in the face of this new situation, we must strengthen our defenses, keeping in mind the possibility of a surprise attack by the Yankees. The existing danger fully justifies our doing so. If the United States intervenes, we must vigorously defend ourselves as if we were in Cuba, in our campsites, in our work places close by, but only if we are directly attacked. I repeat: only if we are directly attacked. We would thus be defending ourselves, not the Government or its deeds. If the Yankees land on the runway section near the University or on its surroundings to evacuate their citizens, fully refrain from interfering.

"Advisors from the Army and the Ministry of the Interior are to stay in their posts awaiting new orders, so as to receive information and try to exert as much positive influence as possible on the behavior of the Army and the Security forces towards the people.

"The **Viet Nam Heroico** vessel is to be kept there by all means, and efforts should be made to put children and people who are not essential to indispensable services and work there on the first plane that lands on the island.

"Convey to Austin and Layne the following oral reply to their proposals:

"That our force, essentially made up of civilian cooperation workers, is too small to be considered as a significant military factor vis-à-vis a large-scale U.S. invasion.

"That sending reinforcements is impossible and unthinkable.

"That the political situation created inside the country due to the people's estrangement on account of the death of Bishop and other leaders, isolation from the outside world, etc., considerably weaken the country's defense capabilities, a logical consequence derived from the serious errors made by Grenadian revolutionaries. That due to the above situation, the present military and political conditions are the worst for organizing a firm and efficient resistance against the invaders, an action which is practically impossible without the people's participation. That they have to find a way to reach a reconciliation with the people, perhaps one way would be to clarify the death of Bishop and the other leaders and seek out those responsible.

"That the Grenadian Government may try to prevent



affording a pretext for intervention by publicly offering and reiterating total guarantees and facilities for the security and evacuation of U.S., English and other nationals.

"That if, however, the invasion were to take place anyway, it is their duty to die fighting, no matter how difficult and disadvantageous the circumstances may be.

"That the Cuban personnel have been instructed to remain in their camps and to continue the works of the airport. That they are to adopt defensive measures and fortify their positions as much as possible in order to be prepared in case of a surprise foreign aggression. That you are to be in constant communication with our Party's leadership, and should an imperialist attack take place, you will receive immediate instructions regarding what you should do.

"That, in these circumstances, they should keep utmost equanimity and restraint, if they wish to preserve the Grenadian revolutionary process' opportunity to survive.

"That Cuba will do its best to promote, together with all progressive countries, a strong campaign to counter the U.S. threats against Grenada."

At 9:00 p.m. on Saturday, October 22, we sent the following message to the Government of the United States through its Interests Section:

"That the U.S. side is aware of the developments in Grenada; that it is also aware of our position on these developments and of our determination of not interfering in the internal affairs of that country. That we are aware of their concern about the numerous U.S. residents there. That we are also concerned about the hundreds of Cuban cooperation personnel working there in different fields and about the news that U.S. naval forces are approaching Grenada.

"That according to the reports we have, no U.S. or foreign national, nor our personnel has had any problems. It is convenient to keep in touch on this matter, so as to contribute to solve favorably any difficulty that may arise or action that may be taken relating to the security of these individuals, without violence or intervention in the country."

Once the agreements adopted by a group of Yankee satellites in the Caribbean area to dispatch troops to Grenada became known, the new leadership in that country renewed its requests for the sending of reinforcements by Cuba. On Sunday, October 23, comrade Fidel sent the following message to the Cuban representatives in Grenada:

"Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Barbados have no forces to invade Grenada. If this were to occur, it is a mere pretext by the Yankees for their immediate intervention afterwards. In this case you should strictly abide by the instructions received yesterday.

"Convey the following answer orally to the Grenadian leadership:

"That Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Barbados have no forces to invade Grenada, and in that case they could defeat them with their own forces without greater difficulties.

"That behind this intervention, were it actually to take place, there might be a pretext for the Yankees to act directly; in that case, the Grenadian revolutionaries should try to win over the people for the defense of the country, be ready to fight until the very last man and create conditions for a protracted resistance to the invasion and foreign occupation.

"That Cuba cannot send reinforcements not only because it is materially impossible in the face of the overwhelming U.S. air and naval superiority in the area, but also because politically, if this were to be merely a struggle among Caribbeans, it should not do so in order not to justify US. intervention.

"That, on the other hand, the unfortunate developments in Grenada render the useless sacrifice entailed by the dispatching of such reinforcements in a struggle against the United States morally impossible before our people and the world.

"That, as a matter of our country's honor, morale and dignity we will keep the Cuban personnel there at a time when powerful Yankee naval forces are approaching Grenada.

"That, if Grenada is invaded by the United States, the Cuban personnel will defend their positions in their camps and working areas with all their energy and courage.

"That, due to the limited number of those forces, it is impossible to assign them any other mission.

"That Grenadian revolutionaries themselves are the only ones responsible for the creation of this disadvantageous and difficult situation for the revolutionary process politically and militarily.

"That within the difficult conditions created, the Cuban personnel in Grenada, shall honorably meet the duties our revolution has assigned to them under these circumstances.

"That, as regards military advising, they will receive all possible cooperation in the face of this situation.

"That it is necessary to continue making adequate political and diplomatic efforts on their part to prevent the intervention without compromising on any principles or backing down. That, on our part, we will do our best in this connection."

The Grenadian side continued to insist on plans that in our judgment, were, in some respects, unrealistic and politically unsound. They even hoped to sign a formal agreement on what each side should do in the military field, and intended to subordinate the Cuban construction and cooperation workers to the Grenadian army. On Monday, October 24, the following principal points were conveyed to the Grenadian leadership:

"— That the Cuban personnel will defend their positions, that is, the runway up to the Hardy Bay filling and the area between Point Saline and Morne Rouge, in case of a large-scale U.S. invasion.

"— That, in the present conditions, our personnel have neither the means nor forces to undertake any other mission, nor the moral and international justification to do so in areas outside their work site.

"— It is clear to us that were it just a question of evacuating foreign personnel, there would be no invasion, and presumably under those circumstances they would find a solution with the parties concerned. That, due to this, the American University and its premises should be under the custody of Grenadians if they deem it necessary and convenient (the U.S. University is located at one end of the runway under construction by the Cubans). Perhaps it would be better if that area were free of military personnel so that it would not be regarded as a battle ground which could justify armed actions by imperialism under the pretext of evacuating its citizens.

"— That there is no need for any formal agreement between us.

"— That the instructions regarding what the Cuban personnel is to do in case of war can only be issued by the Government of Cuba."

This message, which should have been delivered at 8 o'clock in the morning, Tuesday the 25th, did not even reach the hands of its addressees. The intervention of the United States in Grenada occurred at the break of day.

The Cuban representatives and personnel strictly followed the instructions of the Party and Government of Cuba: to fight if they were attacked in their camps and work areas.

During the early hours of the day, while U.S. troops were landing with helicopters in the University area, there was no combat at all with the Cubans, who had taken strictly defensive positions in the above mentioned sites. Around 8:00 a.m. local time (7:00 a.m. Cuban time), U.S. troops advanced from different directions on the Cuban facilities, and the fighting began.

At 8:30 a.m. (Cuban time) on the 25th — almost three days later — the Government of the United States replied with the following note to the Cuban message sent on Saturday the 22nd:

"The United States of America Interests Section of the Embassy of Switzerland presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Cuba and has the honor to inform the Ministry that the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, acting out of the grave concern of its members for the anarchy, bloodshed, and callous disregard for human life on the Island of Grenada, has asked the United States Government to facilitate armed forces of its member states in the restoration of security in Grenada. In response to the request, and taking into due account the need to safeguard the lives of several hundred United States citizens now in Grenada, the United States Government has agreed to this request.

"Consequently, armed forces from the member states of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, supported by those of the United States, Barbados and Jamaica have entered Grenada for the purpose of restoring order and public safety.

"The United States Government is aware that military and civilian personnel of the Republic of Cuba are present in Grenada. It has taken into full account the message on this subject which was delivered on the night of October 22 from the Ministry of Foreign Relations to the Acting Chief of the United States Interests Section in Havana. It wishes to assure the Government of the Republic of Cuba that all efforts are being and will continue to be made to ensure the safety of these persons while order is being restored. These personnel will be granted safe passage from Grenada as soon as conditions permit. The Government of the United States agrees to the Cuban proposal of October 22 to maintain contact concerning the safety of the personnel of each side. The appropriate civilian representatives with the United States Armed Forces presently in Grenada have been instructed to be in contact with the Cuban Ambassador in Grenada to ensure that every consideration is given to the safety of Cuban personnel on the Island and to facilitate the necessary steps by Grenadian authorities for their prompt evacuation. The United States Armed Forces will be prepared to assure this evacuation at the earliest possible moment on ships of third countries. Alternatively, should there be a vessel of the Cuban merchant marine — not a warship — in Grenadian waters at present that vessel may be authorized to conduct the evacuation of Cuban personnel.

"In addition, any Cuban views communicated to the Department of State through the Cuban Interests Section in Washington or through the United States Interests Section in Havana will be given immediate attention.

"The Government of the United States calls upon the Government of the Republic of Cuba, in the interest of the personal safety of all concerned, to advise its citizens and forces in Grenada to remain calm and to cooperate fully with the forces of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and with those of the United States, Jamaica and Barbados. It asks that they be instructed to avoid any steps which might exacerbate the delicate situation in Grenada. Above all, the Government of the United States cautions the Government of the Republic of Cuba to refrain from sending any new military unit or personnel to Grenada.

"The United States of America Interests Section of the Embassy of Switzerland avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Cuba the assurances of its highest and most distinguished consideration."

When this note from the Government of the United States arrived, one and a half hours had elapsed since troops from that country started their attack on Cuban personnel and three hours since they had begun the landings.

Throughout the whole day today, Tuesday 25, the Cuban people have been informed in as much detail as possible, on the development of the fighting and the resolute and heroic resistance of Cuban construction and cooperation workers, who practically had not even had time to dig trenches or to fortify their positions in the rocky terrain, in the face of the sea, air and ground attacks by U.S. elite troops.

The people are familiar with the contents of the message exchanged between the Commander in Chief and Colonel Tortoló, who is in command of the Cuban personnel. This chief, who had not yet been in that country for 24 hours and who was on a work visit, with his actions and words has written a chapter in our contemporary history worthy of Antonio Maceo.

At 5:00 p.m. in the evening, while intense fighting was taking place, the Government of the United States, through Mr. Ferch, head of the Interests Section, sent the following message to Cuba:

"The Cuban personnel stationed in Grenada is not a target for the actions by U.S. troops.

"The United States is ready to cooperate with Cuban authorities in the evacuation of Cuban personnel to Cuba.

"The United States is aware that armed Cuban personnel do not have either the weapons or the ammunition stocks needed for a protracted action thus maintaining a belligerent position would entail a useless loss of human life.

"The United States does not wish to present the departure of Cuban armed personnel as a surrender.

"Lastly it regrets the armed clashes between men from both countries, and considers that they have occurred due to confusion and accidents brought about by our men's proximity to the area of operations of the multinational troops."

At 8:30 p.m., the following reply was handed over to Mr. Ferch to be conveyed to the Government of the United States:

"1. That we did our best to prevent the intervention, and that in our note dated Saturday we explained that, according to our reports, no U.S. or foreign citizen was in danger, while at the same time we expressed our readiness to cooperate so that the problems could be resolved without violence or intervention.

"2. That the intervention is totally injustifiable. That we had absolutely refrained from meddling in the country's internal affairs, despite our friendship with and sympathies for Bishop.

"3. That the answer to our constructive note delivered on Saturday 22, at 9:00 p.m., arrived on Tuesday 25, at 8:30 a.m., when our personnel and installations at the airport had been under attack by U.S. troops for one and a half hours.

"4. That we have no soldiers, but actually construction workers and civilian advisors in Grenada, with the exception of a few tens of military advisors who were working with the army and the security forces before Bishop's death. Our personnel had been instructed to fight back only if attacked, and they were not the first to shoot. Furthermore, they had been given instructions not to obstruct any action for the evacuation of U.S. citizens in the area of the runway near the U.S. University. It was evident that if any attempt was made to occupy Cuban installations, they would clash with them.

"5. That our personnel has suffered an indeterminate number of casualties in today's combats.

"6. That the attack by U.S. troops came as a surprise, without any previous warning.

"7. That although the Cuban personnel that is still in a position to resist stands at an absolute numerical, technical and military disadvantage, their morale remains high and they are firmly ready to continue defending themselves, were the attacks to continue.

"8. That if there is a real intention to forestall further bloodshed, attacks against the Cuban and Grenadian personnel who are still fighting should stop and an honorable way should be sought to put an end to a battle that far from honors the United States; a battle against small forces that, though unable to resist the overwhelming military superiority of the U.S. forces, even when losing the battle and sacrificing themselves, could still inflict a costly moral defeat on the United States — the most powerful country in the world, engaged in a war against one of the tiniest countries on Earth.

"9. That the head of the Cuban personnel in Grenada has been instructed to receive any parleyer that might approach him, listen to his views and convey them to Cuba.

"10. It cannot be ignored that some Grenadian units are also fighting, and that the treatment given to the Cubans should not differ from the one they are to receive."

During this evening the Cuban construction and cooperation personnel were still holding some of their positions in an uneven and difficult struggle but with high morale and steadfastness. Later into the night there was little news forthcoming from Grenada and communications were becoming difficult.

The courageous and heroic Cuban construction and cooperation personnel have written an unforgettable chapter in the annals of international solidarity; but in a larger sense, in Grenada they have been waging a battle for the small countries of the world and for all the peoples of the Third World in the face of a brutal imperialist aggression. They have also fought for the American continent and for their own homeland as if there, in Grenada, they were in the first line of defense of the sovereignty and integrity of Cuba.

Grenada may become for Yankee imperialists in Latin America and the Caribbean what the Moncada garrison meant to the Batista tyranny in Cuba.

Eternal glory to the Cubans who have fallen and to those who have fought and are still fighting to defend their honor, their principles, their internationalist work, their homeland, and their own personal lives threatened by the unjustified, treacherous and criminal imperialist attack.

Patria o Muerte
Venceremos

Cuba, October 25, 1983

Early echoes of the October Revolution in Cuba

BY EVELIO TELLERÍA TOCA
Granma daily reporter

WHAT WERE the early echoes of the October Revolution in Cuba? A quick answer would be: an outburst of anti-Soviet propaganda (as was to be expected) from the exploiter class and its loyal servants and a positive, enthusiastic response from the workers — despite the fact that information coming in about the Revolution under the brilliant leadership of Lenin was too incomplete for Cuban workers and progressive students, professionals and intellectuals to grasp the full significance of an event that was to mark the dawning of a new era in human history.



Lenin made a speech at a new monument to Karl Marx and Frederick Engels on November 7, 1918, a year after the victory of the October Revolution.

THE OVERALL SITUATION

The "Russian Revolution," as it was called, broke out on October 25, 1917 (November 7 according to the Western calendar) when a large part of the world was still in the dramatic throes of World War I. From April of that year, the Mario Menocal government in Cuba had enlisted our country on the side which had the United States as a belligerent power.

Imperialism was the dominant and determining factor in our neocolonial republic. Reelected in a rigged election, puppet President Menocal had the full backing of the U.S. government in implementing a "hard line" antilabor policy at the service of U.S. interests and the local bourgeoisie.

The Cuban proletariat — though still with no developed organization or class consciousness and with largely reformist or anarchist leaders — was already noted for its fighting spirit.

EARLY ANTI-SOVIETISM

The news media of that period — the newspapers and magazines — were of various political shades and were yet faithful exponents of bourgeois ideology. Signs of a progressive or revolutionary press could only be found in proletarian publications, of poor resources and limited circulation.

The first reports about what was happening in Russia came in from the international capitalist news agencies. All coincided in their attack on the Russian revolutionaries, attempting to discredit Lenin, the Bolsheviks and the Soviets... falsifying the facts, spreading calumny, silencing realities....

On November 8, 1917, the conservative, progovernment daily **La Discusión** published a note reading: "Unpleasant news from Russia. Political ambition and intransigence make for more trouble in that country." The following day, the front page lead of **La Discusión** ran: "Maximalists' Coup Planned and Financed by Germans." The November 12 issue had a news report under the heading "Pro-Kerensky Reaction Among Army," asserting that Kerensky and an army of 200 000 were advancing on Petrograd to recapture the city held by the Maximalists. November 15 news echoed the ridiculous rumor that Czar Nikolas was in Siberia as the emperor of that region.

On November 8 **La Lucha** published an article reading, "The capital of Russia is in the hands of the trouble-making antipatriotic Maximalists. Petrograd is again threatened by chaos and anarchy. Kerensky is out to demonstrate his well-earned title of the Iron Man." An article published the following day asserted: "The situation in Russia is deplorable but not critical because the rest of the country does not support the rebellion." A news report of November 13 proclaimed: "The Maximalists are being hunted down like wild animals."

On November 9 the daily **El Mundo** reported: "The Russian Revolution is the prelude to world revolution, Lenin says. There will be peace and the land of the wealthy will be divided up among the people. Kerensky, in Moscow, will lead the counterrevolution." The daily's apparent objectivity was shortlived, for three days later a lead ran: "Bolsheviks On Verge of Collapse. Kerensky Near Victory." The report read: "...the Minimalists win" and "entire regiments are joining Kerensky who by now has 500 000 on his side." In the days to come **El Mundo** was to report: "Sailors and Maximalists run the streets like bandits, raiding homes and committing crimes...." "Cossacks defeated the Red Army," and "The people of Petrograd tear down Leninist posters in indignant protest."

The archreactionary **Diario de la Marina** was — and continued to be until it stopped coming out in 1960 — the most fiercely anticommunist paper in Cuba. It echoed all the disinformed news coming in from European and U.S. capitalist news agencies and contributed with articles and commentaries full of lies and slander about the first worker-peasant state. On November 12 it reported that Kornilov and others were known to have set up a government in Moscow, and on November 13 it asserted that "it would be very difficult to find a man as cunning and astute as Lenin," accusing him of being an "agitator" who "had whetted the vulgar appetites of the populace, dangling the capital and lands of Russia before their very eyes."

The news reporting was so contradictory and so fallacious that the daily **El Triunfo** had ironic cause to comment that soldiers loyal to Kerensky were so "loyal" that they had almost arrested him!

LONG-TERM ANTICOMMUNISM

Bourgeois press slander against socialist Russia was not just in the first few days or even the first few months after the October Revolution. On the contrary, it grew and became more vicious as the new-type state became more consolidated, to the exploiters' chagrin.

Cuban bourgeois magazines frequently published anticommunist articles full of lies, distortion and biased comments.

La Reforma Social, owned by the naturalized, Italian-born Orestes Ferrara, one of the cheap proimperialist politicians of the day, and **Cuba Contemporánea,** a publication of bourgeois intellectuals, stood out for their all-out attacks on the October Revolution.

The government, in turn, tagged every worker strike or militant action as "Bolshevik," "communist" or "Soviet," lending these terms a certain derogatory tone in order to justify the violent repression of revolutionary labor activities.

PROPAGANDA HAMMERS HOME

The campaign against the October Revolution, Lenin, scientific socialism and communism, as well as the repression against any person or organization showing solidarity or even sympathizing with the Soviet Union continued until the triumph of the Cuban Revolution on January 1, 1959 — or, to be more exact, until the reactionary and counterrevolutionary mass media ceased to exist in Cuba.

The enemies of popular revolution hammered home their propaganda of lies and slander, causing many to harbor anticommunist feelings. As Commander in Chief Fidel Castro said in his Main Report to the 1st Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba:

"Many of our citizens, even those born to a poor family, were scared by the term socialism and much more by the word communism. It was the result of many years of perfidious, slanderous propaganda against revolutionary ideas."

The following are but a few of the innumerable misleading reports that were published by the bourgeois press:

"Bolsheviks murder 14 000 in three months" (**La Nación,** January 1, 1920).

"30 million killed by Bolsheviks" (**La Discusión,** January 7, 1920).

"Lenin's sensational admission. The failure of Bolshevism" (**Heraldo de Cuba,** October 2, 1921).

"Recognition for Soviet tyranny is a betrayal of modern civilization" (U.S. right-wing labor leader Samuel Gompers, published by **La Discusión** on May 1, 1922).

"Lenin's death leaves turbulent ambitions in one of history's most critical periods" (**Heraldo de Cuba,** January 23, 1924).

In the summer of 1927 the Gerardo Machado regime filed charges against the Communists with the purpose of terrorizing political opposition. As a result, over 100 were brought to trial. On January 14, 1928, the daily **El País** published a report entitled "Seditious Propaganda," detailing the arrest of various persons who were distributing Communist Party leaflets. The leaflets were manifestos on the Pan-American Conference, scheduled to be held in Cuba, describing it as a farce. Several days later Communists Noske Yalob (Polish) and Claudio Bouzón (Spanish) were murdered.

"Implacable communist aggression is at the core of all our present problems," President Machado was reported to have said in the **Heraldo de Cuba** of February 3, 1931, blaming the Communists for the country's critical situation that was the outcome of government economic policy, embezzlement and crime.

There are many other examples of the communist phobia in Cuba in those days. The following is a case in point.

In 1947, when the U.S. imperialists embarked on the cold war, Cuba's Grau San Martín government engineered the enforced division of what had been a monolithic labor movement led by Lázaro Peña on the pretext of weeding out the communist trade union leaders. The legitimate Confederation of Cuban Workers (CTC) was replaced by an official CTC controlled by Eusebio Mujal and his henchmen. The new CTC was dubbed CTK, being after a famous legal Clause K which provided government funds for spurious reasons, including that of breaking trade union unity, a policy that was also followed during the corrupt presidency of Prío Socarrás and by the Fulgencio Batista tyranny.

Today, the Cuban working class and all the people of Cuba are well aware of the significance of the Great October Revolution. More important still, they endorse what Fidel said on April 28, 1963, when he spoke in Moscow's Red Square: "We will never forget that the Cuban Revolution was possible because there had been a Russian Revolution in 1917. Without the existence of the Soviet Union there would have been no socialist revolution in Cuba!"



Going back to those days when workers, peasants and soldiers took to the streets and militant meetings were held in support of the process which transformed the course of humanity.



The moment when Fidel awarded Pedro Luis the 20th Anniversary medal on December 2, 1977.

THE LAS COLORADAS DEPUTY TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

TEXT AND PHOTOS BY RENÉ CAMACHO ALBERT

PEDRO LUIS Sánchez did not enter our country's history "on his own two feet," but rather through his heart, his character, courage and humility — virtues which flow through the blood of our peasants. A peasant through and through, be it at the International Conference Center taking the floor or voting in his capacity as a deputy to the National Assembly of People's Power, or conversing with a minister or with the commander in chief himself, Pedro is always himself, the delegate from Las Coloradas to the Municipal Assembly of People's Power in Niquero, Granma province and the deputy for Niquero municipality to the National Assembly.

With the exception of the days in which Pedro meets with the public in fulfilling his duties as a delegate, in order to find him you have to do some walking. You might locate him in his small modern home. "There are seven similar ones that the Revolution built after the triumph for families whose houses the dictatorship had burned down." There in Pedro's home you would meet Olga Piñón Reytor, his lifelong comrade, mother of ten children, without whose help Pedro's accomplishments would have been impossible. It's Olga who takes messages, records information and points the direction toward the place where Pedro might be. Pedro can't talk about her in a tone which doesn't reflect the deep affection, mature love and respect that he has for his **gallega**, as he calls her.

Pedro is a guide and a forest ranger. "All of his area up to Cabo Cruz will be part of the Sierra Maestra National Park and I've been made its guide and forest ranger." To hear the pride and satisfaction in this man's voice and to see him wholesome and useful at the age of almost 60 provokes healthy envy and admiration. "I like to walk through the forest and along the coast, in the sand and in the underbrush, everywhere."

In every aspect of his life, in the thousands of anecdotes that comprise it, there is a lesson: in the way he talks of the problems and the difficulties of the people he represents in the Municipal Assembly of People's Power — the need to expand the school, the construction materials to increasingly upgrade the farmers' standard of living, the problem of drinking water, because the wells there make the water salty, the transportation difficulties between Niquero and Las Coloradas, for example — in everything he puts forth, in every point, there is a lesson, a good example.

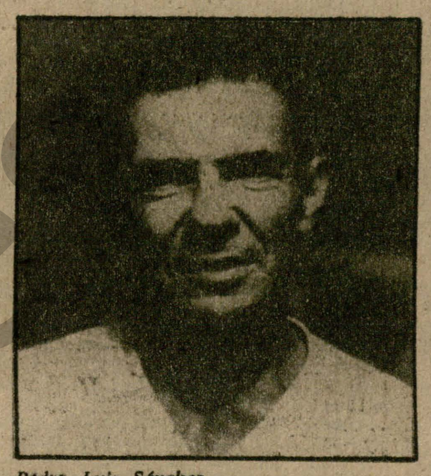
But Pedro didn't enter our country's history because of these actions. He is one of many deputies of peasant origin who belong to the state's highest organ of power.

Some 54 years ago he came to Las Coloradas. His father was an immigrant from the Canary Islands and had worked as a canecutter. He went on to Las Coloradas to try making charcoal. He came to Cuba when he was 11 years old and brought with him the tenacious and hard-working character of the Canary Islands natives. When Pedro was eight years old he began to help his father make charcoal "45 days a month." They would get up at midnight, "when the flames were visible," and work the oven until dawn and then go on working throughout the day, taking brief rest periods. "Yes, so there were 30 half nights and 30 days which add up to 45," he explained.

After 40 years Pedro hasn't forgotten, but then who could? But neither can he stop talking about the present. "My mother died in 1942 from lack of medical care. She died in childbirth. Today in this country no one dies like that, without help, without medical care."

And he also talked of the day when his heart filled with hope. "It was a Sunday, December 2, 1956 and I was near Los Cayuelos in the house of a friend when I heard the **Granma** landed. I heard the motor and it was around 4:30 a.m. I didn't know who they were. At about 5:00 I heard a shot and later I found out through Faustino Pérez that Jimmy Hirzel had fired his gun accidentally. About a half hour later I heard another shot but this time it was Faustino whose gun went off by mistake after scolding Jimmy. I started to wonder: hunters around here at this hour? Because, you see, Las Coloradas is where I live. The place where the **Granma** landed and where the men cut their way through the mangrove trees is called Los Cayuelos. And the place where they reached firm ground, where the monument to them now stands, is called El Torno. These were the names these places always had. Now the whole area is called Las Coloradas.

"They first went to the house of Angel Pérez Roabal, who now lives in Santa Cruz del Sur, in Camagüey. He wanted to butcher a hog for them, but they heard gunfire and kept going. At that time I lived a kilometer from here in a coconut grove. I was riding in my cart with my ten-year-old son and two other farmers when I came upon them.



Pedro Luis Sánchez.

It was about 11 o'clock in the morning and the two farmers with me ran off (they had heard the gunfire and the planes overhead), and everyone was frightened. What a sorry sight those men were! They looked like corpses. They were emaciated and reeling, probably from seasickness, but their manner won me over. At first I thought they were soldiers but their manner told me otherwise. They embraced me and said, "We've come to get rid of the dictatorship!'

"Oh, I don't know! Their appearance — the oxen were walking faster than them, so you can imagine how worn out they were — and they were telling me, 'We've come to get rid of the dictatorship!' I didn't know anything about politics, but I did know a lot about poverty and I had faith in them. I was won over by the fact that those men came to fight against the conditions in which I was living. How could I not help them?

"At the El Ranchón well, in El Torno, at two in the afternoon, only 500 meters from where I first met up with them, I came upon the men again. I started to draw water for them and give it to them. The news of the landing and Fidel's name had already been broadcast on the radio, along with recollections of the Moncada attack. Among the men was a big white man who asked me a lot of questions. Many, many questions. But when I asked the men as they filed by which one was Fidel, they'd look around and say, 'He's here but I don't see him now.' I gave water to all 82 men, canteen by canteen from a jug through which the water ran out faster than I could fill it. I offered them a meal in my home and they told me, 'We can't; we've been discovered.' I then walked a piece with them to a thicket. The planes had already opened fire."

In those days Pedro lived in a palm wood house with a thatched roof and earthen floor, "one of the best in the area." Somehow the soldiers found out that he had helped the expeditionists: "They went to my house and abused my wife and when they couldn't find me, they burned down the house." She then went to live in the house of a brother-in-law, whose house was also burned down. Pedro hid and lived like a fugitive. His **gallega** would bring him and his comrades dinner in a bucket to an agreed upon place and would announce her presence by knocking two stones together.

Later on, when the revolutionaries began to take control of certain areas, the Rural Guard was forced to leave Las Coloradas and a rebel encampment was established there. There his **gallega** played an important role — cooking and feeding the troops for 11 long months, until the triumph itself.

With the triumph of the Revolution, Pedro returned to his work and until 1961 he was a charcoal maker. From that time on, he joined the forestry agency and later spent some years as a fisherman. He remained a fisherman until the Party, which he had joined, asked him to take a course in forestry work. He then became a forest ranger. Later the people elected him as their representative to the People's Power Assembly in Niquero. And then he was elected deputy to the National Assembly.

This man has had many moving experiences in his life, with his 16 grandchildren and having been through so much. But there, in his modern yet modest home, there is a picture of what he describes as "the most important moment" in his life:

"When Fidel pinned the 20th Anniversary medal on my chest, on December 2, 1977."

This is the deputy of Niquero municipality, the delegate from Las Coloradas, the forest ranger and guide of that beautiful eastern area in eastern Cuba that starts in Cabo Cruz and stretches into the mountains. This is the charcoal maker, cart driver and fisherman. This man.

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUÉS

● HAVANA (AIN).— The Revolutionary Government of Cuba reports that from St. George's, Grenada, the Cuban representation reported that at dawn this morning U.S. paratroops started to land in the area of the new airport under construction in Grenada.

The landings have taken place not far from the camps where the Cuban construction workers are based and those workers had instructions to defend themselves if attacked.

According to the latest reports, U.S. forces that landed on the island are attacking the camps and areas where Cuban personnel work.

The people will be kept informed of events.

2

The Revolutionary Government reports that, after being attacked by powerful U.S. forces from different directions, the construction workers and other Cuban cooperation personnel in Grenada as of 09:40 hours are heroically resisting the attacks of the U.S. army and navy and are totally surrounded. There have been an unknown number of casualties, including dead and wounded among the Cuban workers.

3

We inform the people that at 10:07 hours, after three hours of fighting, Cuban construction workers and other cooperation personnel in Grenada are heroically resisting the attack of the U.S. army and navy on their camps and work areas.

4

We inform the people that at 11:30 hours local time, according to news sent from the Cuban representation in Grenada, Cuban construction workers and cooperation personnel continue to resist from their various positions at their camp and surrounding low hills in the face of the perfidious, criminal, surprise attack of the U.S. army and navy, deploying infantry, artillery, combat planes and helicopters.

With their admirable and tenacious resistance, the Cuban construction workers and other cooperation personnel that were lending their generous services to the small sister nation of Grenada as doctors, teachers and technicians in diverse fields, now involved in unequal combat with U.S. forces, are giving the world an example of heroism, solidarity and altruism that will become a symbol of the peoples' will to resist the unjustifiable criminal policy of fascist aggression on the part of the government of the United States.

While we have no precise information about Grenadian fighters, they are said to be resisting tenaciously.

5

We inform the people that at 14:00 hours local time, after seven hours of combat, the defenders having run out of ammunition, certain of the positions and hills defended by the Cuban construction workers and cooperation personnel fell into enemy hands. In the rest of the positions, heroic and tenacious resistance is being put up, fighting under hard and difficult conditions despite the shortage of ammunition.

6

We inform the people that at 14:20 hours the chief of the Cuban personnel in combat reported that three U.S. jeeps with cannon and machine guns, preceded by a group of Cuban hostages who had run out of ammunition, were approaching their positions; that he had given orders not to shoot on the approaching group but that they would not surrender. They were congratulated for their heroic resistance and it was communicated to them that, in the event that the enemy send parley to their positions, they should listen and report back to Cuba.

7

To expand on the previous report in communiqué no. 6, we report to the people that at 13:45 hours the chief of the Cuban construction workers and cooperation personnel in combat, Colonel Pedro Tortoló Comas, who had arrived in Grenada on a working visit yesterday Monday and took command of all the Cuban personnel, reported that the U.S. troops dispatched a captured construction worker and said they did not want any problems with the Cubans and were not proposing surrender. Colonel Tortoló said they would by no means surrender and awaited instructions from the Commander in Chief. A few minutes later, he reported that jeeps were approaching with hostages in front. The answer from Cuba was: "We congratulate you on heroic resistance. Cuban people proud of you. Do not surrender under any circumstances. If the enemy send parley, listen and immediately transmit his points of view." Reply from Colonel Tortoló at 14:23 hours Cuban time: "Commander in Chief, we will fulfill your instructions and not surrender. Patria o Muerte."

8

We inform the people that the heroic resistance of our construction workers and cooperation personnel continued into the night in the face of U.S. armed forces attack.

Revolutionary morale and determination to defend themselves with dignity remains firm and high.

According to various reports, the Grenadian fighters continue to put up tenacious resistance.

October 25, 1983

STATEMENT BY THE PARTY AND REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF CUBA ON THE EVENTS IN GRENADA

IT HAS now become clear that for several weeks, perhaps months, a profound conflict within the leadership and ranks of the ruling party in Grenada had been developing. When Maurice Bishop, main leader of the Party and prime minister of Grenada, made a brief 36-hour stopover in Cuba between the night of Thursday, October 6, and the morning of Saturday the 8th, following official visits to Hungary and Czechoslovakia, he made no mention at all in his talks with Comrade Fidel and other Cuban leaders of the serious discussions and differences within the New Jewel, the name by which the ruling party in his country is known, thus demonstrating great dignity and respect for his Party and for Cuba. The talks all centered around Cuban cooperation with Grenada; arrangements for cooperation undertaken by the Grenadian delegation in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, with which he was very pleased; and other international matters.

On Friday, October 7, Fidel accompanied Bishop on a tour of important sites under construction in Cienfuegos, showing him the progress of our development programs and the excellent attitude of our workers, with whom both of them talked extensively.

A few days later, on Wednesday, October 12, our embassy in Grenada reported the surprising and unpleasant news that there had been profound divisions in the Central Committee of the Party in Grenada. On the morning of that day, Bishop had informed the embassy staff of the differences that had arisen some time before and that discussions had been carried out to try to reach a solution, but that he never imagined that the situation would become so serious in his absence. He simply reported the differences but did not ask for our opinion or cooperation to try to overcome them, once again demonstrating his great respect for Cuba's foreign policy and for the internal affairs of his own Party.

That afternoon it became known that Bishop's opponents had obtained a majority in the Central Committee of the Party and in the political apparatus of the army and security forces, and that Bishop had been removed from his post in the Party and placed under house arrest.

Since this was a purely internal matter, in spite of our friendship with Bishop and our trust in his integrity and leadership abilities, the Cuban Party and government instructed their representatives in Grenada to refrain completely from interfering in the internal affairs of the Party and of Grenada, in keeping with the principles and standards of Cuban foreign policy.

During the following few days the news flowed in from our embassy of the positions and reasoning of the two sides involved in the conflict. Actually, in our opinion, more than a substantive conflict there appeared to be personality clashes and disputes on methods of leadership in which other subjective factors also played a role.

On Saturday, October 15, Comrade Fidel sent a message to the Central Committee of the New Jewel clearly expressing the Cuban position of total noninterference in the internal affairs of the Party and country. He also expressed his deep concern over the fact that the split which had developed could considerably damage the image of the revolutionary process in Grenada within the country and abroad; that even in Cuba, where Bishop was very well regarded, it would not be easy to explain the events; and that he harbored the hope that the difficulties could be overcome with the greatest wisdom, calm, loyalty to principles and generosity.

Essentially, Cuba's concern was centered around preventing the situation from leading to a violent and bloody confrontation.

The message also said that Cuba's cooperation with the people of Grenada was a commitment that would continue regardless of any changes in the Party and national leadership, since this was a purely internal matter.

For several days more the situation remained at an impasse. At times it seemed that an honorable, intelligent and peaceful solution could be found. It was clear that the people supported Bishop and wanted him on the scene.

The Western press was involved in all sorts of speculation about the events. We didn't say a single word to avoid having our public statements appear as interference in the internal affairs of Grenada, given our close, broad and fraternal relations with that sister country. We had thus remained true to our principle of respect for the internal affairs of sister parties and countries.

Yesterday morning, October 19, brought the news that the workers had gone on strike and the people had taken to the streets to support Bishop. A big demonstration had gone to his residence and released him from house arrest. The reports are still not clear, but it would appear that the people took over a military installation. The army sent troops to the area. There are reports that they fired on the people, killing and wounding some. The army regained control of the installation and arrested many people. There was no news of the fate of Bishop and the other leaders with him.

The dramatic outcome became known in the afternoon. An official communiqué announced the death of Maurice Bishop, prime minister; Unison Whiteman, minister of foreign affairs; Jacqueline Creft, minister of education; Vincent Noel, first vice-president of the Grenada Trade Union Congress; Norris Bain, minister of housing; and Fitzroy Bain, general secretary of the agricultural workers union. The exact circumstances under which Bishop and the other leaders died is not yet clear.

Bishop was one of the political leaders best liked and most respected by our people because of his talent, modesty, sincerity, revolutionary honesty and proven friendship with our country. He also enjoyed great international prestige. The news of his death deeply moved the Party leadership and we pay the most heartfelt tribute to his memory.

Unfortunately, the division among the Grenadian revolutionaries led to this bloody drama.

No doctrine, no principle or proclaimed revolutionary position and no internal division can justify atrocious acts such as the physical elimination of Bishop and the prominent group of honest and worthy leaders who died yesterday.

The death of Bishop and his comrades must be cleared up. If they were executed in cold blood, the guilty should receive exemplary punishment.

Now imperialism will try to use this tragedy and the serious mistakes made by the Grenadian revolutionaries to sweep away the revolutionary process in Grenada and place the country under imperial and neocolonialist rule once again.

The situation is extremely difficult and complex. Only a miracle of common sense, equanimity and wisdom on the part of the Grenadian revolutionaries, and serenity in the reaction and conduct of the international progressive movement can still save the process.

No steps should be taken which could aid imperialism in its plans.

In Grenada there are many doctors, teachers, technicians in various fields and hundreds of Cuban construction workers helping out in vital services for the people and working on key projects for economic development.

Although we feel deeply bitter about the events, we will not rush into any steps with regard to our technical and economic cooperation since that could affect basic services and vital economic interests of the people of Grenada, for whom we have sincere and deep feelings of admiration and affection.

After yesterday's tragic outcome, we will closely follow the course of events; we will adhere strictly to the principle of not interfering in Grenada's internal affairs; and above all we will take into account the interests of the Grenadian people as to economic and technical cooperation, if such cooperation is possible in the new situation. However, our political relations with the new leaders of Grenada will have to undergo profound and serious analysis.

Nonetheless, if the revolutionary process in Grenada is saved, we will do everything we can to help.

We only hope that the tragic events which have taken place will cause all revolutionaries in Grenada and the rest of the world to reflect deeply and that the concept that no crime can be committed in the name of revolution and freedom will prevail.

October 20, 1983

Official mourning for the death of Maurice Bishop

● THE COUNCIL of State, in pursuance of the powers vested on it, has resolved to issue the following:

DECREE

FIRST: To declare three days of official mourning starting at 6:00 a.m. tomorrow for the death of Grenadian Prime Minister Comrade Maurice Bishop, that occurred yesterday afternoon.

SECOND: That the national flag be hoisted at half mast in all public buildings and military establishments for the duration of the official mourning.

THIRD: The ministers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and foreign affairs are instructed to see to it that the provisions of this Decree are complied with.

ISSUED at the Palace of the Revolution, Havana, October 20, 1983.

Fidel Castro Ruz
President of the Council of State

CUBA TO CHAIR CMEA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

● BERLIN, October 20 (PL). — Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, Cuban permanent representative to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), was appointed today to chair the Executive Committee of this organization during the period between the 37th and 38th CMEA Sessions.

Violent attacks against U.S. and French troops in Lebanon

● BEIRUT, October 23. — Two huge explosions destroyed the respective headquarters of the U.S. and French troops belonging to the multinational force in this capital.

In what is considered the greatest loss suffered by the United States since the Vietnam War, a truck full of explosives caused the death of 191 Marines and injured more than 100 when it succeeded in crossing control barriers and crashing into the three-story building located in the international airport.

Three minutes later another truck-bomb exploded by the eight-story building of the French contingent causing its complete destruction and preliminary count of 34 dead and 15 wounded according to AP.

Initial investigations reveal that the attacks were carried out by two commandos on suicide missions. It is estimated that the U.S. headquarters was destroyed by a charge of 1200 kilograms of dynamite, while the truck destroying the French headquarters contained 350 kilograms.

The clean-up work is still being carried out and the toll of victims is expected to increase.

U.S. President Reagan met today with the National Security Council while U.S. Sixth Fleet ships approach the Lebanese coastlines.

Walid Jumblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, and Nabih Berri, of the Amal Shi'ite political military movement, condemned the attacks.

AFP reported that French President Mitterrand and the French defense minister arrived in Beirut.

PRESIDENT OF GUINEA-BISSAU VISITS CUBA

● DIVISION GENERAL João Bernardo Vieira (Nino), general secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) and president of the Council of the Revolution of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, arrived in Cuba on October 17 on a private, friendly visit.

He was welcomed at José Martí International Airport by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and government.

The two leaders embraced in a demonstration of the fraternal friendship between the peoples of Guinea-Bissau and Cuba.

The president of Guinea-Bissau was accompanied by his wife; Minister of Justice Filinto Barros; and Minister of Information and Culture Alexandre Nunes Correia.

Félix Varela and Juan Marinello Orders and Alejo Carpentier Medal conferred at ceremony marking Cuban Culture Day

● ON THE evening of October 20, Cuban Culture Day, a by now traditional, solemn ceremony was held at the Cubanacán Protocol Room to pin the Félix Varela and Juan Marinello Orders and the Alejo Carpentier Medal on prominent figures in the field of culture, as according to a resolution of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba.

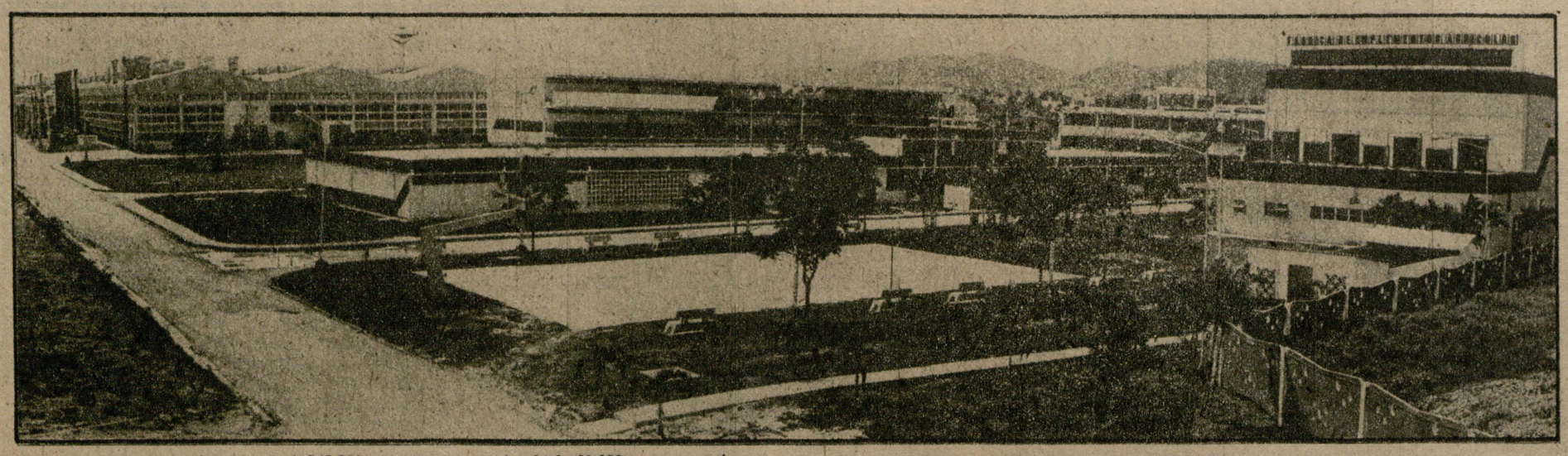
Individually awarded for the first time, the Juan Marinello Order was conferred on Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice-president of the Councils of State and of Ministers. The Félix Varela Order, First Class, was bestowed on prestigious intellectuals Luis Cardoza Aragón (Guatemala), Roberto Matta (Chile), Arnaldo Orfila Reynal (Mexico), Guillermo Toriello (Guatemala), Julio Cortázar (Argentina), George Lamming (Barbados), Miguel Otero Silva (Venezuela) and Cuban José Juan Arrom (who lives in the United States).

The Alejo Carpentier Medal was awarded to 12 top Cuban figures plus the Study Theater Group.

Major of the Revolution Juan Almeida and Julio Camacho Aguilera, members of the Political Bureau, and Antonio Pérez Herrero, alternate Political Bureau member, gave out the high distinctions.

Minister of Culture Armando Hart spoke at the ceremony at which there were also present Jesús Montané and Vilma Espín, alternate Political Bureau members, along with other Party and state leaders, deputy ministers of culture, and Cuban and foreign intellectuals, some of whom had already been awarded these high Council of State distinctions.

● *Rosa Elvira Peláez*
Culture columnist for Granma *daily*



The factory has a surface area of 340 000 square meters, of which 82 280 are covered.



Repairing 20 000 cutting tools and building another 13 000 is the goal for 1983 in the machine shop. This difficult assignment requires skilled personnel because every operation must be so precise.

THE HÉROES DEL 26 DE JULIO AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY COMPLEX

An investment of 90 million pesos to make the land produce more

BY RICARDO BERNAL MORA
Granma Internacionalista staff
PHOTOS: ISMAEL GONZÁLEZ

FOR AN economy such as ours, chiefly based on agriculture, technology in this sphere plays a vital role in development. That is why the Héroes del 26 de Julio agricultural machinery complex is so important. It is located in the industrial district of the city of Holguín, just across from the 60º Aniversario de la Revolución de Octubre KTP-1 cane harvester complex.

The factory was opened by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on July 27, 1981, and it cost 90 million pesos. It turns out harrows, harvesters, stump removers, Bayamo subsoil removers, three- and six-disc plows and multiple-arm plows, harrow hillers, manure tanks, graders and storage tanks, centrifugal and other fertilizing machines, weeding devices and many other types of equipment and implements.

A little more than a year after it was opened, the factory committed itself to its first technical-economic plan, valued at 16 million pesos. The workers are striving to fulfill their year's program in response to the resolutions of the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party.

PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM

Proletarian internationalism is something that the workers at this factory experienced firsthand right from the start. Bulgarian technicians drew up the blueprints and supervised the construction, assembly and start-up operations in the factory, which Fidel called "a jewel of our machine industry."

Now, in keeping with this internationalist tradition, a group of engineers, technicians and skilled workers from the factory is in Nicaragua to help mechanize its agriculture. They took with them four KTP-1 cane harvesters, graders, plows, Bayamo subsoil removers and other types of equipment.

And ten young Nicaraguans are coming to Cuba to specialize in agricultural machinery mechanics and related activities at the polytechnic nearby the factory.

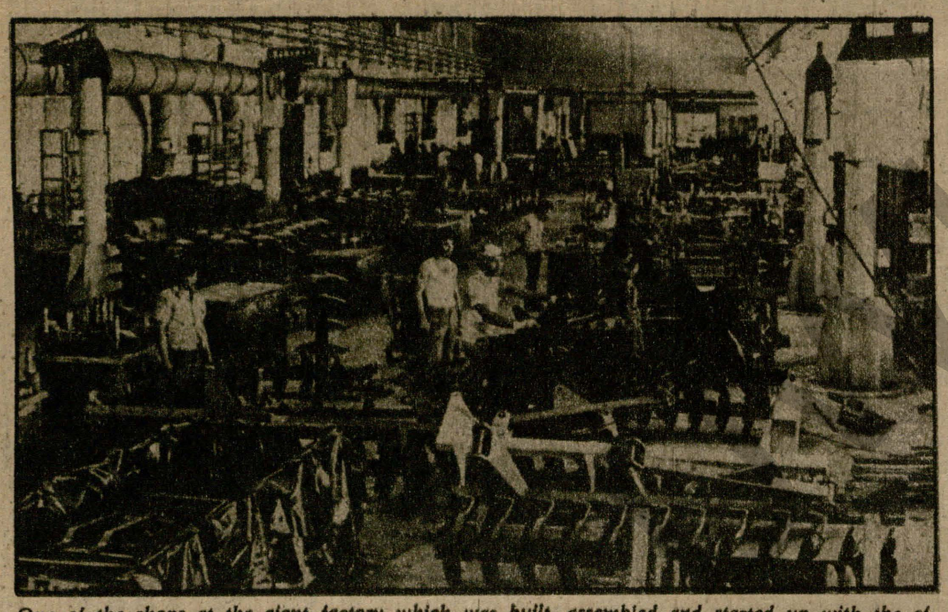
PROSPECTS

In 1982 steel casting was started and in 1983 iron casting. In these foundries metal is made for the factory itself, for the KTP-1 factory, and it's possible that unfinished products may be supplied to factories elsewhere in Cuba.

For 1984 the program will include spare parts for the cement factories, 100 hauling carts for sugarcane, and talks are being held with the Ministry of Agriculture to provide spare parts for agricultural machinery and implements.



The factory has a production plan for 1983 valued at 16 million pesos. Its 3500 workers are striving hard to fulfill it.



One of the shops at the giant factory which was built, assembled and started up with the efficient and praiseworthy help of Bulgarian technicians and engineers.

THE MACHINE SHOP

The machine shop requires skilled and demanding personnel since precision is the key to success. Making or repairing a machine used to make parts is the work of real artists in metal.

Cutting tools which are imperfect are sent here to be repaired. This year the plan calls for repairs to 20 000 cutting tools and manufacturing 13 000 more, in accordance with 6th Party Plenum resolutions. This will mean significant foreign exchange savings.

SPARE PARTS AND SAVINGS

The savings campaign is centered in the machine department where spare parts are repaired and manufactured. Equipment maintenance and motor repairs are also done here. The plan is checked every month to see if there are problems and take the required measures if need be.

There is one overall commission and 14 subcommissions concerned with the savings in the different departments in the factory. They each have specific targets for saving electricity, fuel, etc. In 1982 for every 1000 pesos of production electricity consumption was 2400 kilowatt-hours. This is a high rate of consumption, say the experts who partly attribute it to the fact that the factory is just starting.

Data for 1983 indicate they are right because in the first half of 1983 consumption stood at 1067 kilowatt-hours per 1000 pesos of production — a significant drop from the 1982 figure. The efforts continue to force the figure down further.

BY-PRODUCTS, SOCIAL AND LABOR UNION WORK

As by-products the factory turns out chairs, rocking chairs, tables and other objects made of metal. Samples of toys were also manufactured, 11 of which were on display at the National Toy Exhibit in Havana where some won awards. So it would seem that the factory shows promise in this production line.

The first trade union bureau at the factory was formed on July 13 this year. There are 45 union locals representing 96 percent of the 3500 workers.

The desire of every work place is that its workers should have their own homes, and the Héroes del 26 de Julio is no exception. Here a first project to build 300 dwellings has been started, and 40 of them are either finished or in different stages of construction. Work goes on to complete a shooting range, a youth club, comfortable and modern dormitories, a theater, a cafeteria and a library.

TECHNICAL YOUTH BRIGADES

All production centers in our country have their Technical Youth Brigades. This factory has ten brigades with 232 members. They help solve technological problems, improve equipment and modernize technology and have made useful innovations and improvements.

At this factory there are 1150 members or candidates to the Party and Young Communist League. It is a sign of the new times.

Columbus, the vine and... the oldest cross in the Americas

BY VÍCTOR M. CARRIBA
Prensa Latina special service

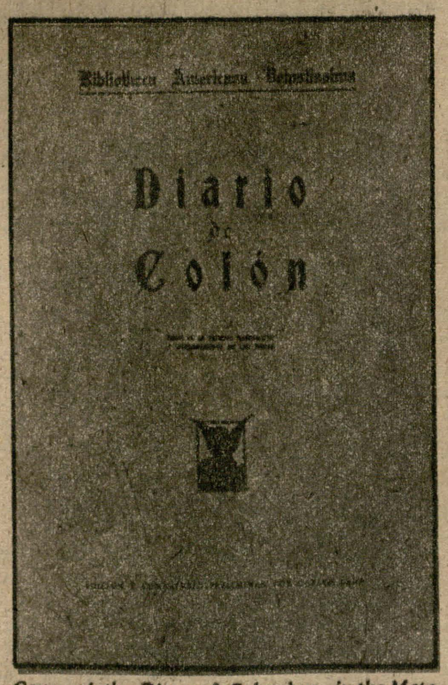
NEARLY HALF a millennium after Christopher Columbus' arrival in the New World the inhabitants of Baracoa, in the easternmost part of Cuba, still treasure the "Cross of the Vine" brought by the Genoese admiral to "the most beautiful land human eyes have ever seen," as he described our island.

It has been reiteratedly claimed that this symbol of Christiandom was placed by Columbus in Baracoa a few days after he landed in Cuba on October 28, 1492, the month that marked what is known as the discovery of America.

After touching land at Barlay (a small cove further north up the coast from Baracoa) 491 years ago, the famous caravels that sought to discover a sea route to the Indies kept sailing in an easterly direction and on December 1 brought their crews ashore in present-day Baracoa.

Christened Holy Port by Columbus, Baracoa was the first township founded by Spanish colonizers coming to this part of the world in the wake of the admiral.

According to the **Diary of Columbus**, relating the first voyage and discovery of the Indies, compiled by the Biblioteca Americana Vetustissima up until December 1, 1492: "...we had not departed owing to the same reason of the head wind and the torrential rains. [Columbus] placed a big cross at the mouth of that port which I believe he called Holy Port, on some rough stones...."



Cover of the Diary of Columbus, *in the Matachin Museum in Baracoa, narrating a voyage of nearly 500 years ago.*

Some researchers, and people in Baracoa themselves, claim that the cross brought by Columbus is the same one that is now in an urn at Baracoa's Our Lady of Assumption Church.

Several versions have it that the cross placed by Columbus in Baracoa was later hidden by local people to keep it from being taken to Santiago de Cuba when it replaced Baracoa as capital of the Spanish colony in 1518.

The cross was hidden under a vine, which over the time proved to be safe shelter for the symbol that the inhabitants treasured so much.

Rumors have it that the cross was found in 1530 and brought to the local church. Repeated pirate attacks on Baracoa in the 18th century also endangered the existence of the relic. One such attack completely wrecked the church where it was, but it was again rescued.

In 1790 a new church was built in Baracoa and the cross was brought to it. It is still there, but some people claim it is now smaller. The reason for this is that as time went by the faithful kept tearing small pieces off to keep them as relics.

Local experts say that the Cross of the Vine is made of a wood unknown to Cuba. At present, it stands one meter high and 50 centimeters wide.

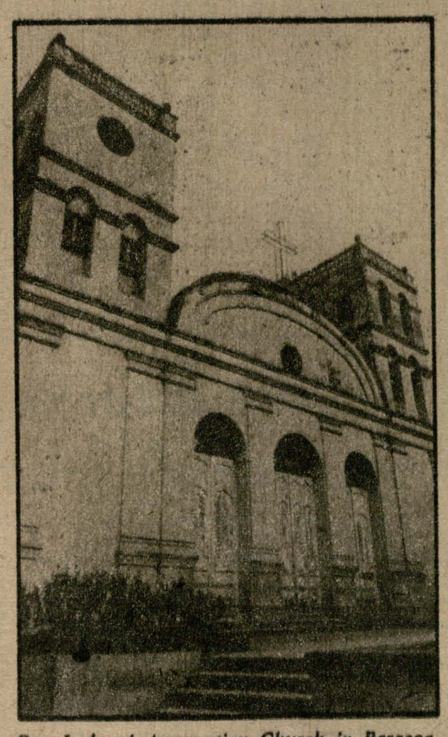
The Holy Cross of the Vine in Baracoa rests on a silver stand with its edges protected by a band of silver.



The "Holy Cross of the Vine," brought by Christopher Columbus to Cuba on his first trip to the New World. It is perhaps America's oldest cross.

It is regarded as one of the many relics in the rich history of Baracoa: first township of the conquistadores, landing site of the Cuban independence fighters of last century, and scenario of Major General Antonio Maceo's war operations against the Spaniards.

The cross brought by Columbus to the New World might well be the oldest and most venerable relic of the Latin America of our days.



Our Lady of Assumption Church in Baracoa, where the famous cross is now kept.

FROM THE CUBAN PRESS

Taken from the magazine REVOLUCION Y CULTURA

THE MAGIC OF DANCE IN MENIA MARTÍNEZ

● 'I can't say I was attracted by ballet. I didn't know anything about classical ballet. The first ballet I saw was at the Garcia Lorca Theater and I didn't like it at all. It seemed too classical for me'

● 'When I returned to Cuba the Revolution impressed me very much, the changes it had brought about'

BY ÁNGEL RIVERO

LOOKING CAREFULLY at these apparently static photos I see the magic of dance in Menia Martínez. And yet it takes knowing her to discover her inner world of feeling and passion and interests. Menia Martínez is at the prime of her life. Her name is known throughout Europe and she comes to Cuba gentle and unassuming, free from ostentation and not without a touch of nostalgia after a prolonged time away.

In class, she is the young dancer of early years. On stage she radiates beauty and the characters she portrays convey all the splendor of her inner world and charismatic personality. She is a ballerina in every sense and has electrified audiences with her flawless performances at Moscow's Bolshoi Theater and the Kirov Theater in Leningrad, as well as the Belgian XXe Siècle Ballet and the Royal Ballet of Wallonie, where she is leading dancer.



Tchaikovsky, the Porcelain Child, *choreographed by Jorge Lefebre, Menia Martínez and Jean Pierre Laporte. (Photo: George de Muynck)*

Looking again at the photos, I now introduce Camile, Yerma, Odette-Odile, Giselle and Juliet, or simply Menia offstage.

What are your fondest childhood memories? Are they in any way tied to your profession?

"When I was little, we would visit our grandmother every year. We'd put on family shows with theater, singing, dancing and reciting. I was told that this went back to the days when my mother was a child. All the neighbors would come to watch. You can just imagine, my grandmother had 23 children.

"I was brought up in a family that loved art but none of us were artists. My father was very fond of music. Most of my uncles liked to sing and they did it very often, but my mother never seemed to care for that sort of thing. My sisters used to put on shows. When still young I remember they'd put me on a table and announce: 'It's Menia's turn.' I started singing but would almost always dance. As I grew my interests veered to theater and singing, and to musical comedy a bit. I would have become a musical comedy actress if that genre had been developed in Cuba.

"I always wanted to go to the United States to study art, but it was impossible. My family lacked the resources. Seeing how interested I was, my father did everything he could for my future, but we were very poor. On my way to school I used to say: 'I'm going to be an artist.' Just what, I didn't know. I had never seen a stage show or a ballet."

How did you get started on dancing?

"Since I insisted on being an artist I entered the Municipal Conservatory of Havana, but I was too young to study singing and my voice was not developed. I was also too young for drama, so my mother said: 'Why don't you try the dance school?' The ballet master was Alberto Alonso, he gave classes twice a week. That's when I met Sonia Calero and later Mirta Plá.

"I can't say I was attracted by ballet. I didn't know anything about classical ballet. The first ballet I saw was at the García Lorca Theatre and I didn't like it at all. It seemed too classical for me. My mother insisted and I continued but it didn't amount to much. It was twice a week, and little was learned. Besides, the Conservatory was pretty disorganized. Alberto Alonso never noticed me, because I never stood out. I was good at Spanish but not in classical dancing.

"I was 14 when my father learned through a friend of his that Alicia Alonso had opened a dance school. I took the tests and was accepted. When I went to the school for the first time the impression I got was entirely different. I liked what I saw. And yet I was still bent on theater, and when I was 15 I studied at the University Theater and took part in a play for the first time.

"All this time I felt sort of confused and it was Fernando Alonso who told me that my error was not putting my all into classical dance. I danced because I had to do something, but I can't say I was attracted by it. I was crazy about theater, singing and music, in spite of the fact that when I was 14 I traveled with the Alicia Alonso Ballet in the corps de ballet."

I understand your family was involved in the revolutionary struggle at the time. Is that right? Do you have any major recollections?

"That was a difficult period of our history. My family, especially my father and my brothers, were involved in revolutionary activities. Everything in those days was in secret, with a terrible air of mystery to it. I was the only member of the family who had no police record. I was caught up in all the goings on and wanted to join the Socialist Youth but I was too young. Even when I insisted, they said it would be better for me not to. That way the police wouldn't be after me and I could act more freely.

"One important event for me was my participation in the World Festival of Youth and Students, in Warsaw. I insisted on being sent and they sent me. I was the youngest of all."

That was an important moment in your life....

"Yes, it was. Although in the Alicia Alonso corps de ballet I had no schooling or diploma. That's why I made the trip, because I didn't want to be left behind. In Moscow several Soviet ballet professors saw me. Leading ballerina Nina Timofieva, who's still dancing with the Bolshoi Ballet, put me through a series of tests and said: 'As far as we're concerned, you pass. Physically, you have a lot of promise.' Nicolás Guillén did the rest. He traveled to the Soviet Union and put in a good word for me at the Ministry of Culture. Without his help I don't know.... There are so many who are good.

"I forgot all about the tests. I went on to visit the concentration camps in Poland. Then we were invited to visit Rumania and while I was there I received a cable saying 'Scholarship granted.' I didn't know whether to be happy or not, because at that moment all I did was cry because I wouldn't be returning to Cuba. My parents were Communists and they had told me a lot about the Soviet Union, but I was so young that what I really wanted was to go back home. And yet, I said to myself, 'This is a big chance. It's now or never!' I traveled by train from Paris to Poland and from Poland to the Soviet Union all by myself.

"When I arrived at the school I had to go through another series of tests. I was pretty rusty by then because I had spent all that time without training, but I had the scholarship. I was the first Latin American scholarship student to study in the Soviet Union. I was able to go and see Alicia Alonso when she danced in the Soviet Union.

"When I finished my first year at the school, I was recommended for a further four years. Besides, I couldn't go back to Cuba, because this was around 1957 or 1958. Nicolás Guillén used to write to me from Paris, and he was my best source of information. Every time he visited the Soviet Union he took time to visit the school in Leningrad and he saw me dance in class. I was very grateful for his visits, because having him there was like having a part of Cuba. I graduated in 1959. By then I really was a ballerina; I understood that I really had a career before me."

While in Leningrad, were you involved in other activities parallel to your ballet studies?

"It was a time between studying and dancing, not as a professional but as a student. I also sang on Soviet television, to orchestral accompaniment. It's customary for students there, not only those in the Conservatory but also those in the medical school and the school of engineering, to get together on Saturdays and Sundays. I was quite successful with my singing. I was asked to sing at the University, and a band leader heard about it and asked me to sing with his band. I traveled with the band all over the Soviet Union. We made records that were played over the radio. That's why many people there know me as a singer. I became quite popular, but I was very conscious of the fact that I was a ballerina. There was no doubt about that!

"I also had a helping hand in a ballet. It was my first bit of choreography, although I was still a student. I was in Leningrad, when a ballet was being set up based on an African work. Someone was needed to show them some steps of African movements, and I was the most appropriate to do the job. I did most of the choreography for the corps de ballet. The ballet was called **The Path of Death** and was set in African colonial times. I found it very interesting to be able to conduct a corps of professional dancers, given that I was simply a student of ballet. It was a most interesting experience. I would show the steps and give a general outline of the pattern, although logically the real job was done by the choreographer. I could have stayed in Leningrad longer, but more than a year had passed since the triumph of the Cuban Revolution."

Who were the ballet instructors that made the greatest impression on you during your stay in Leningrad?

"One of my best teachers was Baltashieva. She's in Berlin now. She's seldom in the Soviet Union because she's in great demand in other countries. Pushkin, too. He's dead now, but he was a wonderful teacher. He started me as dance instructor for male dancers. He was one of the best instructors the Kirov Theater ever had. I treasure some of his written classes I have. Some of the Soviets have said to me: 'You have something none of us have.' Isn't that something?"

Is it true that you've always been interested in teaching male dancers?

"I've always liked the character of that dancing. I was excited to see how good the Soviet male dancers are. So I went to many classes with the fellows; no woman could take the classes but they accepted me. The classes are difficult. The masculine technique is different, especially in the center, the leaps are higher. I always thought I was going to be a teacher, even before going to the Soviet Union. When a teacher was missing, Fernando Alonso would send for me. So at the same time I was learning how to dance I was teaching what I was learning. When I was taking the men's class I would say to myself: 'I know that there's a need for learning the masculine technique in Cuba; if I return I'll give classes.'" And that's exactly what happened.

What were your impressions of Cuba after having been away so long? What was your first job?

"When I returned to Cuba the Revolution impressed me very much, the changes it had brought about. I can't say that I immediately resumed ballet dancing. They called on me to do all kinds of translations. How did I become a translator? When relations began with the Soviet Union, very few people spoke Russian. At that time Anastas Mikoyan made a visit to Cuba. He was given a reception which I attended. When I approached Mikoyan, he realized that I was Menia Martínez and embraced me. Everyone was surprised. I explained that I had just returned from the Soviet Union where I had been studying. Our Commander in Chief Fidel was very interested. He invited me to travel with them to the United Nations. I was the official translator during that unforgettable trip. One day they told me we were expecting a visitor and it was Nikita Khruschev.

"I was interested in this work and I left my diploma aside. I did whatever was requested of me, because during all the years that I was away from Cuba my family was struggling between life and death. I gave classes in Russian, and whenever a Soviet visitor came here I served as an interpreter. I remember Khachaturian, Kogan....

"I had to bring up the fact that I wanted to use all that I had learned in Leningrad. Nevertheless, they made one more request which I fulfilled. I trained the first group of peasants who were going to study in the Soviet Union. It was necessary to give them some background in the language so I gave them classes. I had to get up very early, go to the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] headquarters and, with a loudspeaker, teach them the basics. You can imagine what that was like. And, at the same time, I was trying not to lose my training.

"Actually I don't regret having started late, at the age of 14, nor having lost a year or two because after I had the other jobs, I recovered my dancing very quickly."

When did you begin working as a professional dancer?

"Once again I returned to the Soviet Union as a professional dancer and I was very successful. In the Bolshoi Theater I danced **Don Quixote** and the whole of **Swan Lake.** I was there a year and five months. I went back for a long time to that country which I admire so much. Later I returned to the National Ballet of Cuba and did tours throughout the country until the ballet movement in Camagüey began.

"I decided to turn down a trip that the Ballet was making to Spain and Belgium, and I went to Camagüey with some other comrades. Now there's a theater there, but at that time we performed on platforms, sometimes in the rain. I spent an entire year with that company. I practically lived there. I made a small contribution, but Vicentina de la Torre organized the whole thing. For those reasons I wanted very much to go to the 1st Festival that was held in Camagüey. It was very beautiful because they remembered me."

The XXe Siècle Ballet was also very important to your career. How did you become involved with that company?

"Maurice Béjart came to Cuba in 1968. I was very impressed with his company. There was something very special about them, particularly the program they presented here which was extremely dramatic. I've always wanted to do theater, to do something new, although the traditional ballets fascinate me. I was trained in the Leningrad school where tradition is formidable. But I wanted something more and in Béjart's company I sensed that atmosphere: collective work, excellent dancers. I became inspired; I saw myself as a teacher; I'd found a place for myself. But I didn't give it much thought — it was only a dream.

"I was lucky that Béjart made contact with me; he had heard of me. The following year the old National Council of Culture informed me that I had received an invitation from Béjart to work in his company. I returned to Camagüey and then I went to Havana to get ready for the trip to Brussels.

"I was involved with the XXe Siècle Ballet during an exciting period. I don't mean that the company is not exciting now, but it has changed a lot in its style, in its composition. It has become a big company, with many members. When I joined it was a lot smaller, the works were more compact and there was more direct contact with Béjart.

"The years I spent with this group were valuable because I was interested in choreography. I danced a lot. Béjart created **Could This Be Death** for me. I danced with Jorge Dom and Paolo Bertolucci. Actually I danced everything that he created during that time. I learned how to move, how to apply my makeup. He worked a lot with very revolutionary elements, the lights, the costumes. His way of acting is much more theatrical. One must not forget that the classical technique is completely different. I spent four and a half years with the XXe Siècle."

Why did you leave it?



Tango and Episodes, *choreographed by Jorge Lefebre. Menia Martínez and the Royal Ballet of Wallonie corps de ballet. (Photo: Thierry Coutant).*



Camille, *choreographed by Jorge Lefebre, danced by Menia Martínez. (Photo: Alain Béjart)*

"Around about the third year, the Royal Ballet of Wallonie invited me to dance the **Whole Work Symphony.** I liked the choreography very much. They extended another invitation to me, this time to perform **In Love With the Music of Mahler.** Then I did several other works, but I continued with XXe Siècle. At one point they wanted to do the complete **Swan Lake** and again they requested me. Later, they decided to put me on contract as a principal soloist. I spoke with Béjart. He understood and agreed. I have returned to dance with XXe Siècle and I go to all their premieres, because I left part of my heart there. I know I have a home there."

Menia, what does this new company signify for you?

"I've given everything I learned with Fernando Alonso and in Leningrad to the Royal Ballet of Wallonie, not only as a teacher but also as a dancer. I have a tremendous responsibility because I am the prima ballerina. And we have young, very good dancers who come from all over the world. During my eight years with the company it has become more stable. Jorge Lefebre [a Cuban and her husband] has worked as the artistic director for two years and nobody has left, because he does interesting work. He uses the classical technique applied to contemporary ballet, and music by Mahler, Berlioz, Wagner and Tchaikovsky. Jorge analyzed the life of this great composer and made it into a ballet called **Tchaikovsky, the Porcelain Child,** which has five female parts and I perform one of them. It's an evening-long work. Later he did **Yerma,** by Lorca, a short ballet which had a strong impact. All of this work is very interesting and we've wanted to do it in Cuba.

"In the Royal Ballet of Wallonie I give my all in every performance, because there I have a group of young people behind me, learning from me and who should surpass me. It is a great deal of responsibility but it keeps me in good form. It holds my interest and stimulates me to become better each day because a ballerina never finishes.

"Our goal is Cuba. We aren't working abroad for the sake of working abroad. Everything is directed at improving ourselves. As revolutionaries we are always in contact with the Cuban embassy. We receive the Cuban publications and are on top of everything occurring in the country. It is our duty and obligation not to lose our identity, our principles. Although we are far away, our ideals remain here."

As an artist do you feel you have fully realized your potential?

"I can't say that I'm happy. I would be lying. There are moments of real desperation, of uselessness. Although I've done significant work, I feel far away from my country, my relatives, my world. In Cuba I did so many things I can't do in Europe. I was a member of the militia; I belonged to the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, to the Federation of Cuban Women, to the Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba. Here an artist can develop in other fields; one can dance and do other things as well. In Europe I can't do anything but dance.

"As an artist I feel satisfied; I have been well received, the critics praise me. I feel that I am in an outstanding position. In Europe I am known as a ballerina, as a teacher. What more could I ask for? But as a woman I feel frustrated; I only have my work and my roots are here.

"I know that working abroad is a responsibility, especially in Belgium which is a difficult country. There they know who we are, and, on every program I insist that it say 'by permission of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba.' I feel it is my obligation since I represent Cuba. In this sense I feel proud. But there is another side of my life that is unfulfilled because I am not living the revolutionary process. I was here during Playa Girón. For me it was an extraordinary moment. I was a member of the militia; I was in Revolution Square with a group of comrades from the theater. I wasn't afraid; I experienced that period like all other Cubans. I was very calm. The worries abroad are different. It's beautiful to share the work of the Revolution with all my Cuban brothers and sisters. That's what I miss!"

Taken from the magazine MAR Y PESCA

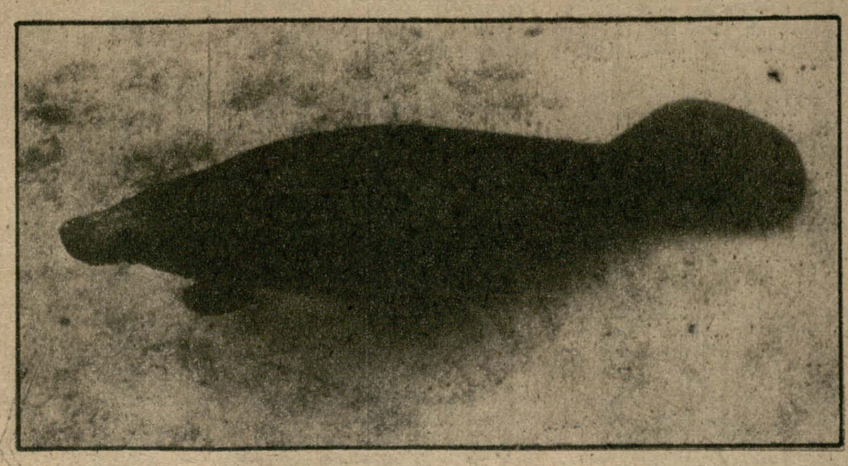
A MANATEE IN CAPTIVITY

A 400-POUND female manatee can now be seen at the National Aquarium. It is the only one of its kind in captivity in Cuba. This important mammal has virtually disappeared from Cuban rivers and seas. It was captured in Canal del Refugio, Batabanó, by a team from the local fishing complex and the Aquarium. A whole process of adjustment to the Aquarium was necessary because it isn't easy for a manatee to survive out of its natural environment and source of food. For this reason, experts are of the opinion that its peak life span in captivity is 9-12 months.

It is scientifically known as **Trichobetus manatus** and can be up to five meters long. It usually lives in swampy areas and is one of the few Cuban marine mammals. It is believed to be on the brink of extinction, so catching it for personal or commercial reasons is absolutely prohibited.

Previously, the National Aquarium displayed another manatee from October 1981-June 1982, when it was returned to the sea.

The newly captured manatee has quickly become one of the main attractions. It is also under observation and analysis by experts and scientists.





INTERVIEW WITH ENRIQUE JORRÍN

THERE'S NO DANCE LIKE IT

● The cha-cha became a revolution in Caribbean sound that had its enthusiasts in each and every dance hall

● Created in the early '50s, this Cuban musical genre is still firmly established among dancers across the world

BY MAYRA MARTÍNEZ

"THERE'S NO dance like the cha-cha," sang the young dancers in unison with the América Orchestra. And Enrique Jorrín was there, ringing out the notes to a new rhythm he was creating, almost inadvertently, giving free rein to his imagination with his "Silver Star" number, named after the "colored people's club" where the orchestra was playing. Near the doors leading to the balconies sat the watchful chaperones, chatting but without taking their eyes off the couples on the floor — the women with their sheer dresses and the men with their zoot suits, in movement to the tune producing that cha-cha sound. At the time neither the dancers nor the composer of the tune himself could have known that a new Cuban dance rhythm was being born.

A modest man, Enrique Jorrín would, nonetheless be the first to admit that the cha-cha is known the world over. It has such universal dimension that no matter where you are and where you go you're bound to realize that there are many who are accomplice to its pleasures.

I interviewed Jorrín in his studio, which he built himself on the roof of his two-story home, in the Cerro section of Havana. Enrique has been a familiar face to this part of the capital for the last 50 years, that is, ever since his family moved there from Candelaria, Pinar del Río province. Enrique, the youngest of six, was born on December 25, 1926. This section of the city, its narrow streets and big old houses — some of which have only a grille or wooden door to show in a crumbling wall — have seen Jorrín grow up, study at the conservatory, write **danzones** and cha-chas, travel halfway around the world, win awards and, of course, drop into the local corner store or come home after a voluntary work stint in the countryside covered with red dirt.

Glancing through envelopes of local and foreign press photos and clippings, I begin to interview Jorrín about what happened before and after the cha-cha.

BEFORE THE CHA-CHA

One fine day Miguel Jorrín, clarinetist and tailor in Bolondrón, Matanzas province, decided to settle in some other part of the country. He met and married Mercedes, a young woman from Candelaria. They had six children, the last born being Enrique. It can be said that that was the beginning of the cha-cha.

"We lived in the center of town, next to the post office, in what I'm sure was the oldest part of the town because that's where the park and the church were. My father would form orchestras for dances in Candelaria, Artemisa and the surrounding countryside. It was customary for pickup orchestras to play, since very few orchestras stayed together as a regular group unless they were headed by some well-known leader and had a lot of work. I was about four years old when I came to Havana, but I still remember things that happened when I was very little: for example, the fire at the Valentino movie theater near our house. I was in Candelaria some time ago and I ran across the man who was the owner of the theater. He told me the fire had been caused accidentally by a fire-eater who had spilled some alcohol into the pit where there were some old mattresses and the mattresses caught fire, after the audience had left the theater. Believe it or not, I still remember all those things from when I was around two or three years old."

Jorrín also remembers the way his father explained why the family was moving to Havana. He had neither money nor property to leave them when he died, he said; all he wanted was for them to have a chance to study. Life in the provinces under the Gerardo Machado dictatorship had become unbearable, and by the early '30s the Jorrín family was in the Cerro section of Havana.

"I started going to school pretty late. I didn't want to go, or study. All I wanted was to spend hours picking tunes out of my sister Mercedes' beat-up piano. My father had taught me some rudiments of musical notation and piano. That was enough. As far as toys go, I think all I had were three tops and a couple of kites. I ran and made a general nuisance of myself, but I spent the rest of the time at the piano. I was eight years old when I finally decided to start learning with my sisters how to read and I was nine when I went into second grade. I studied music all by myself using only a book on solfeggio that was very good. I had a grand time trying to decipher all those symbols, and whenever I got stuck I'd ask my father for help. Studying music, which to many children seemed tiresome and boring, was a very exciting task for me. I was 12 when I wrote the violin part for my **danzón,** "Osiris" — not the whole **danzón,** which I finished much later. I composed it on my old piano, because right then I had more music in my head than I could write."

Enrique Jorrín was 15 when he went to the Félix Alpízar Conservatory to take a violin test. He had taken violin classes and he had also taught himself most of the theory. His brother had given him his violin — a Willame — which his father had bought several years before in a pawnshop in Candelaria. Jorrín passed the test and passed on to the next grade.

"I had always liked the sound of the violin. Besides, my brother played well and with a lot of feeling and that encouraged me. Perhaps if I'd had a good piano instead of an old termite-ridden one, I'd have picked the piano. Anyway, I studied piano as a complementary instrument. I was so busy with my high school studies and my music lessons that I had practically no time for anything else. My parents wanted me to study medicine, arguing that we should find other ways of making a living, but I quit after third year of high school and devoted my whole time to playing and composing. By then some orchestras were already playing my numbers; they were even on the radio. I remember my radio debut with the Contreras brothers' band, when I took Miguel's place. Needless to say, my whole family was tuned in. I'd be exaggerating if I told you I played half of the notes I was supposed to. I was so ashamed, as if it were a tragic end to my career. The other musicians and my mother did a good job of consoling me and I got to the point of thinking I hadn't been so bad after all. Much later they confessed it had been awful listening to me. That's why whenever I see a nervous beginner I think of my own beginning."

In the early '40s, Jorrín played as a substitute violinist for many orchestras — with the Contreras brothers and the Peñalver brothers of Artemisa, as well as La Ideal and Arcaño y sus Maravillas. Later he led Selecciones del 45 until he was asked to lead the America Orchestra.

"All the popular dance music written in those days was **danzones,"** he said. "Up until the '50s, that was the most popular rhythm. The best radio programs were by **danzón** orchestras. People then didn't go for records which were of poor quality and sounded lifeless. They preferred to listen to them live. Things were so bad in those days that unless a band was a 'name' band, it never got a chance to play over the radio or do any club dates. If I remember correctly, it was in 1944 when Arcaño, who was the most popular, decided not to use singers and do instrumentals. He did away with the singers because they were always giving orchestras trouble. As soon as they became famous they'd quit, and when they quit the orchestra lost its personality — and most of the club dates. Arcaño was determined to make his band famous for its sound, and he succeeded because he was an excellent flute player and leader. Round about that time, I introduced a number that had a refrain and the refrain took on. I noticed that people liked to sing a refrain after me, while they were dancing. From 1945 on, I stopped writing strictly instrumental **danzones.** My number would begin with the lyrics until they reached the refrain based on a specific theme. I experimented with a few tunes written to be played in private clubs like the Silver Star with its swingy English name. There were some that became famous through **danzones**: it was like radio publicity. To tell the truth, the Silver Star was the first to dance the rhythm that was later known as the cha-cha."

AFTER THE CHA-CHA

The **Diccionario de la música cubana** (Dictionary of Cuban Music) defines the cha-cha as "a song and dance rhythm based on the **danzón,** specifically on the so-called new rhythm influenced by the **son,** introduced by Orestes and Israel López, of Arcaño y sus Maravillas." Going into this, Jorrín explained that the **danzón** has three parts and that he broke away from tradition in the third part by introducing a heavy downbeat and afterbeat that was to be the cha-cha.

"It's very hard for a composer to say 'I'm going to create a new genre,'" Jorrín said. "It's been tried by some but rarely accomplished. It's hard work. The germs of the cha-cha are to be found in the refrain of certain **danzones.** When I introduced the last part with lyrics, around 1945, I changed the style of the moment by having at least three musicians do a kind of chorus, because it sounded much better. That was the birth of one of the cha-cha's characteristic features, the fact that the lyrics are sung by the musicians themselves. I've been asked whether the dance came first. All I can say is that no dance can come before the music. Neither is there such a thing as a first cha-cha. It was a process of evolution. I wrote **danzones** and more **danzones.** All of them with that certain feature I've mentioned. Eventually they developed a style of their own and the characteristic cha-cha sound. The dance really developed at the Silver Star and later at the dance hall at the corner of Prado and Neptuno, with the América Orchestra, in the early '50s. For example, 'La engañadora' (The Cheat) was registered as a mambo, because it had to have some genre and I couldn't make one up. And yet, that was the number that marked the rise of the cha-cha movement."

On the second floor of an old building whose balconies opened out onto Central Park the dance hall at the corner of Prado and Neptuno was one of the city's most popular.

It was a favorite weekend rendezvous with some of the favorite bands. There and in the Silver Star, young dancers wanted the cha-cha, "for there's no dance like it." So it came as no surprise when a Panart recording of "The Cheat" and "Silver Star" came out in 1953 played by the América Orchestra. A month later, everybody in Cuba was dancing the cha-cha. And that was a surprise to many.

"Almost immediately, Panart had the tune recorded by its subsidiaries in Latin America. Pérez Prado and his orchestra did 'The Cheat' for RCA Victor, and within the next two months the tune formed part of the repertoire of every small and large dance band. They were all playing it but none of them reported it, knowing that it had caught on everywhere — until, that is, the Composers Association ruled that it be reported for each and every radio program. That's how I finally got to get some royalties from the tune.

"The cha-cha also brought about a change in some of the groups. With the impact of 'The Cheat,' small **charangas,** playing in second-rate spots or 'colored people's clubs,' became famous overnight. Seeing themselves pushed out, jazz bands brought in flutes, kettledrums, scratchers and other instruments. Up until then, they'd used bongo drums and maracas, and they changed to kettledrums and scratchers. They also used muted trumpets to imitate the flute. Every band did the same. Generally speaking, they were all trying to sound like the typical **charanga,** and that's still the case today.

"Another thing that drew my attention is the way the cha-cha caught on not only among the dancers and people in general but also among the composers. There was Rosendo Ruiz with 'Rico vacilón' (A Real Spree) and 'Los marcianos' (The Martians), Richard Egües with 'El bodeguero' (The Storekeeper), Miguel Jorrín with 'No te bañes en el Malecón' (Don't Go in the Sea), and many, many others."

In 1955 the creator of the cha-cha and his band left for Mexico on a three-year tour. While in Mexico City, XEW station came up with a contract for a spot on an audience-participation program called "A Real Spree!" in which they alternated with one of the country's top bands. The purpose was to raise the program's rating which was pretty low. There were only ten in the audience for the first show. By the third day, the police had to cordon off the area to hold back the crowd trying to get into the studios. The program was on the air for a year and was one of the listeners' favorites. Jorrín and his orchestra also appeared in feature films like **Pulgarcito de amor** (Tom Thumb Love) and the sentimental comedy **Mi noche de bodas** (My Wedding Night) which was in great demand because it came with 'The Cheat.' Having played for Mexican audiences on more than 25 tours, Enrique Jorrín, along with Rosendo Ruiz, was awarded in 1980 the Latin American Medal and the Fifty Years of the Mexican Recording Industry diploma, conferred by the National Announcers Association.

"I visited the United States in 1959," Jorrín said, "and I was made a proposition that I stay leading a band that was going on a long tour abroad winding up in New York, but I could feel the tense situation and I refused. In the '60s, after a seven-month tour of Africa and Europe, I did some work for the theater, writing the music for **Dios te salve comisario!** (God Help You, Commissar!), **Pedro Manso, La persiana** (The Shutter), and other plays staged by the Jorge Anckermann Group. It was quite an experience. I also wrote the 'Cha-Cha Symphony.' That was played by an orchestra of 62 musicians. The idea was to have a symphony with a typical small-format band sound and I think it worked."

Regarding his numerous performances abroad, Jorrín singled out those in Mexico and also in Panama in 1978, where they organized an artistic brigade to raise funds at a dance festival for the World Festival of Youth and Students. He showed me an album of photos from his Angola trip in 1979 and talked about the impact that trip to the recently liberated country had made on him. Later he brought a small case and said:

"This is the greatest happiness I have had from the cha-cha: the Félix Varela Order, Cuba's highest cultural distinction. That day, I didn't know what to do or say. And they say you're never given recognition in your own country! It came home to me that my work was recognized in my own country, and that's the most I could wish for."

THE CHEAT

Who was the woman that made Enrique Jorrín famous and had a whole generation dancing to a new rhythm? According to Jorrín, she was a figment of his imagination. And yet it took two unrelated events to bring her to life. The first took place late one afternoon when a beautiful woman was strolling rhythmically towards a store on downtown Infanta and Sitios Streets. She stopped the tram and, passersby, among whom was a young violin student and a man who ridiculously went down on his knees in the middle of the street, saying she was the answer to his prayers. The woman gave him a withering look. The man got up off his knees, obviously annoyed, and the student heard him say: "It's probably foam rubber anyway." This was his parting angry shot as he made a quick exit from the scene.

The second incident occurred at the Prado and Neptuno dance hall. The América Orchestra bandleader had noticed an elegant girl in a white linen dress. She was really pretty, but her thin arms and legs contrasted with the protuberance of other hidden parts. One day he saw her come in rather disheveled and made a beeline for the ladies' room only to come out a short while later looking like an entirely different woman. The change caught his attention and he exclaimed "Does she wear falsies?" as they were the fashion at the time.

Back in his local store, Jorrín got to thinking and that's how he got the idea for the music and lyrics to "The Cheat." He ran home, sat down at the piano and wrote the tune and the lyrics. When his mother heard the piece, she was against it: "Enrique, how can you insult women with that song?" A disconcerted Jorrín tried to explain that it was meant to be a bit of fun, not offensive. He respected his mother a lot and she insisted that he not bring the song out. Not knowing what to do, he showed it to the band a week later. All of them were so sure it would be a big hit that they went to talk to his mother, to convince her it would make her son a big success. When the tune was recorded, it was on the best-seller list for a long time. Juke box recordings wore out and had to be changed each week. Tuning in to any of 36 radio stations, Jorrín would bet and never lose, for "The Cheat" was always being played.

THE SHOW-OFF

The poor show-off. How many times did he fatuously dance his own story and not know it. For "El Alardoso" (The Show-off) did exist and was one of the regulars at Prado and Neptuno. He was known as a spender and a lousy dancer. He was the classic "dancer with two left feet," the kind whose feet never touch the floor because they're always on his partner's toes. But, his pockets bulging with notes, he was free with his invitations to drink and eat as he was with standing on others' feet; and his invitations extended to the chaperones. He was always in demand as a partner. Proud of himself, he would say to Jorrín, "Man, they have me dancing all night. They're after me all the time. They don't give me a minute's rest!" And Jorrín and the band would try not to laugh. Until "The Show-off," that is.

THE TUNNEL

In the '50s, the construction of undersea tunnels in Havana made quite an impression among local people. Some didn't even want to go through them. When the tunnel linking the Vedado and Miramar sections was built, writer Arturo Liendo wrote the script for a radio program and Jorrín wrote his cha-cha, "The Tunnel." The tune became a hit, and people were not only dancing it but going off to see the tunnel and drive through it, inviting their friends along with them. Horns were honking and there were endless traffic jams on the street leading to it. Passing through the tunnel gradually became an everyday event but the cha-cha is still danced like that first day.

Taken from Revolución y Cultura *magazine.*

APROPOS OF THE FORUM ON CUBAN LITERATURE

CUBAN WRITERS BEFORE AND AFTER

BY JESÚS ORTA RUIZ

BEFORE THE triumph of the Revolution, Cuban writers lacked that which was most basic to their existence: readers. A million people in the country knew neither how to read nor write; another million workers and peasants had only a rudimentary education; and the people in general were not in the habit of reading.

And so a Cuban writer could write but for the few, and even then a book or pamphlet had often to be paid for out of his own pocket.

The first step taken by the Revolution for writers was the strong Literacy Campaign and continual educational striving to raise minimum schooling in Cuba to ninth grade and ensure culture for everyone. Thousands of workers and farmers are now studying at institutions of higher education. New generations can go straight through from day care to senior high or university.

It goes without saying that this means millions of new readers whose cultural, ideological and aesthetic awareness clearly has a bearing on the quality of what is written.

Before, with the exception of certain libraries in the capital and other main cities, the country was a wasteland in terms of books and cultural information. Vocation and literary talent would be swallowed up in that cultural wasteland of the provincial town or city.

Today, in the most remote mountainous municipalities of the country even, the Revolution has built libraries, bookstores, museums and other cultural facilities.

All over the country there are literary workshops sponsored by the Ministry of Culture in which tens of thousands of literary enthusiasts take part. At each, students, workers and farmers read and discuss what they have written, working collectively to improve their skills. They also study great works of Cuban and universal literature. Our most outstanding writers meet with these enthusiasts, lending them national relevance and the encouragement of their advice and criticism.

New literary talent has developed out of these workshops and the Hermanos Saíz Youth Brigades. New work has won awards at events sponsored by the Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba, Casa de las Américas, and other agencies and organizations.

How did writers survive before the Revolution? The lucky few could write the odd radio and television script, subject to the banal commonplace or the mediocrity of capitalist taste; others could provide the ads for commercial agencies, yet others might find some skilled or semiskilled work or no work at all.

More than a few emigrated under such adverse circumstances. They didn't go as writers, but as unemployed in search of work, no matter what kind. Among them were some of the few writers and pseudowriters who have of late made their declarations against the Cuba of today. Why did the capitalist press, radio and TV then not seek out these and other emigré writers to speak the truth about the Cuba that was really grim? Where were the protests against that shameful regime?

Today, in Cuba, there are no writers who are unemployed or even employed in work unrelated to their vocation. They all have a regular, decent salary as literature professors, journalists, advisers to the Ministry of Culture and the like. They travel to other countries, not to find second-rate jobs but as worthy representatives of Cuban culture. Their books are published and they receive their royalties on copyright. Some of those who have left even published their first books thanks to the broad publishing possibilities opened up by the Revolutionary Government. Some even learned to write after the triumph of the Revolution. But their ingratitude matters not. It serves to strengthen, not weaken the Revolution.

Genuine Cuban writers are not loath to give praise where praise is due and have broad scope for constructive criticism. This was made patently clear at the Forum on Cuban Literature held October 13-15 at the International Conference Center in Havana with papers analyzing the quantitative and qualitative achievements of our people in the literary field.

Jesús Orta Ruiz is a Cuban poet and journalist.

HOME OF WRITER JOSÉ LEZAMA LIMA BECOMES LIBRARY

● THE HAVANA home where talented Cuban writer José Lezama Lima lived from 1929 until his death in 1976 has been made into a library specializing in literature, named after him.

Located at Trocadero No. 162 between Industria and Consulado Streets, it comes under the auspices of the Centro Habana Municipal Department of Culture and opens to the public with a stock of 2000 books.

The new library is a fitting way to use the home of Lezama who, in addition to his merit as a writer, promoted national culture in an editorial capacity.

Abel Prieto, head of Letras Cubanas publishing house, spoke at the opening of the library, saying: "Lezama was Cuban through and through and his is a lasting Cuban presence. He had both the extraordinary ability to assimilate the universe and critical insight to distinguish gold from glitter, that which was valuable from that which was to be discarded.

"His culture and his literature were grounded on no artificial stands or prefabricated enigmas but on his uniquely personal way of understanding the world and literature."

People will come to this library, he said, "to study, to prepare for an exam, or simply to read and learn. They will be young students, men and women of the people whose culture Lezama was able to penetrate to its innermost parts. Many will find here, in these books, the **flying swords** that are a lasting part of his life experience and memories."

There are two portraits of Lezama by Cuban painter Mariano Rodríguez (1941 and 1945), along with other paintings by Mariano, Portocarrero, Arche, Martínez Pedro and Víctor Manuel in the various rooms of this house — a house which was the setting for "one of the most disquieting and searching explorations of Cuban literature" that has become a strong element in the "continuing cultural transformation brought about by the Revolution."

Among those present were Jorge Hart, member of the executive committee of People's Power in City of Havana; Rubén del Valle, provincial director of culture; Carlos Martí, director of the literature department of the Ministry of Culture; Mariano Rodríguez; and Cintio Vitier.

● *Rosa Elvira Peláez*
Culture columnist for Granma *daily*

'WE CAN FEEL SATISFIED ABOUT THE QUALITY ACHIEVED SO FAR AND THE STAUNCH REVOLUTIONARY STAND TAKEN BY CUBAN WRITERS' — Antonio Pérez Herrero

Speech by Antonio Pérez Herrero, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, at the closing session of the Forum on Cuban Literature, held in the International Conference Center, October 13-15

Comrades:

THE FACT that this Forum on Cuban Literature is held at a time when activities are taking place all over the country to mark the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Revolution makes it especially significant in our cultural life. The social and political importance which revolutionary Cuban literature has won for itself with its works and merits amply justifies the above statement. This is why in these months when the workers, all the people, the Party and other revolutionary organizations look back on the great project begun on January 1, 1959, amidst the effort, tension and danger of these days, the meeting and fraternal debate of the most representative Cuban writers, with the participation of worthy foreign writers, has by right an important place in these activities.

The growing role of literature on the national scene, the ever-present need to appraise books and authors of real worth and the fact that the imperialist enemy is stepping up its anti-Cuba activities in this field, also demonstrate the significance and responsibility of the meeting we now conclude. Our writers have reviewed the encouraging progress we have made along with the mistakes and shortcomings which are so often inevitable in this complex and difficult work. That is why events of this kind always provide fruitful experiences and encouraging prospects. This has to do first of all with the papers presented and the subsequent debate where praiseworthy efforts at critical rigor and analysis were made manifest. We must point out that discussions of this kind, which are the substance of the work of UNEAC [Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba], increasingly reduce and will eventually eliminate unfounded vanity and complacency, which obstruct our work.

Above all, we want to stress the undeniable fact that the present is characterized by abundant, varied and rich literary creation that increasingly expresses the new realities of socialism while reaffirming the historical continuity of Cuban culture.

Whereas the construction of a new society and a new life entails the gradual appearance of new sensitivity and new literature, we should not lose sight of the fact that these were preceded and often foreshadowed with brilliant accuracy by a literary movement which, in the difficult conditions of the past, was able to create, with exemplary loyalty to the people and ardent patriotic spirit, the artistic works required in every historical period. This is doubtlessly the valuable legacy of the finest Cuban writers and the exemplary tradition of our literature.

Comrade Fidel Castro has stressed how the victory on January 1 was rooted in our people's struggle for freedom and genuine independence that lasted more than 100 years. In his speech on July 26 this year, the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Garrison, he said, "...we found the source and the inspiration for our struggles in the insuperable example set by our glorious predecessors, in their intelligent, heroic battles and in Martí's luminous thought."

The prominent role of writers in the Cuban people's revolutionary process has been rightly stressed. From the time of José María Heredia, our first great poet who with his romantic light fired the desire for our country's freedom in the 19th century, poets, prose writers, essayists and historians often became fierce fighters and recorded for coming generations the immortal episodes of a struggle over 100 years old. Above all, they carried to the heights of artistic realization the collective soul of a people who never resigned themselves to oppression and injustice.

Every new generation of revolutionaries was always able to find in its authentic writers, in their ardent, beautiful verse, in their vivid description, in the eternal well of their fantasy and dreams, the inspiration and encouragement for their own actions. This was how for decades our literature showed its vocation to serve and establish its admirable traditions. While it is true that over the last 25 years we have given careful attention to critical analysis and the dissemination of the values of our cultural heritage, this is still a top political priority.

IN THE FIRST YEARS OF THE NEOCOLONIAL REPUBLIC THERE WAS A DEATH-LIKE SILENCE IN CUBAN LITERATURE

However, our writers had to work in the most adverse circumstances which were only changed by a genuine Revolution. The political oppression and clumsy, bureaucratic action of what Martí called the "rotten backward Spanish monarchy" gave way to the semicolony bled white by war; brutal, ruthless exploitation; hypocrisy; and corrupting commercialism, all imposed by Yankee imperialism. In the first years of the neocolonial republic there was a death-like silence in Cuban literature which echoed the tragic frustration of the national spirit and which perhaps was a prelude to the grim years to come. From then on writers and artists were marginal beings, berated or ignored, unable to interest a servile and opportunistic bourgeoisie, famous for its cruelty and ignorance, in any venture of cultural importance.

In line with the customary distortion of concepts in bourgeois propaganda, based on the utopia of liberal thought, this state of neglect and hostility was and is called freedom for the writer. More than a century ago Marx outlined the means by which art is led to alienation. And Lenin noted that in a society based on the power of money, in a society where the masses live in poverty and a handful of rich live like parasites, there can be no real or genuine freedom. He added that it is impossible to live in a society and not depend on it, that the "freedom" of the bourgeois writer is merely hidden dependency which is hypocritically concealed, a bribe, a form of prostitution.

The writers and artists of the past society had to do battle against this hidden and often not so hidden dependency, and not all of them were successful of course. They were doomed, as Che noted, to a dog-eat-dog situation: success meant the failure of others. They lived in what Alejo Carpentier called the era of solitude.

How many authors remained just a promise after their first poem or story, the first published essay, and in many cases the first book! How many talents did not develop and didn't even leave evidence of their potential because of a system that closed all doors to education, culture and artistic creation! How many minds and spiritual riches were aborted, corrupted or crushed by that unjust society! Many comrades here — to the good fortune of Cuban literature we have here several generations of creators — will recall those times. As a symbol of an entire epoch we should mention the book of verse by poet José Zacarías Tallet, whose title speaks for itself: **La semilla esteril** [The Sterile Seed].



In the 1920s Rubén Martínez Villena had described Tallet as an outstanding poet; but his book was published 20 years after it was written, thanks to Raúl Roa. And only the victory of the Revolution made it possible for him to publish new poetry.

It is admirable that under such conditions men like Martínez Villena and Pablo de la Torriente Brau left us, in addition to the example of their lives devoted to a battle which could not be put off, writings which although not extensive were indeed valuable. The fact that we should have a literature which is the continuation of our patriotic traditions and depicts Cuban reality is a feat of those writers who combined a revolutionary political position with a great aesthetic sense. It attests to a heroic and victorious struggle to preserve the spiritual values of the country, its essence, the affirmation of its historical profile.

The conscious efforts of imperialism and the bourgeoisie were directed at negating and falsifying our culture, eroding the national spirit, and fabricating and spreading distorted and offensive images of our workers and other poor sectors. Their aim was to prevent the unity of the people to accomplish their two key objectives: national independence and social justice. In the homeland of José Martí, a defender of the mestizo character of Latin America, a country where the African presence goes back to the early colonial years and is a fundamental factor in our nationality, there was permanent hostility to and humiliating disdain for cultural manifestations of African origin — which amounted to ignoring Cuban culture since one of its basic components was excluded.

Given the racist aggression by the ruling class, the fruitful efforts of intellectuals such as the great scholar Fernando Ortiz and the appearance of important literary works such as the poetry of Nicolás Guillén, our National Poet, played a decisive role in subsequently defeating the reactionary effort. Nicolás has the great merit of having expressed the original presence of the black with unsurpassed literary mastery; of giving us his genuine voice and stressing his contribution to Cuban culture. His work, which continued to develop — and which, to the satisfaction and pride of all, develops still and surprises us with new treasures — was not limited to the manifestations of a single racial group. After all, in the final analysis, there are no ethnic dividing lines in Cuba, but rather a single, broad, flourishing process of miscegenation whose popular essence he has managed to convey in written poetry using rhythm. He uses the speech of the poor or the most rigorous stanzas of lyrical Spanish. He has been able to do so because he combines the technical mastery which all acknowledge with an unbreakable will to create and because he comes from the people and has shared in their struggles and victories.

UNDER THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES THOSE WRITERS WHO DID NOT WANT TO GIVE UP WRITING BUT REFUSED TO PROSTITUTE THEMSELVES LED A DIFFICULT LIFE

It was not easy for such writing to be successful in prerevolutionary Cuba. Working against it were the power of the exploiters, racial prejudice, economic harassment and anticommunist witch-hunts. Similar difficulties were faced by writers such as Juan Marinello, Mirta Aguirre and Manuel Navarro Luna, whose literary significance and faithful militancy are well known. It is not surprising either that not a single novel by Alejo Carpentier was published in Cuba before the triumph of the Revolution. Under such circumstances those writers who did not want to give up writing but refused to prostitute themselves led a difficult life and perhaps managed to publish a short work that escaped the commercial apparatus.

Many of them opted for the revolutionary way which entailed persecution, imprisonment, exile or death. Others settled on evasion which, although it wasn't an effective solution, was a way of refusing to accept their environment; it was a singular form of protest which at least left intact, in most cases, the person's dignity.

Writers of high standing contributed with their work — often single-handed — to developing literature and the awareness of our people. New writers were thus developing and then burst forth right after the triumph of the Revolution.

The triumph of the Revolution ushered in a new stage whose results, as far as literature is concerned, we have appraised in this Forum. What this meant to all writers — those who were already successful and those who were starting out — was a world of boundless opportunities provided by the steady increase of the people's cultural level and the unparalleled increase of the means of expression. For the first time in the history of Cuba, publishing houses were set up that made available to the reader the most important works of universal culture and enabled Cuban writers to introduce their works with very large press runs. The main thing was the emergence of a reading public. The Literacy Campaign and the subsequent educational work in the country, whose results are well known, enabled the people, until then kept in ignorance, to have access to literature and art from then on.

Starting with Fidel's important **Words to Intellectuals** in 1961 and up to the theses and resolutions of the 1st and 2nd Congresses of the Party, the recommendations of the revolutionary leadership have been wholeheartedly supported by the creators.

Actually, these recommendations, founded on Marxism-Leninism, grew out of fraternal talks and joint work with the writers. **Words to Intellectuals** laid down the basis for our cultural policy, for the unity of the movement of artists and writers under the Revolution and for the valid principles of artistic creation in our country. These were further developed in the theses and resolutions of the Party Congresses, and guaranteed in the Constitution of the Republic. In his 1961 speech, from a Marxist standpoint, Comrade Fidel pointed to the necessary relationship between the artistic creator and the people, the consumer of the work. As Fidel explained, of course, in order to solve this contradiction the creator must not sacrifice the quality of his work. The necessarily popular nature of art cannot be achieved by making concessions to bad taste, populism, vulgarity. In Fidel's own words, "An effort must be made in all art manifestations to reach the people, but, at the same time, we must do everything within our reach to deepen the people's understanding."

This relationship between the writer and the people calls for greater and greater artistic quality. Karl Marx gave us an example of rigor in terms of form and what he demanded of himself when writing: "Whatever the shortcomings in my writings," he wrote Friedrich Engels, "they have the merit of constituting a complete artistic whole, and the way I accomplish this is by publishing nothing which is not entirely finished on my desk."

The growth of literary creation in Cuba attests to the richness of our people's experiences in these years of feverish construction and struggle, the encouragement the Party has given the writers and the untiring work of the writers which is characterized by the most varied motives, forms and styles. These writings tell us about the great struggle to build and defend a new society, and about the feelings that are inherent to human beings. An artist is recognized through his work, he expresses his true humanism, which is typical of revolutionary literature. One of the most important features of our literature is the sharp increase in the number of new authors in the various genres, particularly in the second half of the '60s, and which continues to this day. At the same time new genres appeared, detective stories and science fiction, for example. There has been a great revival of the theater and film. All this not only contrasts with the barren past but is also the direct result of our creators' opportunity to express themselves openly. Our country can already boast of a substantial number of valuable works. It is in poetry that this phenomenon has reached its peak, and it is perhaps the firmly established habit of drawing up, according to different criteria, lists of authors that is making it difficult to acknowledge highly commendable works.

Such things occasionally happen because of poor knowledge of the method of Marxist-Leninist analysis. It also has to do with conflicting generational viewpoints, long overcome by critics everywhere. Neither in literature nor in life do such mechanical groupings and takeovers occur.

REVOLUTION, LITERATURE AND ALL WORK BY THE PEOPLE ARE ONLY POSSIBLE BY THE GATHERING OF MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL GENERATIONS

Revolution, literature and all work by the people are only possible by the gathering of men and women of all generations, brought together by their class interests and ideological identification with the great works of our time.

All the above makes evident the need to insist on the importance of studying the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism. To better accomplish this goal, UNEAC and all the creators have a sure guide in the theses on artistic and literary culture adopted at the 1st Congress of the Party, to wit: "It is necessary to propitiate and encourage the systematic study of Marxism-Leninism among writers and artists, give them greater opportunity to become familiar with the real problems of the construction of socialism in our country, and have them delve into the essence of all social phenomena through their creative work so that through it they can make an effective contribution to building socialism."

This need becomes more imperative if we bear in mind that the facilities for information have increased extraordinarily. In spite of the blockade imposed by the United States, which is particularly felt in culture, there is no important Latin American author or outstanding representative of European or U.S. culture, who is not known in Cuba. It is significant that in our country, where we have always been able to distinguish between the attitude of the imperialist circles and the real cultural values in the United States, 140 books written by U.S. authors have been published here over the last few years.

And whereas in the past Mayakovski, Gorki, Sholokhov, Fadeiev and, generally, the writers and artists from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries were censored and read only by very few thanks to foreign editions circulated clandestinely, nowadays such works are welcomed by a large, fraternal public that can no longer be deceived about the great accomplishments of socialist culture.

Two of our publishers alone — Letras Cubanas, of the Ministry of Culture, and UNEAC — put out close to eight million copies of 600 books written by Cuban authors during the last five years. No other Latin American country can provide its writers with such opportunities: their living standard is guaranteed and the doors are wide open to reach a large readership interested in their works.

The blossoming of literature is the result of a systematic collective effort channeled through the Ministry of Culture and the daily work of the Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba, Casa de las Américas (which has close relations with the continent's writers and artists) and other centers of cultural promotion that have contributed to what has been achieved. The Hermanos Saíz Brigade of Young Writers and Artists grouping talented newcomers and contributing to their development, plus the literary workshops that exist all over Cuba, have aided in their technical training in a way that strengthens and improves the work of whoever sets out to write.

Without ignoring our limitations or the obstacles put in the way of our development by the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, without forgetting how much remains to be done and the possibilities that the future holds in store for us, we can feel satisfied about both the quality achieved so far and the staunch revolutionary stand taken by Cuban writers.

It has been rightly stated that the Revolution is the cultural event par excellence in the history of our nation, a history that reveals the thrust of past generations; the encouragement of the workers in their daily efforts; the accomplishments, hopes and dreams of our people; where the artists — faithful successors to a glorious past and witnesses to and forgers of a bright present — can bring to fruition the lasting work that foreshadows the future. It isn't that worthwhile books can't be written outside of one's country, for many writers of Our America are compelled to live abroad. But those who prefer to do so, in Martí's words,

> Where the serpent hides its scales,
> Where traitors take full rein,
> And where there is not honor but ashes,

those who lacked the courage to share the dangers our country has gone through, or the vision to know with whom history will side, those who are now in the ranks of the enemy cannot be part of our literature. Their work lacks authenticity, roots, life. Ghosts of a past never to return, they mingle with former policemen of the Batista dictatorship, with aggressive and criminal agents turned against their native soil, and are made out to be long-suffering poets by imperialist propaganda.

The 1st and 2nd Party Congresses' demand that the writers and artists' work reflect more and more rigorously the conscious behavior of the protagonists of the revolutionary saga in all its psychological, ethical and moral complexity — in all its necessarily contradictory spiritual wealth — is still relevant.

THE PARTY'S CULTURAL POLICY EXCLUDES ON PRINCIPLE ANY TYPE OF IMPOSITION

The Party's cultural policy excludes on principle any type of imposition — which would be absurd — that would suggest official guidelines as to what to write. At the same time, the leadership of the Revolution has the duty, is morally empowered and is unquestionably entitled by reasons of its superior knowledge of the demands of social development to ask the following of all creators — without feeling compelled to hide its appeal: namely that they continue to enlist the exceptional force of art and literature in this battle for the future chosen by the Cuban people, who need not only song but also inquiry, reflection, discovery and defense of the new elements found in the very essence of the struggle for socialism in our country.

Our people have been not only staunch participants in the feat of having established, defended and developed the first socialist state in this hemisphere, facing the shores of the world's mightiest imperialist power, but they have also shed their blood, given their effort and used their intelligence in the internationalist task of helping sister nations. By so doing Cuba is settling its own debt to humanity, as Fidel pointed out.

Our internationalist endeavors are a continuation of the work and teachings of Che, of the glorious pages written by over 1000 humble and anonymous Cuban fighters defending the Spanish Republic, where many of them died. Thousands of teachers, doctors, builders, soldiers, the best of our militant youth, contributed yesterday to defeating the imperialist aggression and are helping today to defend and strengthen the Angolan and Ethiopian Revolutions. We salute the writers and artists who went to share the life led by our internationalist fighters in those trenches. These lofty experiences have already led to the emergence of valuable works: novels, poems, songs of great artistic merit that have enriched Cuban literature and art.

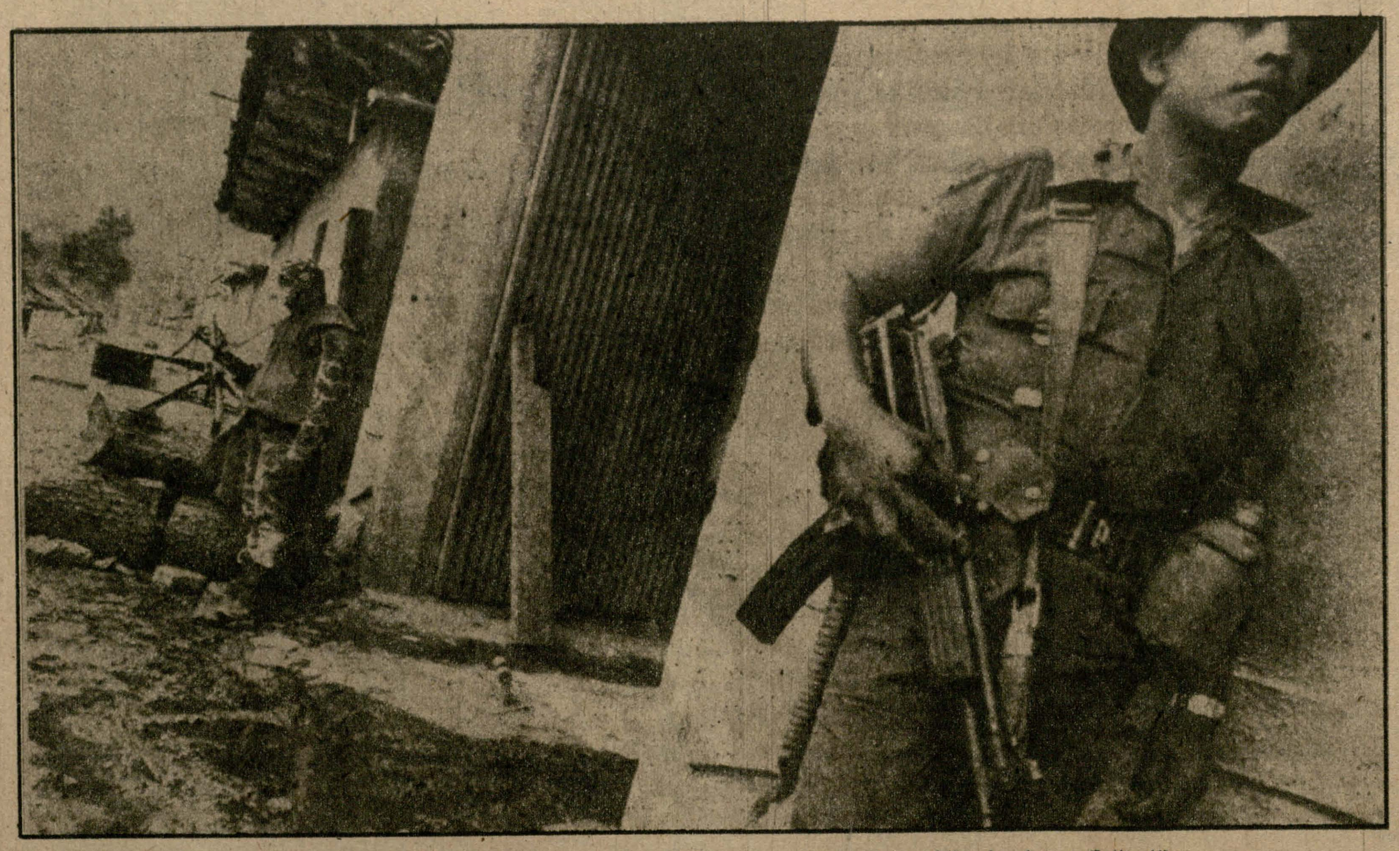
We also renew our call to Cuban writers to continue supporting the cause of the country of Sandino, Rubén Darío and Leonel Rugama, heroic and militant Nicaragua, now under attack by U.S. imperialism; to voice their solidarity in even stronger terms with the revolutionary struggle of the country of Farabundo Martí and Roque Dalton, tiny and heroic El Salvador, where hands armed and paid by the United States are committing genocide; to stand closer to Chile, the country of Salvador Allende and Pablo Neruda, whose people are rising up against the fascist regime of Pinochet; to greet the Guatemala of Turcios Lima and Otto René Castillo, as well as all the battles being waged in the world against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and for the right to bread, freedom and peace.

As part of its policy of intimidation, threats, aggression and promoting the cold war climate, the government of the United States has launched a huge arms buildup, the biggest in the history of that country. The idea of the buildup is to try to dictate conditions to the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist camp from a position of military superiority in order to wipe out the national liberation movement and settle by force the growing problems imperialism faces in the world. Such goals are unattainable to begin with, yet trying to achieve them would cost humanity untold suffering and seriously endanger its very existence. Everything created throughout history by successive generations, all the accomplishments of science and art, in short, the work of humankind and humankind itself are threatened with extinction due to the adventurist and insane policy of the fascist Ronald Reagan and the most reactionary circles that rule the United States.

The advocates of the arms race, aggression and war can and must be stopped. This reality makes defending world peace and extending solidarity to the peoples fighting for their liberation the priorities of the actions of the revolutionaries and progressive individuals the world over. We are convinced that Cuban writers, as they have done so far unhesitatingly, will through their work and conduct, occupy a vanguard position in the struggle for life and happiness for all peoples.

In closing the Forum on Cuban Literature, we wish to extend our recognition to all who have contributed to its success and, very particularly, to the representatives of other countries who are here with us.

This meeting will give experience and thrust to literary creation in our country. Cuban writers, who have done fruitful work over the past 25 years, will continue their work, and, to quote what Fidel said recently: "With the same faith in the future of our country, the same confidence in our people's virtues, the same sureness of victory, the same capacity to dream of everything that will come true tomorrow, above and beyond the dreams come true today."



In the photo, taken in the town of Nebaj, El Quiché department, can be seen a Guatemalan soldier bearing a Galil rifle.

Israel behind military industry in Guatemala

● The Guatemalan and Honduran armies already have their Galil rifles purchased from Israel. This, of course, means big profits for the Israeli military industry — and the Guatemalan generals — if plans go ahead to manufacture the rifle in Guatemala and if the armies of Central American Defense Council member states are supplied with such weapons

HAVING CONSOLIDATED its position as the main supplier of weapons and adviser to the Guatemalan army in various aspects of counterinsurgency, the Zionist state of Israel has gone on to another stage: the manufacture of weapons in Guatemala.

Israel has a twofold objective in this: in part to meet the needs of its own economy which is almost completely dependent on the arms industry and at the same time to play the role the United States has assigned it as part of U.S. strategy against the revolutionary movements of Central American peoples.

The Israeli presence as a regional arms manufacturer based in Guatemala serves to greatly shorten supply and communications lines among the puppet armies of the United States now coordinated in the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA). We must stress that one of the important decisions adopted by CONDECA military commanders at their recent meeting in Guatemala was to supply all Central American armies (with the exception of Nicaragua) with a single type of weapon and ammunition. The idea clearly hinges on supplies of Israeli weapons made in Guatemala.

The Guatemalan army is known to be committed to developing an arms industry in Guatemala — the first in Central America — and a munitions factory is already operating in the department of Alta Verapaz. According to General Héctor López Fuentes, head of the army General Staff, the factory started to function in May this year.

As we noted a year ago, neither the Guatemalan army nor the government have the means to embark on a venture of such magnitude since they lack the military technology and economic resources to import the basic raw materials.

The role of the Guatemalan army — and this was made clear when Congress approved the arms manufacturing program — is to authorize state or private firms from other countries to operate in Guatemala with their own resources and military technology. In the restructuring of the army carried out prior to the August 8 coup, the top brass established a Military Industry and Services Secretariat to "officially" handle the arms business. However, profits for top-ranking military involved in the business come from the direct link with the Zionists and other arms dealers.

The close ties established during the last few years between the Zionist regime and the governments of Laugerud García, Lucas García and Ríos Montt, have enabled Israel to become actively involved in the arms manufacturing program that among other things provides for turning out Galil rifles at factories in Guatemala.

Starting in 1977, the Guatemalan army replaced the Garand M-1 used by its forces with 15 000 Galils. The Honduran army also adopted the Uzi submachine gun and the Galil as standard weapons for its troops.

As far as Israel is concerned, manufacturing the weapons in Guatemala solves transportation problems that to a certain extent limit the flow of its weapons to Central America. We should recall that after the invasion of Beirut, Ariel Sharon offered weapons captured from the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to the Honduran army and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries if they would pay for shipping.

THE MILITARY ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

Another aspect of importance for Israel in Guatemala concerns the military electronics industry. Tadiran Israel Electronics Industries Limited, a well-known firm that manufactures for the Israeli arms industry, recently started operations in Guatemala for the manufacture of electronic equipment for government and army use. Initial capital outlay was 12 million dollars.

In the electronics field Israeli experts and advisers have been working closely with the Guatemalan army. They have set up a modern computer system in telecommunications offices for military intelligence use. Zionist advisers have not limited themselves to providing Israeli technology. They have worked closely with the Guatemalan army intelligence services. It is public knowledge that the interrogation sessions to which thousands of kidnapped and jailed Guatemalan patriots are subjected in clandestine army jails, are planned by Israeli, Chilean and Argentine advisers. Argentine-Israeli aid to the Guatemalan army has been especially notable in the military intelligence field with the help of specialized electronics.

The radar system at La Aurora international airport in the Guatemalan capital is operated by Israeli technicians, while Israeli advisers are teaching local bureaucrats how to process computerized information. In 1981 the military electronics and transmission school was opened with Israeli technology. It is the only one of its kind in Central America.

A GUATEMALAN ALTIPLANO ISRAEL

The work of the 300 Israeli advisers in Guatemala also covers other aspects of Guatemalan army counterinsurgency operations. The military has recognized that the Aid Program for Conflict Areas (PAAC) serves as the framework for "guns and beans," "pick and shovel," "roof, tortilla and work" programs based, among other models, on the Israeli operations in Palestinian occupied territories.

They are, that is, programs developed on the basis of a militarily controlled population.

The operations of the Israeli Zionists have become an "irresistible" model for the Guatemalan military. Colonel Wholers, director of the PAAC, said he personally finds it "fascinating" to transform the Guatemalan altiplano into a model of **Moshav** settlements of Palestinian refugees in Israel.

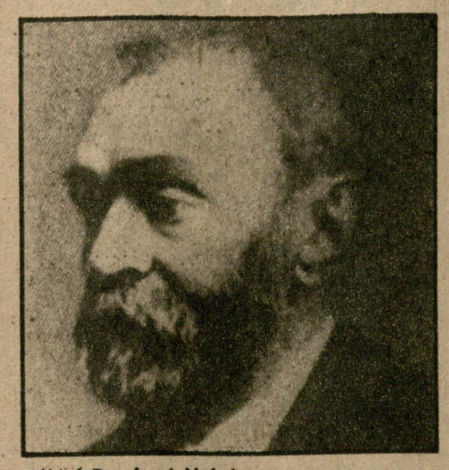
The Israeli role in Guatemala as a go-between for the United States is an increasingly belligerent one and threatens to spread to the entire region. The Zionists' readiness to do U.S. imperialism's dirty work poses a real threat to the present and future struggle of the Central American peoples for political, economic and social liberation.

Once again we urge world progressive and democratic forces and Central America solidarity committees to help prevent a Guatemalan arms industry from developing, with sinister regional consequences.

Taken from Informador Guerrillero, *bulletin of the Guerrilla Army of the Poor.*

In defense of Alfred Nobel

BY JORGE GÓMEZ BARATA



Alfred Bernhard Nobel.

SWEDISH CHEMIST and engineer Alfred Bernhard Nobel was the inventor of dynamite and the father of modern pyrotechnics. In his last years he was overcome by remorse and at the time of his death on December 10, 1896, he left the bulk of his fortune to set up what was to become the most famous philanthropic organization in the West.

It was Nobel's express wish that five prizes be awarded every year in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and peace. Also in accordance with Nobel's wishes, the candidates are nominated by the following agencies: physics and chemistry by the Swedish Academy of Sciences; physiology or medicine by the Caroline Medical Institute in Stockholm; literature by the Swedish Academy of Art; and peace by a committee of five Norwegian parliamentarians.

With his gesture, Nobel laid the foundations for what could have been a highly respected institution, and a source of stimulus to scientists, writers and fighters for peace. Unfortunately, this wasn't the way it turned out.

The essentially political use of the Nobel Peace Prize is notorious. The prize is used to favor or extoll political figures of certain international standing even though they haven't necessarily distinguished themselves in the fight for peace.

The Nobel Peace Prize was completely discredited when the criteria used to award it became diametrically opposed to the principles which inspired its creation. Conferring the Nobel Peace Prize on Henry Kissinger, for example, made a mockery of public opinion and was an insult to the memory of Nobel. The man who invented dynamite, combined nitroglycerine with gunpowder and went on to produce ballistite could never have on his conscience the human suffering that the mastermind of Vietnamization and the Camp David Agreements was responsible for.

When it seemed as if the list of undeserving candidates had been exhausted, the Peace Prize was given to Menahem Begin. Needless to say, there's quite a difference between Kissinger and Begin. Whereas the former was the éminence grise of U.S. imperialism for a time, the latter is a born executioner, a died-in-the-wool terrorist that any self-respecting court would condemn without the slightest hesitation, if only for the Sabra and Shatila massacres.

But then the Peace Prize committee hit a new low when it conferred the prize on Lech Walesa, the notorious Polish counterrevolutionary who has no scruples in serving as an instrument against his own country.

Conferring the Peace Prize on Walesa is neither an accident nor a whimsical decision by the parliamentary commission. It is a slight on socialism, one more attack on the Polish people who are determined to get the situation in their country back to normal and correct a series of mistakes committed in the construction of socialism.

The fact that an institution that was highly respected for many years should stoop so low is not surprising. In its struggle against socialism the bourgeoisie does not hesitate to use whatever means are available: finance the so-called covert actions of the CIA; organize economic, political and military attacks; encourage the use of mercenaries; set up radio stations to spread lies; and — why not? — use the Nobel Prize as a complementary weapon.

It may be that Walesa does deserve the Nobel Peace Prize since it no longer represents the honor and stimulus its founder had in mind. All it means now is a pile of Swedish kronen and a discredited scroll. From now on it's going to be difficult to find real fighters for peace who will draw any satisfaction from being awarded a prize that has been conferred on promoters of war and most recently on an opportunist being rewarded for his betrayal.

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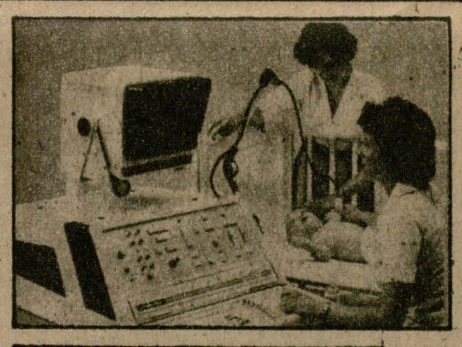

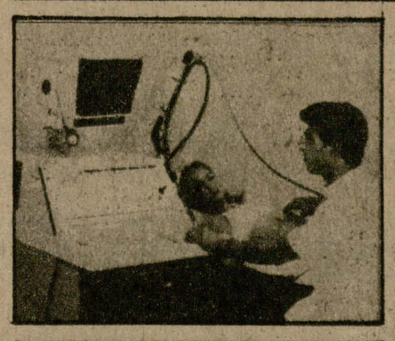

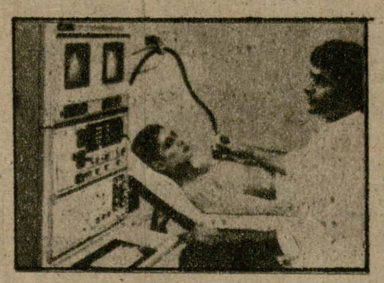

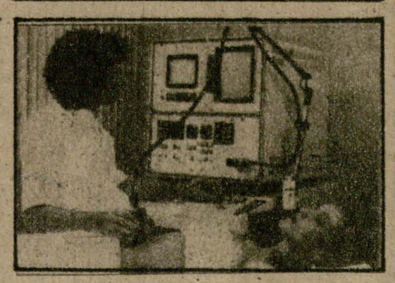

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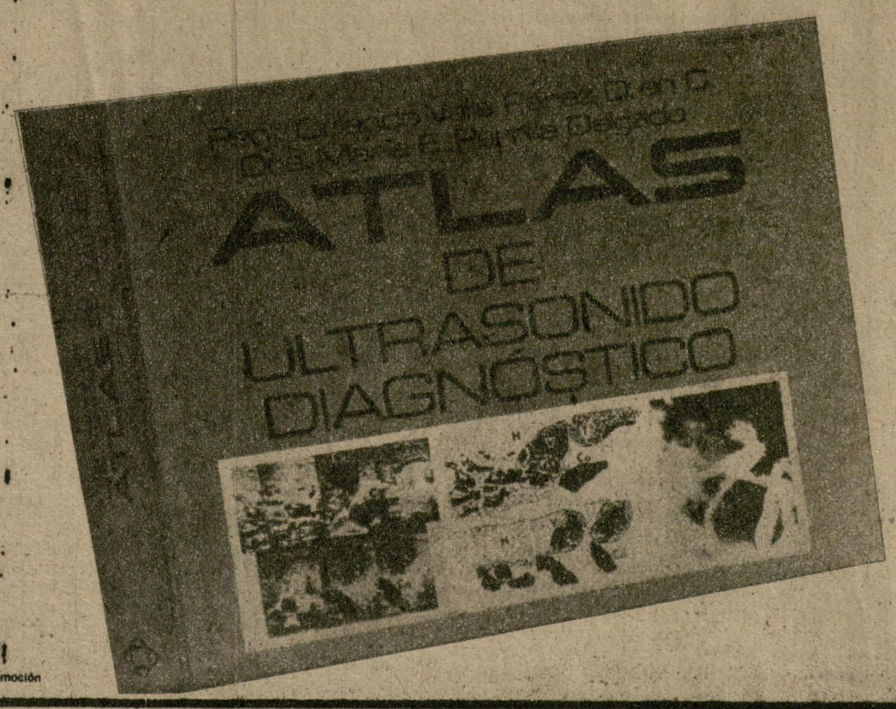


Publicidad y Promoción

Granma ● Weekly Review of the Official Organ of the Communist Party of Cuba ● Editor: Jorge Enrique Mendoza ● Editorial and administrative offices: Ave. General Suárez y Territorial, Plaza de la Revolución "Jose Martí," Apartado 6260, Havana, Cuba ● Telephone: 70-6521 ● Subscription rates in foreign countries (including airmail postage): 1 year, the equivalent of 12 U.S. dollars in any convertible currency.

My Angolan son

Pedro de la Cruz, a journalist for the Propaganda Department of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution's Guantánamo branch, tells of some of his experiences as a member of a Cuban medical corps carrying out an internationalist assignment in the People's Republic of Angola.

BY LEONOR CASAMICHANA / PHOTOS: MORENO AND ARCHIVES

ONE DAY in June two of my co-workers and I were typing away in the press room when Pedro de la Cruz, a journalist from Guantánamo province, dropped in. He was passing through Havana. What we thought was going to be a routine exchange of greetings turned into a moving account, a story about an exceptional experience told by the protagonist himself.

Pedro is one of those unassuming people who are barely taken note of until their innermost feelings are revealed as a result of an unusual event. This is the way I saw him when he finished telling us his story of when he was carrying out an internationalist assignment in the sister People's Republic of Angola. Pedro is a lean man with a thin face which conveys his modest, unassuming attitude.

I remember that the story came out when one of us happened to say something about Angola. Pedro began to tell us about his stay in that country. He arrived there in March 1976.

Our curiosity was aroused when Pedro said: "I have an Angolan son."

"An Angolan son?" we asked in wonderment. We suspected that maybe he was joking, but he remained serious. He was silent for a moment, sitting on a chair and gazing at the desk cluttered with books, files and papers. Then he began to talk softly.

"We were stationed in the area of Mayombe, a jungle region in Cabinda province in northern Angola. This region was a main target for the attacks by the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (FLEC), a counterrevolutionary organization. Their commandos operated from Zaire and often raided the small towns attacking the civilian population.

"One day, while passing through the municipality of Cuzao, we found that all the people there had been killed. Judging by the way the place looked, they must have put up a brave fight against the raiders. There, among the dead bodies, I saw a boy whose left foot had been torn off by a shell. He didn't seem to be breathing. I examined him carefully. My guess was that he was ten or eleven years old. He was a fighter of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

"According to what we were told later, the raid must have taken place between 6:00 and 7:00 a.m. and we had arrived there at 7:00 p.m.,



Zacarías goes over a lesson with brother Pedro Nelson.

in other words, 12 hours later, and this boy had been lying there bleeding all that time. I touched the boy's armpits and turned to Dr. Orlando Pacheco and said, 'This boy is alive.'

"Naturally, nobody believed me. The boy didn't seem to be breathing, but his armpits were still warm. When we listened to his heart, it was beating — at one-minute intervals. The doctor looked at me steadily and said that even so this was a lost case and that considering the time he had been bleeding as a result of the foot being torn away, it was quite probable that the boy would die within a few hours.

"I got stubborn and said, 'While there's life there's hope. I'm taking this boy to the hospital!'

"The first thing they did at the hospital was to give him glucose intravenously. Then the boy had to have a blood transfusion, but where to get the blood? So I decided to donate my blood. I had found out that the boy, whose name was Zacarías Dunge Kito, had the same RH factor as mine. One of my comrades in the medical corps gave me a hand and I donated 500 grams of blood for Zacarías.

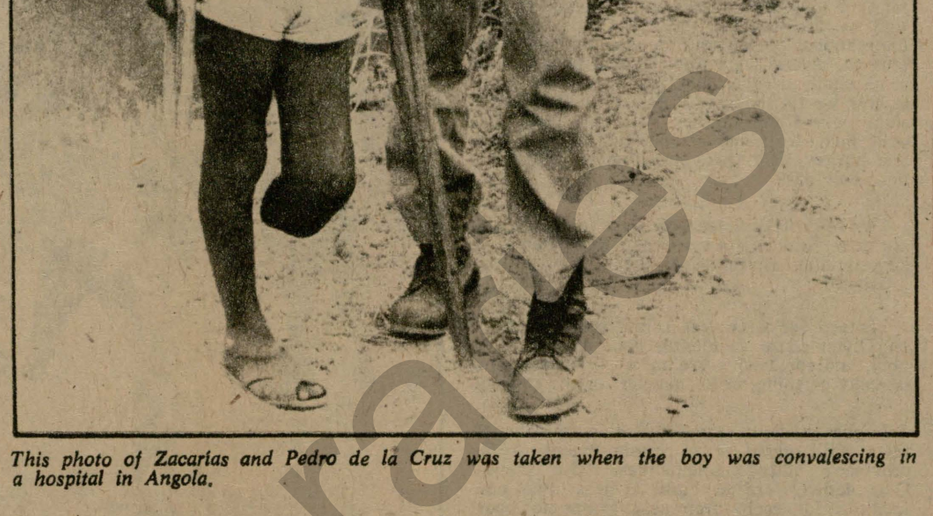
"After that the leg had to be amputated a few centimeters below the knee. The case got more complicated after that. The following day the leg showed signs of gangrene and the boy went into a coma for 45 days. I stayed with him, taking care of him and doing everything I could to save his life. I hardly slept during that time and every time I had a chance to be with the boy I was there, giving him his medicine and washing the leg with a solution of 1/1000 potassium permanganate. Finally, he showed some signs of improvement. He was out of danger and was transferred to the ward.

"Zacarías won the love and admiration of all the Cubans in the hospital, both the workers and the patients. He had lost his entire family, including a brother who was only a few months old, at the hands of the FLEC murderers. He called me Papa. I remember that when he recovered from the anesthesia and realized his leg had been cut off, he said to me, 'Please, Cuban comrade, glue my leg back on....'

"I talked to him for a long time, trying to boost his morale and prevent his losing his self-confidence. At that time he was 12 years old.

"He was a very intelligent boy. When I told him or read to him about the history of Cuba, about our heroes and martyrs, he'd remember everything I had said. He was practically illiterate and had hardly been to school, but he was very intelligent and had an excellent memory.

"We made clothes for him and one comrade made him a pair of crutches so that he wouldn't have to drag himself around the hospital. He practically had to learn to walk again.



This photo of Zacarías and Pedro de la Cruz was taken when the boy was convalescing in a hospital in Angola.



A recent photo of Pedro and Zacarías.

"One month before I was to leave Angola I got the idea of taking Zacarías to Cuba with me. I didn't want to leave him behind because I knew he had no family. They'd all been killed in the raid on Cuzao. I talked with the director of the hospital and he told me that once I was in Cuba I should arrange to bring Zacarías and meanwhile he would take care of him. I thought this made sense and I agreed.

"I couldn't bring myself to say good-bye to Zacarías. I knew it was going to be rough for both of us, so I decided it would be better that way."

We had been listening to Pedro in complete silence, not daring to interrupt, but at that point I couldn't help asking him, "Was it a long time before you saw each other again?"

Pedro smiled and said: "Five years went by before we met again. I should say that the day before I left Angola Zacarías asked me for my address in Guantánamo and he had it with him all that time. Sometime after I left, the Council of State of Angola sent Zacarías to the German Democratic Republic where he was fitted with an artificial leg.

"When he returned from Germany he wrote to me saying that he still wanted to come to Cuba. I raised the case to the Central Committee of the Party and Fidel. I sent to the Central Committee some photos of Zacarías I had taken in Angola along with a tape in which he expressed his wish to come to Cuba. The result was that Zacarías was on his way to Cuba almost immediately.

"It goes without saying that Zacarías was thrilled by the news that he was coming to Cuba and so was I. I had almost lost hope of ever seeing him again and before I received that letter from him I often wondered if he'd been killed in one of those massacres perpetrated by the enemies of the Angolan Revolution.

"Zacarías joined our family and there was immediate rapport between my children and him. He had a third-grade education when he came to Cuba. He's 19 now and he's doing his sixth semester at the Conrado Benítez night school in preparation to go to university.

"He wants to be an oil industry engineer so he can go back to his country and contribute to its economic development.

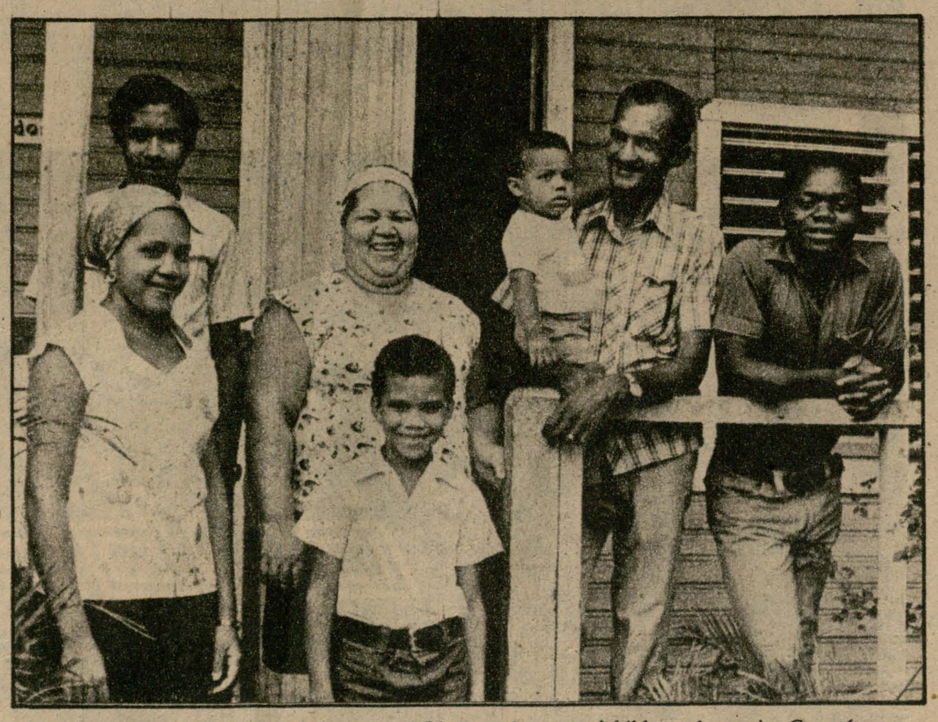
"Well," I said, "I can imagine how tough it's going to be for you when that happens."

"Not only for me," Pedro said, "but for the whole family as well. We don't think about that now since it's still several years off. For the time being, our Revolutionary Government has made it possible for both of us to go back to Angola. Zacarías will visit his people and I will be on an assignment as a civilian. I don't know where I'll be. It could be in a hospital or perhaps some other place; wherever I can be useful."

I asked Pedro to tell us of his own feelings about his experiences in Angola.

"We all felt as if we were Africans, Angolans. We were proud to fight alongside them against the enemy. I lost one of my sons there. He, too, had gone there to defend our Angolan brothers and sisters. It was a great comfort to me to find another son in that country so far and yet so near to ours."

We were all deeply moved by Pedro's story and I dwelt on the revolutionary spirit of this modest, unassuming man. Then I found myself making a pledge: to go visit Guantánamo and have the pleasure of shaking hands with Pedro's Angolan son.



Pedro and his wife Nelda, their four children and a grandchild, at home in Guantánamo.

Taken from Con la Guardia en Alto *magazine, published by the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution.*



Luanda, capital of Angola.

Cubans in the port of Luanda

● THE EXPANSION of the port of Luanda is a project of exceptional importance for the People's Republic of Angola's economic development. For the Cuban builders there the project is one of the key objectives in their cooperation with the Angolan people.

After being forced to stop work now and then, the Cuban internationalists have set themselves the goal of stabilizing production. Their main job consists of paving a large area with reinforced concrete, with a structural strain of 300 kilograms per square centimeter.

The job is being done on extremely arid soil which means that the foundation for the pavement has to be laid with a mixture of cement and damp earth.

Paving will be followed by the construction of a railway network. This will represent a marked improvement in dockside-warehouse transportation and make for more effective use of available space as a result of the expansion of the open-air storage area.

Arturo Pérez Lago, general secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba's nucleus in the construction brigade, said that his men were determined to finish the job on schedule and that they are engaged in a emulation program regarding production, quality and economizing materials. The emulation program stems from the desire to fulfill the resolutions of the 6th Plenum of the Communist Party of Cuba. Special attention is also given, he said, to improving the workers' living conditions and adding variety to their free time with cultural activities, and sports and recreation facilities.

The most outstanding workers of the brigade in 1982 were Urpiano Alfonso, Domingo Alfonso, Lázaro Suárez, Enrique Delgado, Francisco Acosta and Jorge Cedeño.

A while ago the members of the Young Communist League in the brigade decided to put in several hours of extra work on Sundays in honor of the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Garrison. They worked five Sundays, casting a total of 140 concrete slabs at the rate of 28 each Sunday.

Most of the heavy work was done in early February. By the end of the month 2000 cubic meters of concrete had been cast into 21-square-meter slabs, and 5200 square meters of foundation for the paving had been laid.

The brigade is divided into specialized groups for casting, scaffolding, steel beam installation, soil tamping, ground breaking and general construction work. There is a lively emulation program going on between the groups with positive results in terms of the work.

The expansion of the port of Luanda is expected to be finished at the end of this year or the beginning of 1984.

● *Del Pino Sosa (AIN)*



The 4th Córdova Cardín international boxing tourney was held in this gymnasium.

IN THE LAND OF CUBAN COSMONAUT ARNALDO TAMAYO AND OLYMPIC CHAMPION MARÍA CARIDAD COLÓN

Guantánamo, a breeding ground for top-notch athletes

BY IRENE FORBES / PHOTOS: JESÚS ROCAMORA FRANCO

NO LONGER known just as the land of the Guaso River and the place where the notorious U.S. naval base is located, Guantánamo, almost 1000 kilometers east of Havana, is also the hometown of Arnaldo Tamayo, the first Cuban — and Latin American — cosmonaut, and María Caridad Colón, the first Cuban and Latin American woman to become Olympic champion.

Their feats serve to illustrate the fighting tradition of Guantánamo province and how a sports movement, whose aim is to physically train the population to tackle the construction of a new socialist society, has developed satisfactorily.

Thirty years after the attempt to topple the Batista dictatorship by storming Santiago de Cuba's Moncada Garrison, the progress and prospects of sports in Guantánamo are evident. Prior to the triumph of the Revolution there were very few sports activities in this eastern region of our country. Only baseball and boxing were really popular and to a lesser extent basketball and track and field, with run-down facilities mostly confined to Guantánamo and Baracoa, the two most developed cities in the province. In the words of Arístides Díaz Camejo, provincial head of sports, "It is thanks to the Revolution that 23 different sports are now played in the ten municipalities here."

He went on to say that "in 1982 and 1983 we worked very hard to convince people to practice sports systematically. So apart from carrying out all planned sports activities, the municipalities organize a lot of additional events and are building 72 'rustic sports facilities.'

"We do things here differently from other provinces, bearing in mind that with the exception of Guantánamo and Baracoa, our two largest cities, all our towns are located mostly in the mountains and can only solve their main sports needs by means of these rustic facilities.

"We have also set up jogging clubs to guard against obesity and lack of exercise. These clubs are located in most sports areas and a coach there trains the members so that they can gradually increase their jogging distance and improve their health."

Asked about the sports facilities recently built around the local baseball park, which is beginning to look like a real sports complex, Díaz told us that because the 4th Córdova Cardín international boxing tourney was held in Guantánamo, several state agencies had helped build some vitally needed sports facilities there. "This is how we finished the Rafael Castiello Gymnasium, where the tourney was held, plus two volleyball, two handball, and two tennis courts, one hockey field, two basketball courts and a new ball park.

"We've just completed a shooting range and are now fixing up a track and field area — a long-standing aspiration of the athletes of this province."

Planned for next year is the construction of an Olympic-size swimming pool and a diving pool, and for 1985 a cycling oval, since cycling is really catching on in that part of the country.

It goes without saying that this construction fever will spread to a certain extent to the province's other municipalities. "Our plans," Díaz added, "are to build at least two new facilities for each, preferably gymns to boost boxing, weight lifting and wrestling, all priority high-yield sports. The construction of several stadiums with dormitories has also been approved. This would enable us to hold more events since now we're limited by the problem of where to house visiting teams."

Even if it has no tracks of its own, Guantánamo is a steady supplier for the national track and field team (even though it doesn't have professional tracks). It is also the place of birth of many top-notch boxers and male basketball players. Its athletes have also excelled in volleyball, fencing, weight lifting, baseball, judo, cycling and to a lesser extent in others as well.

But Guántánamo has no EIDE (School for Basic Training in Sports) or ESPA (School for Advanced Training of Athletes) of its own, but this fact has not deterred its residents from trying to improve matters. "We have a women's course with 82 students at the recently-built gymnasium. Women from Guantánamo tend to be athletic, and we hope to boost especially track and field, volleyball and basketball, in line with the country's sports strategy," Díaz observed.

"We also give specific training to 342 boys and girls in outside areas, taking advantage of nearby school facilities, and some of them already show promise.

"Life has taught us that with understanding and hard work any task can be successfully tackled. We start from the premise that if we have a flat open space, we can play handball or field hockey on it. So no province should blame poor performance on the lack of facilities to do a good job, without disregarding, of course, the fact that material resources are necessary to improve performance.

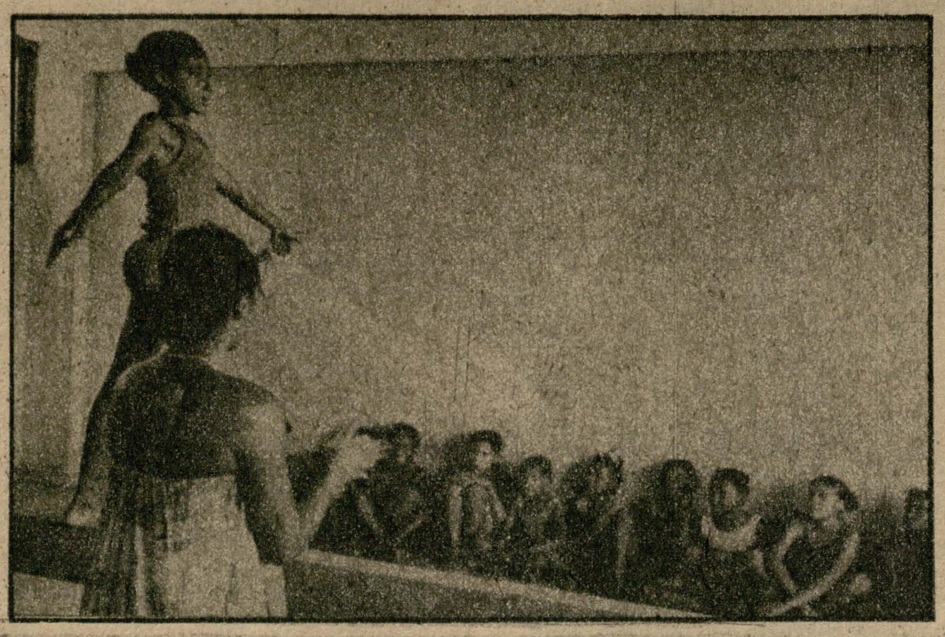
"In 1982 Guantánamo athletes won 100 medals in international sports events, and in the Moscow Olympics María Caridad Colón, Luis Mariano Delís and José Aguilar won one gold and two bronze medals respectively, more than many countries can boast of," he concluded.

This is but a glimpse of what Guantánamo province has accomplished in sports thanks to the Revolution.

Taken from the sports weekly LPV.



"Understanding and hard work are very important," says the head of sports in Guantánamo province.



Fifty girls are enrolled in a gymnastics course in El Salvador municipality.

NICARAGUA-CUBA BASEBALL SERIES

A DUGOUT INTERVIEW WITH THE INDIOS DEL BOER'S MANAGER

BY SIGFREDO BARROS / PHOTOS: RICARDO LÓPEZ
Granma daily sportswriter

IN THE YEAR: 1971. The scene: a stadium in Cali, the City of Flowers, capital of Valle del Cauca department, in Colombia. The event: the 5th Pan American Games baseball competition. The star player on the Nicaraguan team was Pedro Torres, the third baseman with nimble hands and a good feel for the bat. Nobody knew that he was making his last appearance in an international event.

"Yes, it was good-bye in Cali. You can feel it coming, when you begin to find daily training more difficult but you still refuse to give up out of love for the sport. But then you have to give in, especially when you see that other players can do as much as you or more without exerting as much effort."

Pedro didn't say good-bye to baseball itself. One can't part with something that has been one's greatest love since childhood. The close relationship between Pedro Torres and baseball is still going strong although in a different way and a promising outlook.

We're sitting next to Pedro Torres in the Indios del Boer's dugout. Things are not going too well for them. In less than a week in Cuba they have already lost three games to Industriales and Metropolitanos, the two main Havana teams. We're in the first inning of the Indios' fourth game (against Metropolitanos). Will the Indios manage to win a game during their stay in Cuba? The way things look right now it seems as if they're headed for another loss. Metropolitanos have already scored two runs due to the Indios' poor defense.

"That's our main problem," Pedro said. "It's not the errors alone. It's a question of technical and tactical shortcomings: unnecessary throws and poor positioning in both the infield and outfield. I'm not trying to justify this, but we must take into account that they train for only one or two hours a day. The rest of the time is taken up by study, work and defending the Revolution, often with weapons in hand."

The end of the third inning and the Indios still haven't scored. Torres, a rather tall, stocky man with well-defined Indian features and the lilting speech typical of Nicaraguans, tells me that the Indios managed to be ahead in scoring only once in the series.

Fourth inning. The Indios are really on the warpath. They score two runs to tie the game and have three men on base. The Metropolitanos' manager pulls his ace in the hole; southpaw Modesto Darcourt, a member of the Cuban World Championship team, is sent to the mound. The next batter is another internationally known player, outfielder Danilo Sotelo. Darcourt's first pitch is a fast, straight ball.... But let's get back to manager Pedro Torres.

"The purpose of our visit to Cuba was to get the team in shape to improve their standing in the Germán Pomares Ordoñez National Championship Series this year. The series is scheduled to start on November 4. Last year we finished sixth among ten contenders for the title. I should explain that the Indios are the people's team. In the times of the Somoza dictatorship the Cinco Estrellas was the oligarchy's team. The Indios were their fiercest opponents. The games between the two teams were real battles that went beyond a mere sports event. The Indios came to represent the cry of rebellion against Somoza's ferocious repression. This is why we're so interested in this visit to Cuba, which we're sure will help us to achieve what we want."



Pedro Torres, the Indios del Boer's manager.



One of the Indios steps on home plate to break the tie in the fourth inning.

Sotelo hits Darcourt's pitch into right field for a single! Two more runs for the Indios...and they held the lead to the end. Pedro Torres, who had been pretty serious and sort of annoyed during our conversation, is now grinning from ear to ear. The game has become less tense. The Indios are showing the results of a whole week of systematic training and their manager, now more relaxed, continues the conversation.

"You asked me why Nicaraguan baseball had improved and why Nicaragua had won the silver medal at the Pan American Games. It's because now we work from the grassroots, not like before with only 20 or 30 players. And there's also the help we get from the Cuban coaches. We are deeply grateful to all of you for your help, including this visit during which we've received every manner of consideration. We haven't lacked anything at all."

The game is over. A big hand for the Indios del Boer!



FROM THE RÍO BRAVO TO PATAGONIA

NICARAGUA: WHY ARE THE MISKITOLOGISTS SILENT NOW?

BY CARLOS BATISTA MORENO
Prensa Latina special

THE NEWS that Miskito Indian communities at the Tasba Pri — which in Miskito means free land — settlements are already producing a rice surplus has been studiously ignored by the Western mass media. It is now a year and a half since the Miskitos were taken from the area along the Coco River, at the border with Honduras, to the plains settlement where they live today. Already the army of "Miskitologists" who poured into Nicaragua months back from the United States and Western Europe would seem to have forgotten the famous "Miskito problem" that had such an impact in those countries' media.

The campaign mounted by well-defined political interests hostile to the Sandinista people's Revolution, using words like concentration camp, Indian reservation or refugee center for the five Tasba Pri settlements, has apparently faded away.

Appearances would suggest that the 39 communities which started the move in 1981 have, as in prerevolutionary victory, been forgotten by nearly everyone — except, that is, the Nicaraguan government and the Sandinista National Liberation Front.



The biggest Tasba Pri settlement with 3000 people living in 522 homes, built with materials provided by the state.

WHAT DON'T THEY SPEAK NOW?

In August 1983, some 20 journalists went to the biggest Tasba Pri settlement, Sumubila. There on a hillside hundreds of blue and yellow houses intersperse the wooded terrain that characterizes the 80 kilometers from Puerto Cabezas.



The Nicaraguan Indian population lives in the Atlantic region and includes Ramas and Sumos as well as Miskitos.

Many of the 522 homes had been built by their owners with materials provided by the state. The visitors were able to visit those homes and talk with the 3000 inhabitants.

Minerva Wilson, a 29-year-old Miskito woman who is in charge, explained how groups were settled in line with family ties, respecting kinship and friendship relations of the 14 former communities that now make up Sumubila.

About a hundred small children were running and playing amidst the houses, school, health area and recreation center, and their obvious happiness was catching — especially in the context of the elimination of polio and the big drop in diarrhea and tuberculosis, the main illnesses plaguing the area.

Of the older children, more than 500 are in preschool, 834 in elementary school, and 515 in the adult education program.

They are taught by some 30 Miskito teachers in their own language up to fourth grade and in Spanish from then on.

Most of the teachers are participants in the National Literacy Crusade who, after teaching people in the area in their own language, were themselves given special courses.

As a symbol of the new era, an electric post stands in the middle of the settlement and by the end of this year there will be electricity in Indian homes for the first time.

A BRIEF REVIEW

The Indian population of Nicaragua, which includes Ramas and Sumos in addition to Miskitos, lives in the Atlantic coast region, a sweeping plain land which represents 56.5 percent of the 138 000 square kilometers which is the total land area of the country.

However, all this territory which makes up the department of Zelaya contains only nine percent of the country's population, including English-speaking Creoles of African origin.

Neglected by Spanish colonial officials, the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast was the target of British and U.S. companies which held several enclaves for timber and mining operations using the Indians as a source of labor.

After the mines had been exhausted, many of these holdings were eliminated and the Indians moved to more fertile zones, on the shores of the Coco River, where they developed a subsistence economy in subhuman conditions. The infant mortality rate from malaria, polio and diarrhea was 300 out of every 1000 live births, while 90 percent of the remaining 700 suffered from malnutrition.

With the victory of the Sandinista Revolution in July 1979, the lives of these people, of whom 700 000 are Miskitos, slowly began to change.

However, counterrevolutionary activity financed and directed by the United States with the participation of Honduras started to affect the peaceful way of life of these people along the northern border. Their communities were the target of military attack and kidnappings and thefts at the hands of former Somocista guards and the Misurasata pseudo-Indian organization.

This situation led the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinista Front to move these communities out of range of the Somocista bands. As of December 1981 and January 1982 they started the journey to Tasba Pri.

REALITY AND FALSEHOOD

A Nicaraguan publication marking the 1st anniversary of the founding of Tasba Pri acknowledged that many communities supported the move, others semiaccepted, and yet others were opposed to the operation. Some of those who were opposed crossed the river into Honduras.

"This varying degree of support for the move was affected by the negative impact of the counterrevolutionary bands on the communities."

The move undertaken under war conditions in a remote region was a difficult one, and the Western media took advantage of the occasion to launch the campaign around the "Miskito problem."

The dramatic nature of the situation was explained to journalists by Commander William Ramírez, government minister delegate for the region who explained that mistakes had been made because of lack of knowledge on the life, customs and idiosyncracies of the Miskitos but, he said, "it was a matter of life and death."

Many problems still remain in Tasba Pri. There is a shortage of drinking water. Not all have jobs, though there are agricultural programs which will help solve this problem in coming months.

As many in Sumubila say: "It's a matter of time."

FOR THE FIRST TIME

Finally, the journalists talked with a small soft-spoken woman who was evidently of Miskito origin. Friendly and forthright, Dr. Mirna Cunnigham is in charge of health programs for the northern part of Zelaya. "La Mirna," as she is known, was kidnapped and raped by the Somocistas.

When we asked her opinion as a Miskito of Tasba Pri, she replied with the sincerity that comes of conviction: "For the first time the Miskitos live like human beings, for the first time they are not ashamed to speak their language."



For the first time Miskitos needn't feel ashamed to speak their own language.

FORCED LABOR FOR HAITIANS IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BY ELENA ACUÑA (Prensa Latina)

HAITIAN AGRICULTURAL workers not only face hunger and repression in their country. When they cross the border into the neighboring Dominican Republic, their dramatic situation continues, as they are subjected to forced labor.

Charges have been made to this effect for the past several years and a strict warning was issued by the Anti-Slavery Society in London in 1980, after a study of the question concluded that Haitians who work in Dominican canefields are treated as slaves.

These alarming reports led the International Labor Organization to name a special commission for an on-the-spot investigation of the living and working conditions of workers contracted in Haiti by the State Sugar Council of the Dominican Republic.

In July the results of the investigation were made known and now copies have been sent to the UN.

The document confirms all the charges made by the Anti-Slavery Society and other institutions.

Reports reproduced in various publications indicate that in the Dominican Republic "thousands of Haitians crowd into trucks at sunrise headed for the fields and do not return until sunset, stomachs empty to prepare the only meal of the day: water and some cornmeal or rice, with perhaps a sardine on days of plenty."

About 17 000 Haitians work in the sugar harvest each year under survival conditions that are akin to a modern version of slavery, says the ILO report.

"We are always hungry. When we go to bed, when we sleep, when we get up, when we work...and when we are so weak we are no longer able to work, they beat us," say the workers who were asked by journalists about how they live.

But that isn't all: the hours when they aren't cutting cane must be spent in wretched hovels in mill towns with no running water, electricity or toilets, where they must sleep on bits of cardboard or cloth on the earth floor.



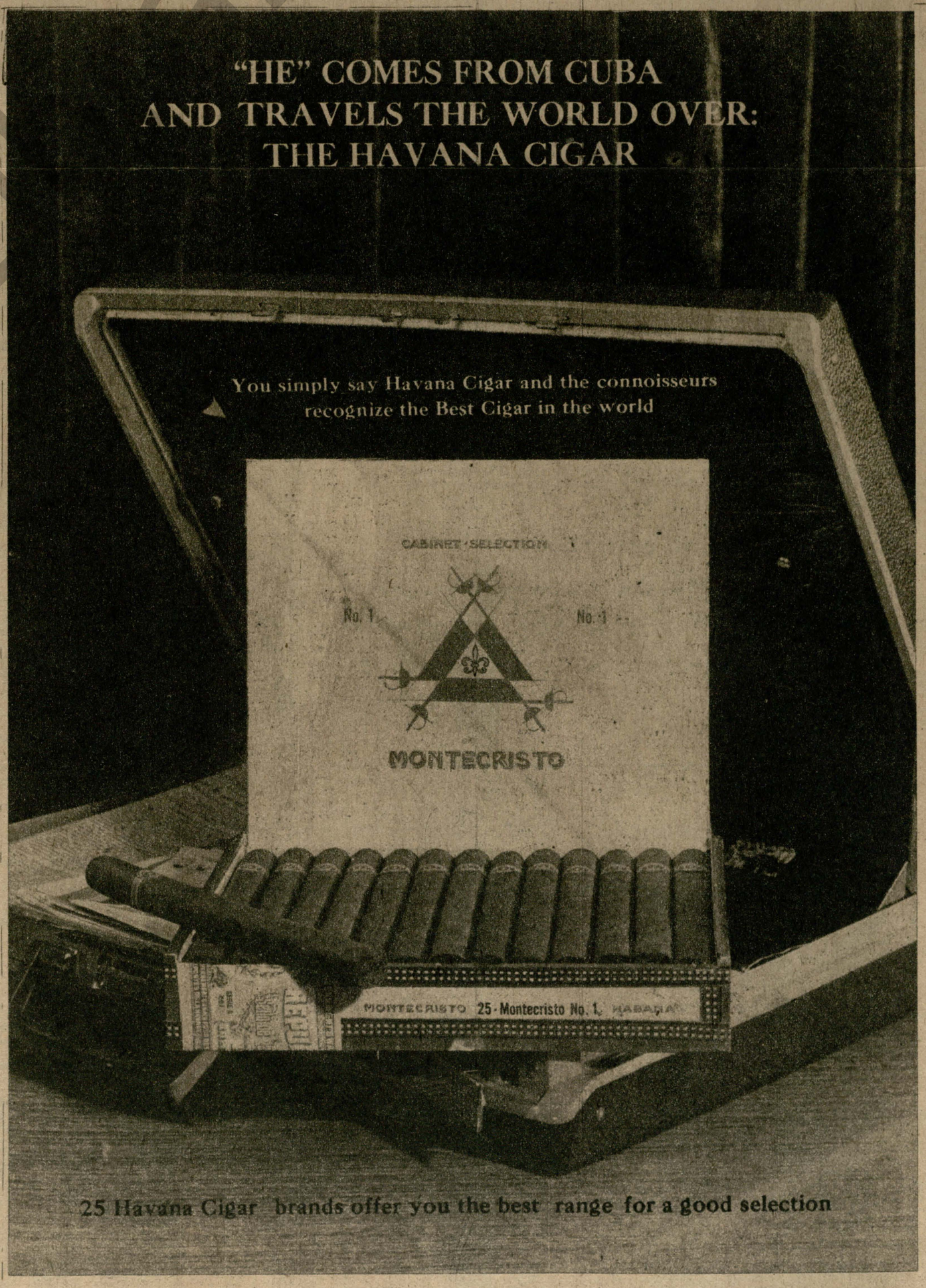
Not much has changed for Haitian braceros in the Dominican Republic since the times of despot Rafael L. Trujillo when they were forced to work in the canefields.

To these deplorable conditions of life, we add the negation of labor rights, when it is the work of the Haitians that guarantees the Dominican sugar harvest every year. Local workers shirk such hard and poorly paid work.

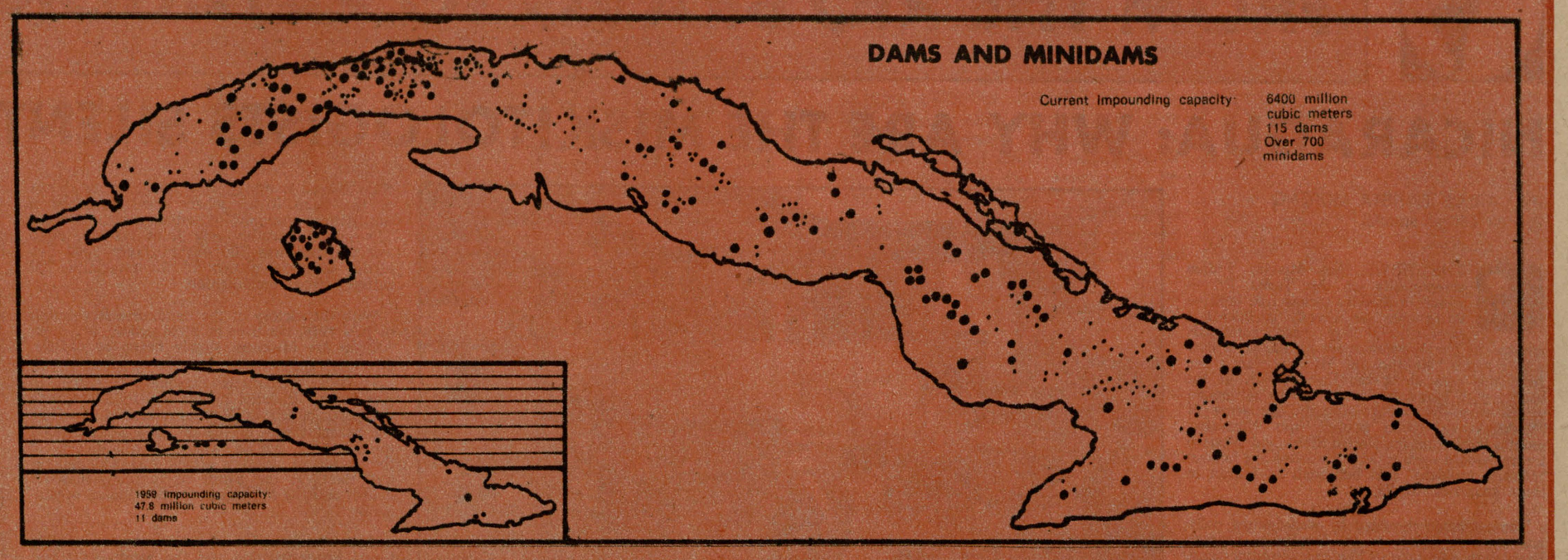
The ILO report to the UN says there have been violations of international agreements on forced labor, freedom of association and collective bargaining of work contracts.

By virtue of an agreement between the governments of Haiti and the Dominican Republic which has not been made public, the Haitians work up to 15 hours a day under the hot sun with only water and sugarcane for nourishment during their toil.

The investigating commission confirmed that "workers are returned by force to their work" if they try to leave and the army plays an active role in jailing illegal immigrants and providing workers to plantations. This adds up to forced labor, though both governments deny it.



HURRICANE FLORA 20 YEARS AGO: THE TRAGIC SITUATION OF DROUGHT AND CATASTROPHIC FLOODING



2000 MILLION PESOS' WORTH OF WATERWORKS

● Domestic impounding capacity now exceeds 6400 million cubic meters ● 115 large dams, over 700 minidams and hundreds of kilometers in dikes, canals and other facilities ● Irrigation for over 700 000 hectares of cropland

BY FERNANDO DÁVALOS
Granma daily reporter
PHOTOS: ARCHIVES

THE NATIONWIDE commotion provoked by Hurricane Flora when it hit Cuba's eastern provinces in 1963 leaving in its wake over a thousand dead and hundreds of millions of dollars worth of damage, brought home the urgent need to build additional hydraulic works throughout the country.

The consternation caused by that catastrophe — seldom before had we lost so many people in such a short time, barely five days, a nightmare that still haunts us — was instrumental in developing what has been so aptly called a "hydraulic awareness." We then resolved that the Revolution urgently needed to tackle a huge construction project calling for additional dams, dikes and canals to provide effective protection against floods.

With the Revolution still in its infancy in 1963, many people realized how important water supply was for the immediate agricultural, social and economic development of the country. Capitalist lethargy, from which the country had just emerged, was to blame for the very few dams and irrigation facilities that existed at the time. The severe drought that hit the country in 1962, which was to contrast so dramatically with the devastating floods in former Camagüey and Oriente provinces the following year, had also pointed crudely to the urgent need for a system to control water supplies.

The equally tragic alternatives of devastating floods or severe droughts, plus the need for irrigation to boost agricultural yields, could only be solved through waterworks projects.

A poor country, in urgent need of increasing food production and exports as a means to finance the development of a necessarily broad, all-encompassing and dynamic program, could only do so by relying on one premise, that of a true revolution.

Many years of bureaucratic idleness and highly restricted productive forces, not to mention systematic robbery, injustice and exploitation, had proven that any other way was impractical.

But the Cuban people had the necessary foundation with which to take on such an ambitious project, namely, their Revolution and Fidel, the most ardent advocate of an effort that would in just a few years lead to concrete results and turn our "hydraulic awareness" into yearned-for "hydraulic willpower."

Twenty years after Hurricane Flora, the sum that has been invested by the Revolution to accomplish the above comes to roughly 2000 million pesos.

Our dams' impounding capacity has reached the 6400-million-cubic-meter mark, a feat made possible by the construction of 115 large dams and over 700 minidams over the past two decades.

New structures are being built with an additional capacity of nearly 1000 million cubic meters.

Trade winds blow the entire length of the island which is located at a latitude where some of the largest and driest deserts on the planet are commonly found. Yet when some of Cuba's land mass is seen from high up in the air, the country seems to be composed of lakes, a true oasis of fresh greenery.

There is still a lot to be done in this endeavor and new construction programs calling for the building of additional dams, minidams and irrigation and drainage systems to protect the country against floods are scheduled for the coming years. Currently we are involved with the development of irrigation systems to make good use of the stored water, as well as an ambitious and feasible system of aquiculture.

Mention should be made here of the fact that last year the aquiculture division of the Cuban fishing industry produced 12 000 tons of freshwater fish, mainly tilapia, bred in the reservoirs.

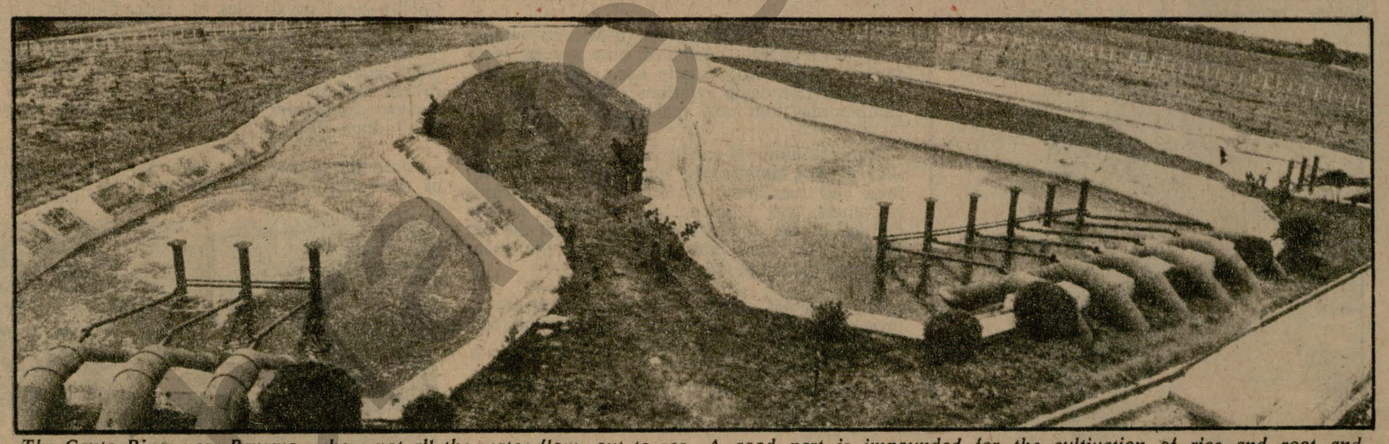
Unparalleled evidence of the country's progress in waterworks development is found in Cuba's easternmost region, which was ravaged by Hurricane Flora 20 years ago. Its central basin which empties into the Gulf of Guacanayabo is bound on the west by a fertile valley extending from the Sierra Maestra range all the way to the western borders of the Sagua-Baracoa range and the Holguín-Nipe and Las Tunas southern flank.

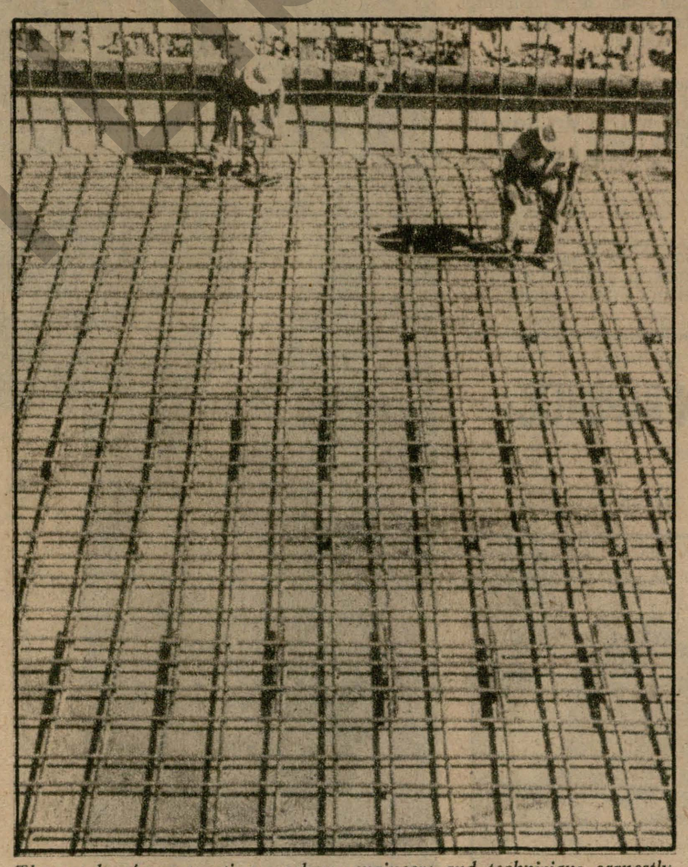
The region's Cauto River — Cuba's largest — became a huge sea in 1963 which flooded all the surrounding land. Now it is controlled by the many dams built along the course of its main tributaries including Pedregales, Batalla de Guisa, Las Villas, Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, Gilbert and Protesta de Baraguá, the largest dam in eastern Cuba, with an impounding capacity of 265 million cubic meters, to the north of Palma Soriano.

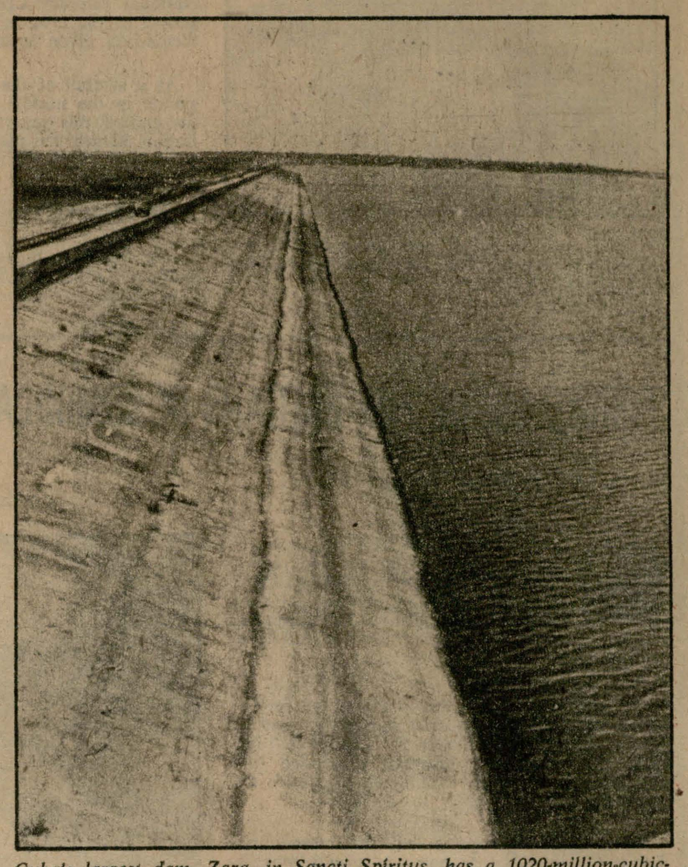
It's not only the Cauto River which has been brought under control. Millions of cubic meters of water in other eastern rivers have also been diverted for agricultural purposes, human consumption and industrial use. Santiago de Cuba is one of the cities deriving large benefits from this.

For many years prior to 1959, when the Revolution triumphed, Santiago de Cuba had an acute water shortage. Two minidams, Charco Mono and Chalons, provided the city with a trickle. Although there is a lot of work to be done yet, Santiago is now able to embark on substantial industrial and social development projects, relying on the water supply coming from the Gilbert and Carlos Manuel de Céspedes dams.

The Revolution's waterworks projects — to which a group of our best qualified civil engineers and technicians, plus thousands of construction workers have generously contributed since the aftermath of Hurricane Flora — have not only been designed to protect us from natural disasters. Actually, they were always viewed as a pivot for the country's economic and social development inherent to socialism.


The Cauto River near Bayamo, where not all the water flows out to sea. A good part is impounded for the cultivation of rice and root and other vegetables.


Thousands of construction workers, engineers and technicians earnestly embarked on waterworks in Cuba.

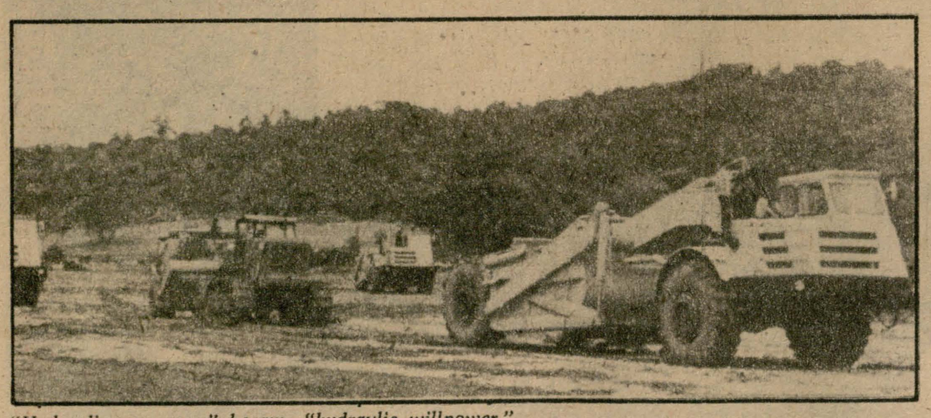

Cuba's largest dam, Zaza, in Sancti Spíritus, has a 1020-million-cubic-meter capacity.

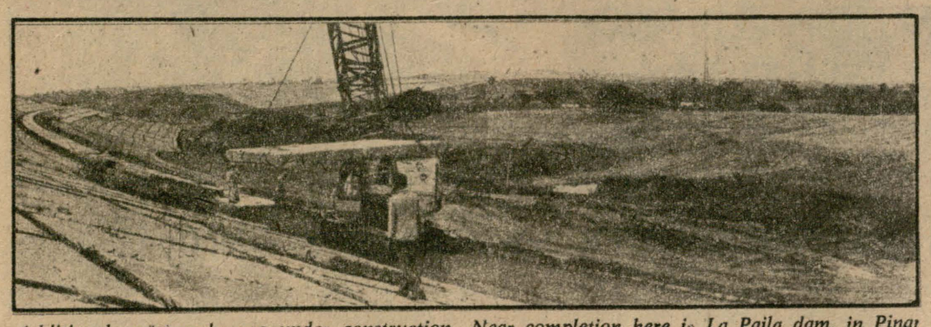
DRAINAGE, DIKES AND RIVER ROUTING

● Flood protection works in the region hit by Hurricane Flora, in Holguín and Granma provinces

	Kilometers
Major drainage works	117.5
Protection dikes against floods	47.5
Routing of rivers	51.8
Total	**216.8**

Total cost: 40 million pesos


"Hydraulic awareness" became "hydraulic willpower."


Additional waterworks are under construction. Near completion here is La Paila dam, in Pinar del Río province.

● HURRICANE Flora came in from the Caribbean through Guantánamo, the southeastern part of Cuba. It continued on toward Holguín, Gibara and Nipe, and when everybody thought it would continue on to the Bahamas it made a sharp turn, caused by high atmospheric pressure over the north coast, and headed back toward the Sierra Maestra range. It left the mainland at a spot near Niquero, running into the Gulf of Guacanayabo in the direction of Santa Cruz del Sur. Here it again turned north, but high pressure over the south coast made it turn eastward with devastating effects on areas where it had already caused considerable damage. On October 9 it ran into the Atlantic at a spot near Gibara.

For five consecutive days, torrential rains concentrated on a single area, causing voluminous mountain waters to fill the valleys with fast-flowing rivers. This gave rise to unprecedented flooding, particularly in the Contramaestre and Cauto basin where sustained rainfall from the stationary hurricane not only swelled floodwaters further but obstructed any outlet. The force of the water destroyed everything in its path, turning valleys of the central part of what used to be Oriente province into veritable seas. Many small towns were swept away. Over 1200 dead, tens of thousands of homeless and losses running to millions of pesos were left in its wake. No other hurricane to hit Cuba to date has had such disastrous effects as Flora.

W.I.C

WEEKLY REVIEW

Granma

Havana, November 27, 1983
Year 18 / Number 48

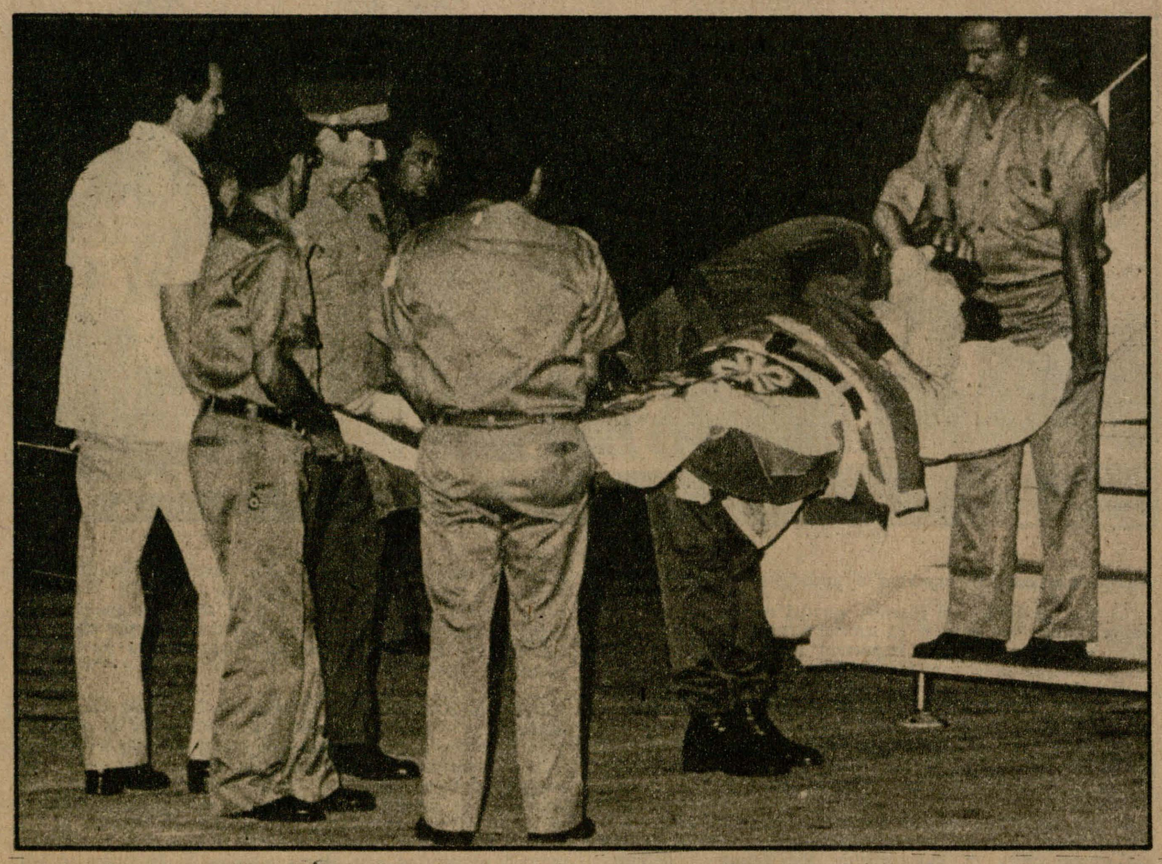
This REVIEW is published in English, French and Spanish

Year of the 30th Anniversary of the Moncada
Price in Cuba: 10 cts.

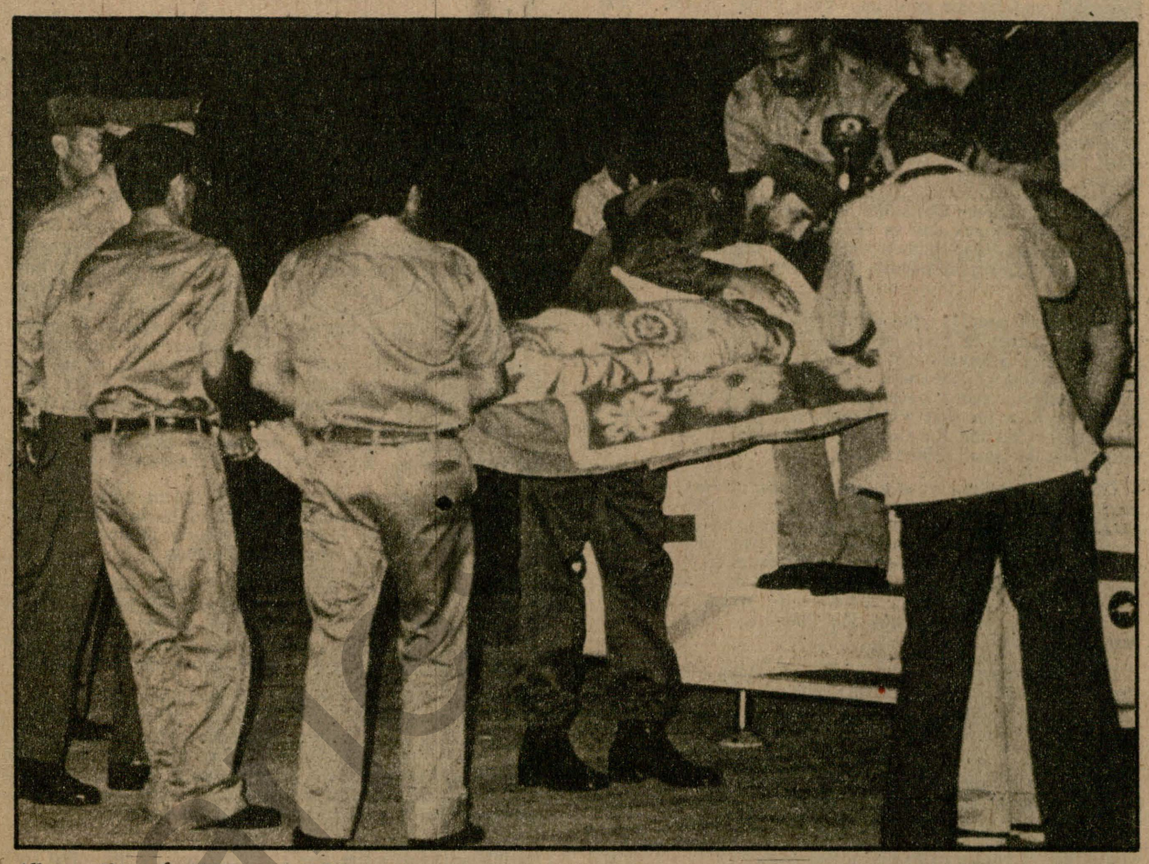
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA

CLOSING DATE: NOVEMBER 21

ARRIVAL OF TWO CUBANS WOUNDED IN FIGHTING IN GRENADA AND HOSPITALIZED IN PUERTO RICO



A homecoming for Mario Martín Manduca, returning Cuban internationalist construction worker seriously wounded in Grenada, as he and Fidel are locked in tight embrace.



Alberto Chatelaín Vallín and Fidel greet each other with an embrace at the foot of the Cubana plane that brought the two wounded construction workers from Puerto Rico.

DEAR BROTHERS, CUBA EMBRACES YOU!

● FIDEL AND RAÚL RECEIVE THEM IN JOSÉ MARTÍ AIRPORT

● THE JOY of being in revolutionary, socialist Cuba once again superseded the pain of serious wounds for Mario Martín Manduca and Alberto Chatelaín Vallín. From their stretchers they heartily embraced Fidel and Raúl and conveyed those deep feelings which unite all Cubans.

The two courageous internationalist construction workers had been hospitalized in Puerto Rico. They arrived in Cuba on a special Cubana Airlines flight from San Juan, accompanied by Esmildo Gutiérrez, general secretary of the Cuban Red Cross. Gutiérrez immediately gave Fidel a report on the condition of the two wounded comrades.

After the national anthem was played, the ambulances transporting the heroic combatants filed past Fidel, Raúl, Juan Almeida, Guillermo García and other Party and government leaders and then past a combined ceremonial unit of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Territorial Troop Militia.

Mario Martín Manduca, 48, painter, of the Ministry of Construction (MICONS) of Matanzas, and Alberto Chatelaín Vallín, 31, bulldozer operator, also of MICONS of Matanzas, arrived in our country on November 16, thanks to arrangements made by the International Red Cross. They were seriously wounded in unequal combat during the U.S. imperialist invasion of Grenada.

Both were immediately admitted to the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital, where they will continue to receive medical care. With their arrival, all the wounded are now back in Cuba.

● *Reynold Rassi*
Granma *daily reporter*

Photos: Jorge Oller

RAÚL AT FUNERAL HELD IN HOLGUÍN FOR 13 GRENADIAN FIGHTERS

Neither traitors nor imperialists can kill the memory of Maurice Bishop, nor cast a shadow on his clean record, his virtues as a man and as a revolutionary. Neither can they eliminate the example of those men who were brought to Cuba as the spoils of an unjustifiable butchery, whom we now return as eternal heroes of their homeland

SPEECH ON PAGE 2 / PHOTOS ON PAGE 12

MESSAGES OF SOLIDARITY SENT TO COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO

FMLN GENERAL COMMAND OF EL SALVADOR

Morazán, El Salvador, November 15, 1983

Comrade Fidel:

We support your statements of November 14 during the obsequies for the heroic and exemplary Cuban internationalists killed in battle against the U.S. invaders in Grenada.

Your confidence in FMLN revolutionary fortitude, fighting capacity and unity is a source of encouragement to all our fighters, to our unbending people and to ourselves.

We repeat with you: "We will never surrender to imperialism, no matter what force they unleash on us."

UNITED TO FIGHT UNTIL FINAL VICTORY!

REVOLUTION OR DEATH!

VENCEREMOS!

FMLN GENERAL COMMAND
Commander Leonel González
Commander Joaquín Villalobos
Commander Schafik Jorge Hándal
Commander Roberto Roca
Commander Fermán Cienfuegos

JUNTA OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION OF NICARAGUA

Managua, November 14, 1983
YEAR OF STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND SOVEREIGNTY

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro
President of the Council of State
and of the government of the Republic of Cuba
Havana

Esteemed comrade:

On October 25 the policy of absolute lack of respect for the peoples and the international community was once again made evident in a brutal and treacherous manner against the people of Grenada.

Once again the United States has pounced on Our America, with its policy of force, to frustrate our peoples' dreams of freedom, justice and peace.

The Revolution of Grenada, that had set out along new paths under the leadership of Maurice Bishop, had from the start the invaluable solidarity of Cuba in various spheres, and its fruits were appreciated by the Grenadian people.

The Yankees saw in the Grenadian Revolution and in Cuba's cooperation, attitudes contrary to their policy of domination. This explains the cruelty of the invaders, who attacked Cuban civilian construction workers and murdered a total of 80 Grenadian patients and doctors in a St. George's hospital.

The blood shed by the Cuban civilian construction workers on Grenadian territory is the blood of Our America that repudiates and accuses the invaders.

Comrade Fidel, please convey the solidarity of the Nicaraguan people to all the people of Cuba and especially to the relatives of the Cuban comrades who died heroically facing the Yankee invader.

Fraternally,
Daniel Ortega Saavedra
Commander of the Revolution
Coordinator of the Junta

These 13 unknown Grenadian fighters died defending their country under attack and in this land, which was a friend in days of hope and remains so in this night of suffering and anguish, are paid tribute their people are now unable to give

Speech given by General of the Army Raúl Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR), at the ceremony honoring Grenadian fighters whose bodies reached Holguín along with the Cuban internationalists. Held in Calixto García Square, Holguín province, on November 15, 1983, Year of the 30th anniversary of the Moncada

Comrades:

I MOVED STILL by the mass tribute the people yesterday paid to our brothers killed in Grenada, and by the profound significance of the words of our commander in chief, today, in the city of Holguín, we fulfill the duty of paying final tribute to the group of Grenadian fighters whose bodies accompanied those of our compatriots. A ceremony such as this has no precedent. It is the product of the brutal U.S. army attack. A Pyrrhic victor in a battle without honor or glory, that army profaned the bodies of those who fell in unequal combat against its invasion of a small Caribbean nation.

These 13 unknown Grenadian fighters died defending their country under attack and in this land, which was a friend in days of hope and remains so in this night of suffering and anguish, are paid tribute their people are now unable to give.

The Cuban people, who wholly disapproved of the unthinking conduct of those responsible for the bitter events prior to the U.S. invasion of Grenada, pay respectful tribute to these ordinary rank-and-file fighters. They took a clear and courageous stand, over and above the confusion, and gave their lives for that which belonged to all Grenadians: the country and the Revolution which signified a different future for the small island.

This action on the part of a group of sons of the Grenadian people — and many others whose number has been jealously guarded by the U.S. invader — was unable to prevent the invasion of the island. Their resistance was crushed, not just because of the overwhelming difference in forces used against them, but especially because of the unfavorable conditions for mass resistance created by the group responsible for the events which opened the doors to the brutal imperialist aggression.

The fallen Grenadians defended the honor of a people that has given birth to men of the caliber of Maurice Bishop. Their names, unknown today, will in all likelihood be a future banner of struggle for the now subjugated people of Grenada.

Theirs was the one-thousand-times repeated stand of heroes of the peoples of all the Americas who, in different periods and circumstances but always in unequal battle, have faced the U.S. aggressor. Bolívar said this was an aggressor that would seem predestined to plague our peoples with suffering.

Thus, this tribute we render today is also a manifestation of the unbound solidarity linking the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean in the face of a nearby powerful enemy which has historically looked down upon us and now revives the language of force as the only effective way to maintain its domination over our countries.

It is also infinitely symbolic that 24 Cubans should have fallen in another country defending the honor of our country, for which they were honored by the people yesterday, while it is in Cuba that the Grenadian fighters, to whom we are now saying farewell, receive well-deserved tribute for their heroism.

In Grenada the world witnessed the terrible sight of imperialist power unleashed on a people who could only offer symbolic resistance, limited by the most adverse circumstances wrought by disunity.

Abuse took on unsuspected proportions in the Caribbean when the United States bore down on a tiny country which is more than 27 000 times smaller in size, with an army several times smaller than the police force of any U.S. city, with a population which is less than that of a New York borough, and on whose land mass it was difficult even to deploy all the military machinery used in the invasion.

The Cuban people, who in these days have struggled for the return of the wounded and captured and who demanded the return of the dead, shares the grief of the Grenadian people who under the boot of the invader cannot render due tribute to the dead nor proclaim their names for future generations to know of their lives and learn from their example.

CUBA HONORS IN THESE 13 UNKNOWN SOLDIERS ALL THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES AND TODAY LIE IN COMMON GRAVES IN WHICH THEY WERE THROWN BY THE U.S. INVADER

In the name of the Grenada of optimism and hope for which Grenadians and Cubans alike worked and fought, Cuba honors in these 13 unknown soldiers all those who gave their lives and today lie in common graves in which they were thrown by the U.S. invader.

In their desire to fool world public opinion and their own people, the U.S. government and military command drew up a long rosary of lies regarding the objectives of the invasion, the ruthlessness with which it was carried out and the resistance put up by the Grenadian people, which they have sought to minimize. The United States has gone to incredible lengths to conceal the number of people killed in combat and in the criminal bombing of civilian targets.

It did so in an attempt to present the invasion of Grenada as an unobjectionable success, demonstration of the effectiveness of the Rangers, paratroopers and Marines. It also did so because of the humiliation, given how accustomed they are to look down upon our peoples, to have suffered a high number of casualties in what was calculated to be a simple punitive operation to be carried out in four hours with only slight losses.

As events in Grenada gradually become known, such U.S. pretensions are shattered. The very fact that the bodies of these Grenadian fighters were easily identifiable, since they were dressed in the olive green uniforms of the Grenadian armed forces, shows there was an inevitably isolated and spontaneous resistance able nonetheless to inflict several casualties on the invaders.

The claims made by Washington to justify its military action have been clearly refuted. U.S. policy to the region was known to be characterized by absolute overt contempt. There is nothing past or present which links the Caribbean to the United States, because peoples cannot be linked to those who discriminate against them because they are small, poor and black. The Caribbean is taken for a U.S. lake filled with tourist islands which they are interested in neither understanding nor helping and which they consider to be irremediably under their domination, seeking all means to perpetuate their hegemony over them.

The United States invoked as its pretext the violence with which Bishop's opponents carried out their plans. While there certainly was such violence, that doesn't in the least justify what they have done. Why doesn't the United States intervene on behalf of those same principles against Pinochet in Chile, or the dictatorships in Paraguay and Guatemala, where every day the most elementary human rights are violated with a tremendous show of violence? Why isn't this sudden humanitarian concern and airs of gendarme tried out in the many parts of the world where its own allies oppress peoples allegedly in defense of the freedom and democracy bandied about so falsely by the capitalist system?

It is true that there is no tradition of violent struggle in the Caribbean. Its small peoples, balkanized by colonialist and neocolonialist actions, have only recently attained formal independence and sought true social justice.

The finest exponent of such aspirations was precisely Grenada which, under the wise leadership of beloved Comrade Maurice Bishop, was embarked on a revolutionary process that was eminently bloodless, coolheaded and far-reaching and had majority support among the population.

There lay the alleged danger to the United States of a process which was a model for any of the supposedly paradise islands whose appearances conceal the true situation of peoples who are gradually losing their identity and can no longer recognize themselves as they are. It was the United States which pounced with disproportionate violence on what was already prey to splits and opportunism.

Caribbean peoples are also characterized by the quest for a better destiny, a future which imperialism tries to obstruct by playing one off against the other. By lending themselves to this alienating venture, the few countries in the area which served as an instrument to the U.S. invasion have tagged themselves as Cains who treacherously murdered their brothers.

In Grenada peace fighters have profoundly just cause to redouble their efforts and oppose arms prevailing over dialogue and coexistence; in Grenada the advocates of justice and reason have powerful motive to call for the force of law over vandalism and violence of would-be international gendarmes.

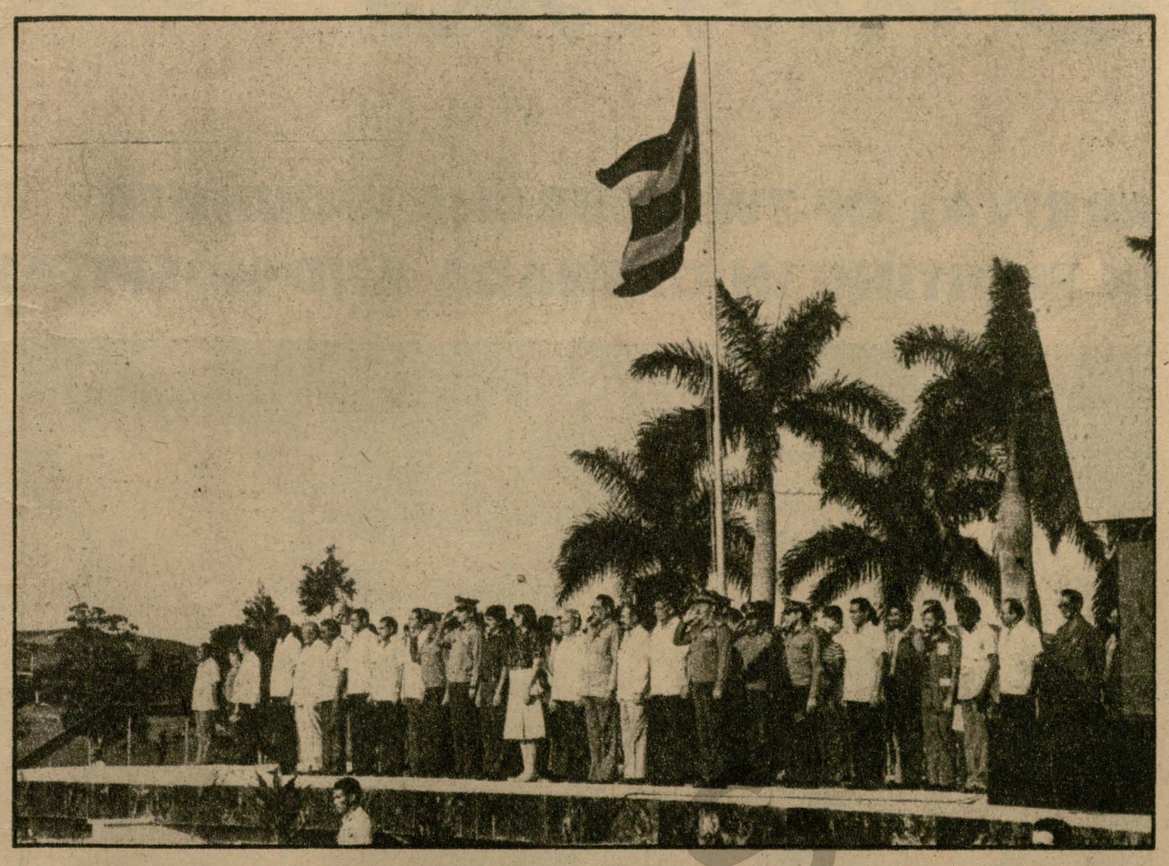
FROM THE UNJUST FATE OF GRENADA, REVOLUTIONARIES CAN DRAW A LESSON IN UNDERSTANDING HOW, WITHIN A STRONG AND ROBUST REVOLUTION, GROUPS AND FACTIONS ARE CANCERS WHICH MUST BE EXCISED

From the unjust fate of Grenada, revolutionaries can draw a lesson in understanding how, within a strong and robust revolution, groups and factions are cancers which must be excised with urgency and determination to impede their spread. Calm and prudence needs to be shown in employing the correct formula Fidel taught us: be neither tolerant or implacable.

In Grenada it was shown that divorce from the masses is tantamount to the suicide of a revolutionary movement, because a revolution which is incapable of successfully calling all the people to war — the only possible way of confronting a powerful invader — becomes an indefensible process.

The events of Grenada have again demonstrated to our people the true nature of imperialism. They have also resolutely reaffirmed our unbreakable decision to defend and prepare ourselves against the most powerful and treacherous of enemies. We are proud of the mothers, fathers, wives, children, brothers, sisters and other relatives of our dead, whose erect and patriotic posture in the face of the imperialist blow honors those comrades and serves as an example for all the people. (APPLAUSE) Their attitude permits us to imagine how the whole of Cuba would be in the event of the fascist clique governing the United Sates attempting a direct attack on our country.

We have no alternative but to continue preparing ourselves to make our country an invincible bastion for the United States, (APPLAUSE) because it's not technology which makes an army powerful, but the just cause which its weapons defend and, above all, the morale of its combatants, men and women. That is fundamental! (APPLAUSE)





As you all know, we recently carried out throughout the entire country the Bastión '83 special strategic exercises. This was the basic and most important task in the country's preparation for defense to have taken place since the triumph of the Revolution. More than 160 000 of our country's men and women participated, including around 25 000 leaders at all levels of the Party, state and mass organizations. As our commander in chief stated, the exercises surpassed all our predictions and have served to better prepare ourselves, obtain more experience and pinpoint deficiencies.

In the past years, the Revolutionary Armed Forces, as the armed branch of the people, has carried on its shoulders the responsibility of guaranteeing the country's defense, assuming a broad range of tasks and functions. Bastión '83 demonstrated that the questions of the country's defense involve all the people of Cuba and all its political, state, social institutions, etc. It also showed that today the country's leadership system, led by the Party, is capable, throughout its different hierarchical levels, of taking on all that is involved in a war of the entire people.

In the country's preparation for defense, we are experiencing a qualitatively superior stage in which every Cuban is becoming a combatant. This is the direction we are working in, and we will not rest until every citizen of this country knows full well what to do in the event of an attack, and each individual clearly knows what is his mission. (APPLAUSE)

An extremely important step in channeling our people's willingness to defend the Revolution has been the creation of the Territorial Troop Militia. In a little more than two years, the first half million militiamen and militiawomen were organized and armed, and elementary preparation was given to all the officers of the Territorial Troop Militia. Currently, the last 5- and 11-month courses are being given to provide those very militia chiefs and cadres with more complete preparation.

The composition of the first half million includes one woman for every four men.

Last 26th of July, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro put forward the need to organize, arm and train the second half million militia. In this, masses of women have expressed their determination to participate in the country's defense, and three out of every four are women. (APPLAUSE) We are already involved in training these new units and 45 000 new militia officers. These figures do not include the several thousands of young people who are being trained as officers in various centers of military instruction or those who are training in FAR academies.

At the same time the fighting capacity of the FAR is being increased with the valuable cooperation and help of the Soviet Union and civil defense training is being improved. In addition, we are also working simultaneously in training more than 50 000 cadres at the different leadership levels in the event of war, (APPLAUSE) from the Central Committee of the Party, the mass organizations and state administration agencies to leaders of local defense zones, in line with the experience gained from the Bastión '83 strategic exercises. (APPLAUSE)

As the behavior of the Yankee invaders in Grenada demonstrates, the armed forces command assigned a decisive role to aerial strikes and the use of artillery, which in the case of Cuba could initially come from their warships. Only after extensive destruction has been caused and the adversary's combat means have virtually been annihilated are soldiers sent into battle.

This is how they acted against the last redoubt in Grenada, where less than 50 Cubans put up heroic resistance. (APPLAUSE) This explains, moreover, the embarrassing fact that it took the most powerful army of the capitalist world more than 24 hours to reduce that group of 50 compatriots fighting there. (APPLAUSE)

In the event of an enemy attack on Cuba, we must expect this same prepotent and cowardly tactic which is based on an element of surprise and the excessive and brutal use of its enormous resources of destruction and death. We can't expect them to warn us of an attack!

WE MUST BE CAPABLE OF REACTING TO A TREACHEROUS SURPRISE ATTACK AND OF RESISTING THE MASSIVE BLOWS WITH WHICH THE ENEMY WILL TRY TO DESTROY THE COMBAT MEANS OF THE FAR AND THE COUNTRY'S FUNDAMENTAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TARGETS

We must be capable of reacting to a treacherous surprise attack and of resisting the massive blows with which the enemy will try to destroy the combat means of the FAR and the country's fundamental political and economic targets.

We must recover from that first blow, and for this we must be prepared from a material and moral standpoint, as well as politically and psychologically.

To keep the enemy from achieving those goals it is necessary during peacetime to fortify the terrain, (APPLAUSE) that is, to fortify ourselves to safeguard our men, technique and armament. The capacity we have to arm one and a half million men and women is not enough.

Our country has made a big effort over the past few years to considerably raise our level of fortifications. However, we still haven't succeeded in fully protecting every corner of our homeland with trenches, shelters and firing positions from which we can confront the enemy in the air, on land and at sea and fight against its modern means of aggression.

If I told you, comrades of Holguín, that with the money spent for a single shelter like those you have in your air base here for a single plane we could put up a building with 24 apartments.... (APPLAUSE) It hurts us more than anyone else to have to make such huge investments knowing the great housing needs we still have. But for all of us — as was established during the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee — with a social system that is contrary to war, preventing war means winning it. In order to win it by preventing it, we must make these huge and costly investments, regardless of our many other needs. (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

This strengthening, the fortifications we have completed and the others we are already completing in greater numbers and will soon increase even further — to be used to prevent their numerous and modern air, naval and land weapons from destroying our own means and armament and, above all, from destroying our population, which makes up our great people's army — is what will force them to land here and clash with us in close quarters. In this way we will indeed beat them! (APPLAUSE AND SHOUTS OF "RAUL, FOR SURE, GIVE THE YANKEES HELL!")

This strengthening — which has really enormously reinforced our country's defense over the past three years — this strengthening, based on fortifications, is a huge contribution to defense and peace. It is only the unbreakable unity of our people with our Party and our top leader Comrade Fidel that will make us unbeatable. This monolithic unity of our people and our constant defense preparations — which are indissolubly united with our economic advance — will be fundamental to preventing a possible aggression, and if that should take place could contribute to our victory. (APPLAUSE)

The great Lenin once said that a revolution is worth its capacity to defend itself. I believe that during the last quarter century, our people, with the working class in the lead, have proven their capacity to defend their Revolution and will demonstrate this in years to come. (APPLAUSE)

As instructed by Comrade Fidel, we will not rest — and we have come a long way with much success over the past few years — until every man and woman able to fight in this country is given a rifle, or a grenade, or a mine that can explode under the invader's boots. (APPLAUSE)

Other revolutionary peoples — suffice it to mention just one in contemporary history — have proven that, under conditions like these, any enemy, however powerful, can be defeated and the last seen to flee in terror from the roof of the U.S. embassy, hanging from U.S. helicopters, which is what happened in heroic and invincible Vietnam. (APPLAUSE)

In order to carry out this objective, every means available to the state must be utilized, for we must go on developing the economy. All our initiatives and local resources, even the most rudimentary ones, like picks, shovels and crowbars, must be used for the benefit of the fortifications, making the most of the help our people can offer through the mass organizations to this decisive task.

Only in this way can we create the conditions to withstand the systematic wear and tear caused by the enemy and preserve, as I was just saying, the lives of the people and their combat readiness in the hour of truth. When Yankee soldiers try to occupy this country, they will then come face to face with hundreds of thousands of combatants who will emerge from our sacred land to defend it and give the invader not a second's respite. (APPLAUSE)

Comrades, in bidding farewell to the Grenadian fighters whose names we do not even know, let us remember that work in times of peace, dreams of a better world and bravery in combat make them brothers to our fallen construction and cooperation workers.

The imperialists may change many things in Grenada. They may deprive the people of their gains and render useless an airport that was their dream, or perhaps turn it into a U.S. military base. They may try to humiliate, persecute, harass, imprison, and even kill the revolutionaries. But they may never erase the example of Grenada, a friend and comrade, pride of small peoples throughout the world, that was moving forward making, through its success, originality and modesty, a contribution to the age-old struggle of all peoples for their freedom. (APPLAUSE)

Neither traitors nor imperialists can kill the memory of Maurice Bishop, (APPLAUSE) nor cast a shadow on his clean record, his virtues as a man and as a revolutionary. Neither can they eliminate the example of those men who were brought to Cuba as the spoils of an unjustifiable butchery, whom we now return as ETERNAL HEROES OF THEIR HOMELAND, (APPLAUSE) and with whom, as revolutionaries, we feel deeply identified. We cannot predict what the occupying troops will do with their remains but we can be sure that they will have a place of glory and their cause, a day of victory. (APPLAUSE)

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE FALLEN IN GRENADA AND THEIR GREAT LEADER MAURICE BISHOP! (SHOUTS OF "GLORY!")

PATRIA O MUERTE! (SHOUTS OF "VENCEREMOS!") (OVATION)

THE SOVIET UNION WILL NOT ALLOW MILITARY SUPERIORITY OVER IT, SAYS DIMITRI USTINOV

● MOSCOW, November 18 (TASS). — "The coming to power of the Reagan administration in the United States rapidly sharpened the aggressiveness of the ultrareactionary imperialist forces who undertook the 'crusade' against socialism," says Dimitri Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union, in an article appearing in the November 19 issue of **Pravda** called "Let Us Struggle for Peace and Strengthen Our Defensive Capability."

The main danger looming over the socialist countries and other peaceful peoples and states is the large-scale preparations being made for global war.

The article stresses that the White House is openly seeking U.S. military superiority over the USSR, and NATO superiority over the Warsaw Pact. This course is especially dangerous in view of the efforts to put it into practice and the Reagan administration's abruptly stepping up its preparations for war.

Large-scale work is going on to set up a global antimissile defense system. Spending for this purpose will total up to 27 000 million dollars over the next five years. Reagan's "antimissile decision" is aimed at ensuring that the U.S. militarists are able to deliver a nuclear first strike against the Soviet Union with impunity.

Part of the U.S. war preparations consists of intense work on ways of waging war in outer space. A command has already been set up to conduct the work on space equipment for military purposes. What this means in fact is that a new dimension has been added to the arms race: plans for war in outer space.

The article goes on to say that the White House needs the talks as a means of deceiving the peoples and concealing the arms race it has unleashed. At the talks the Soviet Union came up against a situation in which the United States, fooling public opinion with talk about its desire for an agreement but actually not wanting one, would reject all proposals based on parity and equal security, a reasonable compromise and a considerable reduction in the nuclear arsenals of both sides. Thus the United States has deliberately doomed the talks to failure.

Dimitri Ustinov stresses that reaching an understanding now hinges on the solution of key issues: nondeployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, taking into account the British and French missiles when determining the balance of forces of the two sides, a reduction in intermediate-range bombers and the establishment of genuine parity regarding intermediate-range missiles and planes in Europe. The United States' proposals leave no room for solving these problems and thus for reaching an agreement. The predicament still remains and this should come as no surprise. All indications are that the United States wants the talks to fail and that its "initiatives" are just ridiculous propaganda.

The article points out that after the "Grenadian lesson" — an armed intervention planned and carried out by the United States without taking into account its allies' views or even consulting them — the question of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe becomes especially sinister for those countries. The deployment of missiles poses the threat of drawing those countries into nuclear war not only against their will but also without the consent of their peoples and governments.

As for the planned evacuation of nuclear ammunition from Europe, this is a clear deception, Marshal Ustinov writes. What is being withdrawn are the old warheads, to be replaced by new nuclear ammunition in Europe for medium-range missiles, Lans missiles, 155mm nuclear shells, neutron shells and new aerial bombs. The total number of nuclear weapons in Europe as a result of Washington's "peace action" would not decline. For this purpose the United States plans to build 17 000 pieces of nuclear ammunition during the 1980s.

The writer states that the military programs will not yield the results hoped for by the U.S. militarists. The Soviet Union will not allow military superiority over it. What's more, the arms race unleashed by the United States poses a grave threat to peace.

The proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact states and the Soviet peace initiatives clearly show a willingness to work with all states to reverse the dangerous course of events and lessen the nuclear threat for humanity.

At the SALT talks with the United States, the Soviet Union strives for a fair agreement. We proposed limitations and summary reduction of all strategic weapons — not just some of them chosen at random, Ustinov continues. The strategic nuclear forces of the Soviet Union and the United States differ substantially in terms of structure. In the USSR, 70 percent of the strategic potential (nuclear payloads) is in intercontinental ballistic missiles deployed on the ground, while in the United States 80 percent is on submarine-launched missiles (SLBM) and heavy bombers.

While the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries give top priority to nuclear disarmament measures, they also strongly and consistently support a reduction in armed forces and conventional weapons, the signing of treaties and agreements to ban the manufacturing and stockpiling of chemical weapons and to provide for the destruction of existing stockpiles as well as outlawing the manufacture of new types and systems of mass extermination weapons.

The USSR stated that it was willing to reach a comprehensive solution to the issue of the killer satellite. It would agree to renounce any testing of systems of this kind, ban the creation of new killer satellites and destroy existing ones, and forbid the testing and use of manned spaceflights for military missions, including killer satellite activity.

We are not seeking nuclear superiority, the Soviet defense minister insists, but neither will we allow the U.S. administration to use nuclear blackmail to exercise a policy of strength against us. Its actions directed toward breaking the existing balance of strategic forces will be appropriately countered by the Soviet Union. It is forced to create the corresponding systems of modern strategic weapons because it cannot allow the United States to gain superiority in this field.

As the Soviet leadership has said, Ustinov points out, we will respond to the deployment of new U.S. strategic weapons systems by deploying our corresponding intercontinental ballistic missiles and long-range Cruise missiles. If need be, other countermeasures will be taken also.

The United Sates and NATO are openly defying the socialist community by putting the finishing touches on their plans to deploy medium-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

If despite the Soviet Union's peace proposals and the protests of progressive social forces all over the world the deployment is carried out, the socialist countries will take effective countermeasures, says Marshal Ustinov. The grouping of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe — to which must be added the nuclear weapons of this kind belonging to other NATO countries in Europe — which will swell with the Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles, will be countered by our nuclear weapons which have equal combat effectiveness.

If the U.S. missiles are deployed in Europe, we will lift our moratorium on the deployment of SS-20 medium-range missiles in the European zone. In coordination with our allies we will deploy new weapons to create the necessary counterweight to the growing number of NATO nuclear weapons in Europe. We will also take such countermeasures regarding the territory of the United States so that the Americans will clearly feel the difference between the situation which existed prior to and after the deployment.

The USSR proposed to the United States that weapons not be sent into space, and we are awaiting their reply. If they don't answer, we will have to respond to the U.S. aim to turn outer space into a theater of operations, to which end they plan to install systems directed against targets in space and against our entire planet.

We are firmly convinced that there is no world problem, including the historical dispute between socialism and capitalism, that should be settled by military means. All those who turn down the Soviet proposals today assume a very grave responsibility before the peoples of Europe and the rest of the world, Dimitri Ustinov concluded.

U.S. attack on Grenada a cruel act of intervention, says Bahamas foreign minister at OAS

● WASHINGTON. — The strongest charges made before the OAS General Assembly regarding the invasion of Grenada came from the foreign minister of another Caribbean country, namely, Paul Addarley of the Bahamas.

In sharp contrast with the attempted justifications on the part of Paraguay, Chile, El Salvador and Guatemala, and the Uruguayan, Costa Rican and Honduran foreign ministers' abstention from discussion, Addarley described "the tragedy of the past few weeks in Grenada" as "an act of cruel intervention," reported AFP.

Addarley condemned the situation created by the occupation forces in Grenada which, he said, made possible and maintains at gunpoint the executive authority of a single surrogate man, by virtue of unprecedented constitutional maneuvers.

"We cannot accept the legal aberrations invoked to lend credibility to a de facto government in Grenada which actually lacks all constitutional legitimacy.

"Grenada is now being ruled by decrees implemented by foreign powers, and its citizens are being arrested by what is clearly a dubious authority. In the name of freedom, freedom is being undermined," he said.

According to AFP, Addarley insisted on the withdrawal of all foreign combat forces, regardless of their origin, and demanded that only those civilian authorities that better understand the application of common law and the meaning of habeas corpus remain to assist the de facto government in Grenada in the prompt return to constitutional government.

He said that while foreign countries are mourning their dead in Grenada no one, except perhaps their families, seems to have made an exact body count — much less mourn the dead Grenadians in whose name force was invoked.

He concluded by saying that unless ideological pluralism is accepted in the Caribbean, "our region will be plagued by friction, potential military conflict and the constant threat of political instability."

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF CUBA ON THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

● ON NOVEMBER 15 the so-called Turkish-Cypriot Legislative Assembly, illegally created as a result of the artificial division of the island of Cyprus, announced the proclamation of a purported Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, in what constitutes a unilateral act in flagrant violation of international law and the territorial and sovereign integrity of a member of the international community.

The decision of the so-called Turkish-Cypriot legislative body, in disregard of the many resolutions of the United Nations and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the case of Cyprus, conspires against the necessary process of reunification of the Cypriot communities and helps perpetuate the division among them. This illegal act comes in the context of dangerously escalating U.S. intervention directed against the peoples of Latin America, the Caribbean and the Middle East; helps divert attention from these peoples' struggle for their rights; and may create a new hot spot in the proximity of what is already an explosive region.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in line with the traditional solidarity and friendship between the peoples of Cuba and Cyprus, reiterating the position of the government of the Republic of Cuba, also taking into consideration Resolution 3212 (XXIX) of the UN General Assembly of November 1, 1974, and recalling the high level agreements reached between the leaders of the Cypriot communities, strongly condemns the unilateral declaration of independence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus; urges all states that have special relations with the so-called government of Mr. Rauf Denktash to contribute to the immediate abrogation of the measure; and again reiterates its full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

Fidel meets with ECLA Secretary Enrique Iglesias

● ENRIQUE IGLESIAS, secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), was received on November 16 by Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State and of the government of Cuba.

The meeting dealt with the tense situation in Central America and the Caribbean, as well as Latin America's economic problems with a view to preparations for the coming Latin American Economic Conference, to be held in Quito, at the initiative of Ecuadoran President Osvaldo Hurtado.

Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, vice-president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, was also present at the meeting.

Chinese Deputy Prime Minister Tian Qiyun meets with Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas

● PEKING (PL). — Chinese Deputy Prime Minister Tian Qiyun met here with Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas.

At the meeting, which was held at the People's Palace in a friendly atmosphere, the Cuban minister expressed his satisfaction over the talks held with his Chinese counterpart, Chen Muhua, regarding increased bilateral trade.

He added that, while brief, his visit had been a busy one, taking in the Canton Autumn Trade Fair and leading export centers in Shanghai.

For his part, Tian Qiyun said that Chinese-Cuban trade had developed in a stable manner for the last 20 years and that particularly in the last years there had been accelerated growth.

He noted that the volume of trade in 1983 had doubled the 1978 figure, which illustrates this growth trend.

He added that the outlook is good for both countries to further develop economic and trade ties and that there is a broad path ahead.

The deputy prime minister concluded by informing the Cuban delegation on the state of the Chinese economy in the last five years, the current situation, and the outlook for industrial and agricultural development.

Also at the meeting were Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Jia Shi and other trade officials, Cuban Ambassador Ladislao González Carbajal and Commercial Counselor Elio Forte.

Cabrisas hosted a banquet for Minister Chen Muhua, during which he thanked the authorities for the warm reception given his delegation.

Cabrisas Ruiz spoke of how, in the context of international relations, the socialist countries have an important role to play in the struggle for world peace and the security of peoples, a role Cuba has fulfilled as a socialist state and also as a member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

"At a moment like this," said Cabrisas, "we should not forget that, from the early years of the victory of the Cuban Revolution, high-level trade ties developed with China.

"We should also recall that the establishment of trade ties between Cuba and countries of the socialist camp was a crushing blow to U.S. efforts to destroy the first socialist state in the Americas.

"The People's Republic of China helped our country from strangulation by economic blockade and, along with other socialist states, purchased an important part of our sugar quota canceled by the United States at preferential prices."

He went on to say, "We also note with satisfaction the developing bilateral trade, especially during the last few years.

"In 1983 it reached the 173-million-pounds-sterling mark, since we purchase diverse products from China, while we are its biggest supplier of sugar."

INDIRA GANDHI RECEIVES MALMIERCA

● NEW DELHI, November 18 (PL). — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today met with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who delivered a personal letter to her from the president of the Council of State of Cuba, Fidel Castro.

In the letter, the top Cuban leader offers the president of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries viewpoints on the grave current situation in the Middle East, Central America and the Caribbean.

During the meeting with the Indian prime minister, Minister Malmierca gave her further details on the dangerous situation in Central America and the Caribbean.

Similarly, the Cuban foreign minister conveyed to Indira Gandhi some ideas for possible action to be taken by the Movement in an attempt to avoid new acts of military intervention.

Malmierca was accompanied by Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs director Alberto Velasco and by Sonia Díaz, Cuba's chargée d'affaires in India.

CUBA TO ORGANIZE ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR AT HAVANA'S CONFERENCE CENTER

● Ibero-American Industry and Trade Fair comes to close

● CUBA WILL be holding an annual international trade fair, said Chamber of Commerce Vice-President José A. García Lara, at the close of the Ibero-American Industry and Trade Fair at Havana's International Conference Center.

He said the Ibero-American Fair had been the first step in what, as of next year, would be the international fair organized by Cuba in the International Conference Center. Participants to this year's four-day event had been pioneers, he added.

The Chamber of Commerce gave a certificate to all participants. The prize went to the Spanish firm, Esbelt, while runners-up were Panama's Motta Internacional and Cubatabaco, for the quality of their displays and their dynamic promotional work.

● *José M. Norniella*
Granma *daily reporter*

JOINT SESSION

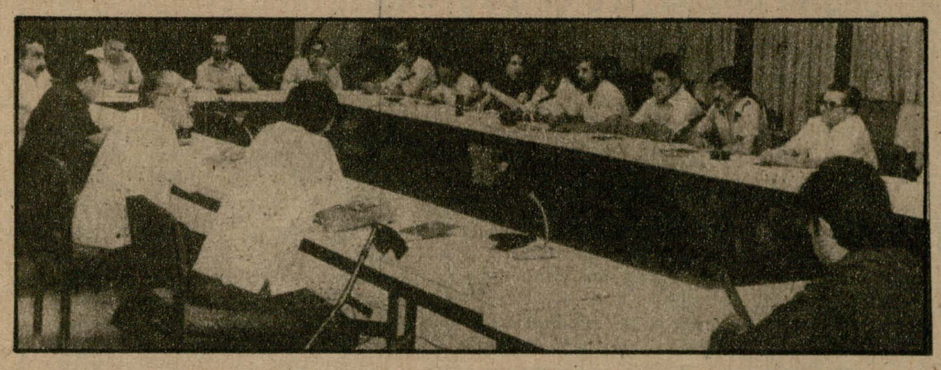
There was a fruitful exchange of views between Spanish businessmen and financiers, and officials of the National Bank of Cuba (BNC) and the State Committee for the Technical and Material Supply (CEATM).

The meeting helped clarify and facilitate trade procedures in the context of talks now under way in Havana.

They discussed financing, BNC credits with Spanish firms and other matters, with a view to viable trade flow between the two countries.

Present at the meeting were Rodrigo García, first vice-president of the CEATM; Raúl Fernández, BNC overseas credit manager; Jesús Portes, CEATM foreign trade director; Luis Gaspe, vice-president of CEATM; Fernando Montes, Cuban commercial attaché in Spain; and his Spanish counterpart in Cuba, Cecilio Oviedo Pérez de Tudela.

● *Fernando Dávalos*
Granma *daily reporter*



Carlos Rafael Rodríguez meets with delegation of Bolivian parliamentarians

● HAVANA (AIN). — Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and vice-president of the Councils of State and Ministers, received a parliamentary delegation from Bolivia made up of senators and deputies from most of the parties forming the parliament of this fraternal country.

During the broad exchange of views at the meeting, special attention was given to our continent's situation; the danger threatening the peoples of Central America, particularly those of El Salvador and Nicaragua; and the consequences of the U.S. invasion of Grenada. Carlos Rafael put forward as essential the unity of all the forces defending revolutionary processes and governments.

Carlos Rafael recalled his trip to Bolivia a year ago, when he presided over the Cuban delegation to the inauguration of the present government and his appearance before the Bolivian Senate on that occasion. He responded to several questions regarding key issues in international policy, as well as the economic and social development of Cuba.

Expressing the interest of both sides in the continued development of relations between Cuba and Bolivia on all levels, Carlos Rafael conveyed greetings to Bolivia's leaders and the fraternal Bolivian people.

Also present at the meeting were Ramiro del Río, deputy to Cuba's National Assembly of People's Power and head of its Department of International Relations; Carlos Martínez Salsamendi, adviser on international policy to the vice-president; and Gustavo Brugues, Cuba's chargé d'affaires, in Bolivia.

DELEGATION TOURS HAVANA PROVINCE

Jorge Lezcano, Party Central Committee member and vice-president of the National Assembly of People's Power, received the delegation of Bolivian parliamentarians visiting our country in Escaleras de Jaruco Park on November 15.

After visiting this tourist center, the delegation went on to Santa Cruz del Norte, where Ernesto Bulofer, president of the Municipal Assembly of People's Power, discussed social and industrial development plans for coming years and that locality's growth, which is to be doubled with a population of some 25 000.

The visitors also toured the Havana Club Rum factory, where its director, Jesús García, explained that the facility has 879 workers, 148 of whom are engineers and professionals, and produces an annual 30 million liters.

The Bolivian delegation also toured Picadura Valleys and the Victoria de Viet Nam community, in Ceiba Mocha municipality.

● *Obdulio Velasco*
Granma *daily reporter*

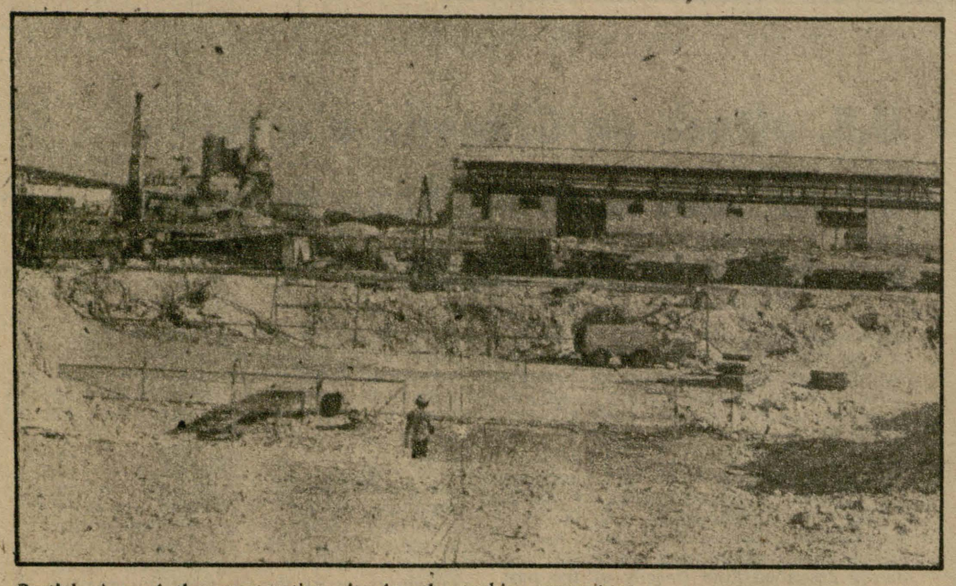
MONTANÉ MEETS WITH DELEGATION

HAVANA (AIN). — Jesús Montané, alternate member of the Political Bureau, member of the Secretariat and head of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the Central Committee of the Party, received a parliamentary delegation from the Republic of Bolivia visiting our country.

After extending a friendly welcome to the senators and deputies of the Bolivian Congress, Montané said that in these difficult moments for Cuba, their visit signifies a show of solidarity in keeping with the historical ties between the two countries.

The guests referred to the current democratic process taking place in Bolivia and expressed their gratitude to the Cuban Party and the National Assembly of People's Power for the warm reception.

They also expressed their deep sentiment and respect for the internationalist attitude of the Cubans which they were able to appreciate at the obsequies for those killed in Grenada in Revolution Square.



Partial view of the construction site for the turbine generators.

LARGEST GENERATOR IN CUBA AT NEW MATANZAS POWER PLANT

● Investment outlay of 200 million pesos ● Annual economizing of some 100 000 tons of fuel oil

● THE HEART of the power plant being built in the industrial section of the city of Matanzas, some 100 kilometers east of Havana, will be a single block of turbine generators, the largest of its type in Cuba. Its low consumption of fuel oil per kilowatt-hour, running to some 220 grams, represents a savings of about 100 000 tons a year as compared with the consumption of the other most efficient plants in the country.

Investment outlay is approximately 200 million pesos, an appreciable part of it in foreign exchange.

Brigades of Industrial Construction Enterprise No. 4 are doing foundation and casting work, blasting rocky areas (the plant is being built near the shoreline) for the construction of the main canal, raising the main structure, and building the base for the 150-meter-tall stack.

The present work force runs to some 200 semiskilled and skilled workers. The construction of the power plant constitutes one of the Young Communist League's shock tasks.

AUTOMATED PLANT

Plans call for the plant to go into operation in 1985. The degree of automation will be on a level with that of power plants of this type in other countries. Computerized control panels for the block of turbine generators includes efficiency calculations as well as the operation of the plant.

Maximum security in operations, personnel and technology will be ensured by a complex system of safety devices that includes closed-circuit TV for the control of combustion and boiler dome level.

Power output will be relayed through substations around Matanzas.

Given the high degree of automation, the plant will be operated by a small staff. Part of the personnel for the new plant is already undergoing training at the José Martí plant in Mantazas; the Carlos Manuel de Céspedes plant in Cienfuegos; and the Máximo Gómez plant in Mariel.

● *Joaquín Oramas*
Granma *daily reporter*
Photo: Ernesto Calderín

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISM OPENS IN HAVANA

● THE JOSÉ Martí International Institute of Journalism was opened with a ceremony at this headquarters in the Plaza de la Revolución municipality of Havana.

The Institute has been created by the Journalists Union of Cuba (UPEC) under the auspices of the International Organization of Journalists, and the Latin American Federation of Journalists, with the contribution of UNESCO. Its objective is to provide courses for journalists from Latin America, the Caribbean and the non-aligned countries.

UPEC General Secretary Ernesto Vera, in his opening speech, stressed that this would be a permanent forum for dignified journalism, on the part of journalists who are capable of thinking and acting in an honest manner, of fighters loyal to their peoples.

The first course, he said, lasting up until December, is for young journalists from Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Mexico, in recognition of the dedicated struggle of the fighters for truth in the heroic Central American peoples, where scores of journalists have been murdered, jailed, persecuted or exiled for defending, like Sandino, the dignity of their country against the U.S. invader.

Regarding the current tense international situation, he said that in this hour of definition, the role of journalism and the mass media becomes increasingly important in political and ideological terms in class struggle, and in terms of reason, common sense, culture and the ability to act positively against the current of war, genocide and barbarism which now characterizes the rulers of the United States.

● *Reynold Rassi*
Granma *daily reporter*

DEMONSTRATION ON USE OF ULTRASOUND TO DETECT EYE DISEASES

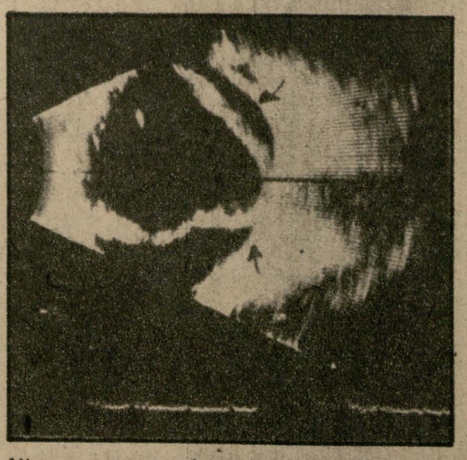
● A PRACTICAL demonstration on the use of new ultrasound equipment in the detection of eye diseases was given by Professor Eduardo Moragrega, head of the ultrasound department of Mexico's Hospital of the Association for the Prevention of Blindness, for a group of Cuban specialists.

The ultrasound equipment, capable of providing a two- and even three-dimensional view of the whole eye structure and opening new horizons in the examination of ophthalmologic diseases, will go into operation at the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital in Havana. Specialists from other provinces will come to be trained there on the use of the equipment.

The type of ultrasound equipment that was being used in Cuba in ophthalmology was type A, which records the results in the form of graphs. The new equipment — type B — includes a screen providing a live image of the whole eye structure, thus facilitating diagnosis in cases of tumors, retina detachment, hemorrhage, foreign bodies, parasites, etc.

There are no counterindications regarding this equipment, which can be used painlessly in the case of children and adults alike. A simple small device placed over the eyelids or on the conjunctiva.

According to Professor Moragrega, type B ultrasound equipment is indispensable for a more accurate diagnosis of many eye diseases, adding that it was "a thousand times superior" to computerized axial tomography (Somaton).

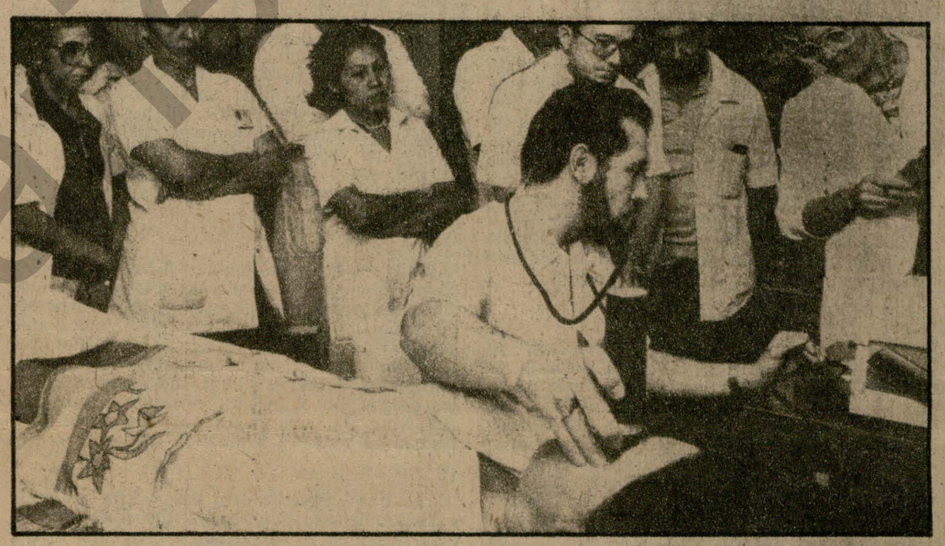


View on screen, obtained with type B ultrasound equipment, showing retina detachment.

Mexico has three ultrasound technicians specializing in eye diseases. The average cost of an ultrasound eye examination there is 50 dollars.

The demonstration was attended by Dr. Raúl Gómez Cabrera, director of the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital, and Professor Orlando Valls, head of the ultrasound section of the National Radiology Group of the Ministry of Public Health.

● *José A. de la Osa*
Granma *daily reporter*
Photos: Jorge Oller



Professor Eduardo Moragrega gives a demonstration on the use of new ultrasound equipment in eye disease detection for staff at Havana's Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital.

CUBAN COMMITTEE OF DOCTORS AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR WILL LAUNCH CAMPAIGN

● THE CUBAN Committee of Doctors Against Nuclear War is developing a program of activities calling for the nonutilization of nuclear arms. This was the announcement made by Dr. Carlos Pazos, president of this nongovernmental body.

According to Dr. Pazos, the phase of structuring the Committee that had been set up in June has now been completed and the working commissions are being organized. "We're preparing for a series of tasks in the informational field and the exchange of scientific literature which will help contribute to a general consensus on the disastrous effects in terms of human life in a nuclear war in which there would be neither winners nor losers," he said.

The Cuban Committee is a branch of the International Federation of Doctors for the Prevention of Nuclear War. The Federation was set up in 1980 at the initiative of noted cardiologists Bernard Lown, of the United States, and Evgeni Chazov, of the Soviet Union.

About 50 committees have been set up in the same number of countries to lend the universal prestige the medical profession has in society at large to support programs designed to prevent nuclear war.

"Our Committee," Dr. Pazos said, "supports all homologous associations, especially in Europe, in their struggle against Reagan administration plans to deploy more medium-range missiles in West Germany and other European countries.

The International Federation of Doctors for the Prevention of Nuclear War held its first congress in 1981 in the U.S. state of Virginia, and the next two in Cambridge, England, and Amsterdam, Holland. The coming year's congress will be held in Helsinki, Finland.

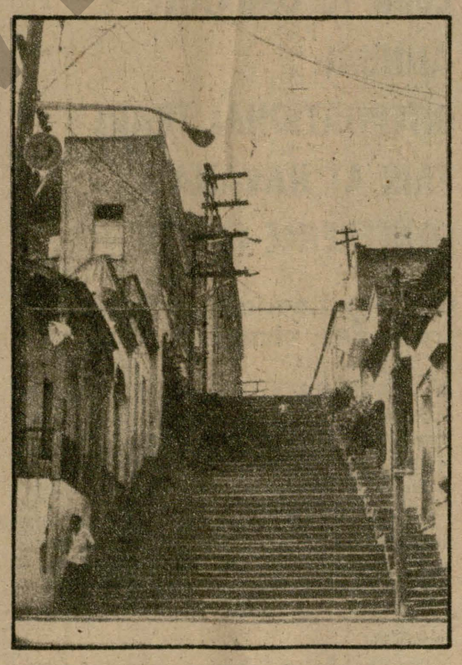


Dr. Carlos Pazos.

The overriding view of the national committee is that the Amsterdam congress had achieved its main purpose, that is, to strengthen the movement in favor of peace.

The Cuban Committee is composed of outstanding members of associations and branch organizations making up the National Council of Scientific Societies of the Ministry of Public Health.

● *José A. de la Osa*
Granma *daily reporter*
Photo: Fernando Lezcano



CUBA-NICARAGUA ANTI-IMPERIALIST YOUTH MEETING HELD IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA

● AS THIS issue was going to press November 21, the Cuba-Nicaragua Anti-Imperialist Youth Meeting was beginning in the Heroic City of Santiago de Cuba. This event, which is to extend until November 27, is yet another reflection of the bonds of friendship uniting young people and, in general, the peoples of both countries.

Carlos Lage, first secretary of the Young Communist League of Cuba, and Carlos Carrión, national coordinator of the 19th of July Sandinista Youth, are presiding over the participant delegations. During these days Santiago will serve as a tribunal for the denunciation and condemnation of the warmongering policy of the Reagan administration against Central America and the Caribbean.

SATISFACTORY FRANCE-CUBA AGREEMENTS THANKS TO EXCELLENT MUTUAL RELATIONS

BY GABRIEL MOLINA
(Special for Granma Weekly Review)

● PARIS. — French Minister of Foreign Trade Edith Cresson said that the meeting of the commission for cooperation between her country and Cuba had been an important one on both an economic and a political level, stressing that "thanks to the excellent relations between the two governments, a number of satisfactory agreements had been reached."

Mrs. Cresson went on to say that the projects which are being carried out in Cuba, such as the paper factory and the thermopower plant, both with French technology, had been evaluated as positive.

In her office in the Ministry where she met with the **Granma** special reporter, she declared that the financing of other projects to broaden cooperation is now being discussed. "The outcome is bound to be satisfactory," she commented.

She also said that private firms involved in collaboration are satisfied and hope to develop business with Cuba.

She reported that the Cuban delegation headed by Minister Héctor Rodríguez Llompart had met with industrialists in the Creusot-Loire region and that there would be more contacts of this nature. The Cuban delegation visited a Creusot-Loire processing plant for special steel for nuclear energy equipment.

Mrs. Cresson pointed out that contracts signed by France with a friendly country make no distinction between private and state-owned enterprises in terms of credit and loans.

Mrs. Cresson, a socialist who formerly held the post of minister of agriculture, spoke of an industrial project for producing refined sugar and said that France was open to technology transfer.

She drew attention to the difference in regard to exports of Cuban nickel to France, explaining that "according to U.S. government regulations that country refuses to buy finished products containing Cuban metals.

"This is a delicate matter that is being studied with a view to arriving at a satisfactory solution," she added.

Edith Cresson, an attractive woman,



said she was very happy to have been invited to visit Cuba.

"For the time being it's difficult to say when that will be," she said, "since we have a lot of work ahead, but most likely it will be some time in 1984."

Referring to the International Sugar Agreement, she was of the opinion that it is not easy to draw up a new one since Europe produces a great deal of sugar. Nonetheless, the Economic Community is discussing the ways and means in which this could be done, she said, for there's willingness to renegotiate the agreement.

As to the North-South dialogue; she said that France was critical of the United States' position, because it considers that an increase in interest rates and in the dollar value worsens the situation of the Third World countries, making it even more difficult for them to meet their debts.

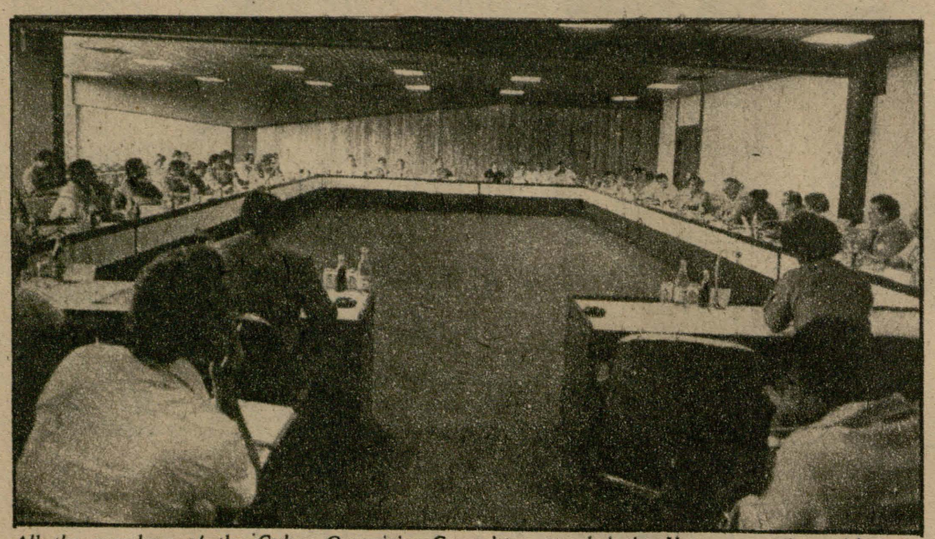
"France is not satisfied with the United States' explanation of the economic crisis," she said, "because they attribute it to obstacles in international trade. France's claim is that free international trade will bear no results unless interest rates and the price of raw materials are controlled. The United States would seem not to agree with this.

Mrs. Cresson concluded by saying, "At the Williamsburg Summit, therefore, France proposed to put an end to the international monetary and economic disorder through discussion involving all those concerned, as to a solution to the Third World crisis."

Granma ● *Weekly Review of the Official Organ of the Communist Party of Cuba* ● *Editor: Jorge Enrique Mendoza* ● *Editorial and administrative offices: Ave. General Suárez y Territorial, Plaza de la Revolución "Jose Martí," Apartado 6260, Havana, Cuba* ● *Telephone: 70-6521* ● *Subscription rates in foreign countries (including airmail postage): 1 year, the equivalent of 12 U.S. dollars in any convertible currency.*

PRE-OLYMPIC WOMEN'S BASKETBALL IN HAVANA

COMPETING FOR FOUR SLOTS FOR THE LOS ANGELES OLYMPICS



All the members of the Cuban Organizing Committee attended the Havana meeting with international federation officials headed by Borislav Stankovic. The meeting took place in the International Conference Center.

● FROM MAY 5 through May 20, 1984, Havana will host the women's basketball pre-Olympic meet, where four teams will win slots to represent their respective countries at the Los Angeles Games.

The Organizing Committee of this major sports event, set up several months ago, is headed by José Ramón Fernández, vice-president of the Council of Ministers of Cuba. He was also head of the Organizing Committee for the 14th Central American and Caribbean Games, held in 1982.

The Committee has already selected the competition and training areas and arranged for the accommodation of visiting delegations.

The main site of the meet will be the Sports City Coliseum, with seating capacity for 13 000. Sports City's largest facility has been the scene of many international sports events.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA CO-HOST

Approval of Santiago de Cuba as co-host for the pre-Olympic women's basketball meet was one of the most important results of the Havana meeting of International Amateur Basketball Federation officials and the Cuban Organizing Committee in early November. Santiago de Cuba is a city on the south coast of the eastern region of the country where there is a tradition of basketball, and hence facilities and organization for the sport. This was evidenced during the 14th Central American and Caribbean Games when two of the sports events were held there.

Taking this into account, and to help promote basketball throughout the country, the Cuban Organizing Committee requested that the international federation authorize the city to act as co-host.

Yugoslav Borislav Stankovic, general secretary of the international federation, accepted the Cuban proposal, as did other federation officials on a working visit to Cuba, namely, Peruvian Eduardo Airaldi, head of the Pan American confederation, Puerto Rican Genaro Marchand, president of the Central American and Caribbean zone, and Brazilian José Claudio dos Reis, of the Pan American Executive Committee.

18 COUNTRIES TO TAKE PART

The official deadline for registration has been reached, and 18 countries have indicated they will be attending the event of May 5-16, 1984.

Aside from the Soviet Union and the USA, who are automatically included because they are the champion and host nation, respectively, the best teams in the world will be coming to Cuba to vie for the four slots at the Los Angeles July-August 1984 Olympics.

Stankovic said that participant teams are: Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Japan, South Korea, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia, China, Brazil and Cuba.

FORM OF PLAY

They will be divided into four groups for the elimination round, involving two series with five teams each and two with four each. The top two will compete in the finals of eight teams to be played round robin, with one round, the results of the previous round being taken into account.

The elimination round will be May 5-9 and the finals May 10-16, with a rest on the 13th. The two groups of four teams will play in Santiago, May 5, 6 and 7, and those who classify will return to Havana to train at Sports City — the main site — on the 8th and 9th.

The teams will be placed in different groups at an international federation council meeting set for February 7 in Munich, FRG, to which Marcia Salas, head of the Cuban women's basketball federation, has been invited.

Stankovic explained that the order will be based first on the results of the last Olympic tourney, which means that Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Cuba will be group heads. The results of the recent world championship in Brazil make China, South Korea, Brazil and Poland second in each group, and the other teams will be placed depending on their showing in continental tourneys.

CONTROLS AND REFEREEING

There will be a sex check before the event, although it was explained that many players already have the necessary card and so do not need to be checked again. There will also be an antidoping check, as determined by the international federation technical committee.

Regarding refereeing, every delegation can have its international federation-approved referee, for a total of 24 when six neutral referees are added: three from the western hemisphere, two from Europe and one from Asia.

The meeting of the International Amateur Basketball Federation and the Cuban Organizing Committee was held at the International Conference Center in Havana. A minute of silence was observed in honor of the Cubans killed in Grenada as a result of the U.S. invasion.

Carlos Galván Vila, head of the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation and first vice-president of the organizing committee, presented a report outlining the various preparations for the event.

In his remarks, José Ramón Fernández greeted the international federation officials and reported that Cuba was in a position to grant all the necessary facilities to the participant nations.

● *Enrique Montesinos*
Granma *daily sportswriter*
Photo: Jesús Rocamora Franco

LOS ANGELES NOT THE BEST PLACE TO HOLD THE OLYMPICS

● MOSCOW (PL). — "The concentration of carcinogenic substances in the atmosphere in Los Angeles is several times greater than permissible levels," said Bob Girandella, professor of physical education at the University of South Carolina, in an article published in **Sovietski Sport.**

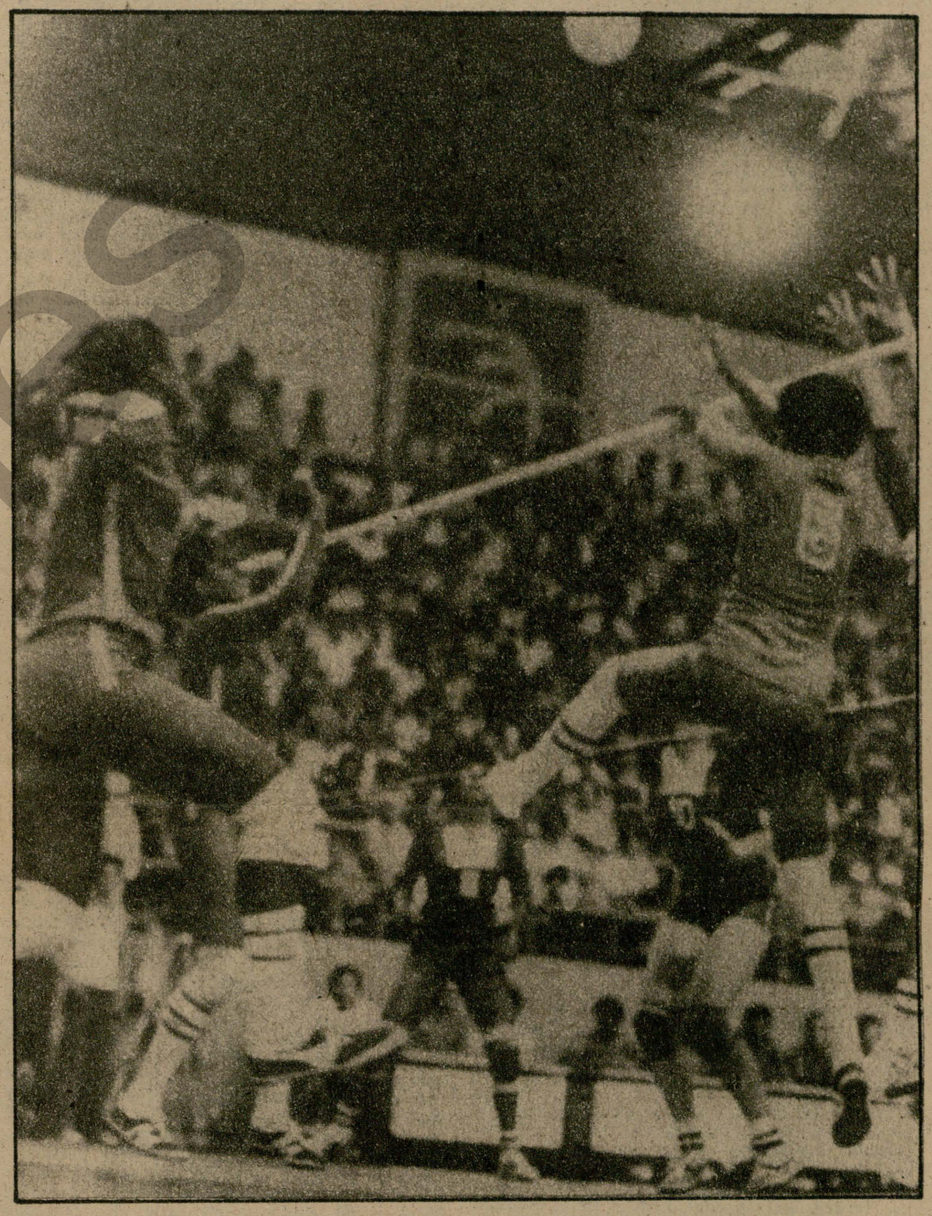
Under the headline "Los Angeles: The Sinister Atmosphere of the Capital of the Olympics," the paper reprints material from different publications on the preparations in Los Angeles to host the 1984 Olympics and the problems involved in getting the city ready.

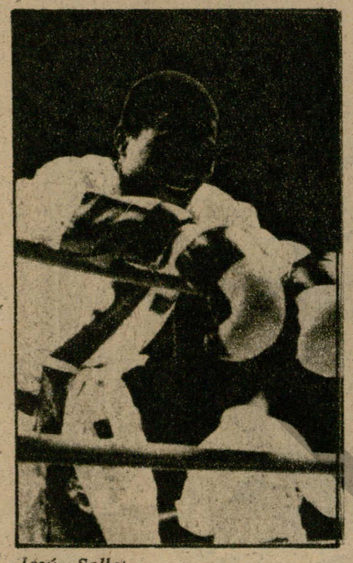
The Italian paper **Il Giorno**, for example, tells of the delinquency rate in the city: "In Los Angeles there are almost 300 gangs of youths, each with 20-30 members. They are responsible for 60 percent of all street crimes."

Le Peuple, published in Belgium, comments on growing drug use by children noting that "Mickey Mouse," the attractive character created by Walt Disney, is used to promote the drug trade."

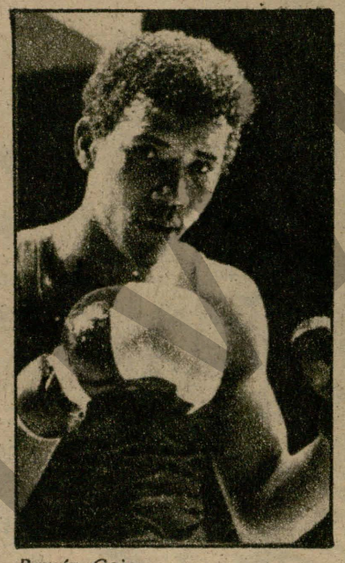
(Los Angeles is the leading city of the United States in terms of alcoholics and suicide cases.)

Sovietski Sport says shady businessmen have started selling Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck stickers which to all appearances are ordinary but on the back they are coated with LSD instead of glue. The promoters hope to addict the small fry to their product in this way.





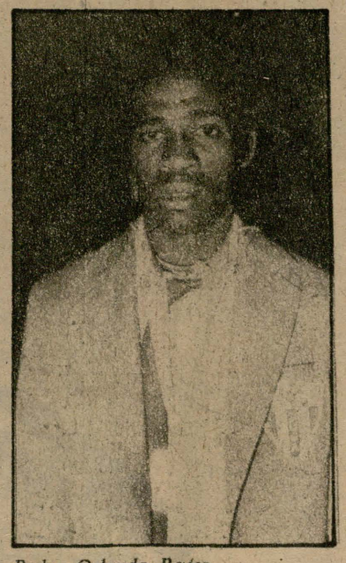
Jesús Sollet.



Ramón Goire.



Candelario Duvergel.



Pedro Orlando Reyes.

4 CUBAN BOXERS EXCEL IN WORLD CUP TOURNEY

● Top men in their division ● Decisive contribution to NORCECA's victory ● No gold for U.S.

● A GREAT feat in World Cup history was achieved by four Cuban amateur boxers when they each won a gold medal and contributed 24 of the 35 points chalked up by the North and Central American and Caribbean (NORCECA) team which emerged on top at the tourney.

Flyweight Pedro Orlando Reyes, featherweight Jesús Sollet, lightweight Ramón Goire and welterweight Candelario Duvergel were "the big four" at the Cup who brought home division championship titles.

In the recent Pan American Games held in Caracas, Venezuela, Cuba excelled in boxing, 20 points ahead of the U.S. team. And in Rome the four Cuban boxers joined efforts with six U.S. and two Canadian sluggers to make NORCECA the champion team.

Since none of the U.S. and Canadian representatives won gold medals, the performance of the Cubans weighed heavily in NORCECA's victory over the other teams. If it hadn't been for their gold medals the team would have ranked third.

Two of the Cubans, Sollet and Goire, are not even ranked among the best in Cuba, while Pedro Orlando and Duvergel made it to the top only this year.

CUBA'S BIG FOUR

Pedro Orlando Reyes, Cuban representative in the flyweight division, holds a college degree in history. He combines teaching history at a Havana province senior high school with regular training as a boxer. Reyes is a mild-mannered man, but when he climbs into the ring he knows how to pack a punch, and this has won for him the Pan American and now world championship titles in his division.

South Korean Young Mo Huh could do little in his bout with puncher Pedro Orlando to win the gold medal. He was knocked down in the second round and, although he managed to get up, he took a heavy beating for the rest of the fight. The final 4-1 decision for the Cuban should have clearly been 5-0.

Sollet proved too much for Serik Nurkazov, of the Soviet Union. The verdict here was 5-0.

Ramón Goire gave a flawless performance in his bout with South Korean Chil Sung Jun, who narrowly escaped being knocked out.

Finally, to complete the "golden quartet," Candelario Duvergel, with his catlike movements, KO'ed Hungarian Imre Bacskai, who hit the canvas twice before the referee counted him out.

U.S. BOXERS LOSE OUT

The three U.S. boxers who managed to reach the finals tried unsuccessfully to win a gold medal. Welterweight Ron Esset lost on points to Italian Luciano Bruno; light-heavyweight Rickey Womack was defeated by Soviet Vitali Kacianowski; and superheavyweight Craig Payne, the man who won an unpopular decision in the elimination bout over Teófilo Stevenson, bowed to Italian Francesco Damiani.

The two Canadians. Willie Dewit and Startet, didn't even make the finals.

The Cup's other title holders were light-flyweight South Korean Kwang Sun Kim; Italian bantamweight Marizio Stecca; Italian light-welterweight Luciano Bruno; Soviet light-middleweight Valeri Laptev; South Korean middleweight Joan Sup Chin; Soviet light-heavyweight Vitali Kacianowski; Soviet heavyweight Alexandr Yagubkin; and Italian Damiani in the superheavyweight division.

FINAL STANDING

NORCECA	35	points
Europe I (USSR)	27	"
Italy	26	"
Asia 1	17	"
Asia 2	14	"
South America	4	"
Oceania	2	"
Africa	1	point

● *Manolo Cabalé*
Granma *daily sportswriter*

PRE-OLYMPIC WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL

CUBAN TEAM BACK FROM U.S.

● A talk with the team's coach

● THE CUBAN women's volleyball team returned recently from the United States, where it participated in a tourney with teams from Japan, South Korea and the host country and finished in third place.

We asked team coach Eugenio George to give us his views on the event.

"We finished third," he said, "with one win and two losses. The United States scored with three straight wins, Japan finished second with two wins and one loss, and we beat South Korea 3-2 for third place."

How was the game against the USA?

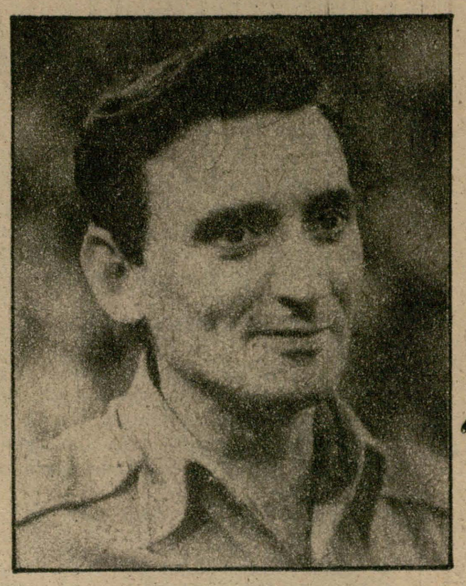
"They beat us 3-1. We won the first set and were leading 13-8 in the second, but we couldn't keep up the pace and lost the match 1-3. Of course, our players were not in top form, since they concentrated on the 9th Pan American Games, the major event of the year, and there they were in great shape and did much better than was expected of them. The general opinion was that they wouldn't be able to retain the title they had won in Puerto Rico in 1979, but they gave a great exhibition of fine volleyball and won."

Did the U.S. team take a rest following the Pan American Games?

"No, they didn't. On the contrary, they went on to play an eight-game series with Japan, winning seven. What I don't like about them is that they're not interested in training for a major event. They try to stay in top form for every event they take part in, and that's impossible. Just the same, I think they'll be strong contenders at the Los Angeles Olympics."

What impression did the Cuban team make on U.S. fans?

"People in the United States watched on TV as the Cubans beat that U.S. team in the final game of the Pan American Games and thus saw how good we are. This may well be why such large crowds came to see the Cubans play in this tournament."



Eugenio George, a veteran volleyball coach, is now training a large group of young players to take part in major events in the next two years, among them the North, Central American and Caribbean Games and the Junior World Tourney. He has great hopes pinned on these youngsters and he feels that they will be the ones to take the place of the veteran players, beginning in 1986.

● *Alfonso Nacianceno*
Granma *daily sportswriter*

Atuei: anatomy of a revolutionary magazine

BY EDUARDO AIGÜESVIVES

THE IDEA came to fruition in June 1927. A group of young writers planned to set up a Manual and Intellectual Workers' Union. Among the promoters of the idea were Peruvian exiles Luis F. Bustamante, Esteban Pavletich, Serafín del Mar and Magda Portal. The union's propaganda organ would be a magazine called **Atuei**. The name was suggested by Cuban Enrique de la Osa as an avant-garde symbol (popular at the time) of the rebellious Siboney Indian chief Hatuey.

The founding manifesto was written by Pavletich, a social poet who later joined Sandino's liberation army as adjutant to the General of Free Men. The manifesto was signed by Alejo Carpentier, José Z. Tallet, José A. Fernández de Castro, Antonio Penichet, Orosmán Viamontes, Martín Casanova, Gerardo del Valle, Mariblanca Sabas Alomá, Emilio Roig de Leuchsenring, Raúl Roa, Enrique de la Osa and José Antonio Foncueva.

The project however did not materialize as originally planned. Dictator Gerardo Machado, aping Peruvian dictator Augusto B. Leguía, had started "proceedings against Communists." In Peru, the followers of Mariátegui and of then anti-imperialist Haya de la Torre, who were closely linked to the monthly **Amauta,** were persecuted. In Cuba, all those who opposed Machado's permanent desire to stay in power, regardless of the wide range of their political views, were hounded and thrown into the old colonial prison at Prado No. 1, the same prison where José Martí had done time as an adolescent.

Forty-five days later they were released on parole and still later the case was closed due to lack of evidence. Having reassembled its ranks, the group continued its revolutionary activities without the Peruvians, Mexicans, Spaniards and Venezuelans involved in the case, who had been deported.

The magazine **Atuei**, with cover by the fine Austrian artist Zoehrer and illustrations by Angelo and Botet, made its appearance in November. Enrique de la Osa was the editor and on the staff were Viamontes, Foncueva, Benito Novás and Del Valle. That first issue was dotted with names such as Mexican painter Diego Rivera, Argentine writer Sánchez Viamonte, Bolivian poet Oscar Cerruto and Soviet writer Isaac Babel.

The editorials reflected its anti-imperialist orientation by ardently defending Sandino, denouncing U.S. colonialism in Puerto Rico, condemning the aggression against the Mexican Revolution and attacking the tyrannical regimes in Our America, especially Machado's in Cuba. In an astute note, the magazine sided with Rubén Martínez Villena in his history-making dispute with the reactionary Jorge Mañach.

The second issue of this magazine dedicated to politics, literature and art featured "Salutación fraternal al taller mecánico" (A Fraternal Greeting to the Machine Shop), a poem by Regino Pedroso that marked the beginning of Cuban proletarian poetry; "Nuestro problema universitario" (The Problems of Our University), a piercing article by Foncueva; an article by Mariblanca Sabas Alomá on the much-discussed question of the avant-garde movement; and labor leader Penichet wrote of the pathetic situation of working children.

Obviously, **Atuei** aroused the regime's suspicions and its editor and writers were under constant harassment by the police. The blow came with the third issue. Its publication coincided with the 6th Pan American Conference in Havana and it contained a fiery message entitled "A los delegados latinoamericanos" (To the Latin American Delegates), urging them to demand that "the United States recognize our countries' right to form a confederation; put an immediate stop to military activities against the Nicaraguan patriots, whose greatness is equal to that of Washington and Bolívar; decree the absolute independence of Puerto Rico; and abolish the Platt Amendment imposed expressly on Cuba and tacitly on Indo-America." The delegates were also called on to demand "the internationalization of the Panama Canal" and to put an end, "with the same spirit of justice, to all sources of discord between fraternal peoples." The "noble people of the United States" were urged "to clip the claws of the Wall Street money lenders, to put an end to abuse, to apply the Lynch law not to blacks but to the bankers who foment revolutions in Mexico to lay their hands on the oil and in the rest of America to grant loans and control our finances."

The fourth issue, with a forceful cover by Peña and illustrations by Cárdenas and Castaño, continued the campaign in favor of Sandino and against the Machado autocracy. The poems, articles and editorials were a call to battle. This issue was printed virtually underground because of police persecution. The articles protesting the farcical Pan American Conference and the presence of U.S. President Calvin Coolidge in Havana resulted in the issue being banned and the top staff arrested.

The fifth issue, with a portrait of Augusto César Sandino by Caravia on the cover, was reproduced throughout the world in other anti-imperialist publications. An editorial entitled "Mensaje del primero de Mayo" (May Day Message) read in part: "Workers of America, unite. Unite against the economic imperialism that enslaves us and against the traitors at its service who silence the just and desperate protest of the proletariat with whippings and massacres."

However, what really aroused the fury of the tyrant was another editorial called "Indicios racionales de culpabilidad" (Clear Evidence of Guilt), denouncing irrefutably and eloquently the murder of communist workers Claudio Bruzón and Noske Yalob. A man's arm found in the belly of a shark had been identified by Bruzón's wife as belonging to her husband.

Enrique de la Osa and others were arrested by agents of the Judicial Police, headed by Alfonso L. Fors, a cold-blooded murderer. "President Machado is not willing to put up with such charges," Fors warned them.

The next issue, in August 1928, had **El Obrero Muerto** (The Dead Worker), by painter Antonio Gattorno, on the cover. The contents included "La Rumba," by José Z. Tallet, the first example of what is called Afro-Cuban poetry. (The poem, published for the first time in **Atuei**, was heard throughout the Spanish-speaking world in the voices of Argentina's Berta Singerman and black Cuban Eusebia Cosme.) Also in the sixth issue were **Mongo,** a short story about country folk by Félix Pita Rodríguez and analyses of U.S. imperialist penetration in Haiti and Cuba by contributors José Manuel Valdés Rodríguez and Benito Novás.

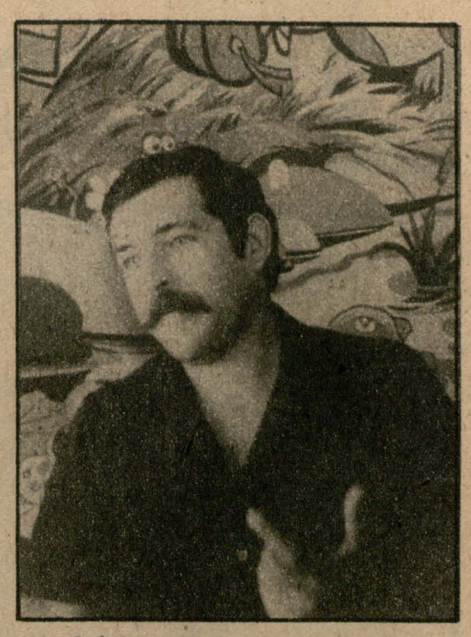
What actually brought about the demise of **Atuei** was an editorial in the sixth issue contesting one of Machado's speeches in which he denied being a dictator and described himself as a democrat. The editorial, entitled "¡Dictador, sí, dictador!" (Dictator, Yes, Dictator!), made Machado so angry that he had the magazine's editor arrested and accused of "slandering the president of the Republic." While being held incommunicado in a cell at secret police headquarters, De la Osa was visited by the notorious Commander Trujillo who said to him: "I want you to know, young man, that we do not forbid you to publish your magazine. The Constitution guarantees freedom of expression. However, I would like to remind you of an old country proverb that says that a goat who breaks a drum pays for it with his own hide!" De la Osa was arraigned, put into prison in Príncipe Fortress and later sent into exile. His comrades were also victimized, and **Atuei** ceased to exist.

Atuei is certainly deserving of more careful study that would enrich Cuba's revolutionary historiography.

Eduardo Aigüesvives is a columnist for the newspaper **Trabajadores.**



Elpidio Valdés.



Juan Padrón.

UNCLE SCROOGE DIED IN CUBA

BY JOAQUÍN G. SANTANA

ELPIDIO VALDÉS, an agile little Cuban, with dark wavy hair and sporting a thin moustache, is without a doubt one of Cuban children's current greatest heroes. He was born last century and fought for the country's independence. He lived the insurrection in the woods and on occasion traveled abroad to organize expeditions for resources for more arms and men to fight in the woods.

His daring has become a legend. No Spanish fort was ever able to resist an attack by Elpidio. He has often been on the verge of being captured but, the expert warrior that he was, he always managed to escape. He knew the thick scrub like the palm of his hand and could break through Spanish encirclement with amazing audacity.

The life of Elpidio Valdés, with its moments of joy and sorrow, is not only one of the best known but is acted out daily in improvised street games.

Elpidio, a symbol of the freedom fighters that made possible Cuba's independence from Spain, speaks with an eastern island lilt.

Elpidio's battle actions are spectacular in strategic and tactical terms. He is a lover of justice and is known for his humane treatment of prisoners. He believes that the enemy must be given no quarter but hates violence for violence's sake. Whenever the opportunity presents itself, he'll sit down and dialogue rather than tackle his adversaries. As a freedom fighter, he respects and admires liberation movements throughout Latin America.

Elpidio Valdés is also the protagonist in a singular battle being waged in the field of Cuban culture against half a century of ideological penetration. When the Revolution triumphed in 1959, Cuba was perhaps of all the Latin American countries the one where a foreign way of thinking had been most evidently implanted. For more than 50 years, Cuba had been the best testing ground for exporting the American way of life.

The legal and institutional structure, the educational system, the proliferation of publications extolling "representative democracy," control over the country's best lands, control over trade and a succession of "strong men" obedient to the new U.S. metropolis went accompanied by the spread of gambling and prostitution in the hands of U.S. mafiosi. Cuba had become a huge Caribbean brothel that only a people's struggle could end.

To consolidate the new process, Cubans first undertook an exhaustive review of their own history. All that had served in the past to justify intellectual, political, social, military and economic subordination to the United States was made the object of rigorous analysis. The part of our history that bourgeois historiography had relegated to oblivion was brought to light. The result was an entirely new concept of Cuban history from the early 19th century, when Father Félix Varela proclaimed Cuba's need to be independent, up until January 1, 1959, when Cuba discovered entirely new ways of asserting its dignity.

Elpidio Valdés is an affirmation of how a people can be defeated in moments when local or foreign oppressors have numerical superiority but can never be conquered. Elpidio, the imaginary cartoon character of Juan Padrón, is the ultimate personification of the unflagging fighter, in this case the Cuban fighter. Crowds of children — and grown-ups — flock to see Elpidio Valdés in action whenever another of Padrón's remarkable cartoons comes out.

A triumphant Elpidio Valdés has become an integral part of the process of Cuba's cultural decolonization. Behind him on the battlefield lie the old Hollywood cartoons and their discriminatory arrogance. It's a smile of compassion on the face of many when someone remembers the popular cartoons of old in which Uncle Scrooge symbolized all that Elpidio Valdés destroys with his machete-style fight for freedom.

Joaquín Santana is a Cuban writer and journalist.

CUBAN ARTS IN THE WORLD

New Cuban film shown in Paris

● **El Señor Presidente** (Mr. President), a new Cuban feature film by director Manuel Octavio Gómez, was shown in a private exhibition at the Empire Theater in Paris. It is based on the novel of the same name by Nobel laureate Guatemalan writer Miguel Ángel Asturias and will have its simultaneous premiere in December in Cuba and France. It was made with the help of the French cinema industry.

Cuban awards at international events

● A group of Cuban cartoonists won three gold medals at the Satire for Peace contest held every three years in Moscow. The documentary **Algo más que una medalla** (More than Just a Medal), by director Rogelio Paris, won a special prize at the 7th International Sports Cinema Festival in Budapest, Hungary. Antonio Queijas won third prize at the 5th Teresa Carreño Latin American Piano Contest in Caracas, Venezuela.

Writers at Frankfurt Book Fair

● Cuban writers Lisandro Otero, Miguel Barnet and Noel Navarro represented Cuba at the 35th Frankfurt International Book Fair in the FRG, participating in debates, lectures and other activities.

what's more

Tribute to Juan Marinello

● The 85th anniversary of the birth of prestigious Cuban intellectual Juan Marinello was marked with an international meeting in his honor attended by more than 100 guests. This is the first international event sponsored by the cultural center named after the noted late essayist. A number of other activities were held to mark the occasion.

3 book releases at Book Saturday

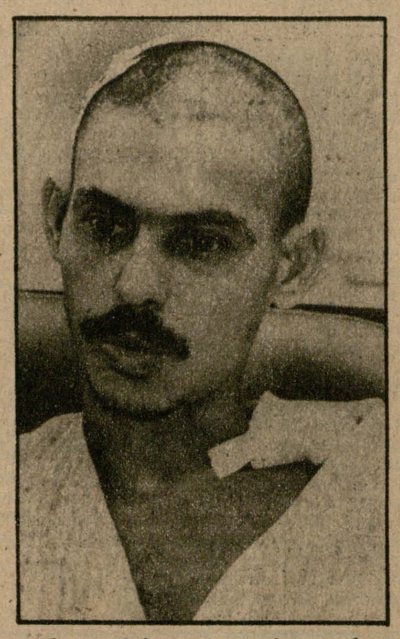
● At the popular Book Saturday held every week in Old Havana, the following books were released: **Perfil histórico de las letras cubanas** (Historic Profile of Cuban Letters), compiled by the Institute of Literature and Linguistics of the Academy of Sciences; **Apuntes para la pintura y el grabado en Cuba** (Notes on Painting and Graphics in Cuba), by painter Jorge Rigol; and **Poesía** (Poetry), by Mariano Brull.



It was a question of Patria o Muerte for me and not even the apartment mattered any more

● Says Mario Echavarría, the first wounded man taken to the new camp

BY MARTA ROJAS
Columnist for **Granma** daily
PHOTO: LIBORIO NOVAL



"All the Cuban construction workers thought very highly of Bishop."

● MARIO ECHAVARRIA, bricklayer's helper, is one of 11 born to a humble peasant couple in San Diego de los Baños, Pinar del Río province. He had been in Grenada for 14 months. He left behind his wife, Teresa González, who in one of her letters to him at Point Saline, said she had just received the keys to a new apartment in a building he had worked on as a member of a construction minibrigade before he earned the honor of working in Grenada.

At the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital where Mario is now convalescing, his brother Elías, his almost constant companion, said: "They left him full of holes like a sieve. You have to see him naked; he has wounds all over."

"I have no pain now," Mario commented, "physically, that is. But I can't explain what I feel inside when I think that on October 19 the Point Saline project was nearly finished. We construction workers were very happy because the airport was nearly ready, and suddenly everything came to a halt. There was total silence. We didn't even listen to music at the new camp, where we were living, or play baseball — I played shortstop — or dominoes.

"We had heard over the radio that there were problems and the Grenadians working with us on the terminal building told us what they knew: Bishop had been arrested. Later we learned that the people had freed him and then a group of Grenadians riding on a truck arrived at the airport. Some of them had bloodstains on their shirts. They had taken part in a demonstration that had been disbanded by rifle fire. Later we learned that the prime minister had been killed. Teodoro gave us the news and our sadness after that was even greater because all the Cuban construction workers thought very highly of Bishop."

Mario explained that at times he gets confused about the dates, because every day there was new cause for alarm. They were glued to their radios and confined to their areas ever since the Council decreed the state of siege and their construction chiefs had instructed them to remain calm and take no part in any activity of the Grenadians.

"We were all very tense until Comrade Armando Córdova read to us Fidel's communiqué. He got some 30 of us that worked at the terminal together in the stockroom of the new camp. We sat all around, most of us on top of crates and some on the floor. It was about 4:00 in the afternoon. When he finished reading, we applauded the words of our commander in chief. We were again warned not to leave camp. Everyone knew from that moment what to do if the Yankees attacked us, because by then there was already talk of a coming invasion. Since we had to wait to see how things developed we were advised to amuse ourselves, to play baseball or dominoes or else listen to music, and to do some work on the terminal, though not at the same pitch because of the general immobilization. I was disappointed about finishing the airport but I was ready to defend myself if the Yankees attacked us. It was a question of Patria o Muerte for me and not even the new apartment mattered any more. I no longer even thought about that."

On Monday the 24th, Mario went to bed about midnight. At about 4:30 or 5:00 in the morning the drone of a plane woke him up.

Mario tells about how at the beginning they all thought the Yankees were trying to frighten them, but then they heard the Grenadians open up artillery fire and everybody sprang up. The construction workers asked for weapons but there weren't enough to go round. Their immediate superiors instructed them to go under the barracks to keep out of sight of enemy planes and then leave for their positions on the hills not far from the camp and wait there. Mario was given an AK rifle. His squad moved forward trying to camouflage themselves with the leaves of some small soursop trees, but they were very small and it was getting light.

"Within 20 minutes the shooting was really intense. Bullets were showering everywhere and the little school in Cali was being shelled, not far from us. That little school was attended by the Grenadians in the morning and the Cuban construction workers in the evening. I was about to go on to 10th grade," Mario Echavarría went on.

"I saw the Yankees destroy that little school. Comrades of mine also gathered under those small soursop trees. I heard the sound of a plane or helicopter over me and I was wounded as I aimed my AK toward the runway, ready to shoot against the advancing Yankees. My head was bleeding, and blood kept trickling down my forehead. Some shrapnel lodged in one of my legs and it went numb. I was also hit on the other leg, my shoulders and back, and went tumbling down the slope."

According to Mario, a comrade — Juan Cardoso — tried to help him but lacked the strength. Then another comrade called Faustino came up to where they were, and he heard Oscar Núñez Gil, who was also fighting, give the order: "Get the wounded man out of here!" "I was that wounded man," explained Mario. "Oscar was like a brother to me; after that I didn't see him any more.

"Cardoso and Faustino put me on a V8 truck that was close by and the driver — another Cuban — took me to the medical station. I was the first wounded man taken to the new camp."

As Mario described it, this was a makeshift medical post. The Cubans had painted a red cross on a sheet using Mercurochrome. "I was conscious all the time but didn't have any strength left in me. Dr. Ada Linda and nurse Mercedes gave me first aid and gave me an intravenous. By then the Yankees had nearly overrun us. They were just 200 meters away, and since I no longer had a rifle I grabbed a stick to defend myself, but I had lost a lot of blood."

It was then that he lost consciousness. When he came to, the invaders had captured the medical post. He was taken with three other Cubans to the U.S. medical school. The students there gave him an injection to ease the soaring pain, but that was all the treatment he had. Next day the Marines put all four of them in a jeep, escorted by various Rangers, and took them to the old camp where the Cuban doctors were.

"The Yankees questioned me just about the same way they questioned the others. They claimed I was not a bricklayer or construction worker at all. They simply couldn't believe I earned my apartment by pouring concrete from top to bottom of the building I worked on back in San Diego, Pinar del Río," Mario concluded.

Initial impressions of Manduca and Chatelaín on reaching the hospital

BY SUSANA LEE
Granma daily reporter
PHOTOS: LIBORIO NOVAL



Shortly after his arrival at the hospital, Mario Martín Manduca recalls experiences of the past three weeks.

● "PATRIA O Muerte! Long live Fidel! Long live Raúl! Long live the Cuban people!" shouted Mario Martín Manduca, when he was taken from the ambulance on a stretcher on arriving at Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital. There, he and his comrade Alberto Chatelaín Vallín were welcomed by a group of hospital workers singing the national anthem.

The two had been working on the construction of Point Saline airport in Grenada and were wounded by U.S. invaders on the morning of October 25, just a few hours after the sneak attack was leveled at the camps and work areas of Cuban personnel. Seriously wounded, they were initially taken to the hospital ship of the invading forces and then to a U.S. naval base medical center in Puerto Rico. They arrived in Cuba on Wednesday November 16, thanks to the efforts of the International Red Cross.

They reached the hospital emergency unit at 7:25 p.m. and were given initial treatment by Doctors Humberto Hernández Zayas, José A. Negrín and Lázaro Camblor. The doctors also discussed their general condition, details of their wounds and other symptoms after examination.

The two were able to answer questions well and were then taken to their room on the 18th floor.

Chatelaín has a trauma on the left side of the cranium. He was operated on at the naval base and is recovering well. He had been silent but then softly said, "The problem is I was silent there all the time. I didn't speak to anyone except Manduca...and now, coming here, Fidel and Raúl's embrace...it was moving as hell... what can I say...."

For his part, Manduca has a spinal cord injury but is in great spirits. "I'm in fine shape.... When the comrades from Cubana said we were already flying over Cuba and watch you don't cry...well, I just couldn't help myself...and that Fidel's down there waiting for you, and me with a lump in my throat. When we embraced I held him close and said, 'I'd rather cease to exist than cease being a revolutionary.' And I thanked him for having been given the opportunity to contribute to some extent to the Revolution."



Surrounded by Doctors Raúl Gómez Cabrera, director of the hospital, and Nelson Patallo and Felipe Morejón, assistant directors, Alberto Chatelaín tells of what he went through.

FIRST NEWS OF CUBA

We waited a few minutes for them to be taken to their room and for doctors and nurses to see to them. Then came several of their comrades who are also hospitalized. Then we were able to talk to them, surrounded by the director and assistant directors of the hospital, the secretary of the Party committee at the hospital, doctors and nurses, all eager to learn more details of the three weeks they had spent in isolation, without news of what had happened after being wounded.

"The first news of Cuba was yesterday, in a Puerto Rican TV news program," said Chatelaín. "Suddenly I saw Fidel, the funeral, the rally.... I saw the coffins and the photographs of the dead. I knew them and started crying. Then they mentioned what Fidel had said about Reagan's 19 lies....

"In the hospital one day a worker showed me a newspaper in English with a picture of Fidel on the front page. I didn't understand a word, but they said it was welcoming the first Cubans back from Grenada and asked if it didn't make me feel good. Just imagine, who doesn't feel good seeing news from home. But the real news was Tuesday night, when we saw the news program. It was Revolution Square filled with people and Fidel speaking. The announcer said Castro had spoken to more than a million people at the funeral of the 24 comrades, that he had once again repudiated the government of the United States whom he charged had told 19 lies, and that with acts like this the symbols of the nation took on greater magnitude. I had to hold myself back from shouting Patria o Muerte right there and then...."

They both said that a day before they were officially notified of their return to Cuba they were visited by a representative of the International Red Cross, who told them efforts were being made to send them back to their country.

They both also said they had been well treated at the Roosevelt Roads Hospital by the doctors and other personnel, who were chiefly Puerto Rican (Manduca also spent several days at the Veterans Hospital). However, they added, "In spite of our condition, we were always guarded by a soldier with a rifle and a club. I couldn't move," said Manduca, "but they even followed Alberto to the bathroom. I don't know if they thought he was going to escape.... That's their problem."

WHEN IT EXPLODED I LOST CONSCIOUSNESS

Alberto Chatelaín Vallín is 31 years old. He worked at the Construction Engineering Enterprise in Matanzas before leaving for Grenada 21 months ago. There he worked as a bulldozer operator and was one of the veterans.

The fighting had been going on for several hours, when at around 11:00 a.m., while he was at his post "in a small ditch with Jesús, Alipio and another two comrades, there was an explosion and I became unconscious. I regained consciousness briefly on the ship, and when I completely regained it five days had passed and I had been operated on in Puerto Rico. I had been wounded in the head, right leg and both thighs.

"I was silent most of the time; I didn't know what had happened and had no news of Cuba, but I was sure they were trying to get us back home. I was sure.... It was very hard watching the Puerto Rican TV news program. I had been in Grenada a long time and planned to stay until the airport was finished. I knew nearly all the comrades, and when I identified some of the dead on television and then all of them in the newspaper I was given on the plane, I couldn't hold back.

"Now I am happy to be back and hope to see Juvier and Maribel — my kids — soon, my wife, all my family and comrades. From the moment I was on the plane it was like being in Cuba and I felt really happy...and I'm ready to go on any mission assigned to me."

THEY SHOT AT US AS IF WE WERE AN ARMY

"We hadn't got up when we heard the first shots on the morning of the 25th, and we realized the situation was getting critical. Four comrades and I — I remember that one was the camp cook — were assigned a defense position at the entry to the new camp. We set off for there with our weapons. The shooting started and fighting broke out. There was heavy firing everywhere. At about 9:00 or 10:00 when I was going to change position, I was hit. I shouted out that I was wounded but shooting was at its height and I remained there conscious but unable to move," said Manduca.

He explained that later, although he cannot say exactly for how long, planes and helicopters began bombing and strafing. "Telling you about it now is easy but it was tremendous. They shot at us as if we were an army. You could hear the bullets whistle through the grass, churning soil all over you. I was really lucky to have been hit only once."

He remained in that condition until the following afternoon when, semiconscious from exhaustion and pain, a U.S. soldier pushed him with his boot and stuck a rifle in his neck. Asked if he was a Cuban and what was wrong with him, Manduca said he was and told him to finish him off, but the others arrived, talking in English, and then he was put on a stretcher.

"I was taken to the Cuban military mission, where I saw several wounded comrades out in the sun. One of the U.S. soldiers asked me about my teeth. I'd thrown out my false teeth because I was afraid of swallowing them if I lost consciousness and that's what I told him. It seems he thought I was a military man and said my teeth were in my bed in the mission. I told him they weren't, that I'd thrown them away and, besides, my bed was in the construction workers' camp. I was assigned a number and taken to the airport, where I saw our bulldozers and other equipment being used by the Yankees."

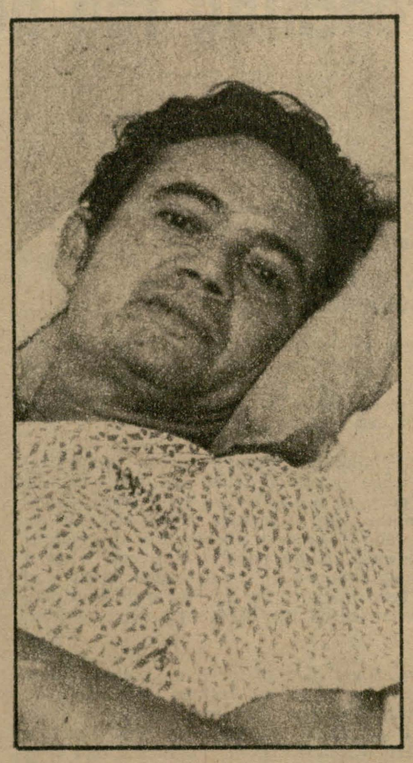
Manduca was taken by helicopter to an island, he doesn't know which, and from there to the hospital ship and later to Puerto Rico. Except for a few days at the Veterans Hospital, he spent the rest of the time at Roosevelt Roads.

Manduca is 48 years old and is from Matanzas. He was working as a painter at Point Saline. He is married with three children, Mabel and Marialis (aged 16 and 15) from his first marriage and Mario, "like me," (aged 8) from his second. From the moment he arrived at the hospital he asked about them.

The interview was broken off at this point because his family arrived. His daughters and wife, Candelaria García, threw their arms around him crying. He told them not to, that anyone crying lost points, but when he saw Mario, his youngest, it was Manduca who couldn't hold himself back.



MATAMOROS: A HERO OF OUR TIMES



● WE HAD seen his name on the list of wounded and sick in the first group of construction workers and cooperation personnel that had arrived in Cuba from Grenada. Later we learned that he was among those most seriously wounded, with a fractured lumbar vertebra and lesions in the sacrolumbar region and lower portion of the medulla. Still later we heard his comrades speak with admiration and respect about his attitude and courage during battle.

"Seriously wounded and already unable to move his legs, he held on to his position next to a small-caliber cannon at the entrance to the military mission until he ran out of ammunition and strength," said one comrade.

"In the worst of situations, when enemy fire was at its heaviest and practically impossible to withstand, Matamoros kept urging us all to go on fighting, shouting, 'Nobody surrenders here!' and a barrage of four-letter words," said another.

We visited Matamoros at the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital, where he's convalescing from his wounds and the delicate operation performed on him immediately after his return to Cuba. We cannot but admire this 43-year-old man, who was born in Baire, who joined the Rebel Army in the Sierra Maestra in 1958 and has been a member of Cuba's glorious Revolutionary Armed Forces ever since, who's been a member of the Party since 1966 and who spent 14 months in Grenada as an adviser to the rear guard command of the Grenadian army. He smiled as he introduced his 19-year-old son Vladimir, saying, "He's the one who'll take my place."

Lieutenant Colonel Orlando Matamoros López is an unassuming person. There's nothing bombastic or exaggerated in his own attitude in combat. He speaks about those dramatic hours between October 25 and 26 in a coherent and concrete fashion.

"We had taken a series of preventive measures before the 25th," he said. "For example, we set up two small medical posts along with reserves of water, food and fuel in the event we found ourselves in an isolated position.

"In the early hours of October 25 I was awakened by the sound of gunfire. I got dressed in a hurry, picked up my rifle and pistol, and went out to take my position and organize its defense. I was in charge of the sector in front of the mission. The shooting came from planes firing on the logistics base of the Grenadian armed forces and they were repelling the attack with anti-aircraft guns. Shortly afterwards we saw the paratroopers land on the runway and also the landing of the armament, an operation that took a good while.

"Our orders were to hold our camps, protect our work areas and not attack anybody unless attacked. We thought that the Yankees were going to evacuate the students and leave, but after landing they began to attack our positions and capture some of our comrades.

"Our buildings were in a depression and that's why we set up our defense in the nearby elevation overlooking the military mission, the new camp and the old camp. Shortly after they began their attack, two Yankees on a motorcycle approached our position. We fired on them and they both fell.... The attack continued. It was evident that they had a good number of snipers firing on us because their aim was very effective.

"That's how we spent the whole day on the 25th, repelling every one of their infantry attacks. They never reached our positions. When it got dark I went to where Colonel Tortoló was and he gave me some ammunition. We loaded the small cannon we had recovered with the idea of defending ourselves in case they used armor. Tortoló, Carlos Díaz, a few others and myself were there in the parking lot in front of the mission. The wall behind which we were crouched was less than a meter high. It was built of hollow bricks and the enemy bullets went right through them.

"The following day, as soon as there was enough light, they opened up with everything they had: mortars, planes, cannon, machine guns.... It was the fourth mortar shell that wounded me and Tortoló became very concerned over my condition. I told him I was wounded in the waist but that I felt okay. He asked me if I could drag myself to where he was and I said no. I also told him that it was useless for them to remain there, that the position was untenable and they should get out of there and go up on the hill behind the offices to avoid getting hit by direct fire.

"It was around 7:00 a.m. when Tortoló came over to where I was with the idea of evacuating me. That's when Carlos Díaz and another comrade who was with him were killed by a grenade. I told Tortoló not to wait any longer, to get out of there, that the enemy was going to destroy the whole place and he should take advantage of a big cloud of dust and smoke to get away. Then he and Carlos Quintero left, and later on they were joined by other comrades at the rear of the mission. I stayed in my position trying to give them cover as they withdrew. The wounded were in the mess hall and the doctor, José Joaquín Girón, was doing his best to save their lives. Méndez and several other comrades who were also wounded were still fighting in the other building.

"I held my position until I ran out of ammunition...."

Matamoros' voice choked. It seemed as if he was remembering with intense pain the moment when all resistance became useless and he was paralyzed by his wound. He was surrounded by Yankees, he said, and there were other comrades lying dead on the ground and others who were seriously wounded. When the Yankees drew near him he swore at them.

He and several others were first taken to the university. "They stuck a little patch on my wound and cut off my pants which were drenched in blood. Then they took me by jeep to the Point Saline camp and I made the whole trip hanging by my hands because I was unable to sit; my waist couldn't take it. In the camp the Cuban doctors picked me up and treated my wound, doing a very good job with what little they had. I remained there in their care until November 2 when all the wounded were evacuated. I arrived in Cuba and was brought to this hospital, where I was operated on right away. I'm recovering from the operation and feel better everyday. My legs are not doing so well yet, but at least I can move them a little."

Regarding the battle itself, Matamoros said, "I think that in spite of all their training and very good armament, the Yankees' morale is based on their military power, nothing else. Just look at our case. Our military mission was limited to a few trained men. The rest of the personnel there were construction workers with no military training. And even in these conditions, the enemy was never able to reach our positions until after we had run out of ammunition and most of our men were either wounded or dead. Everytime they tried to capture our positions they were repelled. Their tactics consist of destroying everything, first with air attacks and then with an artillery barrage and then seeing what's left standing. That's why the first day they had so many casualties and the operation took longer than they had planned, because they thought they wouldn't be met with any resistance."

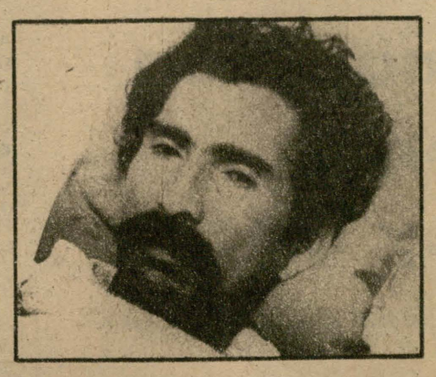
Matamoros pauses for a few seconds and then renews his account. "I never thought of surrendering. I wanted to stay there until they killed me, but I wasn't going to surrender. I'm an old-timer with plenty of military experience, but many of those who fought there had no military training at all, they were defenseless.... It was a very uneven battle, and yet they fought and did their very best to carry out the orders given them. I think everybody there did the best they could and that combat morale was very high...."

Hours after our meeting with Matamoros I could still remember the look in his eyes, his words, and the aura that emanates from a person who knows he has fulfilled his mission. Even now, as I'm finishing this article, I have the feeling that I'm unable to convey the full stature of this hero who, seriously wounded, honorably defended the dignity of his country and his people in Grenada.

● *Susana Lee*
Granma *daily reporter*
Photo: Jorge Oller

WHEN THE MORTAR SHELL EXPLODED, THERE WAS A SHOUT OF 'PATRIA O MUERTE'

● Interview with recently operated Holguín construction worker Ángel Rivas Tamayo, convalescing at the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital



● "THEY'RE moving closer. Take cover!" That was the cry Holguín construction worker Ángel Rivas Tamayo heard on the morning of October 25 near the military mission building, where he had taken a wounded comrade.

"'They'll never get through here,' I said to myself, as I grabbed an AK rifle and went to the place where I thought they might come. I told the other three comrades who were behind me to throw me ammunition clips in case mine ran out. Shortly after I heard a loud bang, the explosion of a mortar shell, and a shout of 'Patria o Muerte!' I called out to Ortega, a comrade of mine who was there with the other two, but nobody answered. One running past me said, 'Don't call them. They're dead...?'"

This construction worker was operated on at the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital on Monday, November 7, and he is now recovering from wounds on both legs. The left leg was practically destroyed by shell fragments; there were only a few fragments lodged in the right leg.

"I felt the explosion but didn't realize I was wounded. All I felt was a strong cramp in my legs. I tried to get up and I saw one of my legs was dangling all over. It had been completely shelled."

Angel Rivas had arrived in Grenada on October 13. "My job in the construction brigade was to cut steel rods. Before that I had worked in the beer bottling plant in Holguín, my hometown. I went to Grenada to work as a helper in construction work in the final stage of the airport."

Regarding the events of October 25, he said, "I heard my comrade Manuel Romero saying, 'Hey, Skinny, get up. Things are getting rough.'

"I got up right away and went to take the position that had been assigned to me in the event of attack: a ditch in the field where we used to play baseball during our free time. I stayed there for about 20 minutes, but I was unarmed and said to myself. 'Me, a Party member, am I going to stay here without defending myself?' So I decided to go to the military mission and get something to fight with. I grabbed an AK rifle and, accompanied by several other comrades, went to a hill behind the mission building. There, we found a wounded man and took him to the mission. We had to drag him all the way. Then a tremendous shootout started. Someone yelled, 'Hit the ground or you'll all be killed!' No sooner had we left the wounded man in the building than the mortar shell exploded."

Rivas tells of bleeding profusely from his wounds and of holding on to his rifle and dragging himself along the ground seeking some place to protect himself from the sun.

"I passed by the bodies of several of my dead brothers," he said. "I looked at them for a long time. There was a hole full of mud nearby and I threw myself headlong into it. My shattered leg was stuck at the top of the hole and it caused me a great deal of pain to pull it down. I finally made it to the rear of the mission and a comrade who was inside broke a wooden window with his bare hands so I could go in. He did the best he could to treat me until the doctor came and applied a tourniquet."

Rivas' words are the best description of the feeling of solidarity among the Cuban workers and of their fraternal attitude in the most difficult times of battle.

"I couldn't sleep on account of the sharp pain, but around three in the morning, just when I was feeling kind of dozy, a reconnaissance plane overflew the area. As soon as there was light enough, the planes began to strafe the building, whose roof was built of fibrocement sections. Several of us who were wounded and the doctor were inside. They covered us with mattresses. Our quarters were burned to the ground.

"When the Yankees came over to where I was they said, 'Where's your leader?' and then, 'What's wrong with you?' I answered, 'Can't you see what's wrong with me?'

"When the Yankees put me on a jeep, I thought they were taking me to the capital, to St. George's. When I saw the jeep heading into the woods I grabbed the other wounded comrade who was next to me by the arm and said, 'Well, this is as far as we go....' But it turned out to be the way to the university."

Rivas said that the only thing that kept him going through the terrific pain was the conviction that he had followed the commander in chief's orders: "If you're not attacked, don't attack. If you're fired on, fight back."

"I spent about two hours in the university," Rivas said, adding that he and other comrades were then taken to the concentration camp.

"There in a barracks where the wounded were being treated, the doctors were doing the impossible to try to alleviate the pain. They had no alcohol, so they used rum as a disinfectant.

"A woman doctor was listening to the news on the radio and kept us informed on what was going on. The Red Cross people did everything they could for us from the very beginning. There was a man with Oriental features and another one who had long sideburns and neither one ever took time off to rest. They didn't even take a nap all that time. They were behind the Yankees to get us out of there and the Yankees kept putting all sorts of obstacles in the way.

"I was really moved by the reception given us at the airport. Fidel only shook hands with me because he was anxious for the wounded to be taken care of immediately. He said, 'You won't have any problems.'

"There was a surprise waiting for me when I arrived at the hospital: my wife and children. She stayed here with me, but I sent the three children home — the girls are 18 and 16 and the boy 11 — because the best present they could ever give me would be to pass their exams with high grades."

● *Raisa Pagés*
Granma *daily reporter*
Photo: Jorge Valiente

TO THOSE WHO FELL IN GRENADA

BY ELISEO DIEGO

ONE WOULD have liked to have been with them. In those desperate, agonizing moments, one would have wanted to have been at their side. Simple men who went to do good for a poor, small people. They were not moved by selfish interests. They worked hard and conscientiously, far from their country and from those they loved. They worked for the pleasure of serving those whom they looked upon as their brothers and sisters.

When darkness came, when evil pounced with all the violence of its shadows, when there was no hope for relief they covered themselves with the light of glory. They fought to the very end with the same humbleness with which they had worked, as if it were the most natural thing in the world.

The grief caused by their loss is practically unbearable. Yet their loss is also a source of pride and even of joy, for they demonstrated to all the world's peoples what it means to be Cuban revolutionaries.

I would have liked to have been at their side. Life is a human being's most precious gift, but it is death that gives life meaning. And they chose to die like men. Their blood is now a part of the Cuban flag.

It is worthwhile dying the way they died. All of us would have liked to have been there with them. They are the ones who are now at our side.

Eliseo Diego is a Cuban writer.

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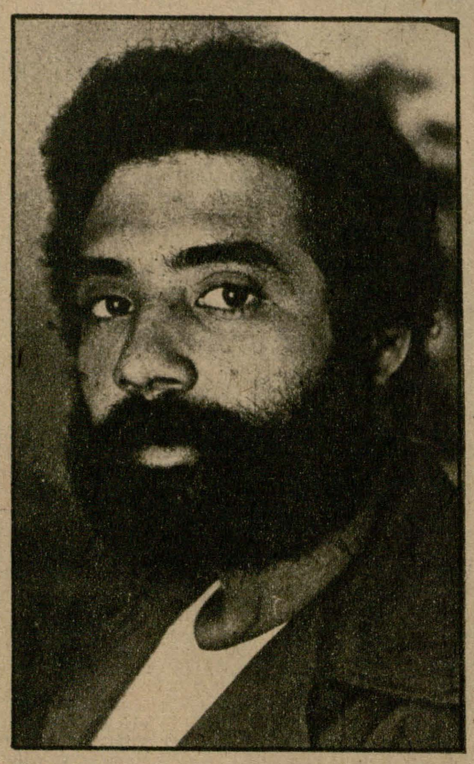
MANACLED, BLINDFOLDED WITH YANKEES READY TO SHOOT US

● Further charges of Yankee plunder ● They couldn't lay their hands on our rifles, we hid them in the hills

● "AS WE were manacled and blindfolded, the Yankees made as if they were going to shoot us," said Cuban construction worker Nelson Borroto Agüero, who then exposed to the Cuban press the fascist "softening up" methods used against our internationalist workers.



"They cocked their rifles and shouted what sounded like orders to murder us, and when they moved us from one place to another they'd stop the vehicle suddenly on more than one occasion," added Borroto. He went on to point out that these dangerous terrorist stratagems failed to frighten the construction workers prisoner in Grenada.

Borroto, 25, and his comrades realized this was all a psychological "technique" to roughen up the prisoners and make them submissive.

"But their psychological softening-up didn't do them any good," he said. "All of us, the men and particularly the women, withstood their mistreatment and terrorist pressure...."

He was brought up for questioning three times during his last days in Grenada: first by a "civilian" who to all appearance was from the Central Intelligence Agency, then by a man from military counterintelligence, and finally by another CIA "specialist."

"They kept up the pressure. I was questioned for a whole day about the arms, where we kept them.... They kept playing with their weapons in front of us, so much so that once a machine gun went off and let loose a stream of bullets that hit the floor and ricocheted up," he went on.

His skin still bore the marks of intense sunburn from the days he spent out in the open in the U.S. concentration camp. He recalls that at night, after the fighting had ended, they would fire flares into the sky, probably to keep up the pressure — though it didn't do them any good.

Nelson Borroto was one of the group that took shelter near what was known as the "advisers house," in Point Saline. As the large interventionist forces began their advance, he and six other comrades, including two women, decided to take to the hills and not surrender. They went with their weapons into the wooded hills where they wandered for four days, with just one canteen of water and no food. At dawn on the fifth day, they returned to the starting point and found some cans of juice that had been left after soldiers plundered the place. By then the shooting had stopped and they decided to make their way to the Cuban embassy. That was when they were captured by U.S. troops.

Borroto also denounced the theft of the belongings of our internationalist workers. He had his tape recorder, clothes and watch taken, and similar things were stolen from his comrades.

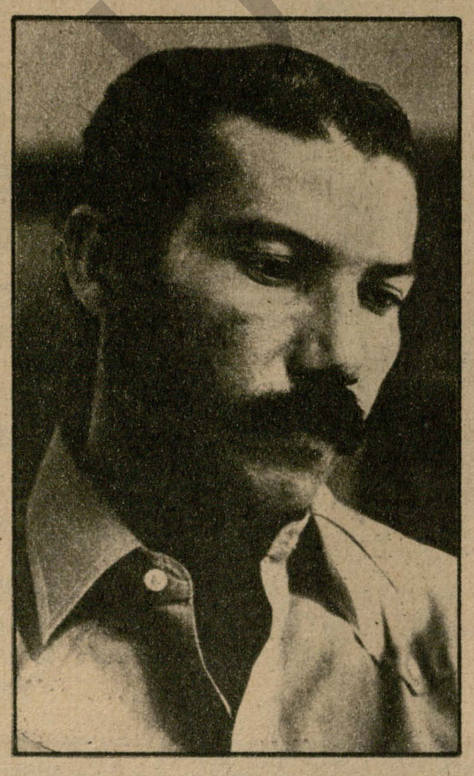
"Our weapons? No, they couldn't get them. Some of them we buried, others we destroyed or hid in the hills...," he said.

● *Fernando Dávalos*
Granma *daily reporter*
Photo: Mario Ferrer

EUSEBIO HERRERA'S TWO ENCOUNTERS WITH THE YANKEES

● A myth dispelled with an automatic rifle burst

● EUSEBIO HERRERA Soria has had two encounters with Yankee Marines: the first in Cuba and the last in Grenada.



From his first encounter he remembers the drunks and the disrespectful and arrogant forays of the Marines in the streets of Guantánamo during the time they could do as they liked with the consent or blind eye of the country's authorities.

Eusebio was a boy then, and there was little he could do to confront the degenerate presence of the Marines stationed on the naval base.

Later, life provided him with another encounter — in Grenada where he saw them through the sight of his AK rifle as they were attacking Cubans. He emptied almost three complete magazines on the interventionists.

Then he really learned how truly vulnerable these supertroops can be on the battlefield. The myth of the Marines' supremacy was dispelled in Eusebio's mind with one of the short bursts of his automatic.

Later came the interrogations. "They classified us according to the answers we gave. They asked me if I was a member of the Party, and I told them no. [Eusebio is a member.] If I was a member of the military, and I told them no, that I was a civilian. They asked me if I knew how to handle weapons. I told them that in Cuba most everyone knows how to handle weapons and that I had completed my military service and so was familiar with them. And that I belonged to the reserves," he explained.

Of course, they didn't fail to make the proposition, inviting him not to return to Cuba, to stay abroad. And Eusebio's sharp answer irritated them: "I'm Cuban and want to return to my country."

They then classified him in group B (those with whom interrogations would continue) and they asked him if he was afraid. "Afraid? Why should I be? He who does nothing wrong has nothing to fear. You're the ones who should be afraid, because it was you who attacked us," he answered them.

The Yankee interrogator became infuriated at that moment. He had spoken good Spanish until that point, but he then began shouting in English, which Eusebio didn't understand.

He asked him if people went hungry in Cuba and, when he flatly answered no, was accused of lying, despite Eusebio's attempts to describe the situation. "Then he told me: 'I'm finished with you, but now you go with another man and you'd better tell him the truth, because you're going to have to stay here as a prisoner.'

"The other agent — by all appearance from the CIA — asked about the same things, but he didn't persist so much. He asked me if there were weapons on the island, where they were, if the Soviets had brought them... in short, a thousand more things," Eusebio said.

Eusebio Herrera Soria, a carpenter from Guantánamo, came out the victor in his second encounter with the Yankees.

● *Fernando Dávalos*
Granma *daily reporter*
Photo: Mario Ferrer

BEFORE AND AFTER OCTOBER 25

● The painful contrast between what a Cuban teacher in Grenada wrote 'Granma' a few days before the invasion and what she now describes to our reporters about that unequal war

● VIRTUALLY A few hours before the attack on Grenada which shook the world, **Granma** received a moving letter from Maritza Romero Zambrano. Now, after having been alongside the other Cubans in those heroic moments, we have the opportunity to interview her in Havana.

What Maritza conveyed to us in that letter and what she now describes to us shows the total contrast between the peaceful solidarity and cooperation of the Cubans in Grenada and the aggressive and cowardly stand of imperialism. Happy and excited over her job teaching Grenadian children, this Spanish teacher expressed the following in her letter to two reporters who had just visited Grenada.

"I don't think I need to go into detail about how I feel on the island of Carriacou, where I've been working. If you got to know me at all during the short time we were together here in Grenada, you probably realized that I easily adapt to all kinds of situations, especially having the firmness and conviction to go wherever I may be assigned.

"The days go by very fast, work being the determining factor in that. I have very touching experiences, like one of my children saying **Buenos días**, or **¿Cómo está, señorita Maritza?** They are learning surprisingly fast. In class, I teach them Spanish and they teach me English. They think that I'm just another kid among them and to me my work is wonderful and fascinating.

"I can find no words to describe the beauty and the lushness of the landscape. I devote my leisure time to let what we have inside awaken, what can't be called anything but romanticism: for me the sunset is an obsession, just like the dawn. The sun takes on indescribable hues reflected in the sea...."

Hours after writing that letter, the Grenadian paradise described by Maritza turned into a hell of fire, shrapnel and blood. This is how she describes it now to those same journalists:

"From Carriacou (one of Grenada's small islands) I had already gone to Point Saline when the attack began. All the women cooperation workers were in the infirmary of the old camp — the teachers, the medical team, a translator and an engineer. When a U.S. reconnaissance plane began to fly overhead, and pass over the camp what must have been a hundred times, we got up and dressed. I never imagined that the United States was capable of doing what I later saw," Maritza now explains.



"When we heard the first gunshots, we left for where the men were nearby, but at a much higher spot. The first parachutists began to land near there. We women, unarmed, went to the nearby mountains, as we were directed, amidst the crossfire. The planes were attacking a lot. You could hear many gunshots and explosions.

"While we were sheltered in a fiber-cement house, a bullet penetrated the arm and ribs of a comrade who was unarmed. When they had taken prisoner the Cubans of La Casona, they began advancing toward us; they were camouflaged and had Cubans in front as hostages. We were ordered to withdraw but not to surrender.

"Then with Grisel, a draftswoman from Point Saline, we began a real odyssey. Together with a small group of comrades, we took refuge in a cave where we stayed for three days without sleeping, eating or even drinking water. We practically didn't talk to one another and we listened to the barking of the dogs brought by the Yankees, but they couldn't detect us because of a nearby swamp."

After having been captured, Maritza was interrogated by 15 U.S. soldiers. "They came to where I was, in an office. The guard watching me was changed every five minutes. At the end of that day an officer interrogated me. He wanted to know if I was a member of a political organization and he proposed that I leave the country.

"From what I know about psychology as a teacher, I think they wanted to psychologically destabilize us, but, despite our not having been specially prepared for that, it didn't work thanks to our principles and convictions. When I came to where the other prisoners were, the Yankee guards told me I couldn't speak with anyone until the interrogation was over.

"One thing that I haven't forgotten is that when they took us to the concentration camp about 40 journalists arrived. They took pictures of us but couldn't speak to us. They did ask us some things, but from afar. When they took us away from there, we were surrounded by jeeps with machine guns and dogs from all sides. And when we went to the airport to return to Cuba, we went on foot and on either side of us there were soldiers about five meters apart.

"Before boarding the plane, there were soldiers who went a bit too far in their body searches of some women. We left in the plane with our hands tied and with two soldiers keeping guard over each one of us. Some 45 minutes later we arrived in Barbados and it was there that we were untied."

● *Antonio Paneque*
Granma *daily reporter*
Photo: Jorge Valiente

22ND BIRTHDAY ABOARD A U.S. DESTROYER

WE HELD OUR FIRE UNTIL THEY ATTACKED, BUT WHEN THEY DID THE DECISION WAS TO FIGHT TO THE LAST DROP OF BLOOD

● Vladimir Collado Melo was one of two seriously wounded Cubans taken to U.S. ship's hospital ● Next to him was an unconscious Mario Martín Manduca, later transferred to Puerto Rico

● IT NEVER occurred to Vladimir Collado Melo, one of the truck drivers working on the airport construction at Point Saline, Grenada, that he would be spending his 22nd birthday (October 28) aboard a U.S. destroyer. He was there as a result of wounds suffered while defending the Cuban work site and camp. Nor could he have ever imagined that several days later, on his return to Cuba, he would be given a hero's welcome by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and all the Cuban people.

Vladimir began relating to **Granma** his experiences during the U.S. invasion of the island by saying: "We had taken up a position on an elevation to the left of the new camp to defend ourselves in the event of the Yankees landing there in the early hours of the morning of Tuesday [October 25] to attack us instead of to evacuate the students in the U.S. university.

"Our position was pretty strategic, which is why, after overrunning the front-line positions, the Marines tried very hard to capture it. The enemy kept up the attack all day, but in an indirect fashion, resorting to air attacks, mainly strafing by helicopters, and also shelling with mortars.

"The direct attack came the following day in the early hours of the morning, by a commando group. I think this was either because they thought we were exhausted or because they were sure they had wiped us out. But we detected their presence and repelled the attack, inflicting several casualties. Having failed in the first attack they brought in reinforcements at dawn. That's when I was wounded by an antipersonnel rocket of the kind used by their infantry. Those in our position who were wounded were evacuated by the rest of the comrades to the camp's medical post. All except me. They thought I was dead, because I was unconscious and bleeding profusely from several wounds.

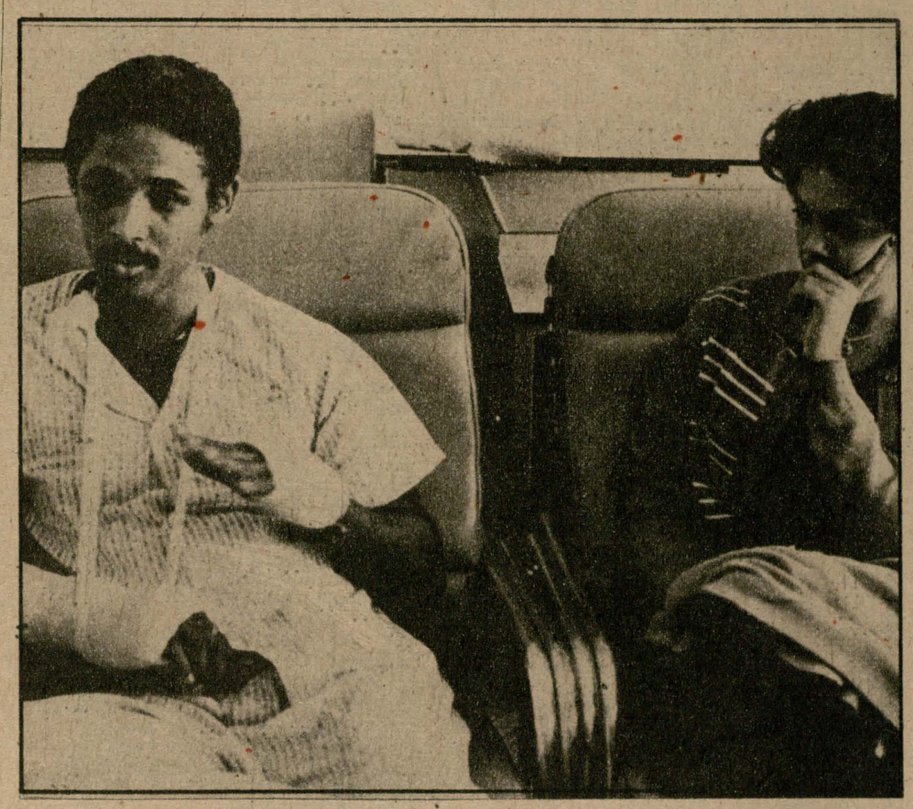
"When I regained consciousness, the position had been captured and was surrounded by U.S. soldiers. It seems that at first they, too, thought I was dead. They picked up my rifle and an M-16 that I had captured from one of the commandos in the first attack. One of the soldiers then told me I was going to be taken to their camp. Two of them carried me to a jeep that took me to a helicopter and I was flown to a destroyer, the 970 I think. Meantime, they covered my wounds with strips of my own clothes to try to stop the bleeding."

Vladimir went on to say that there were several Puerto Ricans and Mexicans among the Marines aboard the destroyer and that three of them spoke to him in Spanish, explaining that he was to be operated on. When he recovered from the operation, he was told that he had undergone surgery and that there were no shell fragments left in his body.

He was asked a series of questions: why he had fired on the U.S. forces; who had supplied them with arms; what military training he had; what military organization we had, etc.

He remained aboard the destroyer three or four days, on a drip feed and plasma throughout. He was then transferred to the camp where the Cuban prisoners and wounded were being kept in custody. He was still a bit too weak to be transferred but was told it was because they were leaving for Beirut.

Vladimir was given varied treatment. For example, he said, two of the Puerto Rican soldiers and one Chicano, who seemed to have been assigned to take care of him and who also treated his wounds, looked after him and helped him. However, the U.S. guards on the door to the ward "would always be giving me dirty looks and would never help me go to the bathroom, hand me a glass of water or help me in any other way. Once, one of them made a gesture I didn't like as he handed me a glass of water and I knocked the glass out of his hand. I had the impression they were afraid I might attack them and take their weapons, which was out of the question considering the shape I was in."



Vladimir had been in Grenada for 15 months. Six months ago, when he was in Cuba on vacation, he married Elisa Berroa, shown here with him in the hospital. Vladimir is recovering from multiple wounds on his face, arms, right leg and left hip caused by a rocket.

He said that there was another Cuban next to him in the same ward. "His condition was much worse than mine," he said. "It was Manduca [Mario Martín Manduca], who was transferred to Puerto Rico. I saw him, but never had a chance to talk with him."

FIDEL'S ORDER WAS CARRIED OUT

Vladimir told of when he was taken to the Cuban prisoners' camp and of how happy he was to be among his comrades again. From then on, he was treated by the Cuban doctors, until he returned to Cuba on Wednesday, November 2.

"I think what the Yankees pulled in Grenada was a show of force. And yet with all that armament, planes and numerical superiority, they had as many casualties as we had. I'm sure that, while they had that kind of a landing on a small island like Grenada, in Cuba it would have lasted just long enough for them to land because we would have wiped them out in no time at all. They knew that we were not going to attack them and they took advantage of that. After they set up their strong positions, they advanced on us supported by the invasion and we were in no condition to cope with all that firepower for long because we had only a few weapons, and not as sophisticated as theirs. Besides, we were pretty short of ammunition," Vladimir said.

"Fidel's order was carried out to the letter," he said. "We held our fire until they attacked us, but when they did all of us decided we'd fight to the last drop of blood and the last round of ammunition. The group I was with followed Fidel's order and stuck to that idea. The Yankees kept yelling at us to surrender, and all the time our mind was made up that nobody was going to surrender and that the only way we'd leave our position would be either wounded or dead. And that's what we did...."

Convalescing with Vladimir were Tolrac, Valido, Montoya and several other comrades who had held that defense position.

● *Susana Lee*
Granma *daily reporter*
Photo: Liborio Noval



SEAGA, THE INVADERS' PUPPET

● JOURNALIST DARÍO Ibáñez Fajardo was Prensa Latina's chief correspondent in Kingston, Jamaica, for three years until the week of November 7 when he was illegally arrested and held incommunicado by the Jamaican police.

Edward Seaga, head of the Jamaican regime, issued orders for Ibáñez to be expelled and Prensa Latina offices closed, an action that violates Jamaica's laws and all norms protecting the free exercise of journalism and has been condemned by various international journalists' organizations.

On his return to Prensa Latina's main offices, Ibáñez turned in the following article on his last impressions of the situation in Jamaica and Seaga's role in the invasion of Grenada.

BY DARÍO IBÁÑEZ FAJARDO

LYING, SELLING out his country and adventurism unprecedented in the history of Jamaica are the main features of Premier Edward Seaga's support for the U.S. invasion of Grenada and of the Yankees' campaign against Cuba, the socialist community and all the progressive forces in the Caribbean.

Seaga's ascent to power in October 1980 was the result of a most contemptible destabilization campaign, including a series of criminal actions, organized by Washington against Third World leader Michael Manley.

The failure of Seaga's open-door policy toward foreign capital and investment, and his heavy dependency on loans from Washington is shown in an unemployment rate of over 30 percent and the biggest foreign debt ever.

Seaga's efforts to cover up for the disastrous effects of his policy include falsifying reports on the state of the economy and selling the country to U.S. interests, which led to his promotion as main agent for the cruelest and most abominable aggression in the history of the English-speaking Caribbean.

The severance of diplomatic relations with Cuba on the basis of slanderous charges regarding free scholarships offered by Cuba to Jamaican students, the smear campaign against the Grenadian revolutionary government headed by Maurice Bishop, and the service rendered to Washington's policy through the Caribbean Basin Initiative were part of Seaga's scrabbling for U.S. dollars.

The Jamaican prime minister's abject attitude reached its lowest point in his major participation in the U.S. invasion of Grenada, where 130 Jamaican soldiers made up the majority of the Caribbean forces supporting the Yankees.

This contemptible act of treason against the Caribbean peoples was also couched in lies typical of the Jamaican prime minister, who brags about his Harvard economic theories and his close friendship with the president of the United States.

According to charges made in Jamaica, two days before the invasion of Grenada the Bravo Company of the Jamaican army's 2nd Battalion was flown to Barbados, general headquarters for the invasion, in a USAF Hercules transport plane.

The chain of lies continued when on the day of the invasion the chief of the Jamaican army, General Roberto Neish, denied that Jamaican troops were taking part in the action, and two hours later Seaga confirmed Neish's statement in a communiqué issued at Government House.

Seaga lied again at the emergency summit meeting held by the Caribbean Economic Community (CARICOM) in Trinidad and Tobago, in which a consensus was not obtained regarding the need for military intervention as a way to solve the situation in Grenada.

And he lied again in parliament when opposition leader Michael Manley questioned the legality of Seaga's decision to send Jamaican troops to take part in the invasion. Seaga said he had acted at the request of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, but it was common knowledge by then that the Jamaican troops were mobilized before the organization made its "secret" decision.

At the beginning of November Seaga was given the lie by one of his main allies, the International Monetary Fund, when the organization refuted his statement that Jamaica had passed the Fund's quarterly appraisal of the economy.

It seems that Jamaica's economic crisis (to which there seems to be no foreseeable solution) is forcing Seaga to go on lying in an effort to counter his growing unpopularity due to unemployment, the high cost of living and general insecurity.

Mr. Seaga took further steps in his adventurist policy by closing the Prensa Latina offices, following up with the expulsion of the PL correspondent and four Soviet diplomats having accused them of being involved in a "criminal plot." He also charged a large number of accredited personalities of being "activists of subversion."

These charges are laughable, for the accused include former Foreign Minister Percival Patterson who recently branded Seaga as the "concubine of the South African fascist regime" for his support of the Grenada invasion, and MP Dudley Thompson (also a former foreign minister), an outstanding jurist well known in Africa and in the Third World at large.

Mr. Seaga is trying to prevent Jamaica's unemployment, hunger and high cost of living from drawing the people's attention to the acute economic crisis, a crisis that even the United States is unable to solve due to its own economic problems. And this has led to a drastic cut in the once lavish distribution of dollars among its obedient representatives in the English-speaking Caribbean.

It is evident to many observers that what Seaga had in mind when he assumed the role of main agent in the preparations for the invasion of Grenada and the illegal occupation of the island was to convince his bosses in Washington to come across with a few dollars in recognition for his services, which would only draw him deeper into a corrupt, vicious circle that knows no end.

However, it seems that Mr. Seaga is also able to tell the truth sometimes, for when asked on the TV program "Face to Face" what his government had gained from its direct participation in the invasion, he said, "We demonstrated to the communist agents in the area that I have a powerful friend on whom we can rely."

However, fortunately for the Jamaican people, Seaga's militarist adventurism can't last very long because of the reality of bankruptcy, shrinking production and the absence of Western investments in Jamaica.

This Caribbean puppet will have to realize that, if he wants to feel at peace, the real agents of the revolution he will have to expel from the country are the Jamaican people themselves, who have grown sick of his lies, unfulfilled promises and unscrupulous sell-out policy.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC SECTORS IN U.S. SAY GRENADA INVASION GOOD FOR BUSINESS

● FINANCIAL AND commercial sectors in the United States are now viewing the bloody invasion of Grenada as a stimulus to stepped-up transnational operations on that eastern Caribbean island.

President Reagan's so-called Caribbean Basin Initiative, which was at a dead end in recent months, has now been revived, as the United States feels conditions are optimal for the consolidation of U.S interests.

Recently William Maroney, official spokesman for the foreign trade office of the U.S. government, told a correspondent for the Mexican daily **Excelsior** in Los Angeles, California, that U.S. investors would now be better able to operate in the Caribbean.

Reagan's initiative for the region would be given a boost, he added.

The president of a U.S. firm based in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, said: "Those who have doubts about investing in Grenada should be reassured because their investments will be protected by none other than the armed forces of the United States."

Reagan has encountered Congressional opposition to an indefinite stay of U.S. forces in Grenada, but a remark by Admiral Joseph Metcalf, who commands the invading troops, made it clear that Washington intends to consolidate economic, political and military positions on this Caribbean island of 344 square kilometers and a population of 112 000.

Amidst the uncertainty and turmoil in the English-speaking Caribbean and other neighboring countries, the so-called Reagan initiative is being depicted as an antidote to likely widespread protests in the area against U.S. intervention in Grenada.

The Reagan administration has made the caricature gesture of giving Grenada 3 475 000 dollars — 30 dollars a year per Grenadian, in the hypothetical event of this laughable figure ever actually benefitting the people. But it has already been stated that the money will go to stimulate private enterprise, that is, the allies of the transnationals, most of them U.S.-based.

Basically, the Reagan plan called for granting 350 million dollars in credits to Caribbean countries and some tariff concessions, in exchange for area countries giving the green light to U.S. investment.



A scene from the days of the bloody U.S. invasion of Grenada: as the invader advances on the city, civilians wait to be evacuated. In the wake of military presence comes the financial and economic presence of the United States.

The amount of money Reagan has allocated is absurd considering that the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean spend more than 2000 million dollars on food imports and 4200 million on paperwork involved in foreign trade operations.

U.S. experts Bernard Catz and Richard Chaples, professors at the University of Lafayette in Florida, noted that the proposed 350 million dollars becomes even more insignificant against the 10 000-million-dollar foreign debt of area nations in 1982.

Under the ridiculous plan, nations of the eastern Caribbean only get about 70 million dollars.

According to official pronouncements, 100 million will go to El Salvador, 35 million to Honduras, 50 to Jamaica, 70 to Costa Rica, 10 to Haiti and 11 to Guatemala.

● *Rafael Contreras (PL)*



FROM THE RÍO BRAVO TO PATAGONIA

GOVERNOR SCOON CANNOT INVOKE U.S. IN WHAT IS AN ILLEGAL ACT

● Says noted Jamaican legal authority Dudley Thompson

● DUDLEY THOMPSON, a Jamaican attorney of international standing, said the invasion of Grenada by U.S. forces is completely illegal, no matter how you look at it.

This was his initial statement on a visit to Havana, at a press conference which was attended by several foreign journalists and members of the Journalists' Union of Cuba.

Thompson, an attorney of the Crown Council and former foreign and security minister in Jamaica during the government of Michael Manley, currently a top leader of the People's National Party, said his answers were of a strictly personal and juridical nature, since he was not representing any government or political party at the moment.

When questioned further on the issue of Grenada by the correspondent of the Mexican daily **El Día**, he reaffirmed the illegality of the invasion. All the countries implicated (the United States, St. Vincent, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis, Montserrat, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Lucia, Barbados and Jamaica) are members of the UN he stated, and Article 2, Paragraph 4, of the UN Charter says that all members will abstain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or any other form not in keeping with the objectives of the UN.

Thompson also quoted the Charter of the Organization of American States, Section 5, Paragraph E, according to which American states condemn wars of aggression and victory does not give any rights. The Charter also says that international disputes between two or more American states shall be settled by peaceful means.

Thompson has worked on major international legal cases (he was on the defense team for Jomo Kenyatta) and has long experience in the field. Evidently saddened by the invasion of Grenada, which makes a mockery of all legal proceedings, he said, "We live in an age in the world in which war, which means death, is the final solution in the last resort."

In order to demonstrate further the illegality of the U.S. attack on Grenada, he mentioned Articles 7, 15, and 17 of the OAS Charter. The first of these deals with respect for the rights of all states under international law. Regarding Article 15, Thompson said, "It would appear to be tailor-made for the situation." He then read how it spells out that no state or group of states has the right to intervene directly or indirectly, for any reason, in the internal or external affairs of another state. According to Article 17, the territory of a state is inviolable and cannot even be the temporary object of military occupation or any other measure of force taken by another state, or indirectly for any reason whatsoever. No territorial acquisition or special advantages obtained by force or other means of aggression shall be recognized.

After reading the articles Thompson said, "Gentlemen, I believe this is sufficient to support my position that it [the U.S. invasion of Grenada] was entirely illegal."

When questioned by John Newhager of UPI about the legal right of the governor of Grenada to request the invasion, Thompson mentioned the suspicious circumstances of the alleged letter attributed to Paul Scoon and noted, "Just as a soldier cannot invoke orders whose fulfillment implies committing a crime, so Governor Scoon cannot invoke the United States in what is an international crime."

Thompson added, "If we accept the Military Council as the government, Governor Paul Scoon has no power; and I would venture to say that the governor whose position, in terms of authority, may continue to be that of the Queen's representative, may not exercise the necessary power to make the country function as a civilized unit.

"His powers are limited to things like the supply and distribution of food, public services, the police service and the normal daily routine of the country's stability. What he can't do are things like close embassies or expel ambassadors.

"I am sure the governor could not, for example, declare war or peace. I think he could well establish a provisional government."

Asked by a journalist for U.S. **Time** magazine about Jamaica's role in the invasion, Thompson said he couldn't answer that "political question." He was speaking as a lawyer, not a politician, and he had not been in Jamaica when the events in question happened. He simply noted that there was written record that the opposition had spoken out in Parliament on this and the death of Bishop.

Finally, asked by journalist Manuel López of the Mexican daily **Excelsior** for his view on the current situation in the Caribbean, he said, "This problem will divide the Caribbean in two. I can say no more, I think it will be divided."



More than 100 people, including religious people and relatives of missing persons, demonstrated in Santiago de Chile in front of one of the secret prisons of the National Information Center (CNI, formerly DINA) against the "inhuman practice of torture." (Wirephoto)

Only 7.7 percent of Chileans ready to wait until 1989 for regime's end

● SANTIAGO DE CHILE. — Only 7.7 percent of all Chileans would be willing to wait until 1989 to see the end of the military regime headed by Pinochet, according to a poll published by the weekly **Hoy**.

The poll reveals that 50.9 percent of those questioned (all in the capital) were openly opposed to the regime, while 25.1 percent support it but are also against its lasting until the date stipulated in the Constitution decreed by Pinochet in 1980.

According to the poll's results to the question about which kind of government could solve the problems, only 2.6 percent responded in favor of a military regime and without Pinochet.

Regarding a return to democracy, 37.5 percent of those polled wanted it right away and 21.4 percent in 1984, while only 7.7 percent was willing to wait until 1989.

LIMA'S DISTRICT MAYOR PROMISES EVICTION OF CUBAN-BORN ANTISOCIAL ELEMENTS FROM PARK OCCUPIED SINCE 1980

BY MANUEL ROBLES SOSA

● LIMA (PL). — A first electoral promise of the recently elected communist mayor of the Lima district of San Luis was to expel Cuban-born antisocial elements from the local park they have been occupying since their arrival in Peru in 1980.

The new San Luis mayor, Julio Castro Celis, member of the Peruvian Communist Party and representative of the United Left (IU), took 42 percent of the vote in the elections held last Sunday. The population of San Luis runs to 60 000.

Castro Celis said to Prensa Latina that his victory was a round rejection of the antisocial elements. The first and most important item on our electoral platform was the recovery of the park and the expulsion of those elements, he said.

Some 300 antisocial elements have been occupying the park since 1980, after invading the Peruvian embassy in Havana and subsequently being taken to Peru and settled in the park by the government of General Francisco Morales Bermúdez.

"If the government is as democratic as it claims to be," he added, "it will have to abide by the decision of the people of San Luis, most of whom have supported our position in the eviction of these elements from the park as our first election campaign pledge."

He went on to say that, regardless of the government's attitude the new IU municipal authority to be inaugurated on January 1st will call for a neighborhood general meeting the following day to adopt measures considered necessary to recover the park.

When asked for his opinion on the antisocial elements, the new mayor of San Luis said that they had abandoned their country because they were incapable of living in a socialist system and that their negative attitude had been made evident on their arrival in Peru.

He said that the IU victory in San Luis and the rejection of the antisocial elements represented a victory for a position of solidarity with peoples fighting for their liberation and building socialism.

DEPORTATION FROM BRAZIL WANTED

RIO DE JANEIRO. — Antisocial elements who have been in Brazil since they left Cuba after the incident in the Peruvian embassy in Havana want the Brazilian government to deport them because they can't find jobs.

According to EFE, they are Guillermo Álvarez Luna, Francisco Machado Báez and Nelson Cristóbal Perera Argüelles, who form part of the group of 35 that the Brazilian government decided to allow into the country.

The government promised to provide them with documentation, teach them Portuguese, give them financial aid for four months and find them jobs.

According to EFE, the daily **Jornal do Brasil** reported that in the two and a half years since they arrived in the country and were distributed over several states, the only aid they have received has been one pair of trousers, one shirt and 6000 cruzeiros (seven dollars).

Lima elects first left-wing mayor in history

● LIMA. — The Peruvian capital elected the first left-wing mayor in its history, while nationally speaking the opposition forces emerged clearly victorious, Prensa Latina reported.

The mayoralty candidate of the United Left in Lima, Alfonso Barrantes Lingán, won over 34 percent of the vote, a figure similar to that obtained by the ruling Popular Action Party in the last elections, when the left only polled 28 percent.

Speaking at a mass rally celebrating his victory, Barrantes said, "The will of the people has forced the government to change its starvation policy." He added, "By popular mandate the Cabinet must pack up and go home," AFP reported.

Leading conservative analysts recognized Barrantes' victory in elections considered by the opposition as a plebiscite, especially on current hard-line economic policy.

In the interior of the country, the largest vote went to APRA, with mayors in Arequipa, Trujillo, the port of Callao, Iquitos and Chiclayo.

The United Left emerged triumphant in Cusco, Pucallpa, Piura, Huaraz and Puno. The official candidates were defeated in virtually all jurisdictions.

In the city of Huamanga, capital of the region of Ayacucho — where armed groups are most active — Leonor Zamora, the candidate of the small oppositionist Party of National Integration (PADIN), was elected mayor.

In Lima three bombs exploded, wounding two persons and causing material damages; in Ayacucho, 11 bombs went off; and in Puno there was an explosion wounding one person.

In the region of Huancavelica, according to a local broadcast, two registrars were executed by an armed group that destroyed election ballots. In the town of Acobamba police repelled an armed attack and called off the elections.

Threatening arrogance of Reagan's Mexican ambassador

BY JUAN ROBERTO LOFORTE

● MEXICO CITY (PL). — U.S. Ambassador to Mexico John Gavin made a statement here that clearly points to the essence of Reagan's geopolitics and is a veiled threat against Mexico.

When touring the southern state of Chiapas, bordering on Guatemala, Gavin spoke of how the whole of Mexico is strategic for the United States.

The statement of the U.S. diplomat confirms the great interest shown by the Reagan administration for Mexico, and the importance it attaches to this nation which, in spite of all the pressure, maintains an independent foreign policy that often contradicts Washingon.

For some months now, and especially after the United States invaded Grenada, Mexican political sources — particularly the Senate, the House of Deputies and the press — have warned about the dangers facing Mexico as a result of U.S. aggressive policy in Central America and the Caribbean.

Economically speaking, Mexico is the main supplier of oil to the United States and its rich deposits are viewed as vital by the U.S. government in case Middle East oil supplies should be stopped as a result of war and conflict in that region.

Speculative measures originating in Washington have resulted in a drop in the price of oil, Mexico's main export commodity, and other raw materials. This weakened Mexico's economy and the crisis that followed was the worst of the past 50 years.

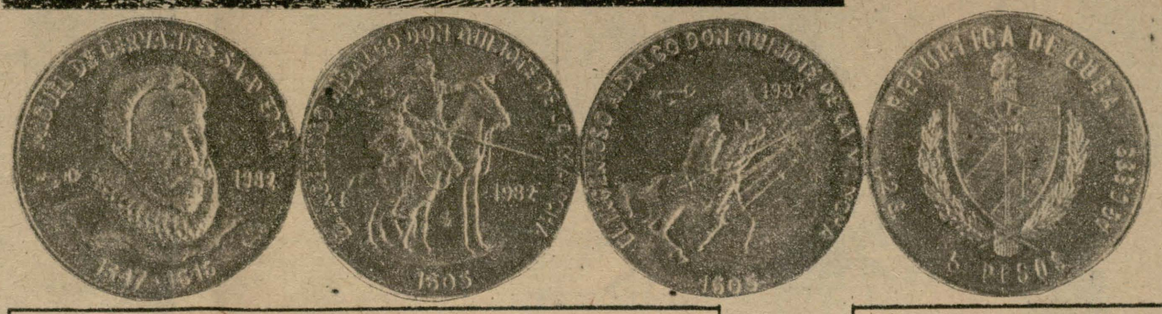
According to Gavin, the United States wants a strong and prosperous Mexico, but the U.S. Department of Commerce refused to give preferential status to close to 60 Mexican export products, a move that seriously affected the country's foreign exchange income.

Reagan "wants" a prosperous Mexico but has threatened to send back several million undocumented workers. This could only worsen the already alarming problem of unemployment in Mexico, which is making great efforts to recover from the economic crisis.

FAMOUS INTERNATIONAL FIGURES
Etching by Doré



There was minted not long since, in a certain place of Havana, the name whereof you must recall, a new series on The Most Ingenious Knight Don Quixote of the Mancha.



	Face value	Diameter	Weight	Issue
Silver Proof	5 pesos	30, 0 mm	12.0 g	2 000 sets
Silver BU	5 pesos	30, 0 mm	12.0 g	5 000 sets
Cupronickel	1 peso	30, 0 mm	12.0 g	7 000 sets

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In his eulogy for the 13 Grenadians killed in action, Raúl voiced the Cuban people's solidarity with the Grenadian people in their grief, unable as they are to pay homage to their dead under the heavy boot of the invader.



Women of the Territorial Troop Militia were among the tens of thousands who paid a last tribute to the fallen soldiers of our sister Caribbean nation.

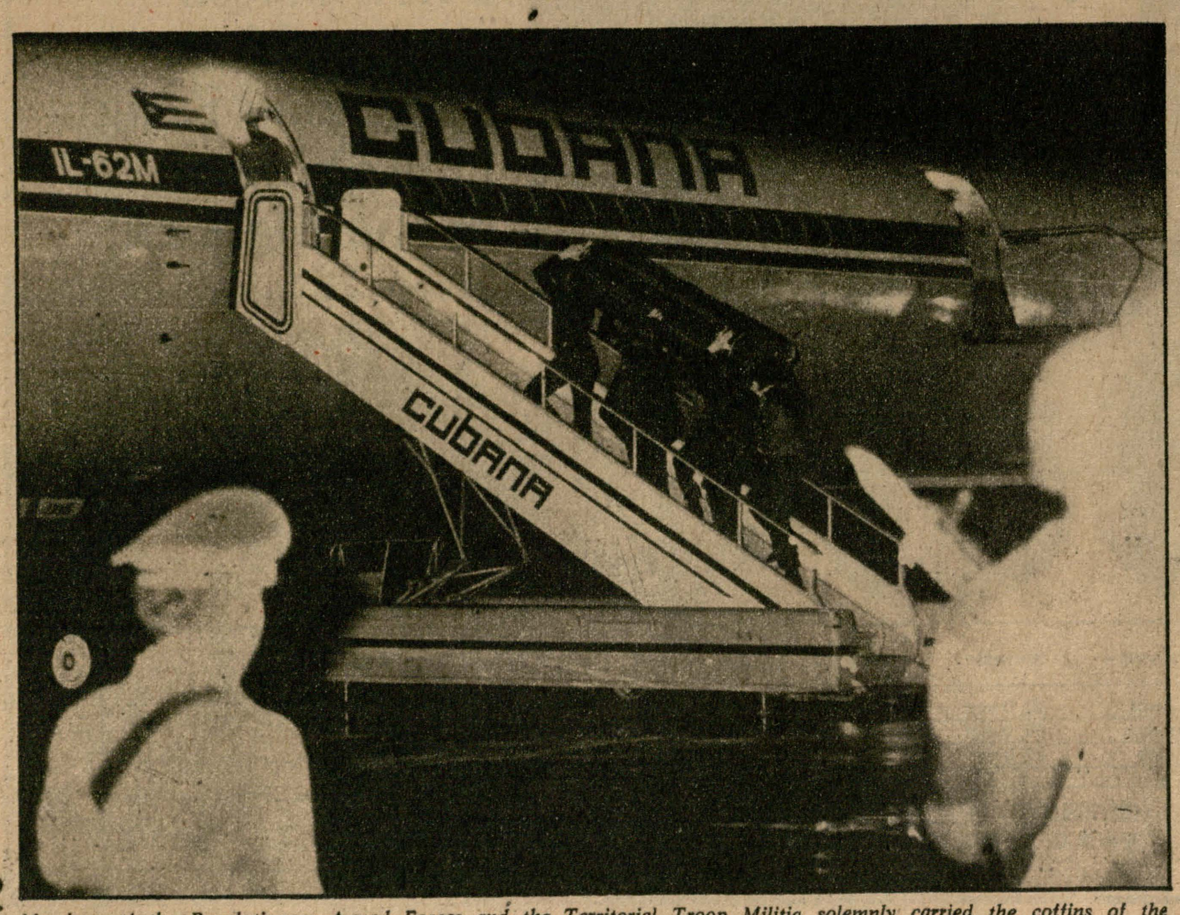
In bidding farewell to the Grenadian fighters whose names we do not even know, let us remember that work in times of peace, dreams of a better world and bravery in combat make them brothers to our fallen construction and cooperation workers—Raúl Castro



The last honor guard was mounted by General of the Army Raúl Castro, José R. Machado Ventura, Jorge Risquet, Antonio Pérez Herrero and Division Generals Senén Casas and Ramón Espinosa.



The mortal remains of the 13 members of the People's Revolutionary Army of Grenada, brought to Cuba together with the Cuban construction workers and cooperation personnel killed by vastly superior Yankee military forces, lay in state at the Celia Sánchez Manduley Room of the provincial committee of the Party in Holguín.



Members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Territorial Troop Militia solemnly carried the coffins of the Grenadian soldiers to the plane that would take them to Barbados.



On hand at Holguín's Frank País Airport to bid farewell to the fallen Grenadians, together with Raúl and other Cuban Party and government leaders, was Sandinista Commander Mauricio Valenzuela, minister of construction of Nicaragua. (Photos: Jorge Valiente)

WEEKLY REVIEW

Granma

Havana, October 16, 1983
Year 18 / Number 42

This REVIEW is published in English, French and Spanish

Year of the 30th Anniversary of the Moncada
Price in Cuba: 10 cts.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA

CLOSING DATE: OCTOBER 10



'WE WORK FOR THE CIA'

These photos evidence what awaits the Nicaraguan mercenaries who attack the Sandinista people of Nicaragua. This DC-3, whose wreckage is depicted in one of the photos, was shot down by antiaircraft forces of the Sandinista People's Army (EPS). It had taken off from a Honduran airport with 4000 pounds of weapons, ammunition and supplies destined for air delivery to the Somocista counterrevolutionaries. The crew, composed of ex-officers of the despised National Guard of the tyrant Somoza, was under the command of Somocista Major Roberto Amador Narváez (shown in the photo being helped by members of the EPS at the time of his capture). Narváez said later in Managua, in the presence of national and foreign press, that his group was working under the orders of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. (Wirephoto)

(More information on page 10)

DRAW YOUR OWN CONCLUSIONS

OCTOBER 5:

Nicaragua denounces imminent counterrevolutionary attack from Costa Rica

● MANAGUA, October 6 (PL).— The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry released a statement saying 300 counterrevolutionaries had gathered on the Costa Rican side of the border at Cibalsa Farm, to attack the Nicaraguan border checkpoint of Peñas Blancas in the next few hours.

The statement was read on a special broadcast of the Voice of Nicaragua at 01:25 hours (07:25 GMT), and it was sent to the Costa Rican government.

The administration of Luis Alberto Monge is asked to do all it can to prevent the attack.

OCTOBER 6:

Costa Rica says it will block any operation by anti-Sandinista groups

● SAN JOSÉ, October 6.— Members of the Costa Rican Civil Guard at Peñas Blancas border checkpoint on the Pan American Highway have been alerted to prevent attacks by anti-Sandinista groups, Costa Rican Minister of Public Security Angel Edmundo Solano told AFP.

Members of the Costa Rican Security Council were informed last night by Nicaraguan officials of plans to stage a new attack in the Peñas Blancas area by members of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance to stage a new attack in the area. The Nicaraguan positions had been partially destroyed in a previous attack on September 28.

Solano guaranteed that the Civil Guard in Liberia, 80 kilometers from the border, and La Cruz, 20 kilometers from the border, had taken positions to prevent incidents and that everything was calm in the area.

OCTOBER 7:

48 hours after Nicaraguan charges, counterrevolutionaries attack from Costa Rica

● MANAGUA, October 7 (PL).— Military sources reported that counterrevolutionaries had attacked El Naranjo border checkpoint, one kilometer from the border with Costa Rica.

The attack started at 14:00 hours (20:00 GMT) with mortar fire and continued for an hour. Attackers were then driven off by Sandinista People's Army forces.

El Naranjo is 13 kilometers southeast of San Juan del Sur in Rivas department, 110 kilometers from the capital.

Two days ago the Nicaraguan government warned Costa Rican officials of the likelihood of an attack, since 300 counterrevolutionaries had gathered on farms near the border.



A soldier of the genocidal National Guard lies dead following a clash with FMLN forces in Jucuapa, Cuscatlán department. Jucuapa, captured by the guerrillas, has a population of more than 17 000 and is located 75 kilometers from San Salvador. (Wirephoto)

30 DAYS OF OFFENSIVE

SALVADORAN REVOLUTIONARIES INFLICT 1000 CASUALTIES ON REGIME'S FORCES

● SAN JOSÉ (PL).— Salvadoran guerrilla forces inflicted nearly 1000 casualties on the army, including dead and wounded, in a month of fighting starting in early September, reported Radio Farabundo Martí.

A total of 999 troops were put out of action so far in a military campaign to "wear down the forces of the army." The campaign includes fighting, ambushes, harassment and mop-up operations, and the capture of towns.

In a communiqué published in early September the revolutionary forces had announced the start of the Independence, Freedom and Democracy for El Salvador Campaign, in which FMLN units "have been instructed to no longer avoid combat" and to seek to inflict "the highest possible number of casualties" both in their positions and on the move.

Soldiers and officers of the armed forces of the pro-U.S. regime were also urged to "abandon the army to avoid death or injury in action."

As of September 3, in about 75 clashes with regular enemy forces, the FMLN has captured 281 infantry weapons, artillery pieces and all kinds of ammunition and equipment. FMLN forces have also damaged three helicopters, an A-37 Dragonfly plane and transport equipment, added Radio Farabundo Martí.

The guerrillas are active in eastern and central El Salvador, fighting against thousands of government troops, including counterinsurgency forces trained by the Pentagon.

Meanwhile, ultraright death squads have increased the killings and kidnappings of alleged subversives, particularly labor leaders and academics in San Salvador.

OCTOBER 10, 1983: 115TH ANNIVERSARY OF OUTBREAK OF CUBA'S STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

● LA DEMAJAGUA, Granma province.— The main celebration of the 115th anniversary of the start of Cuba's struggle for independence was held here on the historic spot where Carlos Manuel de Céspedes and his men rose in arms against Spanish colonial rule on October 10, 1868.

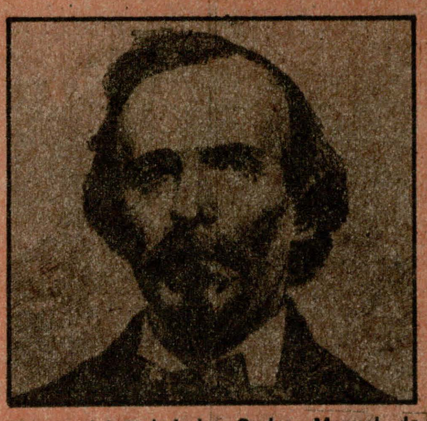
In his keynote speech before what is now a National Monument, Faustino Pérez, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, described the spot as having witnessed the beginning of the Cuban people from La Demajagua to our day. dignity.

He went on to speak of how La Demajagua had that morning become the first free territory in Cuba, there where Céspedes' slaves were granted their freedom and the right to fight for the independence of their island.

"Our country's revolutionary history and major events in it are an integral part of the process that was begun on October 10, 1868," he said.

Faustino Pérez drew attention to the early patriots' total dedication to the cause of Cuba's liberation, describing Carlos Manuel de Céapedes as the most staunch defender of the armed struggle for national sovereignty.

Reviewing the struggle begun 115 years ago, he spoke of the great heroism of the Cuban people from La Demajagua to our day.



The uprising led by Carlos Manuel de Céspedes in 1868 marked the beginning of Cuba's struggle for independence.

"From those roots of struggles and aspirations stemmed the awakening and developing of revolutionary ideas," he said, "to join the universal revolutionary current of modern times: the just and humane and scientific conception of the world that is Marxism-Leninism."

● Dania Mendoza (AIN)

STOP PRESS

New achievement for Cuban public health

● AT THE time this paper went to press it was reported that acute diarrheal diseases have disappeared from the ten leading causes of death for all ages in Cuba.

Cuban specialists made this announcement at a meeting of experts of the Pan American Health Organization which was held in Havana. At the time of the triumph of the Revolution, January 1959, diarrheal diseases were the leading cause of death among children and the third leading cause for all ages — a situation which is still true in many Third World countries. Coincidentally, when the new Cuban achievement in health was made known, a dispatch from the French agency AFP was received reporting that an annual 180 000 Brazilian children die during the first year of life from acute diarrheal diseases.

Skeptics have only to come and see for themselves
PAGE 12

A law for farmers in their old age
PAGE 4

Cuban crocodile development
PAGE 8

IN ONE MINUTE:

● A million dollars is spent on weapons

● 30 children die from hunger

● PARIS, October 10.— While the world spends a million dollars for weapons a minute, 30 children die from hunger or lack of attention in the same amount of time. The study containing this statistic, which was made in Washington and published today in Paris, states that the outrageous sum of 660 000 million dollars is being spent for military purposes throughout the world. The current U.S. military budget represents 6.5 percent of that country's GNP; before World War II it was only 1 percent.

THE SPIRAL OF HUNGER IN BRAZIL AND LATIN AMERICA

FROM ECONOMIC 'MIRACLE' TO SUPERMARKET LOOTING

BY ROBERTO ÁLVAREZ QUIÑONES
Columnist for **Granma** daily

BRAZILIAN NEWS agencies during the last few days have reported that groups of starving people in many towns and cities throughout Brazil have looted supermarkets, bakeries, butcher shops, foodstores and other sites to avoid starving to death. It was just a few years ago that the United States predicted that an economic "miracle" would take place within the country. Contrary to these predictions, hunger has become so widespread that thousands of people scavenge through garbage cans daily in the suburbs of Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte, São Paulo, Fortaleza or glittering Brasília.

To María do Carmen Alves, an anguished mother from Rio de Janeiro who has no other way to feed her children, the fact that food taken from garbage cans can cause diarrhea does not serve as a deterrent when "the hunger pains are worse."

AFP news agency reported on September 14 that Rio Governor Leonel Brizola decided to set up soup kitchens to ease the tension. The same day the announcement was made, groups of starving people roamed São Paulo looking for food.

Although Brazil, with a population of more than 100 million, is the biggest country in Latin America, it is not the only Latin American country facing increasing incidents of starvation.

Recently Carlyle Guerra, a Brazilian who heads the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), said in Mexico that more than 600 000 people starve to death every year in Latin America, and that an additional 100-120 million Latin Americans, a third of the population of the region, suffer malnutrition.

Elsa Moreno, head of the maternal and children's section of the PAHO, asserted in a conference held in Mexico City on September 13 that "hunger is the main problem in Latin America."

According to SELA (Latin American Economic System) experts, "50 percent of the population of Latin America does not meet minimum standards of food consumption."

The Andean Pact group, which represents countries located along the Andean mountain chain also present at the September 13 conference in Mexico City, stated that while the production of food in the 1970-80 period increased in member states by 2.1 percent, the demand for food increased by 4.2 percent, exactly double.

Of the 11.5 million children in these countries, half are undernourished. According to the PAHO, one million children die every year from malnutrition, 38 percent of the deaths occur in children under the age of one and 70 percent in the 1-4 age group.

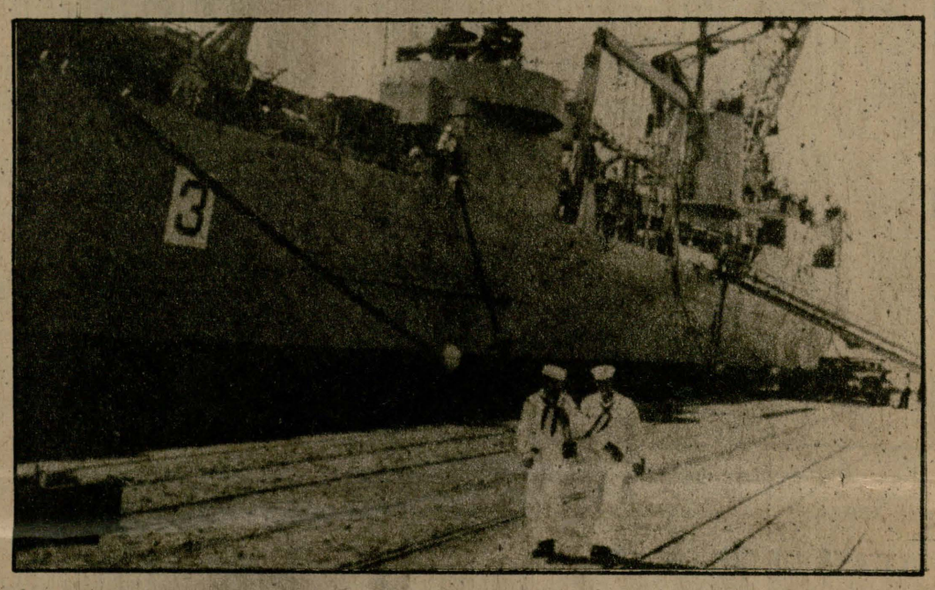
According to a study conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, about half the children who live in Brazil's most developed regions — São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro — suffer from malnutrition. In the Northeast, the most backward region, the figure is nearly 80 percent.

In Honduras, Haiti, Paraguay and Guatemala, conditions are the same or worse. In Africa and Asia conditions are worse still.

The current economic crisis in Latin America, and the Third World in general, has seriously aggravated the permanent food shortage faced by these countries. Many of these countries, with huge debts and little to exchange, have had to reduce food imports at a time when hunger has reached unprecedented levels.

It will be interesting to see what happens in coming years in these countries where hunger has given rise to the looting of foodstores and supermarkets by thousands of men, women and children who don't have a thing to eat.





1898 - 1983

U.S. INVASION OF PUERTO RICO: VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

BY NIDIA DÍAZ
Columnist for **Granma** daily

THE Spanish-Cuban-American War, which ended in 1898 with the defeat of Spain and the loss of its colonies in the western hemisphere, became a vehicle to frustrate Cuba's late-19th-century efforts to win independence and was also the determining factor permitting the illegal U.S. occupation of Puerto Rico.

With the clearest foresight, José Martí had warned, "Cuba and Puerto Rico are essential to the security, independence and definitive nature of the Spanish-speaking family in a hemisphere where English-speaking neighbors covet the key to the Antilles to bring the isthmus under the control of the North, and then bear down with added weight on the South."

The Paris Treaty, which "legalized" U.S. expansion towards the end of last century, also legalized the usurpation of Puerto Rican territory in the most flagrant violation of international law. The colonization of Puerto Rico became a fait accompli on July 25, 1898, when 16 000 U.S. Marines under the command of General Nelson Miles landed on Guánica Bay, in the southeastern part of the island, marking the beginning of a shameful, unjust and degrading rule that has been in effect for over 80 years.

At that time, Puerto Rico enjoyed certain freedoms by virtue of the Charter of Autonomy granted by Spain eight months before the U.S. invasion. Puerto Rico had a parliament centralized in an executive cabinet, all of whose members were Puerto Ricans, and also had absolute control of the monetary system, public credit, customs, sanitation, military service and many other sectors that would indicate how it was moving toward full independence.

There was no fully independent republican government in Puerto Rico in 1897, but there were the essential ingredients for instituting sovereign power.

U.S. military intervention put an end to the incipient Puerto Rican movement for independence from a decadent Spain.

Pedro Albizu Campos described the Paris Treaty as null and void, given that when the document was on the negotiating table Puerto Rico no longer belonged to Spain.

The United States took over Puerto Rico as the spoils of a war in which the Puerto Rican people had not participated. Thus, it took control of a nation that spoke a different language and had a different culture while at the same time paving the way for political and economic domination, coupled with ideological and cultural penetration, that in 85 years has worked to eliminate Puerto Rico as a nation.

In his first proclamation to the Puerto Rican people, General Miles promised to promote prosperity and have the island "share the benefits of the United States' liberal institutions and splendid civilization." To this end, he took a series of measures that guaranteed the occupation of the island and its conversion into a part of U.S. territory. Parliament was dissolved and the currency — of higher gold content than the dollar — was changed in an operation that meant the loss of 200 million dollars to Puerto Rico. In 1900 a so-called civilian government was set up, with the governor, the cabinet and the rest of the officials designated by the president of the United States.

However, there came a time when it was no longer advisable for a U.S. citizen to occupy the post of governor of Puerto Rico. In view of the development of national liberation movements and the changes in the international political scene, Washington decided in the '50s that it would be much better to cloak its rule of the island under a different guise. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was founded in 1952, following a rigged plebiscite in which even the dead voted. According to the colonial Puerto Rican legislature, "Puerto Rico belongs to, but does not form part of, the Union" — a play on words designed to justify Puerto Rico's colonial status.

Eighty-five years have passed since Puerto Rico became a U.S. colony, and it ranks as the fifth most important of U.S. world markets, second most important in Latin America. U.S. investments in Puerto Rico, a country with a land area of some 9000 square kilometers, run to over 13 000 million dollars, in other words, over a million per square kilometer. The existence of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has enabled the U.S. government to control 81 percent of Puerto Rico's factories, 85 percent of sales, 65 percent of housing projects, 60 percent of banking operations, almost all communications and 90 percent of the export of manufactured products, while 65 percent of the foodstuffs imported by Puerto Rico come from the United States.

In spite of this practically absolute control of the island's economic and social life and the 85 years of U.S. colonial rule, the United States has failed in its attempt to eradicate the Puerto Rican people's loyalty and devotion to their country as a nation. The Puerto Rican people have a tradition of heroic struggle and are determined to fight for their independence. They deserve worldwide support in their struggle against an obsolete regime that hangs on solely by reason of U.S. imperialism.

NEOCOLONIAL CUBA'S PUBLIC HEALTH CARE CRISIS

BY CARLOS DEL TORO
Columnist for **Granma** daily

IN THE '30s, government functions related to the welfare system were the official responsibility of the Secretariat of Health and Welfare. With the enactment of the new Constitution of the Republic in 1940, this organization's name was changed to the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance. But the new name did not signify any radical change in the social and health conditions of the Cuban people.

On October 31, 1948, the magazine **Carteles** published an article titled "Thousands of People Do Not Receive Medical Care," which stated: "In Cuba there is a total of 4932 doctors for a population of about five million inhabitants. For economic reasons, these doctors are very poorly distributed throughout the nation, and those that venture to go to the rural areas are few and far between.... A very clear example can be cited evidencing this: in Marianao, which is located only a few minutes from the center of the capital, there are 135 815 inhabitants but there are only 111 doctors. Given the proximity of Marianao municipality to Havana, this population could have access to the 2801 doctors who practice in the capital. Holguín municipality, meanwhile, with a population of 171 997 inhabitants, has only 57 doctors and is a considerable distance from Santiago de Cuba, which is the municipality with the largest number of doctors in Oriente province."

One of the most dismal examples of poor hospital care was the Mazorra Mental Asylum in Havana, but the deplorable conditions to be found there were prevalent throughout the entire public hospital system. To protest official indolence, patients held a strike in the tuberculosis sanatoriums in July 1950. The public health problem was also worsened by growing unemployment and the high cost of living which prevented people from paying even minimal fees in private clinics for medical care. Such negative circumstances were a breeding ground for quackery and charlatanism for the "healing" of illnesses, particularly in the rural zones and among the urban poor.

One of the papers given at the 9th National Medical Congress, held from May 23 to May 28, 1955, was entitled "The problems of hospital care in Cuba." The paper warned: "One of the most tragic consequences of the Cuban state's chronic inefficiency is the situation of our country's public hospital care. Popular opinion regarding the medical care offered by our hospitals is so bad that we consider the need to use them as the worst possible fate.... After more than 50 years of the Republic, we have progressed very little in this matter of primordial importance; we recognize that isolated efforts to improve the situation have been made, but they have always suffered from poor planning, or the lack of legislation addressing the technical development of the public hospital system.... We don't think it's necessary to dwell on the well-known fact of the tragic situation of the buildings in which a large number of our hospitals are housed, of the deplorable food served in these facilities, and the absolute lack of medication."

Although the paper did not go into details on the pharmaceutical market, it should be pointed out that their private commercial monopoly was popularly known as the "pain trust." Criminal speculation around medicine and hospital care made them both tools to bribe the working population with scarce economic resources to sign over their voting rights to dishonest politicians.

In the 20-year period before the triumph of the Revolution, the public hospital system did not progress in any way as to change the overall situation of public health neglect.

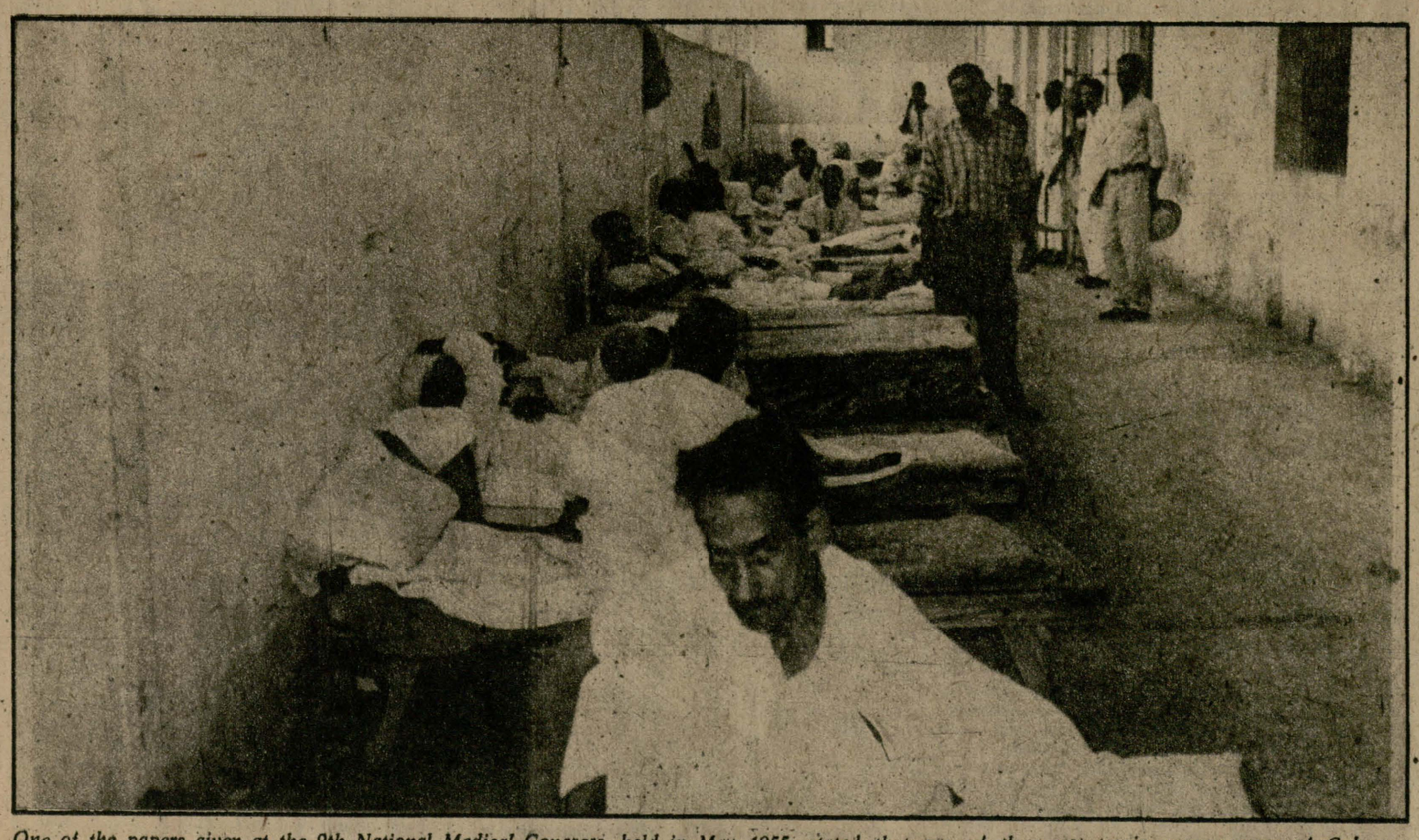
Altogether, the majority of official measures aimed at remedying increasing impoverishment were but fragmented, demagogic schemes.

At the same time, growing destitution among the Cuban population resulted in the growth of antisocial activities such as prostitution. And official gambling, in the form of the Treasury Department's National Lottery — supposedly designed to raise funds for public aid under the social assistance system — brought with it fraudulent, underhand deals for the theft of funds set aside for such purposes.

The crisis of the bourgeois democratic system led to a tremendous moral degeneration in the '50s with the Batista tyranny. By then, Cuba already had all the trappings of neocolonial republican governments. Fidel, in his self-defense plea **History Will Absolve Me** stated the following, in denouncing the Cuban public health care crisis:

"When the head of a family works only four months a year, with what can he purchase clothing and medicine for his children? They will grow up with rickets, with not a single tooth in their mouths by the time they reach thirty; they will have heard ten million speeches and will finally die of misery and deception. Public hospitals, which are always full, accept only patients recommended by some powerful politician who, in turn, demands the electoral votes of the unfortunate one and his family so that Cuba may continue forever in the same or worse condition."

Institutional decadence and the terrible situation of Cuban public health were factors which demanded the revolutionary change begun on July 26, 1953.



One of the papers given at the 9th National Medical Congress, held in May 1955, stated that one of the most tragic consequences of Cuban state inefficiency was the situation of public hospital care. Depicted in a photo taken during that period is an additional outside hallway to the Martínez Cañas Ward of Santiago de Cuba's Saturnino Lora Hospital, an asylum for the old with chronic diseases.

20-POINT DOCUMENT OF OBJECTIVES FOR DÉTENTE ISSUED BY CONTADORA GROUP AND CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES

● MEXICO CITY (PL). — The Mexican Foreign Office made public here on October 6 the Document of Objectives listing 20 points agreed upon by the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and Central American countries to bring détente to the region.

Regarded as a basis for understanding leading to talks in the region, the document proposes, among other things, to promote détente, a halt in the arms race, arms control and reduction, the banning of foreign military bases and improved measures designed to introduce and perfect democratic systems.

The text of the document was presented today to UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar by Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepúlveda, after it was approved by the governments of Central American countries.

The document deals with the following:

1. To promote détente and end situations of conflict in the region, abstaining from any action that might endanger political trust or jeopardize the goal of peace, security and stability in the area.

2. To guarantee strict abidance with the aforementioned principles of international law, the neglect of which may make violators liable therefor.

3. To respect and guarantee the exercise of all human, political, civil, economic, social, religious and cultural rights.

4. To adopt measures leading to the establishment or, as the case may, improvement of representative and pluralist democratic systems that will guarantee effective participation by the people in decision-making, as well as the free access of various currents of opinion, honest electoral processes and newspapers founded on the full observance of citizens' rights.

5. To promote actions of national reconciliation in cases where significant splits have occurred within society that will allow for full participation under the law in all political processes of a democratic nature.

6. To create the political conditions aimed at guaranteeing international security, integrity and sovereignty of states in the region.

7. To stop all forms of the arms race and open talks to control and reduce current arms stockpiles and the number of armed forces.

8. To ban foreign military bases or any other form of foreign military interference in the region.

9. To reach agreements to reduce, with a view to eliminating, the presence of foreign military advisers and other foreign elements taking part in military and security operations.

10. To set up internal control mechanisms to prevent the flow of arms from the territory of any country in the region to the territory of another.

11. To suppress the flow of arms whether it be interregional or coming from forces of the region to persons, organizations or groups bent on destabilizing the governments of Central American countries.

12. To prevent the use of its own territory by, or refrain from military or logistic support for any persons, organizations or groups bent on destabilizing the governments of Central American countries.

13. To refrain from promoting or supporting acts of terrorism, subversion or sabotage in countries of the region.

14. To set up mechanisms and coordinate direct communication systems aimed at preventing or, as the case may be, settling incidents among countries in the region.

15. To continue humanitarian aid for Central American refugees displaced from their country of origin, furthering conditions propitious to the voluntary repatriation of refugees in communication or cooperation with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and other international agencies deemed convenient or relevant.

16. To embark on economic and social development programs with the aim of providing for greater well-being and a fairer distribution of wealth.

17. To revive and normalize all economic integration mechanisms to achieve sustained development on the basis of solidarity and mutual benefit.

18. To arrange foreign currency sources with which to guarantee additional resources needed to finance the reactivation of interregional trade, to overcome serious balance of payments problems, to attract funds earmarked for working capital, to support programs to expand and restructure production, and to promote middle- and long-term investment projects.

19. To provide better and broader access to world markets with a view to expanding the trade flow between Central American countries and the rest of the world, particularly the industrialized countries, by means of revising existing trade practices, eliminating tariff and non-tariff barriers, and guaranteeing profitable and fair prices for all products exported by countries in the region.

20. To make arrangements for technical cooperation in planning, programming and executing multisectorial investment and trade projects.

Foreign ministers of the Central American countries, with the participation of the Contadora Group countries, opened talks with a view to drawing up agreements and adopting the necessary mechanisms to formalize and develop the objectives embodied in this document and guarantee the setting up of adequate systems of verification and control. To bring this about, all the initiatives filed in meetings called by the Group will be taken into account.

ANOTHER IN THE LONG LIST OF DAMAGES

BY JOSÉ GABRIEL GUMÁ
Granma International staff

A TASTY marine specimen — tuna, to be more specific — has become a source of political and economic litigation between Mexico and its irked neighbor to the north, the United States. Until three years ago Mexico had been exporting around 30 000 tons of tuna to the United States. Then Washington, in one of its more aggressive measures against a next-door neighbor, levied a total embargo on Mexican tuna.

The embargo has meant a loss of tens of millions of dollars to Mexico. According to news dispatches from Mexico City and Washington, there seems to be a general opinion that the two countries should renew negotiations over the 1980 embargo.

This is not the first time that Mexico and the United States have been at loggerheads over maritime issues. Washington has stubbornly refused to recognize Mexico's legitimate right to the fishing grounds of the Mexican Gulf east of Texas, in spite of the agreements on jurisdictional maritime limits signed by the two countries in 1978. For the last five years, the U.S. Congress has systematically refused to ratify the agreement.

The refusal is obviously designed to protect U.S. monopolies in their attempt to exploit the vast oil and mineral deposits in that part of the Gulf. Needless to say, any candidate to a seat in Congress who promises to defend the interests of those monopolies can count on substantial financial backing in the election campaign.

The long list of U.S. economic attacks on Mexico includes the elimination of over 50 Mexican products from the preferential tariffs system, in overt violation of resolutions emanating from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

One of the measures taken by the United States that implies the greatest threat to Mexico's economy is the program for stepping up the deportation of so-called undocumented Mexican workers, forcing them to return to their country with their families. This constitutes a serious problem for Mexico, since it must assimilate hundreds of thousands of men, women and children at a time when the country is feeling the impact of the capitalist world's economic crisis.

Mexico, a country whose foreign policy — particularly in regard to the Central American situation — is seen in an unfavorable light by Washington, cannot forget that last century it was an early victim of U.S. imperialism when it was robbed of 2.3 million square kilometers of its territory.

Now the veto on tuna exports must be added to the already long list of damages.

FRANCE-CUBA FRIENDSHIP

BY ELIO E. CONSTANTÍN
Special for **Granma Weekly Review**

COMING ACROSS a bulletin called **El Machete** immediately conjures up the Caribbean and, perhaps because of its size, Cuba. But the bulletin was neither from Cuba nor the Caribbean.

Jean Lamore is a professor who lives in Bordeaux, a friend of Cuba to be sure, and one who has visited our country on several occasions. He's also president of the branch of the France-Cuba Friendship Association in Bordeaux.

Through him we learned all about the symposium held in Bordeaux under the aegis of the Inter-University Center for Cuban Studies and the Institute of Iberian and Ibero-American Studies of Bordeaux University, and the 400-page volume of symposium papers, for which he had written the foreword.

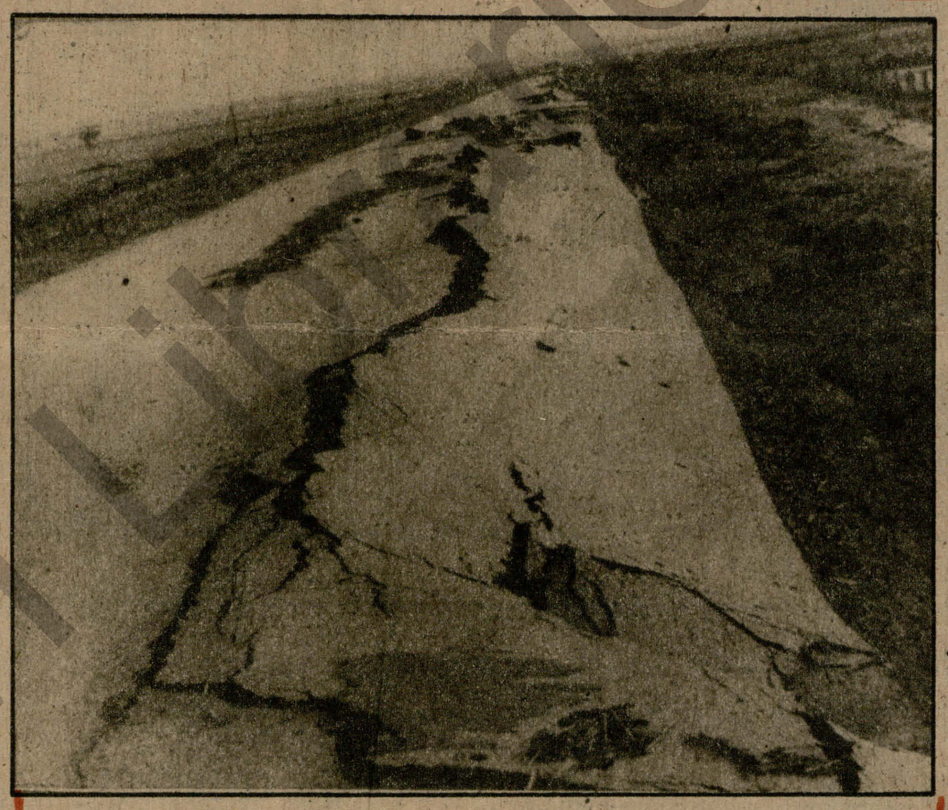
The participants in the symposium — Roberto Fernández Retamar, Sonia Rodríguez Hernández, Alain Yocu, Nicola Simon, Olavo Alen, Adelaida de Juan, Jack Corzani and other Cuban and French scholars — debated topics ranging through José Martí and France, Galicisms in Cuban Spanish, Afro-French residents in Cuba, and Alejo Carpentier, Cuban correspondent in Paris.

Lamore is now working on the French translation of the novel Cecilia Valdés, which he expects to finish by December, for publication by Maspero in the summer of 1984.

Talking to us at **Granma**, Lamore explained that a fourth symposium was to be held in Point-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, in late 1984, on Cuba and the Antilles.

And what about **El Machete**, readers may be asking. **El Machete** is the very "Cuban" name of the Bordeaux France-Cuba Friendship Association bulletin. This issue was particularly moving. The cover photo was of our country's militiawomen in the Bastion '83 maneuvers, with the Cuban coat of arms at the top and that of Bordeaux at the bottom. There was coverage of Cuba's "defense of the homeland," as well as culture, sports and other aspects of life in our country.

Twin city with Santiago de Cuba, now given the title of Hero of the Republic of Cuba, Bordeaux is a staunch friend of the Cuban Revolution.



WEST GERMANY-CUBA TOURIST FLIGHTS TO START SOON

BY JOSÉ DOS SANTOS

● BONN (PL). — The forthcoming start of special weekly flights between Cologne and Havana will usher in a new stage in tourist travel from Western Germany to Cuba.

The inaugural Cubana Airlines charter flight on an IL-62M will be on October 22, initiating a substantial increase in the tourist flow from the Federal Republic of Germany and neighboring countries to Cuba.

Alberto Rodríguez Abella, executive director of these flights, told Prensa Latina that nearly all available seats had been sold in advance.

The flights will enable over 4000 more tourists to visit Cuba, in what has been a growing trade recently from this European region.

According to Rodríguez Abella, the main tour operators for this new route are TUI, Hansa Tourist, Intratour & Istour, all in the FRG, and Holland International, in the Netherlands.

Twenty-seven flights are scheduled up to April 27, 1984, when the intensive season will end. Tourist packages include trips lasting seven, 14 and 21 days at Varadero Beach or touring Havana, Pinar del Río, Guamá, Cienfuegos and Trinidad, or a combination of both.

As of May 1984, Cubana Airlines will fly twice a month to Cologne, whose international airport also links the federal capital with the rest of the world.

Marino Zamora, a Cuban Institute of Tourism representative in the FRG, told Prensa Latina that roughly 4000 West German tourists visited Cuba in 1982. Of these, 825 came on tours similar to the one that will now be using the charter flights starting this month.

In the first half of this year, 601 tourists came to tour Cuba, and the number is expected to double before the end of the year.

The importance that is being increasingly attached to trips to Cuba is reflected in the ad published by TUI in the leading Hamburg magazine **Stern**, that reproduced Cuban postcards along with a highly attractive offer for a 13-day stay at Varadero Beach's Kawama Hotel for just 1985 deutsche marks.

According to Cuban tourist officials, the cost of touring Cuba is highly competitive with traditional tourist offers on the West German market.

The campaign currently under way here, under the motto "Cuba, a new Caribbean destination" would appear to have had its positive results, judging by the favorable reaction to the opening of new charter flights. Two flights a week are already being contemplated for the 1984-85 season.

Apart from beach tourism, which is most in demand in the winter months, operators like Istours offer an "International Youth Week" at Jibacoa Camp and the Latin American Music Festival at Varadero.

Hansa Tour, in turn, offers four package deals including a tour called "Cuba Today." Other travel agents combine a stay in Cuba with another in Grenada or Nicaragua.

JOINT USSR-INDIA SPACEFLIGHT CREW INTRODUCED TO PRESS

● MOSCOW (PL). — The names of the two crews who are to man the joint Soviet-Indian spaceflight were announced at a press conference held here on October 6.

Lieutenant General Vladimir Shatalov, the man in charge of training the Soviet cosmonauts, introduced the two space crews, each made up of a commanding officer, flight engineer and cosmonaut researcher, to Soviet and Indian journalists present at the conference.

One crew comprises Yuri Malishev, Hero of the Soviet Union (commander); Nikolai Rukavishnikov, twice Hero of the Soviet Union (engineer); and Rakesh Sharma, Indian cosmonaut researcher.

The other is made up of Anatoli Berezovoi, Hero of the Soviet Union (commander); Guergi Grechko, twice Hero of the Soviet Union (engineer); and Ravish Malhotra, cosmonaut researcher.

The joint Soviet-Indian spaceflight will be the eleventh to be flown by international crews aboard Soviet spaceships.

Cuba: 20 years after worst hurricane

Twenty years after Hurricane Flora hit Cuba, leaving devastation and death in its wake over the island's eastern provinces, the fruits of efforts made to develop a hydrological and meteorological infrastructure to protect the country against such natural disasters can now be seen. In the last two decades Cuba — a tropical country island in a hurricane region for several months of the year — has impounded in a series of dams and minidams a total of 7000 million cubic meters of water, has built 474 main canals and installed irrigation systems servicing 900 000 hectares of farmland. There are also 50 meteorological stations and 63 hydrometeorological stations throughout the country. Hurricane Flora, with its devastating effects, marked the beginning of an extraordinary effort on the part of the Cuban Revolution to put into effect large-scale waterworks projects.

FIDEL CASTRO'S BOOK 'THE WORLD ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CRISIS' OUT IN FRANCE

BY ALFREDO G. PIERRAT

● PARIS (PL). — The book **The World Economic and Social Crisis**, by Cuban President Fidel Castro, was presented here to representatives of the press.

The book is the Cuban leader's analysis presented for the first time to the 7th Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New Delhi this year. The book has already come out in Mexico, India, the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, among other countries.

The French edition of Fidel Castro's book was presented in the course of a press conference held at the Casa de América Latina in this city, which was attended by a large number of local and foreign media.

Cuba was represented by Dr. Oscar Pino Santos, adviser to the Council of State of Cuba, and Pedro Pablo Cuzco, head of the International Economic Research Center of the University of Havana.

Also present were Cuban Ambassador Alberto Boza Hidalgo-Gato and other members of the Cuban diplomatic corps here.

In answer to journalists' questions, Pino Santos and Cuzco drew attention to fundamental aspects dealt with by Fidel Castro in the book and elaborated on current features of the world capitalist crisis.

Perhaps this is the first time that the dramatic situation of the underdeveloped countries has been analyzed in such global fashion, Dr. Pino Santos said in regard to the book.

Pino Santos and Cuzco were plied with questions about diverse Third World economic problems, particularly those in connection with the foreign debt.

On this, Pino Santos referred to Fidel Castro's formulations designed toward solving this serious problem, that is, the cancellation of the foreign debt of those countries that are really unable to pay and the establishment of new payment conditions for others.

Pino Santos and Cuzco spoke of the need for unity on the part of the underdeveloped countries to cope with this problem and of the need for more equitable relations between the Third World countries and the industrialized nations with a market economy.

At the close of the press conference, Pino Santos told Prensa Latina that great importance was attached to the publication of the book in France, not only in terms of its being accessible to French-speaking countries as a whole but also given the inquiring nature of the French people and their tradition of struggle for social justice.

TRIBUTE PAID TO VICTIMS OF CUBANA PLANE SABOTAGED OFF BARBADOS

● HAVANA (AIN). — "Those who planned the criminal act of sabotaging the Cubana Airlines plane off Barbados are the selfsame ones who recently used a commercial airliner to spy on the Soviet Union and later mounted a slander campaign against that country."

These were the accusations leveled by Ricardo Alarcón, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and deputy foreign minister, at a ceremony held in tribute to the memory of the victims at the Mártires de Barbados school for basic training in sports.

The ceremony was attended by Central Committee member Noel Zubiaur; Colonel Ladislao Baranda and Juan José León, alternate Central Committee members; Carlos Galván Vila, president of the Cuban Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation (INDER); and relatives and friends of the victims.

Alarcón paid tribute to the airliners' crew, saying that all of them had a long record of solidarity flights with Angola and other activities in favor of underdeveloped countries.

It was a flight, he said, of the first Caribbean airline in the history of Cuba that served to link us with the underdeveloped countries and to establish ties of unity and friendship among our peoples. For that, the imperialists could never forgive us.

Speaking of the young fencing team returning from Caracas with medals won in Venezuela, he described the young fencers as symbolizing the finest of Cuban youth. That, too, was something the imperialists could never forgive, was his comment.

The enemy's hatred of the Cuban people, he declared, stemmed from an inability to frustrate the people's determination to build socialism and score new and greater victories.

MASS RALLY IN GUYANA

GEORGETOWN. — A mass rally organized by the government of Guyana was held in this capital to commemorate the seventh anniversary of the sabotage of a Cubana Airlines' four-engine plane off the coast of Barbados.

The criminal act of sabotage, carried out by counterrevolutionaries linked to the CIA, resulted in the death of 73 persons, among them 57 from Cuba, 11 from Guyana, and five from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Over 1000 attended the mass rally held at Hitlugt Stadium. The speakers were Fazsel Raymann, president of the 3rd Region; Harold Singh, minister of state for finance; Ambassadors Lázaro Cabezas, of Cuba, and Pak Hi Ryons, of the DPR of Korea; and representatives of the 17 Guyanese doctors who graduated in Cuba this year.

The speakers condemned the heinous crime and called for continuing struggle against U.S. imperialism.

33 000 WOMEN IN PINAR DEL RÍO PROVINCE TAKE TERRITORIAL TROOP MILITIA OATH

- **Vilma Espín presides over main ceremony in Pinar del Río's Capitán San Luis Stadium**
- **Similar ceremonies held elsewhere in province**

● PINAR DEL RÍO. — "Today, at this militant rally reflecting the attitude of Cuban women today, we reiterate that we will defend without quarter our achievements to date, that we will never back down in the face of the aggressor, and that we will honor in battle the words of Fidel when he said 'The Cuban people will live with their Revolution or every last man and woman will die along with it!'"

This was Vilma Espín, alternate member of the Central Committee Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC), speaking at a solemn ceremony in the Capitán San Luis Stadium, Pinar del Río province, for 8629 new militiawomen to take their oath to the Territorial Troop Militia (MTT).

Similar ceremonies were simultaneously held in 14 other municipalities of this western province in which a total of 33 000 new MTT women took their oath.

Vilma Espín spoke of how nearly two million women throughout the country had stated their willingness to join the MTT. She said that after Fidel had been presented with the commitment made by FMC members, the most apt had been selected to join the MTT. From among them, a further officer selection had been made, in conjunction with the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR).

Fidel's letter praising the work of the FMC and outlining the tasks it should now tackle in the field of military preparation had greatly pleased and moved FMC members, said Vilma. She added, "This important and encouraging message makes for added commitment on our part and is a real incentive to do our job well."

She had words of praise for FMC work in Pinar del Río, where a powerful movement was under way to expand the ranks of the MTT with women, as well as recruitment work in other provinces in the country. She reported that over 80 women's battalions had been set up nationwide and that Havana province had been the first to set up all the women's battalions requested by the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

THE CEREMONY

There was a crowd of thousands at the Capitán San Luis Stadium to watch the ceremony at which Orlando Lugo, alternate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Party in Pinar del Río province, also spoke.

After a bugle call to attention, the national anthem was played and then a militiawoman carrying the Cuban flag and escorted by two others marched to a spot at the head of the entire formation. Lieutenant Rosalba Alfonso Barrero, commander of the troops, reported the troops ready, and the ceremony began with militiawoman Bárbara Hernández reading the solemn oath, taken by the battalions in a kneeling position. The oath was then ratified in standing position and a rifle was symbolically handed to militiawoman Gloria María Cala.

● *Lucas Correoso Pérez*
Granma *daily reporter*
Photo: Felicia Hondal



Vilma Espín chatting with militiawomen after the oath was taken.



Cooperative farmers in Santiago de Cuba province discussing farm business at a production meeting.

SOCIAL SECURITY LAW FOR COOPERATIVE FARMERS

A LAW FOR FARMERS IN THEIR OLD AGE

BY ORLANDO GÓMEZ
Granma daily reporter
PHOTOS: ARNALDO SANTOS

DECREE-LAW No. 65, recently passed by the Council of State, has aroused great interest among the over 71 000 members of Cuba's 1454 agricultural production cooperatives. According to this decree-law cooperative farm members are entitled to a pension in the event of temporary or permanent disability, maternity leave and old age. In the case of death, the family is entitled to benefits.

The decree-law was discussed in a series of general assemblies by all cooperative farm members. In addition, seminars were conducted at national, provincial and municipal levels by leaders of the National Association of Small Farmers (ANAP), specialists of the State Committee for Social Security and People's Power in the various provinces, so that its content would be clearly understood by all those concerned.

Cooperative farm members who have contributed land to their respective cooperative farms and have reached the age of 65 (60 in the case of women), or are unable to work for one reason or another, have the right to a social security pension. No work record is required.

The amount of the pension will range between 60 and 90 pesos a month, according to the value of the contribution made by the member to the cooperative farm.

Landowning farmers who join cooperative farms within the next five years following the enactment of the decree-law on August 1, 1983, will be entitled to the same benefits.

Men under 65 and women under 60 who contribute land and are able to work will continue to work in the cooperative farms until they reach the age specified in the decree-law. But the benefits will be applicable to those who contributed land and become unable to work before they reach that specified age.

Present members of cooperative farms and those who join them within the next five years who have not contributed land are entitled to a pension of 60 pesos a month under the same conditions and terms prescribed for those who contributed, provided they were able to work when they joined the cooperative farm and were at least 50 years old or 45 in the case of women.

For greater flexibility in the implementation of the decree-law the president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security is, in exceptional cases, vested with the power to grant social security benefits without the prerequisites outlined in the decree-law.



Left to right: Carlos Morales, Adolfo Chávez, Marcos Rodríguez and Juan Morales, of the Georgi Dimitrov agricultural production cooperative in San Antonio de los Baños.

OLD FARMERS TALK ABOUT DECREE-LAW NO. 65

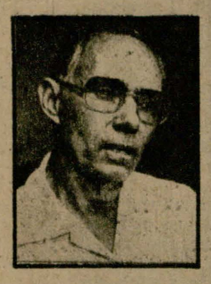
Carlos Morales (72): "I think that the pensions the Revolution is giving us the right to now is one of the best laws enacted for farmers in the last 20 years. Before, as individual farmers, we didn't contribute a single cent to be able to retire when we were old. Now, in the cooperatives, we can contribute and, in turn, the state will protect us in this and many other ways covered by the law. Now we can rest without worries in our old age, although I'm going to keep on working as long as I can. The cooperative farms are among the best things created by the Revolution for farmers. I'm very happy to have contributed my 13 hectares of very good land to my Georgi Dimitrov cooperative."

Adolfo Chávez (67): "I was very happy to learn about the part of the law regarding retirement for old cooperative farmers. I always wanted to have some kind of security in my old age, and now I have it. I could retire right now, but I won't until my body tells me I can't take it anymore. Me and my whole family — who joined the cooperative with over 40 hectares of land — are very happy with this new way of working and living collectively."

Marcos Rodríguez (68): "As old farmers, the news about the retirement law was the best we ever heard. I could retire, but I won't, because I want to go on contributing to my country with more agricultural produce. The cooperative farms have been so successful that you can ride for more than 15 kilometers around and visit dozens of homes and find only one farmer in the whole area who hasn't joined the cooperative. I'll go on working on my cooperative as long as my health permits, because this is the best thing that was ever invented for farmers."

Juan Morales (70): "I'm an old man and I'm very happy about all the Revolution is doing for the benefit of us farmers. This new cooperative farm movement that we are proud to belong to has made it possible for us to retire and that's been one of my lifelong dreams. We no longer work the land alone and dispersed, the way we used to in the past. We're grouped together in the cooperatives and our unity makes us stronger and that much more productive — not only for ourselves but for the whole country as well. And we are making more money than before, when each of us had his own farm. There is practically no farmer around here who doesn't belong to a cooperative."

POSTER EXHIBIT BASED ON BEST CUBAN THESES PLANNED FOR LATIN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF PATHOLOGY



● PROFESSOR Israel Borrajero announced that the 14th Latin American Congress of Pathology, which will open November 20 in the International Conference Center, will feature a poster exhibit representing the best theses developed in recent years by Cuban pathologists. Doctor Borrajero, who is the current president of the Latin American Society of Pathologists, said that the exhibition of posters would be the first of its kind to be offered at an event in Cuba. He also explained that the Congress would include lectures on current interests in pathology, round tables and symposiums on diseases of the nervous system and of the kidneys, different kinds of cancer such as cervical and lung cancer, infectious diseases, parasites and malnutrition.

Special attention will be devoted to imparting the internationalist experience of our pathologists and technicians.

There are more than 600 pathologists from all over the continent who belong to the Latin American Society of Pathology, which holds its congresses every two years.

Around 200 delegates from Latin America and some 150 Cuban specialists in pathology and other branches of medicine are expected to participate.

Doctor Borrajero defines pathology as one of the basic biological sciences which deals with the causes, mechanisms and consequences of diseases on the cellular, tissue, organic and organism level and emphasized that the study of this science is of primordial importance to the advance of medicine.

In our country there are more than 70 hospitals with pathology departments or laboratories whose daily work contributes to the increased quality of health care rendered to our people, to the development of knowledge in the field of health care and the realization of biomedical work.

● *José A. de la Osa*
Granma *daily reporter*
Photo: Orlando Cardona

DENTAL HEALTH RELATIONS AMONG CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES STRENGTHENED

- **Says Dr. George Gillespie, PAHO regional adviser**

● DOCTOR GEORGE Gillespie, regional adviser of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), with its headquarters in Washington, said in Havana that Cubans have achieved community participation in the area of preventive health care, including that of children, which can have a significant impact.

He went on to say that the organization and administration of odontological services that have been developed in Cuba over the last ten years have been fruitful and have produced experiences of value to other countries in addition to those of the Caribbean.

Dr. Gillespie, who is 50 years old, was born in Scotland and studied odontology in London and Toronto, and holds a master's degree in public health.

He was a participant at the International Workshop on Pediatric Odontological Care in the Caribbean countries, sponsored by the PAHO and the Cuban Ministry of Public Health.

Dr. Gillespie described the event as very positive and said that more meetings of this nature regarding other odontological issues should be held.

The Workshop had strengthened the relationship between English-speaking and Spanish-speaking Caribbean countries and a level of understanding had been reached which had even taken Dr. Gillespie by surprise.

There was real coherence on existing problems and paths to be followed, he added.

He spoke of how the internationalist cooperation which Cuba gives to Guyana and Grenada is welcome to both countries and of the pleasure the two peoples derive from the aid and great service rendered.

Dr. Gillespie pointed out that dental care in the Caribbean in general is substandard and that participants of the event expressed interest in continuing a kind of cooperation arrangement.

A second and informative part of the Workshop included a seminar on preventive dental care, at which professors from the United States and Denmark gave papers. Dr. Gillespie said that this gave Cubans and the representatives of ten other countries the opportunity to be not up to date but rather up to the minute in preventive dental care, particularly regarding dental cavities and gum diseases.

● *José A. de la Osa*
Granma *daily reporter*

PRACTICALLY 83 PERCENT OF CUBAN DWELLINGS HAVE ELECTRICITY, ACCORDING TO 1981 CENSUS

● CLOSE TO 83 percent of the dwellings in Cuba have electricity, according to the 1981 census. In 1959 this service covered only 56.4 percent of dwellings.

According to the final reports, as of September 11, 1981, the census covered 2 368 453 dwellings, of which 1 610 223 were in the urban zones and the rest in the rural areas.

Dwellings built after the triumph of the Revolution account for 47.2 percent. In Pinar del Río province, 68.6 percent of the dwellings were built in the last 25 years. This province has the highest percentage, with Holguín and Las Villas next with over 61 percent.

The Isle of Youth is a special case. There over 80 percent of dwellings have been built since the Revolution.

The average number of persons per dwelling is 4.23. Guantánamo and Santiago de Cuba lead with almost 5, and Havana has the lowest figure of 3.83.

Ninety-one percent of dwellings have plumbing. Two-thirds of the dwellings permanently occupied have running water supplied by aqueduct.

The number of electrical appliances for every 100 dwellings is as follows: radios, 82; TV, 58; refrigerators, 51; sewing machines, 50; washing machines, 28; fans 35. These figures reveal a notable improvement in living conditions as compared to 1953.

● *José M. Norniella*
Granma *daily reporter*

PEDRO CHAPPÉ TALKING

Can men's basketball regain lost ground?



● SPORTS FANS are now focusing their attention on men's basketball as the top-ranked Cuban championship is being held.

Fans were disappointed over the Cuban team's performance at the 9th Pan American Games when it was not one of the finalists.

The reasons for what some have called a disaster are not easily pinpointed by those who were not at the Games or even by those who were watching the action on television. Neither could the sports commentators — not by choice, of course — get the full feel of what was happening on the courts since they had to broadcast from a studio.

Since many doubts have still not been cleared up, we felt it was worth interviewing Pedro Chappé, a brilliant former player who, since completing his physical education studies, has been managing the national team for the last three years.

Pedro is always ready to talk about basketball, a sport he has been actively involved in for more than 20 years, even before 1962 when he made his international debut at the age of 16 at the Central American and Caribbean Games in Kingston, Jamaica.

Pedro, if we compare the Caracas results with those of the three previous Games (bronze in Cali '71, fifth place in Mexico '75 and fourth in San Juan '79), it is clear we didn't do well this time. What have you to say about this?

Yes, the team didn't do as well as expected in Caracas. In addition to the fact that men's basketball has special features in the region, our group was marked by an even level of play, with five games being decided in extra play, two of them games in which we played. We won two (Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico) and lost two (Canada and Argentina). There were no undefeated teams, since the Puerto Ricans and Argentines classified with 3-1 and the Canadians with 2-2, which was our record as well, but they had the victory over us. In the game with Canada, our tall players made a lot of fouls in the second half so they had to be replaced with shorter men even though we knew it would be very difficult to come out on top with this handicap playing against a team marked by the height of its players. We lost 95-93 to Argentina in overtime though our team did better than in the other encounters. At the end there were mistakes by less experienced players who can't be criticized because they were given a lot of responsibility in the tourney and, in general, did better than expected. We also had three very important losses due to injuries: left-handed organizer Eduardo Cabrera with a fractured right ankle; center Roberto Simón whose right shoulder was operated on; and Alberto Maturell whose right knee was casted for a ligament injury. Thus our defenses depended on three men: two veterans, Daniel Scott and Tomás Herrera, and rookie Leonardo Pérez, who is only 17.

What do you mean when you talk about the special features of basketball in the region?

I mean its development, how it has developed in recent years in countries where it has become a means of earning a living for high-ranking athletes and a profitable business for its sponsors. Their tourneys gain in quality with the help of imported players. This benefits local players despite the fact the stars have not been trained in their country but rather have been attracted by lucrative financial offers to change residence in order to represent their country and give added luster to local events. Of course we are not saying this because we want to applaud or imitate this method of cashing in on sports. It goes against our principles. We simply want to inform our fans.

About the two setbacks in the second half, why is it that we no longer have those victorious finals as before?

It's hard to say. It's true that there were two second halves which we lost, but there've been so many others which we won. I think the problem was the effectiveness of the center. We didn't have Simón, and Noángel Lúaces didn't do well, so everything was centered on Félix Morales and Heriberto Lafferté. When they fouled out or became tired there was a drop in the quality of the team's performance, which is what happened in the second half against Canada and to a lesser extent with Argentina.

Cabrera was injured prior to the trip and was replaced. Maturell's case was unexpected, but why did you take Simón if he had just undergone surgery? Wasn't there anybody else?

Actually we lack tall players with his quality, strength and stamina, although he still has a lot to learn. This is difficult to admit, but it is our view. That's why we ran the risk of including him, in the hope that he could help out. But things didn't work out that way.

Virtually everyone returning from Caracas said that the biotype of the Cuban team was such as to be rated the second best in the event, topped only by the United States, but that it was one of the weakest in technical-tactical terms of play. What can you tell us about this?

We know our players reach the national team with shortcomings, but to go into detail would be like making excuses. We would rather discuss the issue in collective terms, since we work collectively to compensate for individual problems. We do not think this view of yours is either fair or accurate since the group was pretty even on results. For example, Puerto Rico won its games by narrow margins, two in overtime, and we were 18 points above them. We scored an average of 91 points a game.

What can you tell us about the victory over Puerto Rico?

It was a fine showing by our team, which hadn't defeated them in official competition since 1974. The game was not decisive in terms of final standings, but it was important in our long-standing rivalry and was broadcast in Puerto Rico. They didn't win a gold at the Central American Games but were happy to defeat us. We don't feel the same but we were comforted by the win. Flor Méndez, their trainer, said he never underestimated a victory, and even less so against Cuba. The impact of the defeat was evident in the locker rooms, and it lasted until the end when they won one and lost four.

There are those who speak of poor use of players in key situations such as Daniel Scott against Argentina. Can you comment?

This view came from comments made by TV announcers who were unaware of the injuries suffered by players. Since the three defense players were overworked, Scott was exhausted in the second half and asked for a rest. We tried to keep him in a bit longer hoping that he would recover in the course of play, but he missed several shots. Since we needed a player who would be more effective in defense, we replaced him with no apparent damage to the attack, and the game stayed even. That is why we kept him on the bench — so he could go in during the last part and do well, which is what happened. If there are other cases, I would like to clear them up, but I must say that with the difficult task of replacements the only ones that run the risk of being wrong are the managers.

When you were a player, you were always very calm but effective. Doesn't the excitement you display now hamper your leadership ability?

I think the situation is logical. As a player, I obeyed instructions to solve a problem. But the coach, after finding the right solution and giving the instructions, has to wait to see it implemented. This creates tension and stress on top of my typically Latin temperament.

What do the other countries of the region have that we lack to equal their technical play?

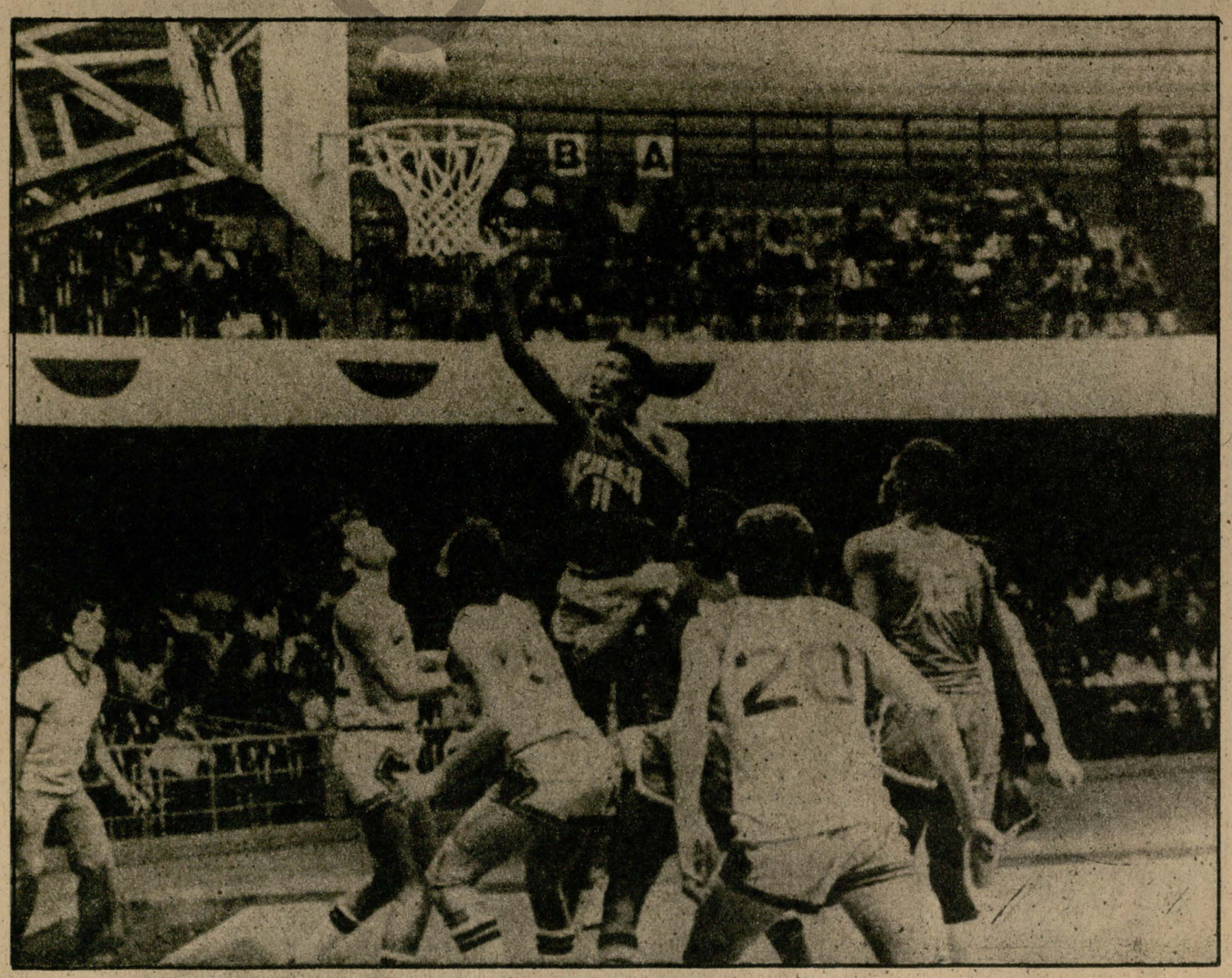
I will give you a brief answer. We train players with limited resources and no foreign aid. We have to better our methods to develop better programs for children and young people.

Do you think we can classify for the Los Angeles Olympics at the event to be held in Brazil next May?

If we train well and there are no more injuries, and if we are able to participate in all scheduled events, we should end up among the top three in Brazil assuring a spot for the Olympics.

The questions and answers could go on and on for the 38-year-old trainer for whom basketball is not just his work but the great love of his life. However, there are space limitations and we must conclude with the hope that the team again be in form at the Olympics, as it has been since 1968.

● *Enrique Montesinos*
Granma *daily sportswriter*



3 GOLD FOR CUBA AT VACLAV PROCHAZCA INTERNATIONAL BOXING TOURNEY

● **Aguilar, Quintana and Torres Odelín winners**
● **On to Von Berlin**

● CUBA WON three gold medals in the six-day traditional Vaclav Prochazca Memorial International Boxing Tourney held in Ostrava, a mining city in northern Moravia, Czechoslovakia. Ranked first in the event was the Soviet Union with five gold medals and a score of 26 points, trailed by Cuba and the DPR of Korea. The host country occupied fourth place.

The Cuban winners were Luis Aguilar (67-kg division), who was awarded the main trophy as the most outstanding boxer; Juan Torres Odelín (48 kg); and Julio Quintana (81 kg). Hermenegildo Báez, the fourth Cuban finalist, was beaten 5-0 by Valentin Kolgasov of the Soviet Union.

Aguilar topped Robert Kral of Czechoslovakia for the gold medal, Torres Odelín did the same with North Korean Pak Yong Nam, and Quintana beat Rumanian Mikhail Pascal.

The other Cuban boxers Idel Forriente, Jorge Guzmán and Epifanio Estrada won a bronze medal each. Epifanio's defeat came as a surprise since he was widely expected to excel in the super heavyweight division.

José Cuervo, manager of the Cuban delegation, was pleased with the overall performance his boxers had put up but said he wasn't too happy with some of the decisions handed down.

After the Vaclav Prochazca Tourney, the Cuban boxers left for the German Democratic Republic to take part in the Von Berlin International Tourney one of the world's toughest.

● *Manolo Cabalé*
Granma *daily sportswriter*

GOOD SHOWING BY CUBA IN WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP WRESTLING

BY JULIO SAN MARTÍN
Granma **special reporter**

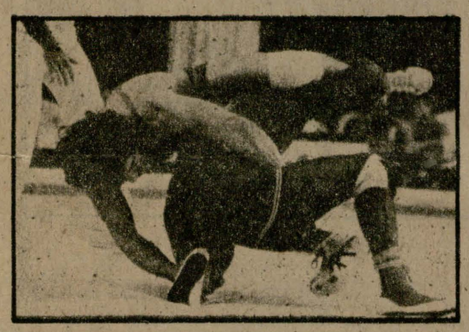
● KIEV, USSR.— The Cuban team made a remarkable showing in the Freestyle Wrestling World Championship Tourney held in this city's Sports Palace.

Three of the Cubans reached the finals, although they failed to win any medals. In the last world tourney only one Cuban — Raúl Cascaret (68-kg division) — was able to reach the final round.

This world championship, a stepping-stone to the Los Angeles Olympic Games, had the largest entry, with 36 countries being represented.

This is the rundown on the Cuban athletes performance:

Rafael Torres (57-kg division) won four matches and lost one, finishing fourth. He was beaten in his last match, against Bulgaria's Ivanov, winner of the bronze medal in the last two world tourneys. It was a very close battle of six minutes' duration, with only one technical point being scored. Both men were evenly matched, and this was Torres' best performance in world tourneys.



Raúl Cascaret was in the 68-kg division, which had the largest entry (22). He won four out of five matches and was beaten by Sugono, of Japan, 12-11.

Luis Mario Miranda (100 kg) lost three matches and won two, one of them when he was ahead on points and only eight minutes remained. At this point, the judges decided to stop the match because of Miranda's "lack of action." The decision was loudly protested by the fans. The winner was Grey Gibson, of the United States, who won the silver medal. Miranda finished fifth.

José Damián (82 kg) finished seventh. He scored two wins and suffered two losses. In his match with Dutchin, of Mongolia, he was ahead one point and only 30 seconds remained when he made a mistake that cost him two points and the silver medal.

Roberto Limonta (90 kg) was only a shadow of the man who won the Pan American championship in Caracas. He appeared to lack concentration and initiative, and seemed unable to develop a plan of action. Limonta is only 20 years old, and it seems as if his nerves got the best of him in this, his first appearance in a world tourney.

Cristóbal González (48 kg) had to reduce very quickly in order to meet the required weight and that got him into trouble. He claimed he felt strong and in good shape, but the results of his matches proved the contrary. He lost both matches near the end when he was ahead on points. But González is a tough wrestler with good technique and he's sure to make a good showing in the Olympic Games.

The world tourney marked the end of the year's activities for the Cuban wrestlers, who now hold the Pan American championship title in Greco-Roman and freestyle wrestling.

Cuba wins 1st Ibero-American Track and Field Championship Meet

● BARCELONA. — With a team of 21 athletes, Cuba took 19 of the 37 championship titles in the 1st Ibero-American Track and Field Championship Meet held at the Juan Serrahima Stadium in this city. The Cubans led the other 18 countries, Spain included, by a wide margin.

Cuba walked off with 24 medals (19 gold, four silver and one bronze), trailed by Spain (10-11-12), Brazil (3-5-7) and Portugal (2-13-4). In all events, each country was represented by only one athlete.

Primo Nebiolo, president of the International Track and Field Federation, commented that the championship meet represented a step forward in the development of track and field. Several records were set in the three-day event.

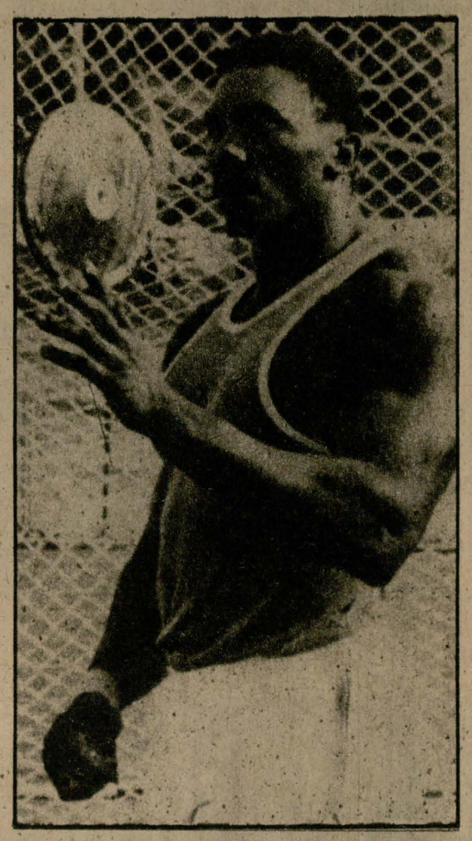
The final round of the meet was really exciting. Cuban Ángel Bueno won the 110-meter hurdles, clocking 13.81 seconds, against Javier Moracho (Spain), the favorite, who was disqualified for two false starts. Domingo Ramón (Spain) won the 300-meter steeplechase, clocking 8:27.20. Chilean Ulloa set a record for his country by covering the distance in 8:37.36 to finish second.

Other Cubans who made a great showing were Tomás González, winner of the 200-meter race in 20.91 seconds; Jorge Alfaro, with 2.20 meters in high jump; and Jaime Jefferson with 7.93 meters in long jump. Jefferson beat favorite Antonio Corgos (Spain) — who has often passed the 8.20-meter mark — by three centimeters.

In the women's events, Portugal's Aurora Cunha wound up with two gold medals by winning the 1500- (4:15.55) and 3000-meter races, and Cuban Maritza Marten also won gold medals in shot put and discus.

The third two-medal winner was Mariano Delís (Cuba), also in shot put and discus.

The Ibero-American Track and Field Federation announced that the second championship meet will be held in Valparaíso, Chile, in 1985. Two athletes may be entered in each event, provided the second entry ranks among the first 15 in the 1983 meet.



Luis Mariano Delis.

Granma ● *Weekly Review of the Official Organ of the Communist Party of Cuba* ● *Editor: Jorge Enrique Mendoza* ● *Editorial and administrative offices: Ave. General Suárez y Territorial, Plaza de la Revolución "Jose Martí," Apartado 6260, Havana, Cuba* ● *Telephone: 70-6521* ● *Subscription rates in foreign countries (including airmail postage): 1 year, the equivalent of 12 U.S. dollars in any convertible currency.*

6TH NATIONAL FAIR OF PEOPLE'S ART

Art rescued from anonymity

BY TONI PIÑERA / PHOTOS: FELICIA HONDAL
Special for **Granma Weekly Review**

AFTER THE 386-kilometer journey from Havana, Sancti Spíritus hits one as a rapidly developing city, apace with the Revolution. Buildings going up on each side of the road leading into the city — one of the first seven townships founded by Diego Velázquez, Spanish lieutenant-governor of Cuba — Los Laureles Motel, the soon to be completed clinical-surgical hospital, the telephone exchange, the provincial Party and People's Power headquarters, and many other development schemes would make this an interminable list.

The National Fair of People's Art, the sixth so far, was being held this year in Sancti Spíritus. Sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, the Fair is held on alternate years in Ciego de Ávila and Sancti Spíritus provinces. The main objective is to show the best of art that comes from the people. Craft work, music, dance, theater and literature all go to shape an event in which traditional art forms have been rescued from anonymity and accorded new value.

MAIN SQUARE: DISPLAY OF HANDICRAFTS AND BOOKS

Main Square, in the old section of Sancti Spíritus, was the scenario for the craft section of the Fair which was one of the main attractions. Eighty craft workers from all over Cuba and three Nicaraguans (specializing in gourd and stone carving and hammock making) presented an eye-catching, original and tasteful display of pieces done with fibers, seeds, leather, metal, wax and wood.

For four successive nights, Main Square was also an open-air stage for performances by the National Folklore Group, Musigán, Cinta de Baraguá, the Antillean Folk Group and other traditional dance ensembles.

A book fair was set up in an area adjoining Main Square, where many books were on display and authors were present to sign their books for the large number of visitors. Competitions were held among the many other activities organized here.



A partial view of the book display at the Fair.



"The more art there is in a trade, the more of a gentleman the craftsman becomes" — José Martí.



Furniture and interior design pieces remarkable for their uniqueness and diversity.

SYMPOSIUM ON TRADITIONAL CULTURE

One of the Fair's highlights was a second national symposium on traditional culture, held at the Rubén Martínez Villena Library. The main purpose of the symposia is to encourage and further research on traditional art forms. More than 30 papers were presented, among them "Ethnology and Folklore in the Santiago Carnival," by Alejandro Pichel (Santiago de Cuba); "Funeral Rites in Matanzas Folklore," by Dr. Israel Moliner (Matanzas); "The Bejucal Charangas: Developments Between 1959 and 1982," by Jorge J. González (Havana); and "Pottery in Camagüey Province," by Marta Jiménez (Camagüey).

There were guest delegates from Nicaragua, Panama, Hungary, Angola and Peru at the symposium.

Octavio Tapia, head of the Sociology Department of the University of Panama, said that what impressed him the most about the symposium was the people's participation in cultural revival. It was, he said, an opportunity for our people to learn collectively about various popular cultural manifestations.

SANCTI SPÍRITUS DECLARED NATIONAL MONUMENT

On the fourth and last day of the Fair, the municipality of Sancti Spíritus was declared a national monument of historical and architectural importance, at a ceremony presided over by Armando Hart, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of culture.

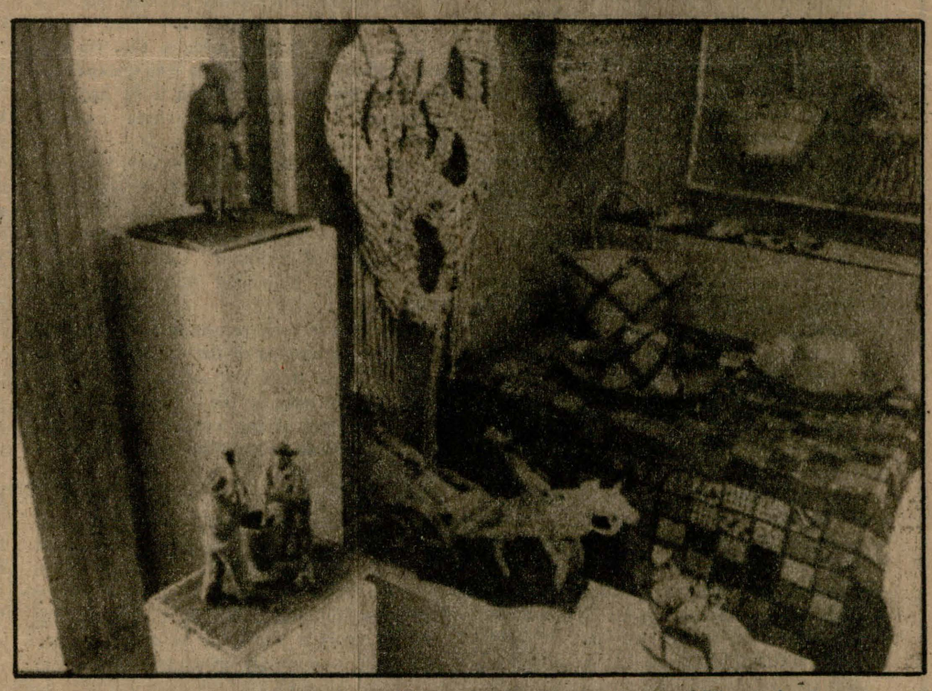
Sancti Spíritus province, which is in the central part of the island, has a series of national monuments. Among them are colonial Trinidad along with Iznaga Tower; the Main Church and the bridge over the Yayabo River, in the city of Sancti Spíritus; the Fomento and Yaguajay areas, once the camps of the guerrilla forces led by Che Guevara and Camilo Cienfuegos; and Las Dumas Pass, in Taguasco, where Major General Serafín Sánchez was killed in action in the war for Cuba's independence.

The overall program spanned 25 different events each day. Every corner of the city was humming with activity. In the children's area, for example, there were always clowns or games going on.

Two exhibits were launched: one of valuable African art and one of painting and sculpture. There was dancing into the night, especially on the last day, as people made it clearly patent that tradition was by no means dead.



One of the handicraft stands in Sancti Spíritus' Main Square showing a wide range of objects reflecting the genuine artistic talent of craft workers from all the provinces.



Some 250 works by craft workers from all over the country were on exhibit at the Museum of Colonial Art. The variety of techniques and themes was impressive.



A typical traditional Cuban popular music combo.

JOSÉ MARTÍ AND THE FORUM OF CUBAN LITERATURE

BY JOAQUÍN G. SANTANA

IN ONE of José Martí's brief pieces I remember reading this beautiful phrase: "...as unity begins to develop among a people, its elements merge and become condensed into a great prophetic work of their literature." As can always be expected, in this same piece, Martí wrote a statement which any contemporary Marxist would endorse without thinking twice. I refer to the one in which he says: "The immortal writer in Our America will be the one who reflects in his works the multiple and confusing conditions of this period."

Between the first and the second of these quotes lies a broad area for reflection and analysis. Who can deny the timeliness of these two brilliant concepts of Martí? Do not these statements in themselves justify the conviction that the moment has come to make a review? Quite appropriately then, under the auspices of the Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba, the country's intellectuals have called for an important forum of literature in Cuba since the triumph of the Revolution up until the present time, to be held October 13, 14 and 15.

An analysis of the development of eight literary genres (poetry, short story, novel, literary criticism, essay, testimony, theater and children's literature) will serve to show how each genre has been consolidated or established as a starting point for more progress in the immediate future. In the last 25 years of the country's history, social reality has been convulsed on an unprecedented scale, both internally and externally. The collective heroism of the Cuban nation — both during passing setbacks and the strategic victory of its aspirations — clearly constitutes the source of inspiration for a creative legion that has come to the fore during this quarter century.

Within the Revolution, the noble goal of writing for the people is no longer adequate; now it is the people who write and describe their feats. The social composition of the majority of Cuban writers today goes to confirm that. It can be seen that there are those of humble worker and peasant backgrounds. Their personal history includes, in varying degrees, participation in the struggle against the Batista tyranny — in the guerrilla struggle as well as in the underground; the confrontation with the mercenary forces on the sands of Playa Girón; the desire to defend the homeland during the October Crisis; the mobilization of the people in the sugar harvests; the joy derived from interpreting in their literature all that which is entailed in a social process that is unprecedented in the Latin American context.

All this evidences that the literature produced in Cuba since the triumph of the Revolution gives us a reliable chronicle of the context in which it has emerged. How could we expect the removed testimony of an impassive spectator from these writers, these protagonists of the Revolution? Their very life patterns the course to follow. They write from the center of the gravest and most impassioned events and naturally their conscience as well as their emotions dictate they take up their place in the Revolution vs. imperialism conflict.

Of course all this concerns the ideological character of contemporary Cuban literature. Anyone evading this aspect will arrive at a false interpretation. But let us turn to consider the practical aspects which enter into the creation of literature. I shall briefly list them: respect for art, constant motivation, opportunities for publication, the broadening of one's vision of the world through exchange or study trips, economic satisfaction of basic material necessities, social recognition, etc.

What have been the consequences? In Cuba, for example, more novels have been published in the last 25 years than in the 60 of the puppet republic. More collections of stories, poetry, children's literature, essay and drama, not to mention testimony, a genre which began with the Revolution and whose finest exponents on the continent have been Cuban writers. Has all this writing achieved the highest quality? Certainly not.

I ask: in what country, no matter how high the indices of its publications may be, does the writing altogether achieve the highest quality? Culture, and particularly literary creation, is a long and ongoing process which incorporates something from everyone, but it is also an endeavor in which only a reduced vanguard manages to become consolidated. On the other hand, should we be conformists? No, we will not conform because nonconformity is one of the constants of revolutionary action. At this point in time, this means examining in depth, with hindsight, to show the world that the "elements of the Cuban people" (as Martí said) have united once and for all and have, therefore, "condensed into a great prophetic work of their literature."

Joaquín Santana is a Cuban writer and journalist.



The Ku Klux Klan is increasing its activity in the United States. In response to a recent Klan rally this photo depicts a counter protest held near the Capitol in Washington by U.S. citizens who do not suffer racial prejudice and hate, yet condemn the reactionary racist organization and its activities.

PREJUDICE AND CULTURE

RACISM RAMPANT

BY NICOLÁS GUILLÉN

IT SEEMS to me (and I don't want to be accused of sectarianism) that there is a certain difference between traveling in outer space and hunting black people in the streets of any U.S. city. Although there may be a U.S. governor slow enough not to see this, we are up against an evident cultural problem. Southern racists, and Northern ones judging by Harlem, are light-years away from the progressive and peaceful spirit of our century. What is racism essentially if not a leap backward in the development of human intelligence? Or at least a brake impeding any move forward. It is so clear in the concrete case of the United States that statistics have shown that a Southern white is intellectually far behind a Northern black.

With the lack of progress reflected by racial segregation and the persecution of men, women and children for the mere fact of being black, it's not possible to fly one inch above the earth, much less go to the region of the stars, which the poets of old used to exaggerate a little in calling the "void." For the racists, it is impossible to conceive of a culture which is not the heritage and product of a single social group which is, of course, the one to which they belong. And yet it's not all that difficult to show them the contrary.

Consider the discovery of the Americas, in this case the most significant example for us. Was it the work of a single culture, of a single "race"? Was it the exclusive feat of Spain? Clearly not. The mathematical knowledge vital to navigation was of Asian origin and introduced to the Iberian peninsula by the Arabs long before the birth of Columbus. The paper on which the great admiral wrote his impressions of the extraordinary trip was invented by the Chinese and the same should be said of the gunpowder with which they loaded matchlock guns and cannons. The steel for these came from Asia, perhaps Turkestan.... The discoverers and much later the conquistadores and the settlers saw potatoes, corn and tobacco for the first time in the Americas and incorporated them into European and universal culture. To this must be incorporated what other groups have added through the centuries, for example, the blacks and the Indians, and are still adding to this human cocktail. How, then, can one speak of an exclusive and pure culture on our continent (or anywhere), be it Portuguese, English, French or Spanish?

U.S. racism is not only a profound cancer corroding the very entrails of the country and impeding its progress as such, but also a tremendous obstacle to the expansion of U.S. prestige throughout the world and especially among so-called colored people. For it isn't only a problem of Southern blacks, defenseless against Wallace's dogs — which are no different from those of Rochambeau in Haiti in the latter part of the 18th century — but also the millions of black people in the rest of the world, many of them in independent nations for whom the U.S. government now lies discovered. As indignant spectators of one of the cruelest injustices of contemporary history, how, then, are they to trust in the good faith of a power, in the democracy of a regime where prejudices of such a barbaric nature subsist? In international meetings, how can these black people vote without fear or repugnance alongside a government which treats and abuses their fellow men, women and children? Without going into detail, we know of the humiliation, suffering and contempt African diplomats must tolerate in Washington because of the color of their skin, the curl of their hair and the width of their nose.

While U.S. imperialism tries to impose its special way of practicing democracy on other places in the world, the cancerous racist conflict is eating it away inside. Whereas cancer as a physical ailment hides itself within the organism and reveals itself when the patient least expects it, the social cancer which is the war of the races, or said with greater propriety, the discrimination of black people by the reactionary whites of the United States, has been obvious to everyone since before the War of Secession which was no cure. Although the authorities hide it — hide it! — although they may search for a way to disguise it and even come up with palliatives, patches and pomades, the fact is obvious: there are more than 20 million black men and women separated from the rest of the citizens only by the dark pigmentation of their skin. Their lot is the worst of living conditions, ranging from unemployment to plain hunger, from the seat on the bus to the university desk when it is not given over expressly to blacks, from body to soul healing. For more than a century, this has been the situation in the United States, seriously undermining its much-touted democracy.

It's worth looking a moment at the other side of the coin, the Soviet Union. It wasn't very long ago that it was a hungry, agricultural country, ruled by a cruel, uncaring aristocracy. Today it travels to outer space, is at the head of contemporary science and is a people as united as it is strong. Of course, it has a clear advantage over the United States: the dogs there pull sleds in the snow; they help the working men and women; they don't attack blacks, nor are they trained for that. And officials like Faubus or Wallace no longer exist; they've been seven feet under for a long time, shot by the people when the barbaric czarist regime was smashed.

Nicolás Guillén is Cuba's National Poet and president of the Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba.

SUCCESSFUL WEST EUROPEAN TOUR FOR NATIONAL FOLKLORE GROUP

● THE RECENT European tour of the National Folklore Group of Cuba took it over 20 000 kilometers through Italy, France and Spain, for 36 performances in 33 cities, and demonstrated yet again what a professional group it is and just how well it goes down with audiences everywhere.

Every performance won it the praise of audience and critics alike and exposed the entire company to warm demonstrations of solidarity with the Cuban Revolution, despite the deliberate disinformation about Cuba in Western European countries.

The company appeared in five international festivals: in Savona and Genzano (Italy), Montguyon and Marseilles (France) and Gijón (Spain).

More than 300 hours were spent in traveling alone. On several occasions, rehearsals had to be skipped because the company had arrived with barely enough time to check the stage, lighting and suchlike before curtain call. In spite of these difficulties, the company lived up to its reputation in each and every one of its shows.

The program included many traditional Cuban elements: Oyá, Oggún, Abakuá, Habanera, the clog dance, Congo, Yoruba, El cabildo, rumba and carnival street formations.

Folklorist Rogelio Martínez Furé, the author of several works on the subject, spoke of how the tour had been a great success from an artistic as well as a political standpoint, adding that seven years had passed since the National Folklore Group's last European tour.

Dancer Julia Fernández talked about the particularly warm reception in each of the places where the company performed, including some where they had put in unexpected appearances due to last-minute program changes.

Part of the company remained in Cuba, performing in Havana and Bayamo. They, too, gave 35 performances in all, including one at the by now traditional Rumba Saturday in the patio of the Havana mansion that houses the Group.

Sergio Vitier, director of the Mella Theater in Havana, said the Group is scheduled to appear in Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia. In Venezuela, the group is to perform during this year's commemoration of the 200th anniversary of Simón Bolívar's birth in several places, including the Caracas Polyhedron.

He went on to say that the Group had been selected to take part in the socialist countries' celebrations for the 25th anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban Revolution in 1984.

He particularly emphasized the creative work potential and professionalism of a group that has now been going for 20 years.

● *Rosa Elvira Peláez*
Culture columnist for Granma *daily*

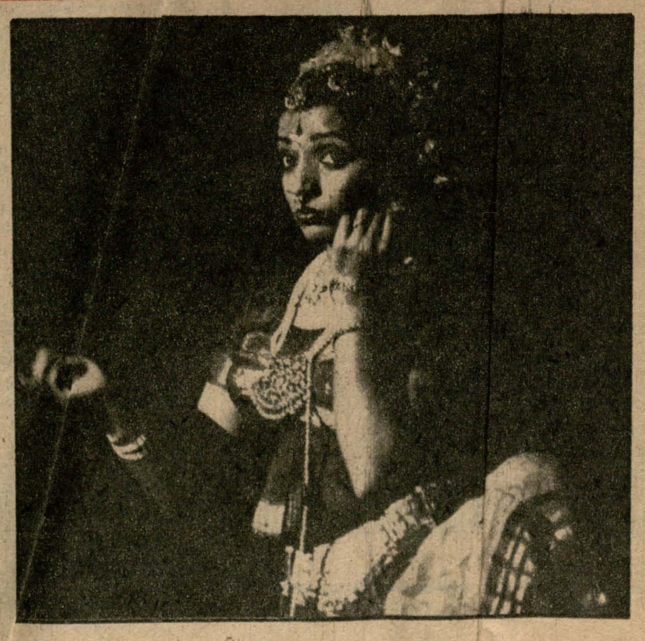


Clog, rumba and carnival street dancers were great National Folklore Group hits.



INDIAN CULTURE WEEK

Indian Culture Week, held in Cuba for the first time from September 25 through October 2, covered a wide range of activities. September marked the opening of an exhibit of madhubani *painting, genuine examples of people's art, at the Museum of Fine Arts. Speaking at the opening was Cuba's Minister of Culture Armando Hart and V.C. Khanna, India's ambassador to Cuba. On September 27, Kailash Vajpei, poet and professor of Delhi University, gave a lecture at the Palacio del Segundo Cabo in Old Havana, on the theme of Contemporary Hindi Poetry. On September 30, a 350-page special issue of the magazine* Signos, *containing extensive information on Indian life and culture, was placed on sale at the Vietnam bookstore, with a presentation by* Signos *editor, folklorist and writer Samuel Feijóo. On October 1 and 2, the magnificent classical Indian dance ensemble of Raja and Rakha Reddy, leading interpreters of kucipudi, appeared at the National Theater in a performance that was a singular blend of dance, pantomime, narrative, song and poetry.*



CUBAN ARTS IN THE WORLD

Santiago Álvarez film showing in Paris

● A retrospective of films by Cuban producer Santiago Álvarez was held at the Georges Pompidou Cultural Center in Paris. The opening program featured **Hasta la victoria siempre** (Ever Onward to Victory), in honor of Comandante Che Guevara, and **El tigre saltó y mató, pero morirá** (The Tiger Pounced and Killed, But It Will Die). Altogether, 30 Santiago Álvarez documentaries were shown.

Guitarist Aldo Rodríguez wins prize in Milan contest

● Concert artist Aldo Rodríguez Delgado was awarded the third prize at the Cità di Alessandria international classical guitar contest held in Milan. Rodríguez also won the special prize for technique, conferred by San Paolo di Torino banks.

Cuba at International Leather Week

● Cuba was represented for the first time at International Leather Week in Paris, at which over 2000 leather workers had their crafts on display this year. The Cuban pavilion was well-visited and had a wide range of articles, among them wallets, shoes, necklaces, clothing and tapestry work, put together by Cuba's Cultural Heritage Fund.

what's more

6th Festival of Contemporary Cuban Music

● The 6th Festival of Contemporary Cuban Music opened at Havana's National Theater with a concert by the National Symphony Orchestra. Soviet composers Oleg Kiba and Shodman Pogodi, Hungarian publisher Ester Lazar and Bulgarian pianist and composer Philippe Pavlov were among the guests.

FROM THE CUBAN PRESS

Taken from the magazine

MAR Y PESCA

CROCODILE FARMS IN ZAPATA SWAMP



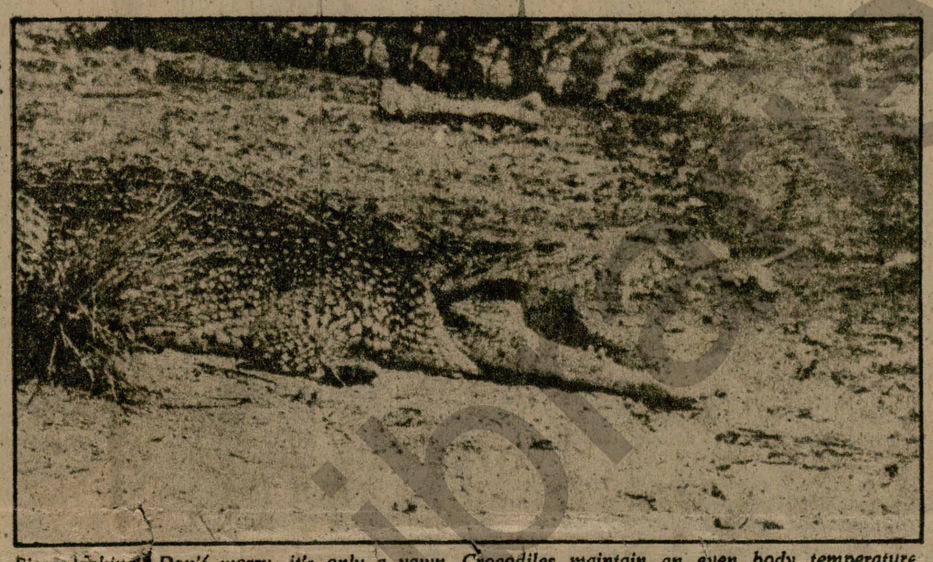
Looking for a specimen out in the lagoon.

BY JORGE JULIO GONZÁLEZ
PHOTOS: BONILLA ALCÁNTARA

ONE OF the most interesting spots to be found in Zapata Swamp, today a tourist resort par excellence, is the crocodile farm operated by the Experimental Breeding Division of the Ministry of the Fishing Industry. On the banks of Treasure Lagoon, a series of enclosures covering an area of five hectares constitute an ideal habitat for these large reptiles. A common experience is to stand by the fence around these enclosures to take a closer look at the crocodiles. An entirely different matter is to cross that barrier to watch a staff of over 20 handle the crocs. It's worth the risk, however, to see them at their unusual work, even if it's for once only....

In bygone times, the crocodile was the king of the swamp, a vast, inhospitable area in southern Matanzas province. Indiscriminate hunting then threatened the species with extinction. Following the triumph of the Revolution, the government took steps to protect the crocodiles. Large numbers of them were caught and brought to the farm.

Today, moreover, the center has introduced systematic measures of zootechnics that are showing very positive results.



Fierce-looking? Don't worry, it's only a yawn. Crocodiles maintain an even body temperature by basking in the sun, yawning and taking occasional dips in the water.



THE REAL PROBLEM IS NOT TO RUN BUT TO HAVE KNOW-HOW

● I WAS 16 when my father asked me if I'd like to go crocodile hunting. Many of our family have been crocodile hunters. I was pretty scared at the beginning because I began when the females were laying, and that's when they can be really vicious. I could have done some other job, but I'm not sorry I took up croc hunting. To me, it was a terrific adventure to go after them in the swamp. Wild crocs are much more ferocious than these at the farm. These are good-natured — except the females when they are protecting their nests.

Many of my co-workers here have scars left by crocodile bites. I've been lucky enough to be bitten only by young crocs. You're bound to get bitten while you're counting them. The important thing is to run. One day we were collecting the eggs from a nest in one of the sections and I was careless for a moment. Suddenly I found myself empty-handed facing an irate female. I made a hasty retreat and almost bumped into another female that was ready to snap at me. I still can't figure out how, but I managed to hurdle over the one that was after me and ran like mad. But the real problem is to have know-how handling the crocs. If you don't, running can be the end of you...."

Brigade Chief Efrén Alonso



Pretty lethargic, but you never can tell....



Skinning a crocodile calls for great skill. A careless slash means a drop in value of a hide.

Our brief if fearsome sojourn in the crocodiles' private domain began in the early hours of the morning with the collection of crocodile eggs. Roberto Ramos, an experienced Cuban specialist in crocodile breeding who is also in charge of the center, told us that for two years now the birth rate in the crocodile colony had been on the up: it rose from 46.7 percent in 1981 to 60.59 percent in 1982. He explained that this was largely due to a new incubation method consisting in using simulated nests, to the immediate transfer of the eggs from their original nests to the nursery, and to the painstaking care with which the eggs are hatched.

It takes about 80 days for crocodiles to hatch. Then they are distributed, according to age and size, into 15 sections of 81 square meters each until they are two years old. This stage is essential to population survival and growth. Hygienic measures and the new design of the enclosures has made for an approximate 20-percent drop in the mortality rate. Under the present conditions, the young crocodiles may grow to 90 centimeters in length, although this falls short of the optimum.

"This is followed by a normal growth of some 25 centimeters up to the age of four, after which the growth rate drops to under 20 centimeters a year," Ramos said. "Therefore, our crocodiles should reach trade size after five years in these ponds."

Looking out over these lagoons, with their sunny and shady areas and hummocks covered with lush vegetation, our attention was drawn by the uniform size of the crocodiles in each section.

"They're grouped according to size," Ramos explained, "on a scale of between 92-107 and 148160 centimeters. However, we hope that someday we'll be able to distribute them according to age also. For the time being, classifying them according to size helps cut down on fighting for food and prevents cannibalism, thus making for a more homogeneous development."

Two of the three large reproduction ponds — for specimens that have reached full maturity — are given over to the endemic Cuban species **Crocodylus rhombifer.** Hundreds of crocodiles over six years old and over seven feet long live here in a balanced population density and male-female ratio that is proving highly beneficial.

Roberto Ramos is convinced that the rational usage of the center's resources will guarantee the preservation of the species. The farm will soon be able to develop new colonies of Cuban crocodiles and have a surplus for hides.

There are also crocodile hunting plans in former hunting grounds which are apparently rife with wild crocodiles. The aim of the hunt, however, is altogether different: to carry out a study of the species in the area. It is hoped to show that the Cuban crocodile, the **Crocodylus rhombifer,** is once again king of the swamp.

I'D LOVE TO GO BACK AND LASSO SOME OF THOSE CROCS

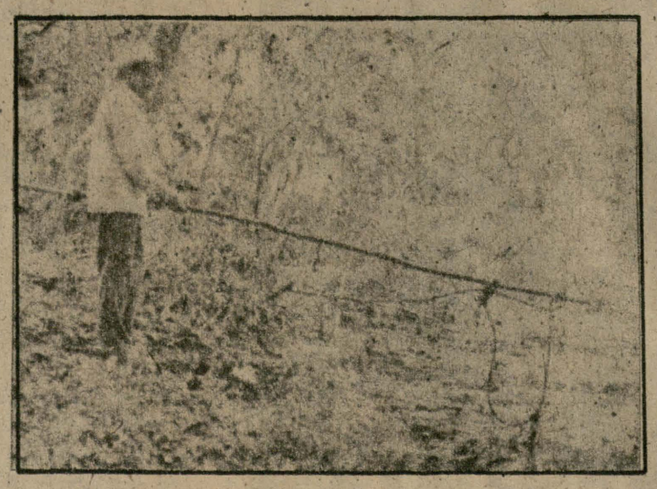
● I BEGAN to hunt crocodiles when I was 14. I'd go hunting with my grandfather, who brought me up, and with almost all my family. There were a lot of us living off crocodiles.

I remember that sometimes we'd go hunting for up to a month. We'd set up a camp, comb the area for crocs and then we'd break camp and move further afield. We used bait and a few old shotguns. We skinned the animals on the spot and salted the hide. We'd bring back 20-30 hides, depending on the time of year and amount of water in the swamp.

We'd try to sell the hides in Havana at leather places. They'd pay us two pesos a foot, but they had to be large hides. In all truth, crocodile hunting just bought the food.

When the farm was developed with the Revolution we began to hunt live crocs with lassos. There's been no crocodile hunting in the swamp for the past 15 years. I haven't gone into the area in all these years, but I'm sure there are many more crocs there now than there were then. I'm old, but I'd love to go back one day and lasso some of those crocs....

Crocodile farmer Rodolfo Castro



Taken from the magazine

COPINA

THE TV WAR

● Over 385 million TV sets the world over ● A single TV studio for almost half the underdeveloped countries ● Saudi Arabia imports 100% TV programs, Guatemala 84%, Uruguay, Nigeria and Zambia 63% ● U.S.-televised cultural and ideological penetration ● Countries more familiar with Superman than leading patriot

THE FIRST successful demonstrations of television transmission came in the 1920s, and by the late '30s regular programs were being broadcast under commercial license. From then on, television was the most rapidly developing of the mass media. Nowadays, TV offers a wide range of services that include newscasting from all parts of the world and the dissemination of major cultural, literary and scientific work, while it is also a major means of entertainment and education.

ALARMING FIGURES

However, TV's wide range of services is by no means accessible to all in today's world. According to a recent UNESCO study, the number of TV sets in existence in 1976 ran to 385 million. However, while 142 million sets were in North America, Asia had 39 million and Africa, incredible as it may seem, had only 2.8 million. In other words, the ratio in the United States was one set for every two inhabitants, while in the Arab countries and Asia, one for every forty, and in Africa, one for every 500.

Moreover, almost half the developing countries have only one TV studio. Two countries in Latin America have no TV studio, and in Africa only 60 percent of the countries have one.

Most of these countries must import their television programs from the Western world. Saudi Arabia imports all the programs it broadcasts over ARAMCO TV. Guatemala imports 84 percent of its programs; Singapore 78 percent; New Zealand 75 percent; Malaysia 71 percent; Iceland 67 percent; and Uruguay, Nigeria and Zambia 63 percent. Every year the United States sells foreign television networks between 100 000 and 200 000 hours of broadcasting time. The no. 2 exporter is Britain with 25 000, trailed by France, with around 20 000, and the FRG, with 6000.

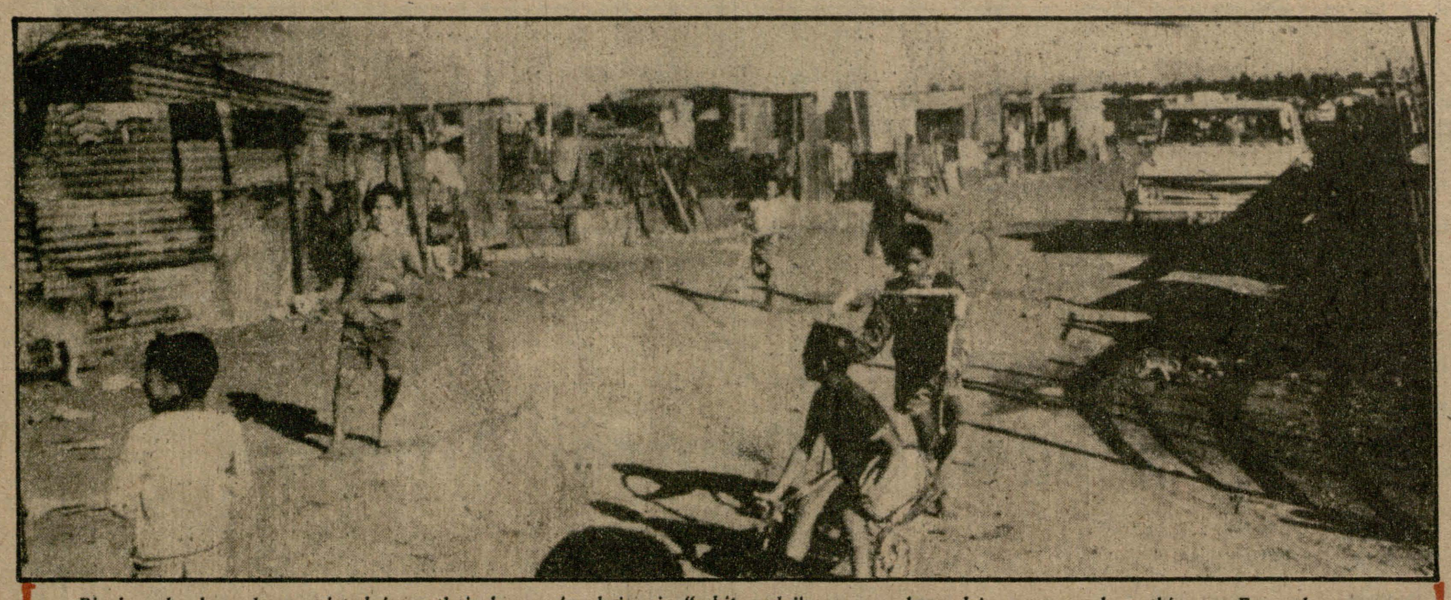
TRANSNATIONAL CULTURE

The inevitable results have been the monopolization of culture and information that is designed to standardize the tastes and the thinking of the masses. The least developed countries bear the brunt of this foreign "mass culture" which, in addition to having little or no artistic value to speak of, constitutes a real danger to those countries' culture.

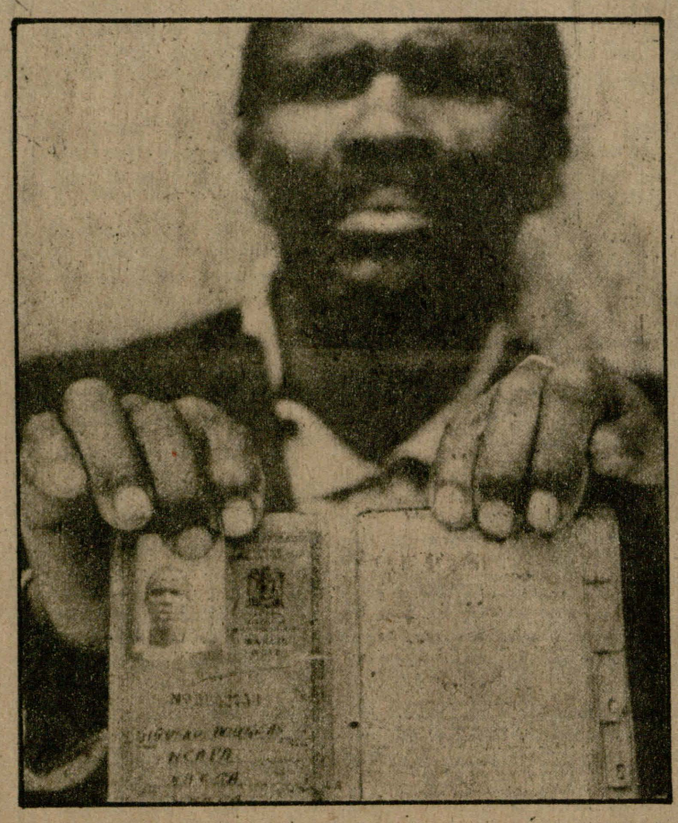
In some countries, Tarzan and Superman and Pepsi-Cola are probably far more familiar than the name of a leading patriot or poet.

It is worth recalling the deplorable state of Cuban television in prerevolutionary days. Second in order of importance in Latin America, Cuba was fertile ground for serials and the most degrading of programs copied from U.S. television.

Third World countries are today starting to react to this technological dependence and cultural and ideological penetration perpetuated through television. A major step directed toward eliminating information inequalities was the creation of the non-aligned countries' news agencies pool. Measures such as this are more than needed when authentic cultures are ridiculed by Donald Duck-type programs. In the name of entertainment, universal cultural values may well be on the path to extinction.



Blacks who have been evicted from their homes for being in "white only" areas are housed in camps such as this one. From the camps they are sent to the bantustans or "homelands" designated for blacks only.



Under the pass laws, every black must have this pass book which governs his movements and residence in the country.

THOUSANDS OF SOUTH AFRICAN BLACKS RESIST MOVE TO BANTUSTANS

● HARARE (PL).— Thousands of South African blacks of Shantytown crossroads near Cape Town have decided to resist efforts by the apartheid regime to send them to segregated "homelands."

They have decided to oppose implementation of the policy announced by Deputy Minister of Cooperation and Development George Morrison, to the effect that the people were to be sent to the new Khayelitsha reserve for blacks 45 kilometers away.

Representatives of the people — whom racist officials have branded as intruders because of their challenge to the laws which set apart various areas by race — have said they will fight until death against the measure.

Police brigades have bulldozed more than 1500 homes in recent months, leaving thousands of blacks homeless.

Residents are in violation of the law, which bans a stay of more than 72 hours in Cape Town peninsula, and face banishment to the "homelands." None of the reserves or "homelands" are recognized by the international community.

Italian judge says Turkish terrorist who tried to kill the Pope lied in incriminating Bulgarian official

BY ÁNGEL V. RUOCCO

● ROME (PL). — Turkish terrorist Ali Agca, who tried to kill Pope John Paul II, lied when he accused Sergei Antonov, a Bulgarian airline official, of having participated in the attempt, according to Ilario Martella, the judge examining the case.

This was his conclusion after listening to the testimony of 15 witnesses and compiling sufficient evidence, reported several Italian newspapers. Agca lied to incriminate Antonov who was jailed in Italy ten months ago despite the fact that he constantly claimed to be innocent, the papers continued.

According to a front-page article published in **Paese Sera**, the Turkish fascist, who shot and wounded the Pope in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981, lied — "probably at the request of the Italian secret services" — and accordingly he will be further prosecuted for slander.

Under the headline "Agca Incriminated: Judge Rules He Lied About Antonov," the paper said that "Agca's statements are not supported by objective data" and questions whether "the man who tried to kill the Pope had been goaded by Italian 007 agents."

According to the papers, Martella questioned 15 Italian and Bulgarian witnesses who confirmed Antonov's statements and exposed Agca's accusations.

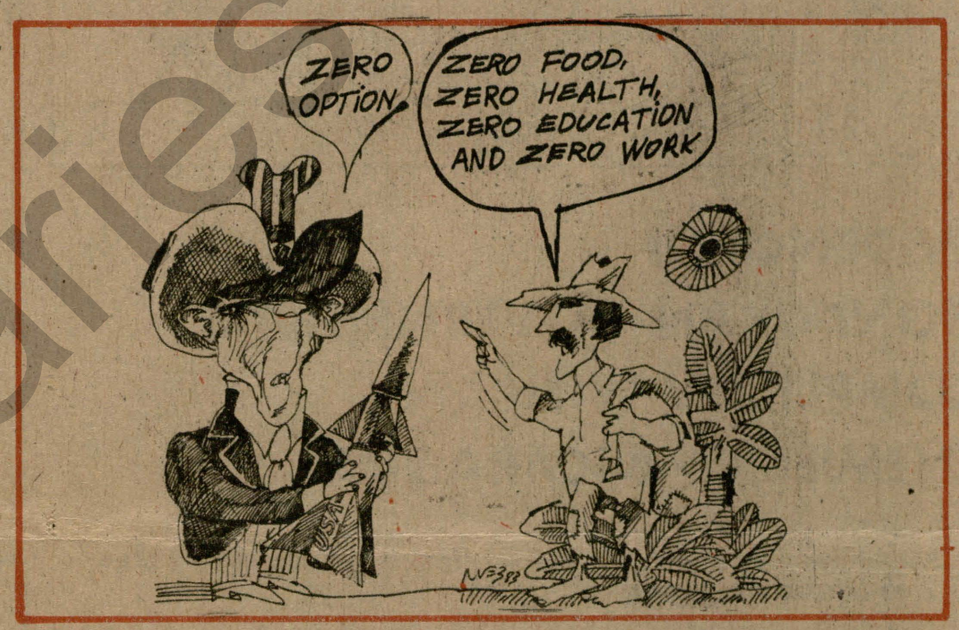
After visiting Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany to carry out his investigations, Martella concluded that Agca's version, aimed at implicating Antonov and some Bulgarian diplomatic officials, was full of lies, reported the Italian press.

Paese Sera reported that the examining judge signed a judicial order charging Agca with the crime of slandering Antonov, who was notified of the situation.

The outcome of the judicial investigation, the paper went on, dealt a severe blow to the thesis which incriminated the Bulgarian official in the May 13, 1981 attempt. The investigation must now proceed to find out who was really behind the Turkish terrorist, linked to the fascist organization known as "Grey Wolves."

According to **Paese Sera** and **La Republica**, many observers view Antonov's release as imminent although in their opinion some questions still need clearing up.

On the other hand, many progressive groups felt from the beginning that Agca's charges against Antonov, brought on a year and a half following the arrest of the Turkish terrorist, comprised a clumsy plot of the Italian secret services in cahoots with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). These circles expect that an innocent man was forced to spend many months in jail.



SOLAR ENERGY PUT TO DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL USE

Weather conditions in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, in Central Asia, are perfect for the utilization of solar energy, given there is sunlight 240 days of the year. Several types of solar installations are being designed and built throughout the republic. Here Guiyas Umarov, of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, talks to Novosti correspondent Evgeni Egorov.

ONE OF the projects in the Uzbek city of Chirchik that has aroused greatest interest is a four-story "solar" building. The standard-size solar water heaters installed in the building are the design of the Institute of Physics and Technology of Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. A series of studies revealed that in the case of homes and buildings with only a few stories the best place to install the heater was the roof, but they can also be effective in high-rise buildings. On cloudy or cold days, buildings can be connected to the urban electric heating system.

The "solar" building in Chirchik is not the only one in the republic. For example, in Ulugbek, near Tashkent, a couple of two-story homes were built and equipped with solar heaters.

Uzbek specialists are also designing other types of solar heaters, some of them to be used in the agricultural sector.

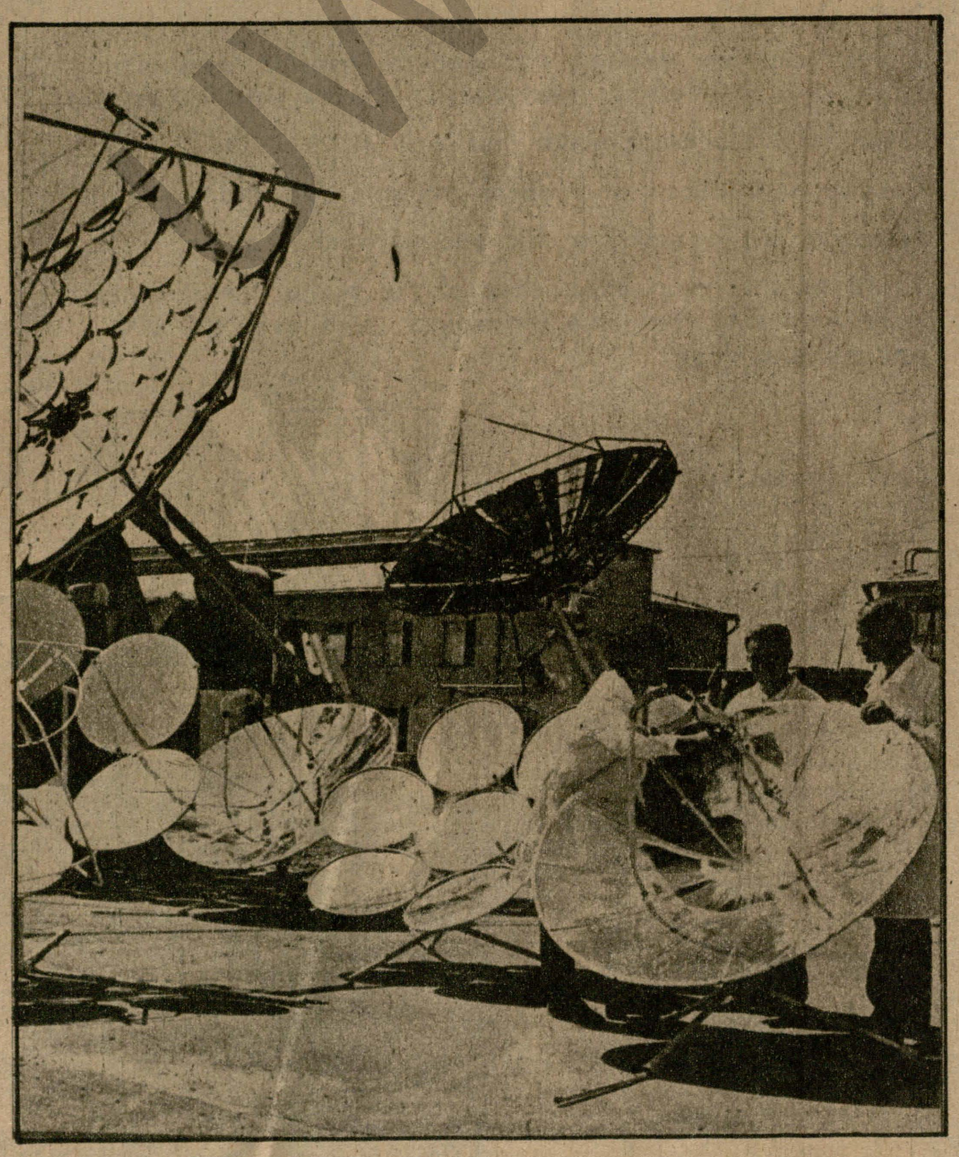
In the desert zones of Central Asia, with its open-grazing livestock, there are vast resources of underground mineral water. According to studies, it has been calculated to be much more advantageous to desalinize the water for animal and human consumption on the spot, instead of transferring it to cisterns located dozens of kilometers away. With this in mind, a number of heliodistillers were built. The first one now in operation turns out three cubic meters of drinking water every 24 hours. Other heliodistillers of greater power will be built in the near future.

Solar fruit dryers are also being used for an average of from one square meter to 25 kilograms of dried fruit a year.

Shepherds, geologists and many other potential consumers in desert areas can also use solar cooking units. The operation is based on the focusing of solar energy on a small area, or focal spot. This is done by means of a battery of seven small mirrors. The unit can be folded into a neat package weighing around 30 kilograms. It can be used to cater for four to five persons and can be put together and taken apart in a matter of minutes.

A solar refrigerator operates on a mixture of calcium chloride and ammonia and can be used from spring through fall. The effects of the sun's rays on a generator raise the temperature to as high as 110-120 degrees Centigrade. As a result, the ammonia separates out from the sodium chloride. In daytime the ammonia vapors are liquefied in a special condenser. At nighttime the system cools off and the liquid ammonia runs into the vaporizer located inside the freezer and freezes the water. A freezer equipped with a two-square-meter generator can produce as many as eight kilograms of ice per day.

We are also interested in the use of solar energy to produce electricity. Uzbek specialists aim to do so through the Stirling motor, which can be put into operation with whatever source of heat is available, in this case the sun's rays. The heat of the sun's rays melts the ice, which runs through a closed circuit, building up pressure on the motor's pistons. Thus, mechanical energy is transformed into electrical energy.



Heliotechnology for solar energy.

Several 0.5-kilowatt units have been installed and are quite effective transforming solar energy into mechanical energy, and this into electricity. A transformer set on the focal spot operates according to the Stirling cycle and the energy thus obtained is enough to pump 3.6 cubic meters of water an hour from a depth of 20 meters. Such a device represents a savings of some 2000 rubles a year.

It is necessary to design, build and install solar heaters as quickly as possible. The Institute of Physics and Technology has opened a self-financing design department, for modeling solar energy systems on an experimental basis.

From the Press Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries

Selection of dispatches received through Prensa Latina with information from the pool made up of more than 80 non-aligned countries' press agencies

Zimbabwean problems with Great Britain

● HARARE (KUNA). — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has charged Great Britain of intervening in the internal affairs of his country and trying to persuade other countries to boycott Zimbabwe following the arrest of six members of the air force. In comments made after returning from a two-week visit to Ireland, the United States and Canada, Mugabe said relations with Britain had been seriously affected by London's position. "I don't want to head a government which Mrs. Margaret Thatcher thinks she can manipulate at will. The British can stop giving us aid if they want to use it to manipulate us," said the irate prime minister. "We have fought a war of independence and will not accept intimidation from anybody," said Mugabe.

No Cuban pullout from Angola

● LUANDA (ANGOP/PANA). — Cuban troops will only leave Angola after the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African forces from that country, the implementation of Security Council Resolution No. 435, a halt to South African aggression and an end to the logistical and military support provided by Pretoria to the UNITA puppet bands, said Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge. He was speaking to foreign journalists who are in Angola to study the refugee situation there. This was a reaffirmation of the conditions outlined by Angola's head of state during the visit by UN Secretary-General Pérez de Cuéllar in August.

Peasants denounce repression in Guatemala

● GUATEMALA (SALPRESS). — The Guatemalan Highlands Peasant Committee (CCDA) denounced the murder of 50 peasants in El Quiché department, 156 kilometers northwest of the capital, calling it a continuation of government repression. The CCDA added that the massacre took place near one of the big strategic hamlets set up by the army where peasants must do forced labor under the policy of "roof, tortilla and work."

SELA supports Nicaragua

● MANAGUA (ANN). — Upon returning from Caracas, Venezuela, where he attended the 9th meeting of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), Commander Henry Ruiz said SELA had condemned illegal U.S. measures against Nicaragua. In the opening session, Nicaragua introduced a resolution listing those measures and it was unanimously approved. Among the measures listed was the reduction of the Nicaraguan sugar quota, the closing of Nicaraguan consulates in the United States and the veto of loan requests to the Inter-American Development Bank.

Mali gets own TV

● DAKAR (TANJUG). — The Republic of Mali, one of the poorest nations in Africa, now has its own TV network. Residents of Bamako, the capital, and the surrounding areas were able to watch color programs. The current outlook is modest since the station only has a range of 80 kilometers. Nevertheless, the introduction of TV in Mali is very important since the spoken word is the most effective means of communication in Africa.

The following press agencies, from which the above dispatches come, correspond to the countries indicated in parentheses:

KUNA (Kuwait)
ANGOP/PANA (Angola-Pan African News Agency)
SALPRESS (El Salvador)
ANN (Nicaragua)
TANJUG (Yugoslavia)

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FROM THE RÍO BRAVO TO PATAGONIA



EVIDENCE OF HONDURAN GOVERNMENT'S COMPLICITY WITH ENEMIES OF NICARAGUA

● Shot-down plane which took off from Honduran airport crewed by 7 ex-Somocista guards

● RECENTLY THE Nicaraguan Ministry of Defense revealed details of new evidence exposing the complicity of the Honduran government with enemies of the Nicaraguan people.

A plane crewed by seven ex-Somocista guards was downed in the Los Cedros sector, 25 kilometers north of the town of Río Blanco, in Matagalpa department.

In a communiqué issued October 4 by the Public Relations Office of the Ministry of Defense, it was reported that the plane downed by antiaircraft defenses of the Sandinista People's Army was a twin-engined DC-3 with a capacity of 5000 pounds.

The communiqué indicated that the plane took off from El Aguacate airport in Catacamas, Olancho department, Honduras. This airport was recently renovated by engineers from the United States and Honduras, as part of a military plan involving the construction and improvement of the country's airports.

The Ministry of Defense reported that identifying information on the plane included the manufacturer: Douglas Air Craft Co.; manufacturer's serial number: 16493 (5/45); military serial number: 99841; converted under FAA, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, certificate No. A-669.

The communiqué added that, after the plane was grounded, members of the Sandinista People's Militia of Los Cedros surrounded the aircraft and captured the pilot, copilot and flight mechanic, all of whom were injured, and recovered the bodies of the other two crew members.

Two other ex-Somocista guards had parachuted from the plane and were pursued by forces of the Sandinista People's Army.

The captured counterrevolutionaries include: ex-Major of the National Guard Roberto Amador Narváez, ex-Captain Hugo Reinaldo Aguilar Méndez and mechanic Jaime Lau Ramos, who were sent to reinforce counterrevolutionaries currently trying to escape to Honduran territory.

Materials seized from the plane included 4000 pounds of ammunition, supplies, medicine and provisions.

IMF: NO CHANGE AT WASHINGTON MEETING

BY ALBERTO RABILOTTA

● MONTREAL (PL). — The 38th annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund will once again demonstrate the incapacity of the United States and its main allies to cope with the world's acute financial crisis.

The U.S. refusal to increase IMF funds and ease refinancing and debt renegotiation terms for developing countries has already been evident at the preparatory talks in Washington.

In effect, the international financial situation gets steadily worse as countries reject tough IMF austerity programs which are unconditional prerequisites for renegotiations mortgaging the future of important Latin American nations such as Brazil, Argentina and Mexico.

According to official figures, the IMF is already reaching the limit of its lending capacity. The total is 32 000 million dollars, and nearly 27 000 million have already been loaned bringing the institution to the brink of bankruptcy unless there is an increase in funds.

Meanwhile, the list of countries that have requested debt renegotiation grows, adding Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines to the largest debtor countries: Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Venezuela, among others.

The isolationist position of the United States in the economic field can give rise to a much more profound crisis than the situation existing during the meeting last year, when it was clear that several underdeveloped countries were technically bankrupt.

The U.S. Congress still hasn't voted on the 8400-million-dollar U.S. quota for the IMF, and all indications are that the deadlock will continue for several days or weeks. This in turn has led the European countries and Saudi Arabia to halt their contributions to the emergency fund.

Observers note that IMF demands on debtor countries are so stringent that they jeopardize political stability in those countries.

Political and mass opposition to IMF demands in Brazil, along with supermarket lootings, strikes and other protests, have reached unprecedented levels for that country.

These austerity programs designed by Washington for debtor countries leave no room for maneuverability and include unacceptable conditions for the economic development of those countries.

Observers indicate that the IMF has now gone on to a "final resort solution," which is to do away with all government social spending.

The lack of concrete results at this IMF meeting and the refusal of the United States and its allies to discuss the cause of debts and ways of solving the problem are factors making the international financial scene that much bleaker.

CONDECA AGAIN?

Another step in U.S. strategy against Central America

BY OSCAR FERRER
Granma International staff

THE SO-CALLED Central American Defense Council (CONDECA) has been dysfunctional since 1979. That was when Nicaragua left the fold, following the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship. Now CONDECA is back in the news, thanks to efforts by U.S. imperialism and its allies in the region. Seemingly, the idea is to rescue it from the garbage heap of history where it had been relegated for its role as counterrevolutionary tool of the United States.

Absolute secrecy and strict security measures surrounded a meeting held on the Santo Tomás estate, a rest place for Guatemalan rulers in the southern part of the country. No press representatives were allowed near and there was no final communiqué.

Summoned by General Oscar Humberto Mejía Víctores, head of the Guatemalan regime, it was a meeting of top military leaders from El Salvador, Honduras and Panama, along with General Paul Gorman, who heads the U.S. Southern Command based in Panama and was euphemistically called an "observer."

Understandably, Nicaragua was not invited.

The objective of the Santo Tomás meeting was to resuscitate CONDECA, an old Central American military alliance established 20 years ago under U.S. supervision that did everything possible to save Somoza when his rule was on the brink of collapse.

Since its creation in the '60s, with the membership of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Costa Rica — the latter two with observer status — CONDECA's goal has been to prevent the victory of revolutionary forces in the region. Washington was terrified of the possibility of another people's victory such as that of Cuba.

From the outset CONDECA was advised by the CIA, and in 1966 its regulations were modified to allow for the participation of intelligence personnel.

CONDECA meetings have historically had the supervision of the U.S. lord and master, though that country was theoretically never a member.

It should be pointed out that, while General Mejía Víctores hosted the meeting at Santo Tomás, the idea of reactivating CONDECA was not that of the head of the Guatemalan regime.

Just three days before Mejía Víctores overthrew Ríos Montt, the former met with General Gorman. It was not surprising, then, that who should be at this recent meeting to take the initial steps to bring back CONDECA was Gorman himself.

This close link between Mejía Víctores and Gorman leads us to suspect that the idea was not of Guatemalan but U.S. fabrication.

The return of CONDECA is very necessary for the United States in Central America at a time when, in spite of imperialist and counterrevolutionary hostility, the Nicaraguan Revolution is being consolidated and when the Salvadoran regime is suffering military defeats and being weakened both politically and economically.

CONDECA could help the United States unify the forces of pro-imperialist regimes in the region for use against Nicaragua or in defense of the murderous Salvadoran administration.

The Reagan administration, which has a talent for ignoring historical experience, should bear in mind that CONDECA failed in its efforts to save Somoza by holding large-scale maneuvers in Nicaragua when the struggle against the regime was at its height.

Diplomatic sources in Guatemala quoted by AFP spoke of the possibility that out of the rebirth of CONDECA will come a stronger, Central American mini-NATO type, U.S.-backed alliance.

This is simply another dangerous step taken by the Reagan administration in its counterrevolutionary regional strategy in Central America, directed first and foremost against the Nicaraguan Revolution.

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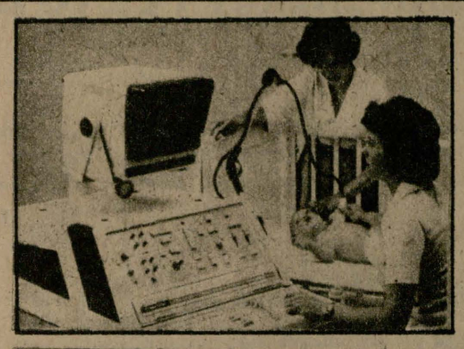
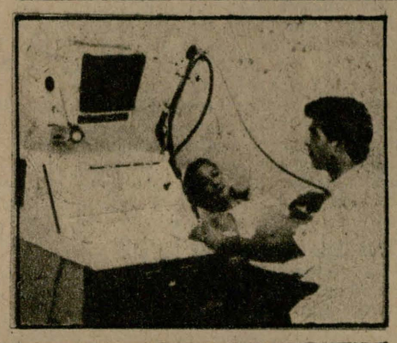
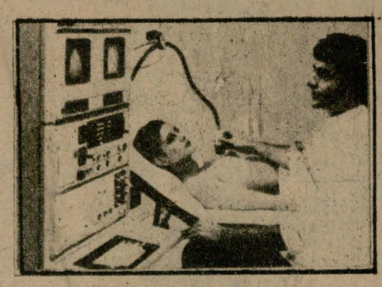
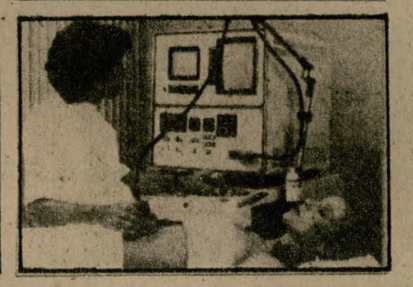

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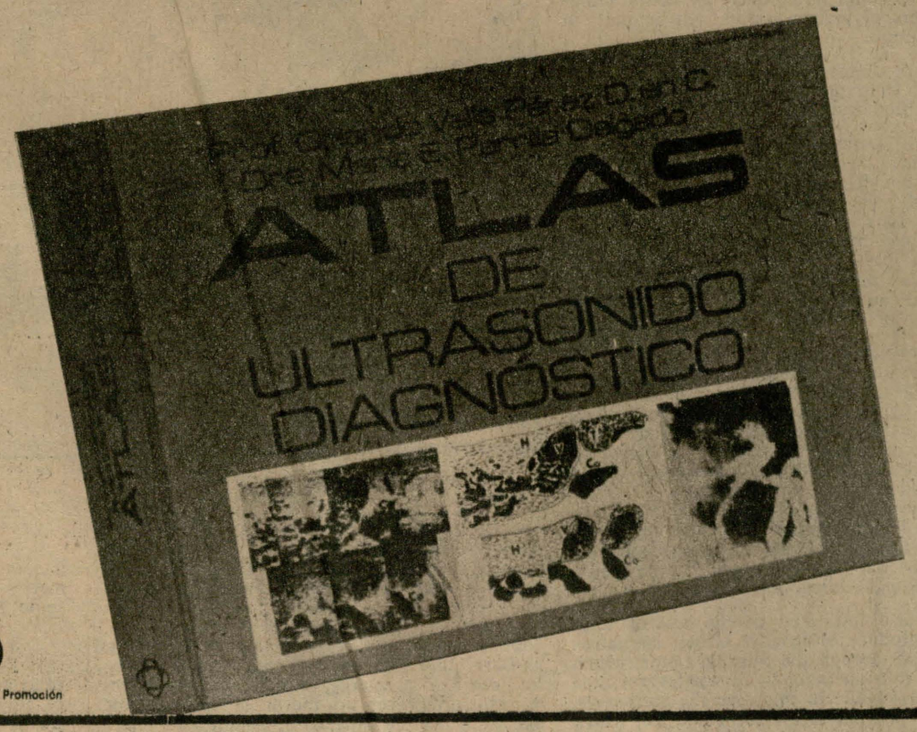


Publicidad y Promoción

FROM THE RÍO BRAVO TO PATAGONIA

MEXICO: DO YOU KNOW WHAT YOUR CHILDREN ARE EATING?

TRANSNATIONALS AND FOOD POLICY

BY OLIVIA MORA
Prensa Latina special

TV COMMERCIALS of the food transnationals have provoked concern among Mexican authorities who have discovered that a program planned to improve the eating habits of poor people is being seriously hampered. The program of the Mexican Food System (SAM) aimed at reshaping the eating habits of a population of 19 million people, characterized as a priority task, has been impeded by the transnationals' million-dollar publicity.

These industries sell canned products for children which are popularly known as junk food since they have little nutritional value.

Attractively packaged and rather tasty, these junk foods have captured the children's preferences thanks to the influence of the mass media and are seriously harming the nutrition of thousands of children of the marginal sectors.

The SAM study on measuring the impact of TV commercials on poor people, particularly children, concluded that the diet of some poor families is composed of up to 80 percent of these foods. These families spend most of their income on groceries.

The poor urban areas around the periphery of Mexico City are the most affected by the detrimental impact of TV. Many mothers who were interviewed said that they bought these foods because the TV said they were good.

"We are just reaching the first conclusions since we have completed only the first phase of a three-stage study," said Alejandro Cruz, international affairs director of the Mexican Food System. He added that essentially all social classes are being influenced but that the negative impact is most severe among the marginal classes.

Within the poor population, food expenditures represent almost all of the income, he explained. Taking this into account, along with the fact that what they consume is low in proteins and calories, the situation really becomes critical, he added.

To counter these effects, the SAM planned its own publicity campaign involving a special program designed to encourage mothers to breast-feed their children.

As part of the campaign, there has been a mass distribution of pamphlets to orient and educate about nutrition, so that each family, in accordance with its budget, consume those foods which furnish essential substances such as calories, proteins and vitamins.

Soon, with the help of the Food and Agriculture Organization, a project called "The Nutritional Foods Vigilance System" will be implemented. This will attempt to measure during a two-year period changes in the nutritional level of the poor population of Mexico City and the rest of the country.

It is expected that within 24 months some results on the changing nutritional standards will be obtained.

While the publicity of the food transnationals has been an adverse factor during the initial phase of the SAM project, efforts made in other areas, such as the self-sufficiency of certain grains, have had positive results.

The Mexican Food System was created three and a half years ago with an integral and innovative focus on the application of a basic foods strategy from the production to the consumption phases, including the in-between stages of commercialization, processing and distribution.

By encouraging certain crops, SAM tried to raise the income level of peasant farmers. Through its nutritional programs it attempted to reshape the eating habits of the poorest sectors.

By 1985 it is expected that Mexico will have achieved self-sufficiency, if crops do not suffer from natural catastrophes and if technical, technological and administrative problems are resolved in the production areas.

Production quotas set by SAM for this year in oils are: 159 000 tons of sesame, 660 000 of safflower and a million of soybean.

SAM has taken up the program to increase basic foods production, agricultural productivity and better income distribution in the country's poorest states where the majority of the 19 million people in a critical situation live.

These are the southern and central zones which include the states of San Luis Potosí, Zacatecas, Oaxaca, Jalisco, Guerrero, Michoacán, Tabasco, Tlaxcala, Campeche, Yucatán, Quintana Roo, Veracruz, Morelos and part of the state of Mexico which has a large urban and rural population.

Efforts include the development and organization of cattle ranches and fisheries in agricultural areas for the introduction and implementation of new production techniques.

In terms of training and developing skills, SAM works closely with the Institute of Cattle and Crop Raising in the implementation of programs training farmers in the use of more modern cultivation techniques.

This training has two purposes. First it helps the farmer organize and improve his production. Second, the training enables him to make use of a type of agricultural insurance offered by the government.

The latter applies to crops lost to adverse weather conditions.

The evaluation of the two years during which this food policy has been in effect is encouraging for Mexico.

The Mexican Food System is not only a program for food self-sufficiency. Cruz indicated that it is hoped by 1985 to export certain products which, up until now, have only been for domestic consumption, such as fruits and vegetables.

While SAM's achievements have rapidly become notable and even recognized by competent international organizations like the FAO, its program has met with limitations in the interior due to the great influence of certain enterprises in Mexico's food processing industry. Their influence covers the entire circuit of the food chain, particularly in the processing of prepared foods where they dominate 100 percent.

There are 130 transnational enterprises in Mexico which operate 300 establishments including agro-industries, poultry farms and processed food industries, as well as supermarkets and restaurant chains. Eighty percent of these are of U.S. make, followed by Swiss, Italian, Japanese and French firms.

Of the 130 enterprises, 33 are worldwide and are among the first 100 agro-food industries of the world.

Although Alejandro Cruz contends that the degree of their influence and power cannot be generalized, he is concerned about the fact that they are a permanent feature in basic foods production. According to Cruz, what SAM can do is facilitate medium-sized and small firms and national enterprises to make inroads into territory which the transnationals have held until now.

He said that with a complementary program a gradual substitution process could be begun in food sectors strongly influenced by the presence of these enterprises. Mexican industrialists and even the state itself could administer some of the production phases along these lines. Alejandro Cruz is inclined to think that "the cooperative system might be the solution to the problem."

He went on to say that "for me the most notable aspect of the two and a half years of the implementation of the SAM program has been the response encountered among peasant farmers and seasonal workers. I believe that it goes beyond what we expected in terms of the feasible short-term increase in production."

He mentioned that during a meeting of the World Food Council of the UN, held in Acapulco, the Mexican program was considered "one of those which has had the best results."

ARGENTINA

PREELECTION CONFUSION

● THE POLITICAL situation in Argentina becomes more and more confused as the day draws near for elections that are to take the country to institutional normality.

The amnesty law, the wage problem, the high cost of living and the foreign debt are among the issues most widely commented on by local and international press in the past few weeks.

The amnesty — or "pacification" — law enacted by the government, designed to protect those who were "excessively harsh" in the most violent period of repression, has been rejected by practically every sector of the population (ranging from Peronists to Radicals). Eleven judges, even, have opposed its implementation and asserted that they will continue investigating the cases of missing political prisoners.

The high cost of living and the government's absolute disregard for worker demands led to the labor movement calling a general strike on October 4 that paralyzed the entire country and made patent the widespread discontent.

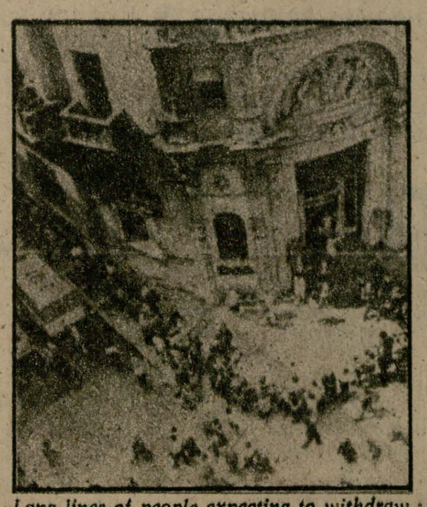
Amidst this alarming situation, the government announced that Argentine Airlines had refinanced its 200-million-dollar debt with foreign banks and that this would serve as a model for other enterprises and sectors, eventually leading to the refinancing of the entire foreign debt.

However, the renegotiation of the airline's debt was opposed by many sectors, the strongest protest coming from the air force.

Federico Pinto Kramer, federal judge of Río Gallegos, a city some 3000 kilometers from the capital, issued a noninnovation writ, claiming that the renegotiation constituted a violation of the national laws because the discussions were held under another country's jurisdiction. The judge also issued orders for the arrest of Julio González del Solar, president of the Central Bank.

The International Monetary Fund protested the judge's decision and set October 17 as the deadline for the government to settle the juridical problem.

According to AP news agency, the U.S. banks were alarmed by the news of the juridical problem. The **Wall Street Journal** commented that the bankers were afraid that Argentina would be the first major deeply-indebted country to be declared in default of its foreign debt.



Long lines of people expecting to withdraw money formed in front of banks in Buenos Aires.

The **Journal of Commerce** was of the opinion that Argentina was headed for a virtual siege economy and that government officials had admitted that the situation was one of undeclared cessation of payments.

The financial problems besetting Argentina can also be observed in the measures taken by The Central Bank, prohibiting foreign exchange for travel abroad, eliminating automatic payment of debts and freezing imports.

In spite of the fact that the Appellate Court of Comodoro Rivadavia, 2000 kilometers south of Buenos Aires, accepted the government's appeal to annul judge Pinto's writ, the situation remained tense as a result of rumors of government instability; all of which, along with the country's financial problems, made for alarm among banks and holders of savings accounts.

Savers formed great lines at the banks' doors on October 5 to withdraw their savings, while the dollar exchange rate doubled from 13 pesos to 26.

According to AFP, large importers are refusing to accept orders from Argentina even though payment is made in dollars, claiming that they "do not contemplate any change in their stocks." The real reason could be that they are expecting new price increases in Argentina due to a feared lack of supplies resulting from the lack of imports.

COMMUNIQUÉ BY FMLN-FDR REPRESENTATIVES

SALVADORAN REVOLUTIONARIES APPEAL TO WORLD PUBLIC OPINION TO JOIN WITH THEM IN DENOUNCING MAGAÑA PRO U.S. ADMINISTRATION CRIMES

● *PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ issued by the representatives in Cuba of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) and the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) of El Salvador to mark the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the FMLN.*

Just three years after the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front was founded, our forces have developed politico-military potential in every regard to such an extent that it serves to guarantee that our people will achieve revolutionary victory.

Determined to achieve peace and freedom for our people, the FMLN-FDR has made several efforts to spare our people further social and material costs. Accordingly, we opened talks with the Peace Commission of the Salvadoran government and the Reagan administration's envoy, Richard Stone, but they have only recently voiced their refusal to go on with the talks while we reaffirm our willingness to continue them.

The enemies of our people have stepped up their intervention and have unleashed their fury against the defenseless civilian population, as recently occurred in Tenancingo. There they resorted to a "scorched earth" policy given their inability to isolate the guerrillas from popular support. They have further increased repression, arrest and assassination and have caused the disappearance of progressive citizens and union leaders of our country.

Lately there have been many people "missing," including Commander Antonio Barrios Guevara (Alexander), a peasant leader; Hugo Carrillo, university official; Amílcar Martínez Argueda, university professor and director of economic affairs of the Foreign Ministry; Antonio Francisco Peñate Parada, university professor; Roberto Rivera Martell, university professor; José Enrique Escalante Martínez and Evelyn Calderón, university students; Santiago Hernández, general secretary of the Unifying Federation of Salvadoran Trade Unions (FUSS); Carlos Díaz, arbitrator of the Central Reserve Bank Trade Union; Rosendo Mejía Carpio, general secretary of the Union of Employees and Workers of the Institute of Urban Housing (SETIVU); and Claudina Calderón and Georgina Rodríguez, student leaders.

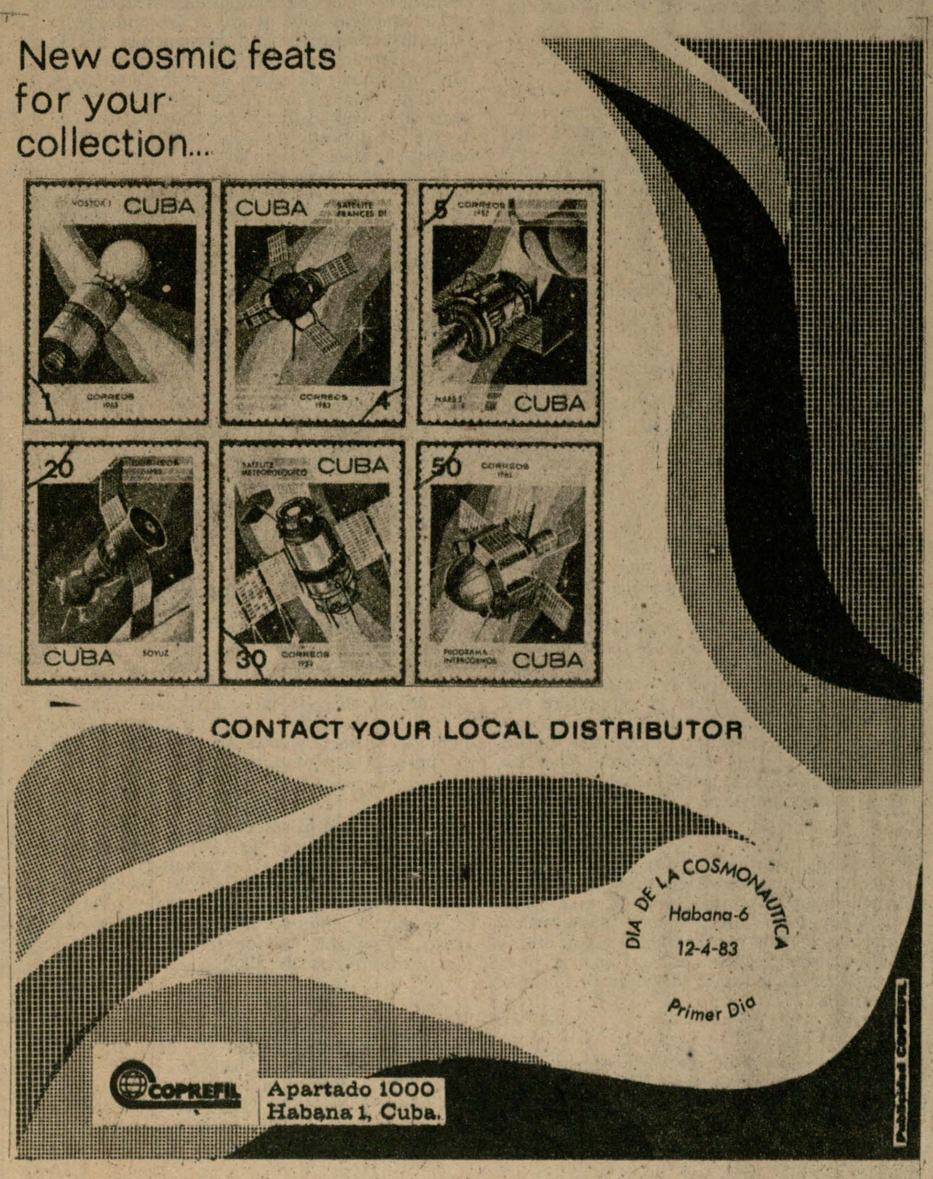
This is the reply that the Álvaro Magaña administration is giving to our efforts in favor of an overall political solution to our conflict.

On the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the FMLN, we urgently appeal to world public opinion to join us in support of our denunciation to demand that all "missing" persons be found alive, and to come out against all the repressive measures such as arrest, kidnapping, assassination, massacre and indiscriminate bombing of the defenseless civilian population.

In spite of all this, we reiterate our readiness to go on with the struggle and conduct ourselves in the most responsible and serious way by genuinely defending the people's interests. In line with this, we ask for the holding of open talks with the participation of different Salvadoran sectors, the formation of a broad-based government and for El Salvador to be the location for talks.

LONG LIVE THE 3RD ANNIVERSARY OF THE FMLN!
STOP IMPERIALIST INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR!
FREEDOM FOR ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS AND MISSING PERSONS!
LONG LIVE INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY WITH THE SALVADORAN PEOPLE!
UNITED TO FIGHT...ONWARD TO FINAL VICTORY!
REVOLUTION OR DEATH...WE SHALL WIN!

City of Havana,
October 1983.



EUROPEAN FRIENDS OF CUBA ON 1983 JOSÉ MARTÍ BRIGADE

SKEPTICS HAVE ONLY TO COME AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES

● 366 from 13 West European countries working in agriculture and construction ● Concrete way of showing solidarity ● Chance to learn more about first socialist revolution of the Americas

BY NOÉMI FAVRE
PHOTOS: EMILIO ARGÜELLES
Special for **Granma Weekly Review**





IN THE heart of the countryside, not far from Caimito, some 30 kilometers from Havana, can be found the Julio Antonio Mella international camp, which is where the José Martí Brigade is staying. We arrived there in the middle of the morning when the camp was empty. The Brigade had been working since 7:30 a.m. The first group we found was the contingent from the Federal Republic of Germany which was harvesting guavas, a popular Cuban fruit, richest of all in vitamin C, used in the food industry. Others were harvesting grapefruit which would go to hospitals.

While some were in the fields, others were doing construction work (all the Brigade alternates between the two). They were working on an apartment building for workers of the Ariguanabo textile plant and for farm families in the area. Other buildings and a day-care center have been built by previous brigades from Europe and other parts of the world.

I approached a British woman who was operating a lift-loader to ask a question. "Sorry," she said, "I have to concentrate." She was right. There was a constant coming and going of barrow-loads of bricks and somebody from the third floor was already calling her.

It was down-tools at 11:30 when we were able to ask:

"Is the work difficult?"

"It's more pleasant than working in the fields."

Others don't agree. Most are not in the habit of doing manual work, especially in a hot and humid tropical climate. More than one has learned the hard way that it is better not to push too hard at the start if you don't want to end up exhausted before the day is out.

It was time to board the buses to go back to the camp. At 2:15 p.m. the buses were to take the Brigade into Havana. It was Wednesday, and Wednesday afternoons were set aside for visits. That day the choice was between a meeting with the minister of education and one with the Cuban Peace Movement.

The Brigade also has the chance to visit factories (a brewery and a bus assembly plant), an agricultural cooperative, a high school, technical institute and specialized schools for sports and the physically handicapped, a day-care center and several hospitals. There are also meetings arranged with leaders of political and mass organizations, and they are treated to shows and anniversary parties for the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution that are held on every block on the eve of September 28.

My visit to the camp was brief, too brief to talk with groups from all 13 countries in their diversity, to discover all that this experience can signify for theologians, students, unemployed, doctors, lawyers, construction workers and retired people — for there are those on the Brigade who are in their 70s. Some are traveling outside Europe for the first time; others have traveled widely. There are Communists and members of other parties and organizations, while others still hesitate to be affiliated to one particular grouping or another.

WHAT THE BRIGADE SAYS

I approached a Spaniard to ask about his impressions. He called some of the others over, and their enthusiasm seemed to me to reflect the particular sympathies the Spanish people have for Cuba.

Jacinto Avalo is from Andalusia but has lived in Barcelona for 33 years. He is a former construction worker who now receives a sickness pension which he calls a "pittance." It must have been difficult for him to get this trip together. "Coming to Cuba was my great dream. I have read about Fidel Castro and the struggle in the Sierra Maestra." The trip seems to have lived up to his dream. "This country has made gigantic strides and now holds a leading position in economic, cultural and social terms. The Cuban people are on the move." One of his comrades — "a construction worker when I find work" — added, "The arguments put up by Cuba's critics are so absurd it shows the country is on the right track."

José Cónsola, an unemployed Catalan electrician, says he came to Cuba "to learn." In his opinion, any Cuban citizen has a lot to teach the citizens of any capitalist country. He is especially interested in the education system that combines study and work and in general the importance attached to work. He explained how difficult it was for Spanish workers to come to Cuba since it takes years of saving and sacrifice, impossible even for many. What did surprise him was when some people in the streets of Havana offered him black-market exchange rates. It's logical, he went on to say, that "things like this happen after 22 years, because imperialism has not and will not stop in its propaganda and there will always be a minority influenced by it."

Francisco Arnao is a Spanish attorney who thinks this is the best spent time he can recall in years. "Everything I take in is very positive," says Francisco. For him — and many others — one of the most interesting visits was the one to the Havana psychiatric hospital. "In Spain," he says, "it's better to go to jail than end up in such an institution. While ill-treatment and torture are commonplace in the jails, at least the prisoner has some rights, such as seeing a lawyer. This is not the case in a psychiatric hospital, where doctors are lord and master. In Cuba, the situation is very different; the mentally ill have the same rights as other citizens. They are respected as people and retain contact with the wider society."

Georges Fleury is a Swiss street sweeper who was also very impressed by what he saw in the psychiatric hospital, particularly the workshops (where patients turn out "real works of art") and the doctor-patient relationship. He was surprised to discover that visitors could freely talk to patients without them showing any signs of hostility: "You can see they feel at ease and live with dignity."

Lisa Martinelli is a Swiss nursery teacher who has been in several Latin American countries, but this is her first trip to Cuba. Because of her work, she is particularly interested in children. "The difference is evident. Here there are no children with distended bellies. All are adequately dressed. They go to school and are in good health. In Lima, I have seen bands of neglected children scavenging in garbage heaps for something to eat, and children ill because their parents had given them chicken feed." Here she was very impressed by a visit to a day-care center and a school for the handicapped. Conditions were not ideal, she thought: the groups are too large, perhaps for economic reasons, and more modern methods could be used. Nonetheless, she feels more is done for children in Cuba than in certain European countries such as Italy and Spain.

Adriana Haug, of Italian origin, came with her husband, a Swiss welder. She has a fractured arm because she "slipped on a banana peel," so she has to stay in camp. This forced rest hasn't bothered her too much since she's used the time to talk to the Cuban personnel (she speaks Spanish perfectly). Many have told her about their role in aiding other countries, of which they are very proud. "This internationalist spirit really impressed me, and it is something I think we have lost in Europe." She feels Europeans are very poorly informed about Latin America and its history. A great man like José Martí is unknown. "In a sense we are the underdeveloped ones," she declared.

Gérard Paulin is a second-year history student from Bourges who is a member of the French Communist Party. He has visited several European socialist countries and now has come here to see socialism in action outside of Europe. He says he was pleasantly surprised to see the enthusiasm, dynamic spirit and faith in the future that Cubans have. "Everybody's remarked on that," was his comment. Cuba is not talked about very much in France, he said, and when it is, it's in a denigrating way. "All I can say is that skeptics should come and see for themselves." Gérard learned a lot from his visit to the Museum of the March of the Fighting People in the former Peruvian embassy, where events unfurled in April 1980. "There are all those photos and documents showing how millions of people marched through the streets in support of the Revolutionary Government against imperialist aggression and all the propaganda saying that all Cubans wanted to go to the United States, when it was only a minority and not the better elements in society."

Helmut Kaiser, of Munich, is an agronomist. He came to Cuba to see if Che Guevara's views on the new man had really taken shape here. "People are very attached to material goods," he observed. "Che Guevara said that what is most important is not the amount of meat a person eats but rather the feeling of freedom he has." Helmut feels Cubans are now much freer than before the Revolution, although it would be difficult to say Che's ideas have already been realized.

Romano Miccellini is an Italian railroad worker from Mantua, who has been sponsored by a communist union. "The peoples of Latin America are sister peoples for the Italians," he said, explaining his interest in the region. He has visited Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Ecuador and Peru but, according to him, "no country of Central or Latin America can compare with Cuba." He had been surprised by the level of organization. "In other countries there's a lot of improvisation and initiative at the service of private interests. Here the collective interest is uppermost. I have found a happy and dynamic people with their sights set on the future. Everything is on the move in Cuba." He had particular praise for the public health system, "which is highly advanced."

Judy White, a social policy and administration student from Bradford University (Great Britain) commented: "I expected a country that seemed more underdeveloped, less advanced in all sorts of ways. For example, Havana Central Hospital has far more in terms of technology but also in the way it is organized and the way the staff work together than anything we have in Britain. I don't think I really believed people could be as political and committed as they actually are."

Brendan Young, an unemployed hydraulic fitter from Cardiff, steered the conversation to housing. While questioning the individualization of household units and lack of collective laundry facilities, for example, he compared housing since the Revolution with council housing developments in England and Wales: "The qualitative difference clearly lies in that you don't get the same isolation and social alienation. They struck me as places I'd quite like to live in."

Sue Gray, a clinical psychologist from London's Institute of Psychiatry, took this up: "I've been struck by the lack of aggressive, abusive graffitti on walls, buses and lavatories that we have in Britain. I feel it has to do with deprivation and social alienation, the influence people have or don't have on their living conditions, work, education and so on."

During the Brigade's stay in Cuba, the airport of Managua and the port of Corinto in Nicaragua had been bombed. The Brigade spontaneously rallied round and collected 1300 dollars which were presented to the Nicaraguan embassy here. Later, a round table on solidarity with Central America was organized, with Central American countries' representatives taking part. This wider solidarity commitment was what the Brigade as a whole was taking back to Europe.

Colin Groves, a social services worker from London, summed this up in the case of the British contingent: "It's obviously of exceptional importance that, while they can be critical and examine the issues, people from a country like ours where the political climate is extremely grim have a positive boost to help them return."

PRESS CONFERENCE

● THE COORDINATING committee of the José Martí Brigade held a press conference at the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples (ICAP) on September 7. The committee has on it the heads of the groups from each of the participant countries and its coordinator this year was Colin Groves, general secretary of the Britain-Cuba Resource Center.

Ricardo Rodríguez, of ICAP, who is in charge of the Brigade's stay here in Cuba, recalled that the Brigade had existed since 1973 and that its members come from Cuban friendship associations in Western Europe (with the exception of the Scandinavian countries, who have their own Nordic Brigade).

This is the ninth and largest contingent, with a total of 366 partjcipants from 13 countries: the Federal Republic of Germany (51) and West Berlin (45) — for legal reasons it has been impossible to form a single association — Italy (51), Spain (45), France (35), Switzerland (27), Austria (25), Great Britain (23), Portugal (20), Belgium (18), Netherlands (17), Greece (5), Malta and Luxembourg (4).

Colin Groves spoke for the committee, explaining that prior to the trip people do preparatory work, learning as much as possible about social, political, economic and cultural aspects of Cuba. The Brigade brings together people of different ages, professions, and ideological and political views, with the objective of demonstrating solidarity with Cuba in concrete terms working for three weeks in agriculture and construction, and gaining first-hand experience and information about the Cuban Revolution and its achievements. The Brigade spends a last week visiting, this year in Matanzas province.

He explained that there is now an annual meeting of European friendship associations, in which an ICAP representative takes part, to learn from each other's experiences, improve on the work of the associations and Brigade organization, and analyze how to further their work in politically hostile situations.

Representatives of several countries then spoke to explain the problems of solidarity work in Western Europe, especially with the huge anti-Soviet and anti-Cuba campaigns aimed at promoting Reagan's Euromissile deployment plans and Central America policy. Examples were given of slander drawn by the mass media from eminently U.S. sources. Régis Baudinet, from Belgium, told of how there is much talk of Cuban fighters in Angola or Ethiopia but no mention is made of the thousands of doctors and technicians who work in 24 underdeveloped countries giving nonmilitary aid. Javier Hernández, from Spain, spoke of how any Cuban defecting from the country is within 24 hours invited to appear on TV, while it is very difficult for those wishing to give the opposite point of view or simply balance the slate to have access to television, radio or the mainstream press.

All emphasized the fact that solidarity with Cuba was part of a broader movement of solidarity with Central America, Latin America and the Third World. Solidarity committees with Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile, etc., organize joint activities whenever possible. Even so, there are problems such as that mentioned by Marjo Verberne, a Dutch comrade from the Venceremos group, who said there are certain groups that because of the barrage of imperialist propaganda blaming the Soviet Union and Cuba for the Central America situation would agree, for example, to support Nicaragua but on its own.

Herbert Meyer and Paul Schmitler, of the FRG, explained that joint actions were also being carried out in their country by the solidarity and peace movements, which when it comes down to it, are one and the same struggle. Pacifists had to be convinced that armed struggle is a legitimate means to national liberation when all others fail, but this has largely been accomplished and the unity is very important.

Cuban friendship associations put in a lot of effort to counter the false propaganda and provide accurate information about Cuba, the revolutionary process and its efforts for peace. They work for our culture to be better known, inviting writers and artists, organizing conferences, film showings, exhibits and the like.

The José Martí Brigade is another means open to the associations to demonstrate their solidarity with Cuba and spread the truth. On returning to Europe, they can talk about what they have seen with their very own eyes.



WEEKLY REVIEW

Granma

Havana, November 6, 1983
Year 18 / Number 45

This REVIEW is published in English, French and Spanish

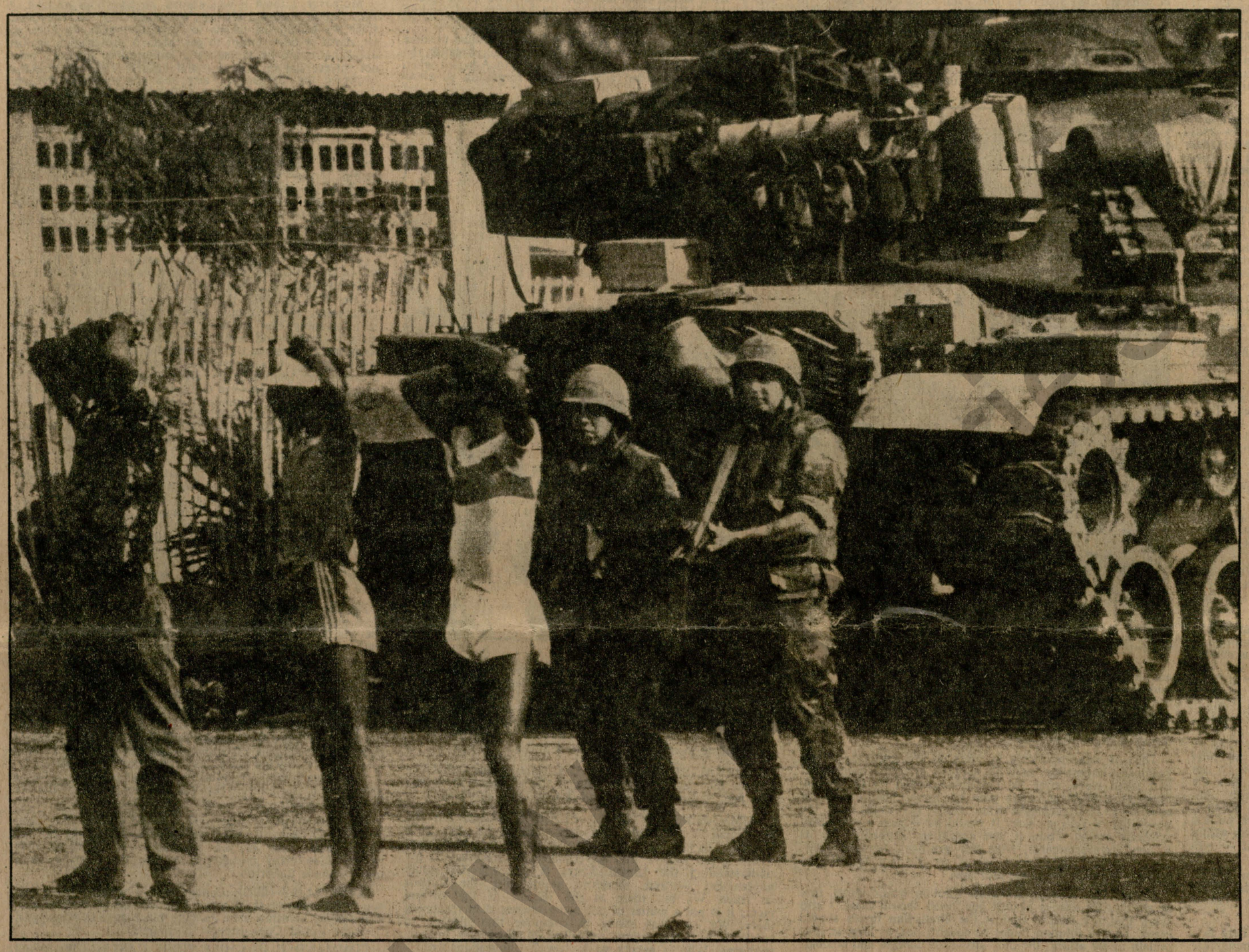
Year of the 30th Anniversary of the Moncada
Price in Cuba: 10 cts.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA

CLOSING DATE: NOVEMBER 2

UNJUSTIFIED, PERFIDIOUS, CRIMINAL U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA

WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL IMPERIALIST POWER INVADES ONE OF SMALLEST COUNTRIES ON EARTH



THIS WAS THE CUBAN PERSONNEL IN GRENADA

● THE NUMBER of Cubans in Grenada at the time of the U.S. invasion totalled 784.

The breakdown is as follows:

636 from the Ministry of Construction
17 from public health
12 from education
6 from agriculture
6 from transport
6 from the State Committee for Cooperation
5 from fishing
3 from basic industry
3 from culture
2 from domestic trade
1 from communications
1 from foreign trade
1 from the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation
1 from the Central Planning Board
43 from the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (MINFAR): 22 officers and the rest translators and service personnel
9 from the Ministry of the Interior
12 comprising the twin crew and guards of an AN-26 plane that arrived at Grenville airport the day before the invasion
2 passengers on the plane: Colonel Pedro Tortoló, of MINFAR, who traveled to the island on a working visit, and Carlos Díaz, official of the Party Central Committee's America Department
18 from the diplomatic mission. including women and children.

Of the 784 Cubans, 44 were women.

GREAT MORAL AND POLITICAL DEFEAT FOR U.S.

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STOP PRESS

U.S. NAVY TO CARRY OUT MANEUVERS OFF CUBA

● AT THE time of going to press (November 2) the Revolutionary Government of Cuba had reported that the Cuban embassy in Grenada was surrounded and under harassment by U.S. troops and that the action coincided with the 24 hours given to Cuban diplomatic personnel by Paul Scoon — the governor-general of Grenada now acting as puppet representative of the U.S. occupation forces — to leave the island.

In response to this illegal decision, Cuban diplomatic personnel. excepting the women and children, received instructions not to leave Grenada until all Cuban cooperation personnel were evacuated.

The Revolutionary Government, in a memorandum delivered to the U.S. Interests Section in Havana, holds the government of the United States fully responsible for anything that may happen to diplomatic personnel and the Cuban embassy in Grenada.

The Cuban government note also refutes the United States' charges to the effect that Cuba is giving instructions to carry out acts of terrorism against U.S. citizens abroad. It described the charges as "a figment of the imagination or panic, the product of the U.S. government's guilty conscience over its crimes, or of misleading information, or simply one more gross lie on the part of the government of that country."

In information to the people, the Cuban government denounced the great obstacles that have been placed in the path of the International Committee of the Red Cross in arranging for the evacuation of the Cuban dead and wounded from Grenada. It also reported that nothing is known about the situation of wounded Cubans who might be aboard U.S. ships or in hospitals in Barbados and Puerto Rico, the only information on this having filtered through leaks to the press or the Red Cross.

There was a last-minute announcement that the International Committee of the Red Cross had reported that 48 Cubans, including the wounded and the sick, would be evacuated on Wednesday, November 2, and that the Red Cross would report on the situation of other wounded Cubans. At the time when this report was made public, there was no exact information as to when the wounded and the sick would be arriving in Cuba.

In another communiqué, the Cuban government reported that Colonel Pedro Tortoló, who led the Cuban construction workers and cooperation personnel in their heroic resistance in their last defense position, was alive. Colonel Tortoló, who had not surrendered and had fulfilled his duty, was given instructions by the Cuban embassy in Grenada to seek diplomatic protection to save his life.

Other stop press news included international news agency reports that a U.S. State Department spokesman had announced the beginning of U.S. military maneuvers in the vicinity of Cuba.

According to EFE, the maneuvers were to be carried out with no prior notice to make them more realistic. The aircraft carrier **America** and eight other U.S. navy units from the base in Norfolk, Virginia, will be taking part in these maneuvers.

According to the U.S. State Department spokesman, the **America**, a conventional, non-nuclear aircraft carrier, has 5000 men aboard and there are some 300 on each of the other warships (cruisers, destroyers and frigates).

PRESS CONFERENCE BY FIDEL

PRESS CONFERENCE GIVEN BY COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO RUZ, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA AND PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE AND OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, FOR MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN PRESS ACCREDITED IN OUR COUNTRY, CONCERNING THE EVENTS IN GRENADA. PALACE OF THE REVOLUTION, SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT, OCTOBER 26, 1983, YEAR OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MONCADA

TRANSLATION OF THE TRANSCRIPT MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPTS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE

JOURNALIST (**The Washington Post**): I would like to know if Cuban resistance would continue even if the forces in Grenada formally surrendered.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO: The Cuban forces will continue fighting as long as they are attacked.

JOURNALIST (**Newsweek**): How many dead do you think there are among the Cubans, and how many wounded? As far as you know, have any been taken prisoner?

COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO: We do not have enough information yet to give the exact number of dead, since the Cubans were defending themselves in various positions and we were not in communication with all of those points. We were in touch with the diplomatic representation, and the diplomats were sometimes in contact with the command post, but it was impossible to know the details about each of the places, which were isolated, with intense fighting going on all day long.

With regard to prisoners, we know, as I have explained, that the Cuban personnel had light infantry weapons, and, unfortunately — because it did not occur to anybody that the things that have happened would take place in that country, since there seemed to be a situation of peace and nobody expected these events: first the internal events; then the external events — each rifle had a 0.9 module. It is felt that three modules, plus several in reserve, are needed for a fight; the Cubans had less than one — that is, less than 300 rounds per rifle — and, after hours and hours of fighting, their ammunition was running out in some of the positions. Thus, it is possible that there may be some prisoners — we cannot say exactly how many — possibly some 100 or 150. There were women there too; noncombatants, because nearly all of the Cuban personnel in Grenada had gathered there, and we do not have the exact figures now.

JOURNALIST (**Newsweek**): Another related question: There was a report — I think from AP — that Soviet advisers were there too, and that some of them had been captured.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO: I do not have any knowledge — none at all — that there were any Soviet military advisers or Soviet technical advisers there. Really, I do not have any knowledge of that, and I believe that there were no Soviet advisers. There were no military advisers, and possibly no civilians either. What there was, I believe, was a Soviet diplomatic representation, consisting of a small group of Soviets. It is not true that there were Soviet advisers there — at least, I don't have any information that there were.

JOURNALIST (**AFP**): Has the U.S. government answered the Cuban note of response that was presented yesterday? If not, does the Cuban government expect that it will be answered?

COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO: Well, there is always a time lapse between the moment a note arrives, it's translated into Spanish, the reply is drafted and then presented.

We had the note in our hands at around 6:00 p.m. It was translated quickly. A reply was given quickly; it was presented to the U.S. government at 8:30. I think there was enough time to transmit it to the U.S. government. It was very clear, concrete and precise, and they had enough time to analyze it. Now, what decision they are going to make, whether they will try to find a solution, stop the fighting, halt the attacks, seek an honorable solution there, or whether they intend to wipe out the rest of those putting up resistance, that is something we do not know, but we have received reports that they were mobilizing the 82nd Airborne Division to be dropped on Grenada tomorrow. We do not know what decision they will make in the end, but the U.S. government has had time to receive our reply, and whether or not the fighting continues tomorrow, whether or not efforts are made to wipe out those who are putting up resistance and a military victory is sought — which would be a Pyrrhic victory and a disastrous moral defeat — will depend on it.

JOURNALIST (**Time**): You said that you were in indirect communication with the Cuban workers in Grenada. When did you lose direct communication with the Cuban workers today?

COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO: There is a very curious thing: we remained in telephone communication with the representation, the embassy, nearly all the time. Sometimes, we were also in contact with the headquarters of the military personnel, but, when the fighting grew worse, they destroyed the means of communication. Then there was communication of another kind with the embassy or with the Cuban merchant ship that is in Grenadian waters, and contact was maintained by other means — conventional means of communication. Sometimes, the embassy was in contact with the headquarters of our personnel.

That was how we received various reports. That was how, for example, we received the news about the head of the Cuban personnel, when the U.S. troops sent over a construction worker who had been taken prisoner to explain that they did not want any problems with the Cubans — after the fighting had been going on for many hours — and this coincides with the message we received officially later on.

Meanwhile, we heard that a group of hostages — the personnel who had run out of ammunition — was being moved up in front of some jeeps armed with guns and machine guns, toward our positions. We thought they might be trying to parley, to talk.

The Cuban military commander, voicing the feelings of all his comrades, stated that they would never surrender. The emissary had told him that they were not proposing surrender, but he requested instructions. First, they were congratulated for their conduct; they were told not to surrender under any circumstances but that, if the enemy troops sent an emissary, they were to listen to what he had to say and immediately inform Cuba.

Their reply was, I think, very courageous, very responsible. They said that they understood their instructions and that they would not surrender under any circumstances. That was what the commander of the Cuban military personnel told us.

Afterwards, the fighting continued. Planes were used, helicopters were used, a lot of sophisticated military hardware has been used, and until the evening, there had been intense fighting.

Now, during the night, there is a relative calm: planes are flying, helicopters are flying and there is some shooting, but, according to the latest reports we have, there has been no intense fighting during the night.

JOURNALIST (**Miami News**): Exactly how many Cubans are there in Grenada? How many military advisers and construction workers?

COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO: I can tell you this; there is nothing secret about it.

I am sorry I do not have the exact figures with me, but there are a little over 700 Cubans, most of whom — over 550 — are construction workers. There is also a large group of doctors, some teachers, some agricultural technicians and around 40 military advisers.

I did not include those figures here so as not to make this statement too long, but there is no secret whatsoever about this. Moreover, it is easy to prove that they are civilian workers, not military personnel. Of course, as workers, like all workers in Cuba, they have received military training. Proof of the fact that they are construction workers is the excellent airport they built in such a short time, where dozens of U.S. planes landed, even though it is not finished yet — it was scheduled to be completed by March. It is an excellent airport. I think that that is full proof of their being workers.

Moreover, members of the U.S. press can surely talk there with the prisoners or hostages who were moved up in front of the jeeps, and they will be able to verify whether they are soldiers, professionals, or construction workers, if the airport isn't proof enough.

JOURNALIST (**Miami News**): Do you know when the ship will come back to Cuba? When do you expect the Cuban personnel will return to Cuba?

COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO: It is impossible to know what is going to happen; that does not depend just on us. The ship — an unarmed ship — was ordered out of the bay. I understand that it was heading around 12 miles from the bay. It has a crew of a few dozen men. Planes have been overflying it at very low altitude all night — psychological warfare, perhaps. But, right now, I really cannot say what is going to happen to the ship and to the Cuban personnel.

JOURNALIST (**CBS**): Mister President, have you reconsidered the possibility of reinforcing the Cubans in Grenada now? If not, you said previously that there might be an honorable solution to this problem. What would that solution be?

COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO: Well, actually, as I explained in the message to the Grenadians, sending reinforcements before the fighting was impossible — and unthinkable. It was impossible because the U.S. squadron and aircraft carriers were on their way to Grenada; we did not have any means of transportation for sending reinforcements. Moreover, no matter how many reinforcements we sent, they would never compare with the sea, air and land forces of the United States.



Thus, it was impossible in practice. We said that it was politically impossible, as well, because, after the events that had taken place, after the errors committed by the revolutionaries themselves, there was no moral justification for sacrificing reinforcements who would not, even have the possibility of getting there. It would have been a practically symbolic action. Thus, it was absolutely impossible for us to send reinforcements, from the practical point of view. From the political point of view, we did not feel it was justified to make a useless sacrifice.

I would say that an honorable solution would mean, first of all, that all attacks against our forces should cease. I also think that the attacks against the Grenadian forces should cease. Then a solution might be sought. But, as long as they remain under attack, the only answer is defense and combat; there is no alternative.

I have not made any exhaustive analyses. The will exists — and, thus there must be some formula — but the attacks must be halted — the attacks, actually, for what our forces have been doing is defending themselves.

JOURNALIST (**CBS**): Isn't there a possibility that you may sacrifice the Cubans?

COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO: If the Cubans are sacrificed, it would be the United States, not us, that would be sacrificing them, because it was the United States that initiated the attack, it is they that have kept up the attack. As a basic principle of honor and a legitimate right to defense, we will defend ourselves against attack, and, if our comrades have to die in the attack, they will be dying in an act of absolute and legitimate defense. What we cannot tell them is not to defend themselves if they are attacked.

JOURNALIST (**Miami Herald**): What can you tell us regarding the present Grenadian government and the participation of Grenadian troops in the fighting?

COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO: Well, our views about the government — no, not the government; we do not want to judge the government, because we have no right to do so. We start from the fact that there was a split among the revolutionaries — a very painful, very disagreeable split. We foresaw that it would do a lot of harm to the country, and we even contacted the Grenadian leaders, the members of the Central Committee, and asked them to try to solve their problems peacefully, without any violence, since violence could seriously damage Grenada's image.

The people rose up in support of Bishop. Passions were inflamed, which determined Bishop's tragic death. We still do not know the details of the circumstances surrounding it, but, I believe that they will come out sooner or later. We strongly opposed that split, we were aware of the damage it did and were deeply moved by Bishop's physical elimination.

What was your other question? There were two.

JOURNALIST (**Miami Herald**)....

COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO: As far as we know, the Grenadian government still existed up until this evening. The capital had not been captured yet, and the Grenadians were putting up resistance against the attacks at various points. That was what was happening, even though we did not have any information about what was happening to the Grenadian units.

JOURNALIST (**NBC**): If the Americans were not motivated in this action by concern over their citizens, what do you think was the United States' motive?

COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO: Well, it is difficult to understand, and I will tell you why. First, no U.S. citizens or nationals of any other country were in danger, because the Grenadians had taken special measures to provide them with guarantees, in the interest of forestalling pretexts for intervention.

But, for example, there is a group of 500 or 600 U.S. medical students. The head of the university spoke with the government, with the authorities, and they gave him full guarantees. The students were perfectly calm; only around 14 or 15 wanted to leave. As I understand it from news reports that have been made public, the dean, or head of the university, was strongly opposed to and has been very critical of the intervention, because there was no reason for it.

However, the situation of the Grenadian revolutionary process itself was very difficult; internal developments had isolated it from the outside world and resulted in serious economic difficulties. It was not easy for the new Grenadian government to overcome this.

It is clear that the United States wanted to eliminate a process that was only just surviving — miraculously, at that — and which was facing serious problems. I think it wanted to show its muscle, to apply a philosophy of force; I think it was an opportunistic policy, taking advantage of all those difficulties in order to crush a symbol, because Grenada is a very tiny country. Under no circumstances can it be said that it was of strategic importance or posed the slightest threat to the United States. So, what reason could there be, other than a show of force?

It seems even stranger since it coincides with the recent events in Lebanon, in which more than 200 Americans were killed. What sense, what rationale, could there be in diverting forces that were on their way to Lebanon and sending them to Grenada? It seems absurd.

Really, I believe it has been an enormous political mistake that will not benefit the United States at all, because the Malvinas events — which shook all of Latin America when the United States sided with England, forgetting all about the OAS and its agreements — are still fresh. Now, however, it is invoking the agreements of a so-called group of Caribbean countries to intervene in Grenada, I think this deeply hurts the feelings of and creates a lot of restlessness in all the countries in Latin America and the world. I really do not understand it, I regard it as an enormous, unnecessary, unjustifiable mistake by the United States.

JOURNALIST (**NBC**): The U.S. notes suggest that the Cubans may leave Grenada now if the attacks stop, if you ask them to leave Grenada and if they agree to do so.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO: But the Grenadian government has not asked us to leave Grenada; to the contrary, it has asked us for more help. There is not even a new government in Grenada. To my understanding the United States is not the Grenadian government — and, therefore, cannot ask the Cubans to leave. We are there at the request of the government; it is not a matter of our being interested in remaining there. We are even ready to complete that airport, to continue our cooperation, regardless of Grenada's internal problems. Who is asking us to leave? Unquestionably, we cannot remain in a country that has been invaded and occupied. There is no need for anyone to ask us to leave; there is no reason for us to stay in a country that has been invaded and occupied.

JOURNALIST (**EFE**): How do you assess the reactions that have been taking place throughout the day in various countries, particularly the reactions of the European countries?

COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO: I have not had an opportunity to examine them carefully, but it is noteworthy that the government of England made a critical statement regarding the intervention in Grenada. I think this is very significant and should be taken into account. I think that world public opinion will be firmly and strongly opposed to the developments. To my understanding most of the Latin American countries have spoken out strongly against the intervention. This is, obviously, an action by the most powerful country on earth against one of the tiniest countries in the world. No one can look kindly on that.

JOURNALIST (**AP**): If there are any wounded Cubans on the island, what are your plans: to care for them and treat them?

COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO: Well, some Cuban doctors were there. We have cared for all the wounded we could. We have also been informed that there were some wounded among the prisoners. I believe that, out of a basic sense of humanity, the government of the United States is giving them medical care.

According to the information we have — and I should be honest — the wounded are not being mistreated by the troops. Even the Cubans have reported that they were under the impression — they had had some contacts, because a prisoner came to talk to them there — that there was no mistreatment. I do not have to tell any lies or conceal the truth.

We do not have any news, but it would be utterly illogical for the U.S. troops to vent their cruelty on the wounded, on those prisoners. We hope they will be looked after correctly just as we would look after any wounded U.S. citizen we had captured.

JOURNALIST (**Radio Caracol**): We heard over the Voice of America today that Cuba and the Soviet Union were expecting the coup in Grenada. Would you care to comment on that, Comandante?

COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO: I do not think that is even worth answering, because I believe that Cuba's position is clear, as were its relations with Bishop. Bishop was so decent and respectful that, when he came through Cuba, he did not say anything about the problems they had there.

Later on, Cuba made its position well known through its public statements. Furthermore, that doesn't make any sense. We felt that Bishop was the right leader for the country. He had tremendous international prestige and was a very intelligent person. Moreover, he was not an extremist; he was a revolutionary who fully understood his country's situation, and we felt he was leading the country well. He was responsible for Grenada's having scored great achievements. Grenada was receiving broad international cooperation and its Gross National Product was growing. He seemed an exceptional person and the right man for the process in Grenada.

Furthermore, everything that we said in our messages has been proved — all our warnings have been borne out: the split was tragic. Therefore, it is completely illogical to think that we could be behind that absurd change.

JOURNALIST (**Diario 16**): Mister President, a while ago you spoke about odd coincidences in the unfolding of the situation in Grenada, and there has even been talk that this could be part of a series of provocations in Central America and the Caribbean. What would you like to say about this?

COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO: A series of provocations in the area? I would say that it is the application of a philosophy and a policy of force, an assumption of the role of gendarme in the area. It is an attempt to set a precedent, but it's absurd; I do not see any rationale for it. What sense was there in intervening in such a tiny country, with a government that was having a hard time simply trying to survive? Not a single U.S. citizen was wounded or hurt; none of their lives was endangered. No big economic interests were involved. It seems to me this was the application of a philosophy and a policy of force which they are trying to extend all over the world.

Moreover, I think it was absurd, an enormous mistake. A provocation against whom? We could not be provoked, since we lacked the means to reach Grenada; we have no air, naval or other means to get there. A provocation against us? What could be gained by a provocation, since we were not intervening in their internal affairs? We scrupulously respected the Grenadian Party and government's decisions despite the fact that we had the combat capability and could have tried to influence them, but we abided by the principle of nonintervention.

There was no pretext for attacking us. We were even at our work posts. What could the United States gain in the world by attacking the Cuban workers there, who were helping a tiny Third World country? What could it gain? All it could do was to turn a tiny country into a martyr, make a small population and the Cubans who were there martyrs for freedom and for the defense of the Third World countries, since our position has been irreproachable and unobjectionable. Besides, there are the messages.

I could not have invented the message I said I had sent to the United States, because they have it there. I could not have invented the United States' reply or the efforts we made on the 22nd to advise that nation that the intervention was unnecessary, that it should refrain from making the mistake of intervening, that we were willing to cooperate with any measure that would ensure the safety of citizens, without resorting to violence, without resorting to intervention. This, we might say, was an unusual gesture on our part — addressing the United States directly concerning a concrete situation. I think we were doing the United States a service when we tried to persuade it not to do that, that it was unnecessary, that we had information and that we were willing to cooperate, to seek solutions without any violence or intervention, in order to guarantee U.S. citizens' safety in Grenada.

I could not have invented all that. It is part of the record. We do not usually refer to messages; we are discreet. But the United States said today that it had sent us a message cautioning us — no, not cautioning but warning us — and the secretary of state has practically said that he gave us a warning. The attack began at 6:30 a.m. Grenadian time (5:30 a.m. Cuban time), and we received the United States' reply at 8:30 a.m. Cuban time (9:30 a.m. Grenadian time) — an hour and a half after the attacks on our personnel there began.

That is, this statement contains incontrovertible facts. I have not launched into emotional arguments, adjectives or rhetoric. I have tried to speak calmly, setting forth everything that has happened, facts that no one can deny.

JOURNALIST (**Diario 16**): One last thing, Mister President.

The reply to Cuba's last message may take a couple of days or so to arrive. What is your opinion on this?

COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO: Well, I do not know. I hope that message will have some influence; I hope the attacks end tomorrow — because the other alternative is to try to wipe out all remaining resistance. Naturally, I do not want that. Undoubtedly, if those who are resisting are urged to surrender, they will not do so and will have to be wiped out.

The United States may feel tempted to use the 82nd Airborne Division. It would really be a shame, but no one knows what may happen tomorrow. We have already witnessed so many mistakes that even more serious ones may be made tomorrow.

JOURNALIST (**BBC**): Comandante, I would like to ask you to comment on the Central American crisis. For instance, if a similar invasion were to take place against Nicaragua, how far would Cuba support Nicaragua?

COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO: We would try to do everything possible for Nicaragua, but we would face the same problem as in Grenada: we lack the naval and air means to send direct assistance to Grenada. Those are the facts: we do not have any other options. However, that does not worry me, because the situation in Nicaragua is very different from the one in Grenada. Grenada has a population of 120 000; Nicaragua, 3.5 million. Nicaragua has considerable fighting experience. Nicaragua has tens of thousands of fighters. There, the United States would have to fight against an armed people in an unwinnable war in which not one, not ten airborne divisions would suffice. Those are the facts: neither the peoples nor Nicaragua should be underestimated. I believe that it would be an incredibly serious error to attempt an invasion of Nicaragua, because the Nicaraguan people are courageous and combative. I think that all of the attacks against Nicaragua have strengthened rather than weakened the Revolution, for they have given the people experience. I believe that Nicaragua cannot be occupied or ruled by the United States and that no technology or sophisticated weapons can solve the problems entailed in a struggle against an entire nation that is armed.

Grenada's present situation is a far cry from this, since, due to its internal problems, the army collected the militia's weapons and, therefore, the people weren't armed for resistance. That is not the situation in Nicaragua. Let us hope that this terrible mistake may serve to prevent even worse mistakes from being made in Nicaragua, in the future.

JOURNALIST (**L'Humanité**): Only a clarification, Comandante, of point 10 in the last message that was sent.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO: Which one? There were a lot of messages — to the Cubans, to the...?

JOURNALIST (**L'Humanité**): Excuse me, Comandante; the French text indicates there is a...on your part that the same treatment should be given to the Cuban workers who are fighting and struggling there as to the Grenadians who are still fighting.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO: I cannot speak for the Grenadians. It is a problem they are facing; but, as a question of honor on our part, we cannot accept a solution for the Cuban personnel that does not imply a solution for the Grenadian fighters, as well. That is, we do not wish to be treated differently from the Grenadians, since, in spite of the differences we had over the events in Grenada, our present common struggle has made us brothers. Therefore, we cannot seek different solutions of different treatment. I believe that, whatever the solution may be — what I have called the honorable solution, which would have to be discussed — the same treatment that is given to us would also have to be given to the Grenadian fighters.

We do not think that we will win this battle militarily, but we are winning it morally. If the United States claims that it does not want any more senseless bloodshed, then a solution should be sought. If the U.S. urges the people to surrender, then there will be more senseless bloodshed by the United States — not by those who are defending their lives and their honor.

RICARDO ALARCÓN: This press conference is now over.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF FIDEL CASTRO: Thank you.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE

UNITED STATES OBSTRUCTS EVACUATION OF CUBANS FROM GRENADA

● HAVANA, October 31 (AIN).— We inform the people that yesterday afternoon The International Committee of the Red Cross reported that possibly at 11:00 a.m. today, Monday, a plane carrying wounded Cubans would be arriving in Havana.

News received this morning indicated that the plane could not arrive as scheduled. It was later learned that the plane chartered by the Red Cross was still in Barbados in the afternoon, that it had not been able to fly to Grenada and that Mr. Pasquier, the Red Cross general delegate for Latin America, had left for Grenada that morning on a light plane and would not be returning until late in the afternoon. As a result, at 5:15 p.m. today there was still no news as to the outcome of Mr. Pasquier's efforts nor any information he might have regarding the Cuban personnel in Grenada.

Although all measures to receive the wounded Cubans had been taken at Havana airport, it is now not possible that they will arrive today.

According to news received several minutes ago from our embassy in Grenada, with which Mr. Pasquier had made contact, it is likely that the evacuation of the Cuban wounded and dead will not take place tomorrow either.

The difficulties and obstacles the U.S. government has put in the way of evacuating the Cuban wounded and dead in Grenada and providing the International Red Cross with information regarding the Cubans are evident.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER MARGARET THATCHER CRITICIZES U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA

● LONDON, October 30. — Six days after U.S. troops invaded Grenada, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher brusquely raised her tone on the United States, saying that "persuasion" would have been preferable to force, AFP reported.

"When things which displease us occur in other countries," Prime Minister Thatcher told the BBC World Service, "we do not attack but try to act through persuasion. We could have acted differently in Grenada," she said, "and certain Caribbean states share our point of view."

"I am totally opposed to communism and terrorism, but if the United States is to intervene everywhere communism reigns...we shall have terrible wars the world over," she added.

This is the first time Margaret Thatcher has criticized the United States so clearly since the military invasion of Grenada, observers point out.

"There is a general rule whereby there should be no intervening in a sovereign and independent country. It's not an inviolable rule, but it is a very good rule," Thatcher added.

She went on to say that Grenada is an independent and sovereign country, not British territory, and that the governor-general was not named by Great Britain.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT DOES NOT BELIEVE U.S. PRETEXTS

LONDON, October 30 (PL). — The British government today voiced serious doubts concerning the new pretext put forward by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to justify the invasion of Grenada.

Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe appeared on TV Channel 3 to make some interesting pronouncements on the stand taken by the Conservative government.

Howe said that if an independent government like Grenada accepted the cooperation of the Soviet Union and Cuba, this was no justification whatsoever for the use of force in trying to topple that government.

Various press organs coincide in pointing out that the British government is now doubly concerned since the latest television appearance of President Ronald Reagan, when he attempted to justify the invasion of Grenada with the argument that "a Soviet-Cuban base" was being established on the island.

Secretary Howe also admitted that the British government, after sending a diplomatic mission to Grenada last weekend, did not believe that foreign citizens there ran any risk.

That's why, he said, we had a different view from that of the Americans and diverging points of view to this being cause to launch the invasion.

Howe stated that his government was in favor of troops that carrried out the invasion withdrawing from Grenada as soon as possible, and he ratified that the British cabinet would be sympathetic to the participation of a joint force with other Commonwealth countries.

The broadcast reflected the embarrassing position British authorities now find themselves in, for at the same time Howe did his best for differences not to be "construed as condemning the invasion or jeopardizing the Atlantic alliance."

Questioned specifically about the Nicaraguan case where, according to the interviewer, the Reagan administration could claim similar reasons for toppling the Sandinista government, Howe said that Britain would be in disagreement if a change of regime there were to be implanted by force.

The British foreign secretary went as far as to say that the arguments put forward by the Reagan administration would not actually be accepted by the majority of Third World countries.

He said his task was to "look after British interests," a statement interpreted here as a logical reaction to the big political blunder committed by the White House on invading Grenada, which has placed an ally that boasted of having especially friendly relations with the United States in a delicate position.

The results of a public opinion survey taken after the invasion were also given out on the same TV program. According to the survey, 85 percent of the British believe that Britain should disassociate itself from the policy pursued by the U.S. government.

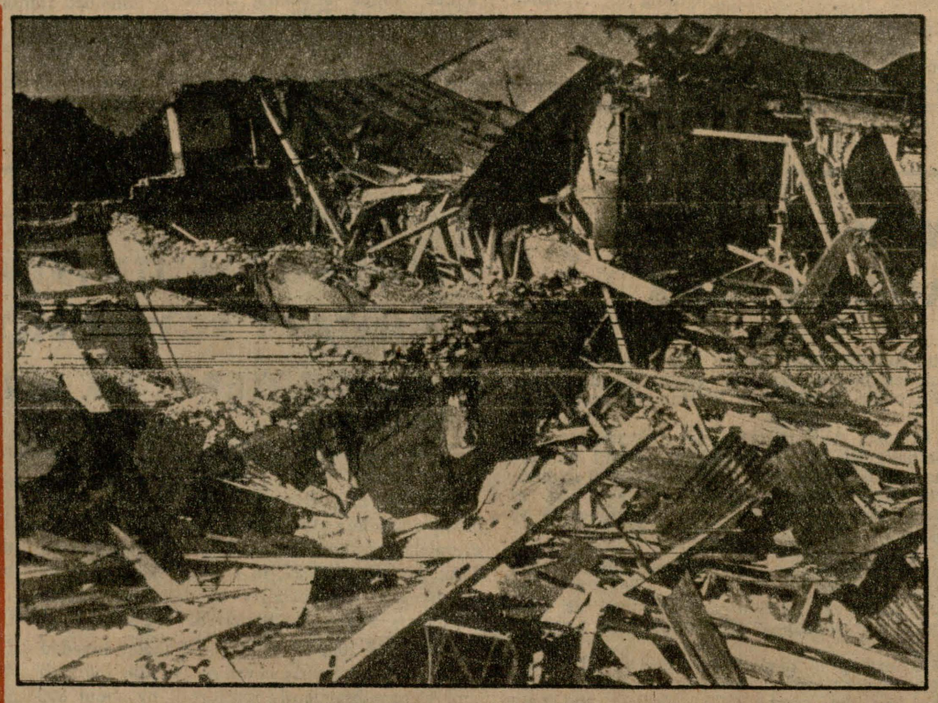
GRENADIAN UN AMBASSADOR APPLAUDED AFTER EXCHANGE WITH U.S. DELEGATE

● UNITED NATIONS, October 31 (PL).— The UN General Assembly began the election of five nonpermanent members of the Security Council today as the United States challenged the representativity of the delegate from Grenada.

In response to the U.S. delegate, Ambassador Caldwell Taylor of Grenada said, "My country is not Puerto Rico, it is not a colony of the United States, and right now soldiers from the United States are occupying us and massacring the people."

He added, "If somebody wants to remove me from Grenada's seat, they will have to do so physically."

Following this verbal exchange, the delegates at the General Assembly warmly applauded Taylor in yet another indication of opposition to the invasion and solidarity with the people of Grenada.



U.S. confirms capture of General Hudson Austin

● SAINT GEORGE'S, October 31.— The U.S. State Department confirmed the report that members of the Military Council and People's Army of Grenada have been captured, along with General Hudson Austin, chief of the Grenadian armed forces.

Speaking on behalf of the State Department, John Hughes said that General Austin, along with Military Council members Lieutenant Colonel Ewart Layne and Leon Cornwall, were captured on Sunday, October 30, according to AFP.

Other reports indicate that Austin was taken to the helicopter carrier **Guam** of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, that was active in the invasion of Grenada.

PENTAGON ADMITS ITS PLANES BOMBED ST. GEORGE'S PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL KILLING MANY PATIENTS

● NEW YORK, October 31 (PL).— The U.S. Defense Department today acknowledged that U.S. planes bombed the psychiatric hospital in Saint George's, Grenada, killing many of the patients.

"When the attack started, our men did not know there was a hospital at Fort Frederick," said a Pentagon spokesman, who tried to justify the criminal attack claiming, "Fortunately, initial reports indicate there were fewer casualties than those mentioned in certain press media."

The Canadian magazine **McLeans** ran the story that the U.S. aerial bombing of the hospital had taken a toll of 47 dead, and that the U.S. pilots thought they were attacking a Cuban or Grenadian fortification.

It was also reported here that U.S. troops that invaded Grenada on October 25, along with civilian personnel sent from Washington in the last few days are now running this small occupied country.

The same sources added that the United States already has an embassy functioning in Grenada under Charles Anthony Gillespie, former assistant secretary of state for Caribbean affairs.

A U.S. government source acknowledged that the embassy in Grenada is a reality but that "technically" it cannot be a formally accredited diplomatic mission.

National Public Radio reported from Barbados that Washington is in the process of establishing a "provisional government" under British Governor-General Paul Scoon. Scoon made his first speech to the people of Grenada from a U.S. military base on Saturday the 29th.

WEST GERMAN STUDENTS SPEAK OUT

WEST BERLIN, October 31 (PL).— The bombing of the local radio station, hotels and poor homes in Grenada, along with the arrest of officials of the Maurice Bishop government has created a climate of terror among Grenadians.

These charges were made in Hamburg (FRG) by German students Ulrich Theiss and Thomas Poese, who spent the last four months on the island and were evacuated last week.

Both denounced the invasion of the tiny island by thousands of U.S. Marines and charged Washington with having taken advantage of Grenada's internal problems to implement a plan worked out long ago.

DESIGNED STRICTLY FOR CIVILIAN USE, SAYS GENERAL DIRECTOR OF BRITISH FIRM SUPERVISING CONSTRUCTION OF NEW AIRPORT

● LONDON, October 29 (PL). — The airport under construction in Point Saline, Grenada, was designed for civil aviation use, declared Derrick Collier, general director of Plessey Airports.

Collier pointed out that there "is absolutely no indication of a military installation at the airport" being built on the southwestern tip of the island.

Plessey Airports was given a 12-million-dollar contract to supervise the airport construction, and several of the firm's technicians are working in Grenada.

The fuel tanks and all the other airport facilities are built above ground, Collier said, which makes this installation substantially different from a military airport.

"It is difficult to find anything more visible than this airport and its surrounding buildings, which are nothing like a military installation," he said.

Collier added that the construction of the airport buildings had been 85-percent completed and that the company was now working on the installation of equipment.

"We have had very close relations with the Cuban architects who have been in charge of the project, giving advice as to the size of the passenger lounge and baggage reception area and other details," he said.

Collier explained that construction of the new airport was essential, since the old one (Pearls airport) could not be expanded because it was surrounded by hills and it could only handle light aircraft.

The runway of the new airport, he said, was built according to International Civil Aviation Organization specifications.

He went on to say that some 500 Cuban construction workers were working on the project and that he was surprised by the figure given by the U.S. authorities.

We have hundreds of photos of the new airport, he said. Anybody familiar with "air intelligence" work could see that the Cuban construction workers' living quarters could not accommodate more than 500.

Collier said that there were still 18 Plessey employees and technicians in Grenada and that the company is determined to try to meet the contract and finish the airport construction.

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT REFUTES PENTAGON LIES

● WE INFORM the people that official statements issued by the Pentagon today, October 28, report that there were more than 1000 Cubans in Grenada, of which 500 are fighting in the hills, and that therefore it would possibly take them weeks to control the situation. This figure and the hypothesis offered by U.S. military leaders can only be the product of fantasy and panic. Now they seem to see Cubans behind every tree and under every rock.

As has been explained, the total number of Cubans on the island at the time of the invasion never reached the figure of 800 and was made up as follows: 636 from the Ministry of Construction, 17 from public health, 12 from education, six from agriculture, six from transport, six from the State Committee for Cooperation, five from fishing, three from basic industry, three from culture, two from domestic trade, one from communications, one from foreign trade, one from INDER [the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation], one from JUCEPLAN [the Central Planning Board], 43 from MINFAR [the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces], nine from MININT [the Ministry of the Interior], 12 comprising the twin crew and guards of the AN-26 plane that arrived at Grenville airport the day before the invasion, the two passengers on the plane — Colonel Tortoló and Comrade Carlos Díaz of the America Department of the Central Committee — and 18 persons at the embassy, including women and children, which makes a total of 784 Cubans, of whom 44 are women.

Of the 43 from the armed forces, only 22 were officers. The rest were translators and service personnel.

If we accept the Pentagon figure of 638 Cubans, including the wounded, held by the armed forces of the United States and 85 Cuban citizens in the capital under the control of our diplomatic representation, there are only 61 left. If from those 61 we deduct those killed in action, the exact number of which is not known since the U.S. government has refused to provide that information, only the fate of a very small number of Cubans who may have dispersed is as yet undetermined.

It is possible that some may have gone into the hills but it would be very few since the Cubans had been given instructions to fight at their camps and work areas at the airport under construction if they came under attack. Their positions were on a small and narrow peninsula from which it was virtually impossible to retreat.

Where, then, have they obtained this preposterous figure of 500 Cubans resisting in the hills? Is the U.S. army that scared? Do they not understand that they are playing the role of the ridiculous and that sooner or later the data provided by Cuba is irrefutable?

Also yesterday the president of the United States, lying outright to the people of his own country so as to justify his criminal conduct, declared that a military base was being built in Grenada and huge deposits of Cuban weapons had been found which were allegedly destined for distribution to other revolutionary movements. These claims are cynical and shameless lies.

The living quarters of the Cuban construction workers even lacked fortifications. While necessary in the event of attack, they had not been built precisely so as to evidence the strictly civilian nature of the airport.

The stock of a few thousand rifles which were captured belonged to the militia in Grenada. Those rifles, which were the exclusive property and were under custody of the government of Grenada, did not unfortunately reach the people because of the sad internal events which took place in the country a few days prior to the invasion. The Cuban personnel had nothing to do with those arms. The Hitlerite fascists pall before the desperate lies of U.S. government officials seeking to justify their crimes.

There has even been talk of the construction of strategic missile silos in Grenada.

It is highly suspicious that the U.S. government should have established tight restrictions on the press of even its own country as regards reporting the facts and confirming the infamous lies of the U.S. government.

How can they claim that the construction workers and cooperation personnel are highly trained professional soldiers? Wouldn't it be sufficient for a dozen journalists to question them and ascertain the truth?

Events in Grenada confirm the demented, aggressive fascist mentality of the current U.S. administration.

We trust that the heroic resistance of Cubans and Grenadians in the face of the treacherous surprise attack has shown them that their military adventures in the world will no longer be military walkovers, that the peoples do not fear them and that, determined to fight, they will be invincible.

U.S. House speaker says toppling Grenada's government has been Reagan's main goal for the last two years

● WASHINGTON, October 28 (EFE). — U.S. House speaker Thomas O'Neill (D) finally expressed his views today on the Grenada events, saying that President Reagan had violated international law to save a few lives that probably were not in danger.

He added that he honestly believed that for the last two years the Reagan administration had been looking for a chance to intervene in Grenada and had found the moment to do so when Maurice Bishop was assassinated last week.

O'Neill said he didn't think it was right, adding that following a series of meetings with presidential aides a few hours before the invasion started, he had come to the conclusion that the main purpose was to overthrow the left-wing government in Grenada and that the security of the close to 1000 U.S. citizens on the island was of secondary importance.

Senator Ted Weiss (D) commented that he did not consider invoking the death of brave U.S. young people to be a valid justification for a nonexistent policy (in Lebanon) or, in the case of Grenada, for an illegal policy.

6 OF THE 7 RUNNING FOR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION CRITICIZE INVASION

● WASHINGTON, October 30 (PL). — Six of the seven men in the running for the Democratic nomination were critical of the invasion of Grenada by the United States and said they would have acted differently.

In a debate before 1500 delegates to the New Hampshire convention in Manchester, the only one who expressed unrestricted support for the brutal invasion (now on its sixth day) was former Florida Governor Reubin Askew.

Senator Alan Cranston said that he didn't believe Reagan's explanation that the lives of U.S. citizens in Grenada were in danger, while Senator Gary Hart wondered aloud how the president would handle foreign policy when he ran out of Marines.

Senator John Glenn said that the invasion would have been justified if the lives of U.S. citizens had been really in danger, adding that, on the basis of the information Reagan released he wouldn't have ordered the troops to go in.

The information we have so far certainly doesn't justify at all sending in the troops, he stated.

Former Vice-President Walter Mondale said that the action would have been justified if the lives of the U.S. citizens were threatened or, as the Reagan administration claimed, there had been a sudden increase in the Cuban military presence on Grenada. He added that the exclusion of the press was depriving the people of the United States of the necessary information to arrive at their own conclusions.

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUÉS

● WE INFORM the people that at 04:00 hours today, Wednesday, October 26, the Cuban ambassador to Grenada reported that the note of Fidel to the United States was read to the Cuban personnel in combat. Their reply was that as worthy heirs to the traditions of our people and following the personal example of our Commander in Chief, they would fight to the last man and the last bullet and with morale higher than ever shout: Patria o Muerte, Venceremos!

At 05:07 hours, it was reported that six U.S. helicopters were attacking the Cuban positions from different directions.

At 05:22 hours, the enemy attacked with recoilless rifles, mortars and cannons of various kinds. U.S. fighter planes were also attacking the Cuban positions.

The fact is that after 24 hours of heroic resistance, a handful of Cubans continues to fight a historic battle against the naval, air and ground forces of the United States.

We inform the people that at 06:55 Cuban time the following message was received from the battlefield in Grenada: that U.S. planes heavily attacked Cuban positions, that the main building remaining in their hands was virtually destroyed, that there are considerable casualties but that survivors continue to struggle firmly.

● WE INFORM the people that according to evidence obtained from reports of the Cuban embassy in Grenada and other sources, some 600 Cuban construction workers and cooperation personnel are alive and among this figure are a number of wounded.

The fate of about 100 Cubans is not known yet but the number of dead is expected to be much less than that figure. The U.S. government has not yet reported on the number of dead and wounded in positions defended by the Cubans.

Yesterday afternoon, Colombian President Belisario Betancur spoke to Comrade Fidel by phone saying, on his own behalf and that of Felipe González of Spain, that if Cuba accepted he would undertake immediate efforts for construction workers and cooperation personnel to be taken from Barbados to Cuba on the ship **Viet Nam Heroico.**

Fidel asked him to undertake similar efforts to have the wounded who are in a condition to travel and the bodies of those killed in action reclaimed from the United States and flown from Barbados to Cuba, and for the wounded who are not in a condition to travel be given adequate medical care and every facility to return to our country as soon as possible.

The two presidents will also look into the fate of Grenadian revolutionary fighters who have a pressing need to leave their country and travel to our country.

The Cuban government accepted and expressed profound gratitude for the efforts to be undertaken by Spain and Colombia in this regard.

We inform the people that, confirming the comments by the Commander in Chief in his press conference last night, the French news agency reports that units of the U.S. 82nd Airborne Division were today dropped over the new airport of Grenada where the Cubans are fighting to reinforce Yankee troops attacking Cuban positions, according to Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger said he was not sure if the resistance could be broken today.

Launching the best U.S. rapid deployment division into action in this battle shows the measure of disconcerted hysteria in the U.S. High Command over the heroic resistance of a handful of Cubans who are still fighting after more than 24 hours of intense combat. Yankee imperialism has used all its technical means of conventional warfare, something which is really both shameful and demoralizing for it.

We inform the people that at about 07:00 hours, communications were cut between the Cuban embassy in Grenada and Cuban defensive positions there.

It was not possible to obtain more information about the final combat and the fate of each of the comrades defending those positions.

We can only report that at 09:55 hours the Cuban embassy reported that the last enemy attack on our positions had been carried out with all means: fighter planes, helicopters, heavy- and medium-caliber artillery and mortars, and that at the end a group of six comrades remained fighting grouped around our flag.

At 11:17 hours, the Cuban ambassador reported: there is no more Cuban resistance. The fighters in the last position did not surrender and sacrificed themselves for their country.

U.S. TROOPS THAT INVADED GRENADA MET WITH GREATER RESISTANCE THAN EXPECTED, PENTAGON ADMITS

● OCTOBER 26. — The invasion by elite U.S. troops of tiny Grenada met with greater resistance than the Pentagon and the Reagan administration expected, international news agencies coincided in reporting.

The dispatches indicated that this was the biggest military operation launched by the United States since the Vietnam War and the first time that U.S. armed forces openly intervened in a country of the western hemisphere since they invaded the Dominican Republic in 1965.

An EFE dispatch from Bridgetown, capital of neighboring Barbados, said that the U.S. troops that landed in Grenada at dawn on October 25 "expected to have the situation under control in two or three hours."

"The invading troops," the Spanish news agency went on, "found the greatest resistance on the outskirts of St. George's, the Grenadian capital."

A White House spokesman told NBC television network that "we've met with greater resistance than we expected" on the island, another EFE cable datelined in Washington revealed.

In turn, AFP reported that the resistance in Grenada led to the U.S. Marines and Rangers that landed there together with some 300 soldiers, sent by six governments closely allied to Washington, being reinforced on October 26 by "elements of the 82nd Airborne Division."

AFP added that "so far, no journalist has been authorized to go to the island" and that the troops of the United States and its allies "were not welcomed as liberators" in Grenada.

According to dispatches, some 800 U.S. airborne troops landed in Grenada on October 26 "to join the roughly 2000 Marines and paratroops there since the 25th."

AFP indicated that the U.S. Marines and Rangers were still fighting on October 26 on the outskirts of the Grenadian capital "to try to eliminate the pockets of resistance."

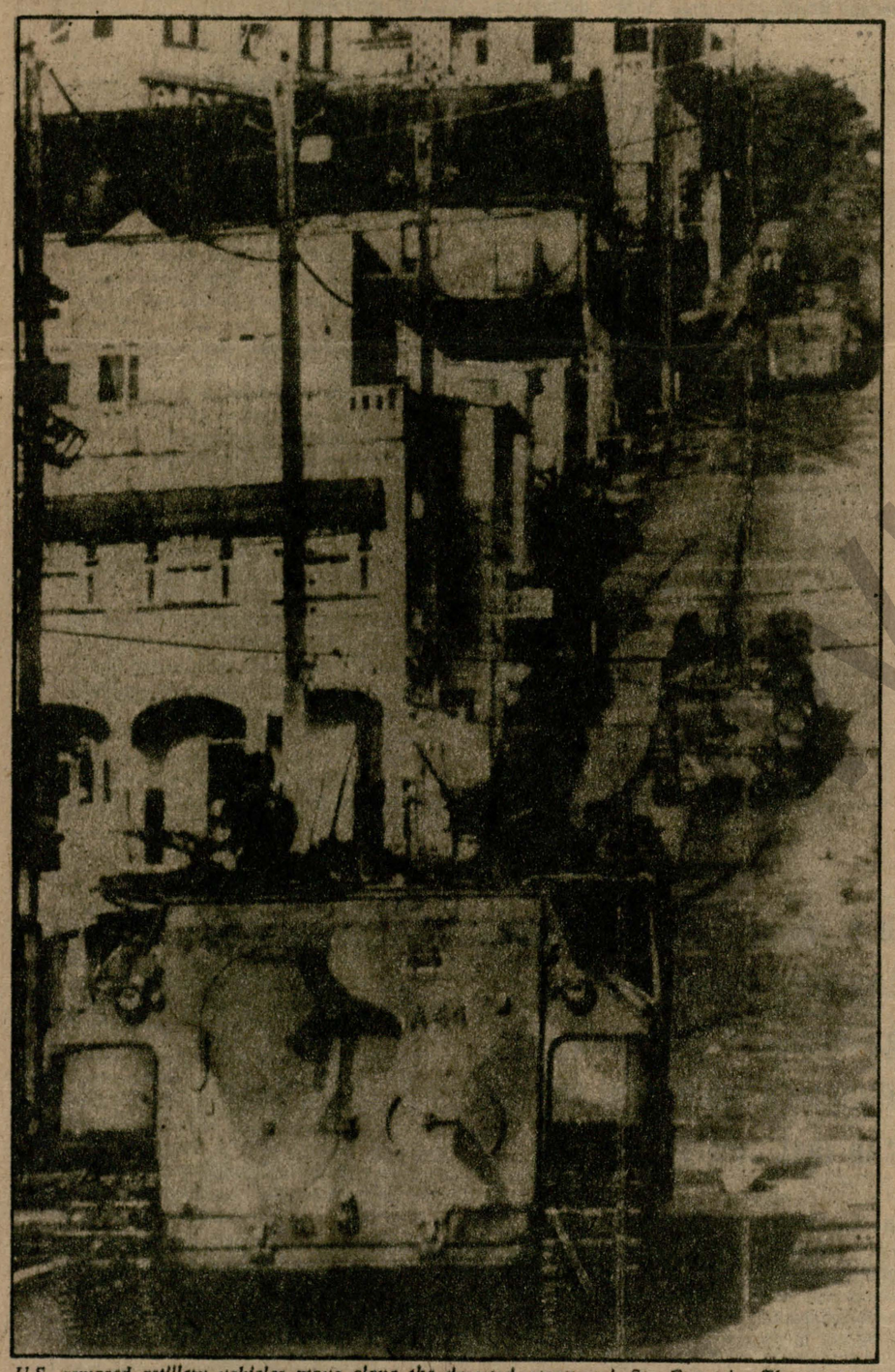
EFE's comment was that "groups of Grenadians are still resisting in the country," and that, according to what the Pentagon announced, "the main areas of resistance are located in the proximity of Richmond Hill and around the campus of St. George's University."

Reports from various sources also coincided in that "the mountainous terrain of the island lends itself for the militia and soldiers" to entrench themselves in pockets and battle the invading forces.

The Voice of Barbados as quoted by TASS said that by noon on Wednesday (October 26) the invaders were not yet in full control of Grenada, "as the U.S. command planned."

The same source revealed that "the main spot of operations had moved to Shenin," one of the Grenadian capital's densely populated suburbs, and that "this area is full of narrow winding streets and roads, a fact that enables the defenders to lay ambushes against the occupying troops."

Meanwhile, according to EFE, Pentagon sources admitted in Washington that "the U.S. troops in Grenada sustained greater casualties than was originally reported by President Reagan's administration."



U.S. armored artillery vehicles move along the deserted streets of St. George's. These troops made a helicopter landing on October 25 at Point Saline. There are over 6000 U.S. soldiers at present on that Caribbean island of 344 square kilometers. (Wirephoto)



This undated photo released on October 30 by the U.S. Defense Department shows members of the U.S. 82nd Airborne Division shelling Grenadian hills. (Wirephoto)

MORE U.S. ELITE TROOPS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING 15 HELICOPTERS, TO TINY GRENADA

● MORE ELITE troops and military equipment, including 15 helicopters, were urgently dispatched by the United States to Grenada on Thursday, October 27, in another show of force against that tiny country of only 344 square kilometers and a population of 112 000.

A force of 2000 Marines and Rangers invaded the island in the early hours of Tuesday the 25th and were subsequently reinforced by about 800 men from the 82nd Airborne Division.

AFP reported that on Thursday more men from the 82nd Division were going to Grenada from Fort Bragg, South Carolina.

"They are going to Grenada," said Captain Bill Maddox, according to AFP. The news agency added, "Soldiers with blackened faces were seen loading materials on C-141 transport planes.

"The soldiers included military police armed with M-15 assault rifles with infrared sighting devices for night fighting and gas masks," it was said.

EFE reported 15 more helicopters were being sent to Grenada and added that from neighboring Barbados, "the main support base for the invading forces, C-5A Galaxy and C-130 Hercules transport planes have been leaving all through the night."

The same Bridgetown dispatch said that the 300 men from six Caribbean governments closely linked to Washington and supporting the invasion "are not involved in the battle."

International news agency dispatches also coincided in that the invaders had used many military planes, gunships and warships, along with heavy caliber equipment and other powerful war matériel, to crush one of the smallest nations in the world which was undergoing a very difficult internal situation.

In Washington, White House spokesman Larry Speakes was quoted by AFP as saying that fighting continued in Grenada on the morning of Thursday the 27th.

EFE quoted Pentagon sources as saying that the same day U.S. forces had captured Richmond Hill, "one of the strongest focal points of resistance left on the island."

The Voice of Barbados quoted by AP said that "today (Thursday) the invasion force had crushed resistance at the headquarters of the Grenadian army in Fort Frederick in St. George's."

During a Pentagon press conference, General John Vassey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said that after capturing the airport under construction at Point Saline the invaders "stationed 700 men on its perimeter, some of whom had been parachuted in while others had come on army transport planes."

He also said Pearls airport had been captured by U.S. paratroopers. "But from then on things bogged down," said the U.S. military leader.

According to AP, General Vassey acknowledged that "U.S. intelligence had underestimated the force of the Cubans." This force mentioned by Vassey was mostly made up of construction workers with rifles and a small quantity of ammunition to defend the areas where they worked.

The general added that, "neutralization of remaining focal points of resistance might take some time."

He said three helicopters were hit by "enemy fire" but one of them was able to return to the **Guam** helicopter carrier.

Meanwhile from San Juan, Puerto Rico, came reports that the naval base at Roosevelt Roads in Ceiba, eastern Puerto Rico, was used as an operations center to attack Grenada.

REAGAN PLANNED U.S. INVASION A WEEK IN ADVANCE

● AT 05:40 hours (09:40 GMT), U.S. army and naval forces launched an air and land attack on the island of Grenada, in the eastern Caribbean.

U.S. army and naval forces comprise the aircraft carrier **Independence,** bearing 70 planes, the helicopter carrier **Guam,** five escort ships and an amphibious naval unit of five ships with 1800 Marines aboard.

According to AFP, the imperialist attack started when between 400 and 500 U.S. troops landed by helicopter at Pearls airport, in the northeastern part of the country, while between 700-1000 Marines parachuted in to capture the airport under construction at Point Saline, in the southeast, near the capital Saint George's.

Other news reports indicate that 300 soldiers from Barbados, Jamaica, Dominica, Antigua, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, used as a pretext to justify the aggression, were distributed in different places during the attacks.

Of the Caribbean forces participating in the criminal, perfidious surprise attack on Grenada, 120 are from Jamaica, 50 from Barbados and a total of 130 from the other countries of the region mentioned previously. According to AFP these troops make up 50-65 percent of the armed forces of the six Caribbean aggressor nations.

Right after the news of the death of Grenadian leader Maurice Bishop and several of his close colleagues became known, U.S. President Ronald Reagan ordered the establishment of a working group to study the situation in Grenada.

The following day (October 21), combat-ready U.S. forces headed for Grenada. These forces were en route to Lebanon when they received the order to remain in waters near the island of Grenada.

That very day, a Pentagon source told **The New York Times** that this decision to divert forces should not be interpreted as an act of provocation but rather as an indication to the government of Grenada of concern about the security of U.S. citizens. It added that there would be no landings or anything of the kind.

On Saturday, October 22, there was an urgent meeting of the top leaders of CARICOM member states at which there was talk of sanctions against Grenada. According to AP, among the main sanctions were suspending Grenada from CARICOM, interrupting official contacts, removing regional trade benefits, stopping foreign exchange and suspending all air and sea communications with the island.

The 12 English-speaking Caribbean countries and the British colony of the Bahamas — members of CARICOM — reached no agreement on military intervention, given the opposition of Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Belize and Bahamas. Grenada, also a CARICOM member, was excluded from that meeting.

According to Prensa Latina, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), which participated in the meeting as a CARICOM subgroup, voted against aggressive maneuvers against Grenada.

EFE news agency said the invasion was approved on Sunday the 23rd, after President Reagan received "a formal and urgent request" from the OECS. The prime minister of Dominica, Eugenia Charles, who stood by Reagan when he announced the criminal and cowardly attack, confirmed that the United States acted at the request of the eastern Caribbean countries. However, according to AFP, State Department sources said the decision to invade Grenada had been made in Washington in the middle of the week of October 17.

At that time, the death of Bishop and three of his ministers and the dispatch of intervention forces to the eastern Caribbean had become known.

AFP adds that all the necessary intelligence information was ready by Friday the 21st, but the order to land was held up for the results of the meeting of CARICOM heads of state in Port of Spain, the capital of Trinidad and Tobago, over the weekend.

After the decision to invade had been made, the U.S. involved several of its regional puppets in the criminal, perfidious surprise attack allegedly to "restore law and order and government institutions on the island of Grenada" and "facilitate the protection and evacuation of U.S. citizens."

The infamous lies of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to justify the invasion of tiny Grenada run counter to information about the situation of U.S. citizens on the island who were never in any danger, according to guarantees given by the Military Council in Grenada to diplomats from the United States, Great Britain and Canada who visited the country and the parents of U.S. students who, according to AFP, sent Reagan a telegram urging him not to take "precipitous or provocative action at this time," expressing concern over the possibility that their children could get caught in crossfire between the Grenadian military and the forces of invasion.

THE ISSUE IN REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL BODIES

U.S. DEFEAT IN SECURITY COUNCIL

● UNITED NATIONS, October 28 (EFE). — The UN Security Council draft resolution which deeply deplores the armed intervention in Grenada and urges that it be stopped and that all foreign troops be withdrawn won a majority vote but was vetoed by the United States.

The vote was 11 in favor, three abstentions (Britain, Togo and Zaire) and the U.S. veto as a permanent member of the Council.

Voting in favor were the three countries that sponsored the draft resolution (Guyana, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe), plus France, China, Malta, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, the Soviet Union and Jordan.

The vote ended a prolonged debate that for the first time in a long period lasted until dawn on Wednesday and again yesterday.

The great majority of the countries that took part in the debate either condemned or deplored the invasion of Grenada as a violation of the principles of the UN Charter and the accepted standards of international law.

The Latin American countries, beginning with Mexico that opened the debate, unanimously regretted the invasion.

The general tone of the debate was set by the Dominican Republic (that also participated in the discussion at dawn) upon recalling that it had been repeatedly invaded in the past.

Deploring "the tragic events in Grenada," the Dominican Republic viewed the intervention as "inadmissible" interference in Grenada's internal affairs.

The main paragraphs of the text sponsored by Guyana, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe read as follows:

The Security Council, seriously concerned over the military intervention now taking place and determined to guarantee a prompt return to normalcy in Grenada, and aware of the need that states show constant respect for the principles of the UN Charter,

1. deeply deplores the armed intervention in Grenada which openly violates international law and the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that state;

2. deplores the death of innocent civilians as a result of the armed intervention;

3. urges all states to show the strictest respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Grenada;

4. urges that the armed intervention be immediately stopped and that the foreign troops be withdrawn immediately from Grenada,

5. requests the secretary-general to closely observe the follow-up of the situation in Grenada and to report to the Council within 48 hours on the enforcement of this resolution.

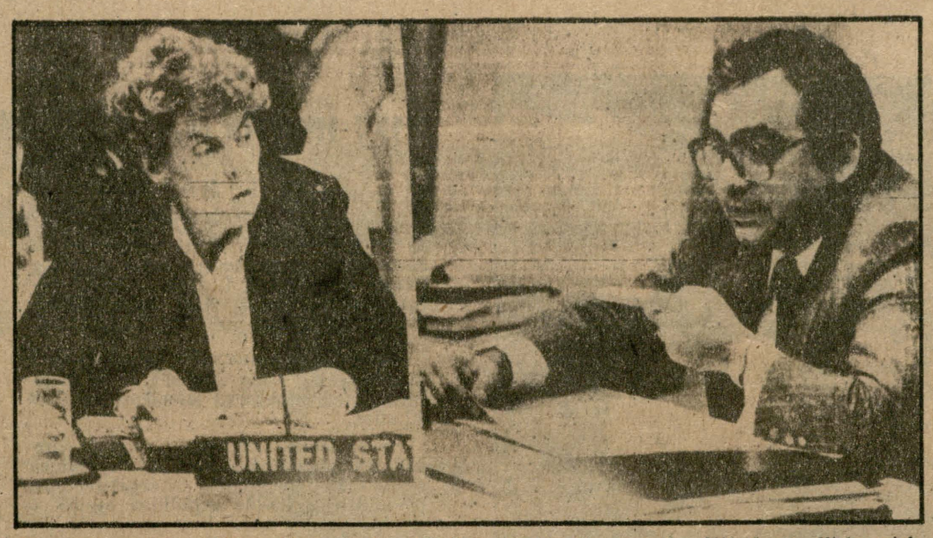
CUBA SUPPORTS DRAFT RESOLUTION

UNITED NATIONS, October 26 (PL). — Cuba condemned here the U.S. aggression against the Republic of Grenada, calling it a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and of international law.

Raúl Roa Kourí, the Cuban ambassador to the UN, spoke in the Security Council to reiterate the right of the people of Grenada and of all peoples to freely choose the economic, political and social system they want without foreign intervention.

He added that his country demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. troops and their puppets from the Republic of Grenada.

The ambassador urged the Council not to allow the aggressive policy of the U.S. administration to govern the destiny of the international community, be it in the Middle East, southern Africa or Latin America.



It must have been a bitter pill to swallow for U.S. Ambassador to the UN Jeane Kirkpatrick, one of those most responsible for U.S. war hysteria, when Cuban Ambassador Raúl Roa Kourí spoke in repudiation of U.S. imperialism's latest barbaric act and in defense of the peoples' sacred rights.

He expressed Cuba's indignation over the fact that the U.S. government is constantly making a mockery of the goals and principles of the UN and its repeated threats to use force.

The ambassador also referred to Cuba's support for the resolution presented to the Council by Guyana and branded President Reagan's comments as cynical when he announced the intervention in Grenada by forces of the United States and six Caribbean democracies.

In another part of his speech Roa Kourí said that the recent visit of the Kissinger commission to Central America was simply to say that military aggression was the only way to solve the problem there.

GUYANA'S PROPOSAL

UNITED NATIONS, October 26 (PL). — Guyana introduced a draft resolution on Grenada in the UN Security Council today.

It strongly condemns the U.S. armed intervention in Grenada calling it a flagrant violation of international law and of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that state.

The resolution calls for an immediate halt to the intervention and the withdrawal of the invading forces from Grenada.

NICARAGUAN STATEMENT AT UN SECURITY COUNCIL

UNITED NATIONS, October 26 (PL). — Nicaragua said that the invasion of Grenada was a direct and inexcusable attack on peace-loving peoples and countries.

Addressing the Security Council, Deputy Foreign Minister Víctor Hugo Tinoco said that the invasion of Grenada was part of the plans worked out previously by the Reagan administration with the political support and symbolic presence of military forces from other countries in the region.

It would be logical to think, he continued, that the recent meeting of the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA), held in Guatemala and sponsored by Washington, is a prelude to an invasion of Nicaragua.

Finally, the Nicaraguan diplomat read an appeal from his country to the international community to demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. invading forces from Grenada and to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to mobilize all its political and moral resources in defense of the sovereignty of this sister nation.

MEXICO SPEAKS OUT

UNITED NATIONS, October 25 (PL). — Mexico unreservedly condemned today in the Security Council the intervention and military invasion of Grenada by the United States and eastern Caribbean countries.

Mexican Ambassador Porfirio Muñoz Ledo said that the events in Grenada were a clear violation of basic UN principles that stipulate that member states should refrain from the use or threats of use of force against the integrity or political independence of any state.

He urged the Council to take the necessary measures to secure immediate troop withdrawal.

"We are living in difficult times," he added, "with a growing trend toward the use of force to find a new balance of power in the framework of an alleged nuclear paralysis. This gives rise to aggression against developing countries which lack the means for their own defense."

He asserted that if this escalation continues, the validity of the UN Charter as a whole will be open to question; the hopes for independence and progress of the peoples in developing countries will be shattered; collective security will be disturbed everywhere; and the chances of universal holocaust will increase.

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION UNDER FLOOD OF CRITICISM AT OAS MEETING

● WASHINGTON, October 26 (AFP). — There was a flood of criticism today at a meeting of the Organization of American States directed at the United States and the Caribbean countries which sought Washington's help for military intervention in Grenada.

But the cutting words did not lead to any resolution condemning the invasion launched on October 25 by a force of 1900 U.S. soldiers and 300 from Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and the Grenadines.

Several delegates verbally called for condemnation but none introduced a resolution or called for a vote on the issue. Some openly called it "a flagrant and brutal violation of the principle of nonintervention and the OAS Charter."

The United States and its Caribbean allies defended their move on the grounds of regional security needs and cited articles from the UN and OAS Charters and the treaty of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

Mexican Ambassador Rafael de la Colina, dean of the OAS ambassadors and reportedly one of the most able legal figures in the hemisphere, said not one of the articles mentioned, nor the OECS treaty, gave any country or group of countries the right to intervene in the internal affairs of another state. He described the action taken against Grenada as "an act of aggression."

The extraordinary session of the OAS Permanent Council followed a protocol session in the morning in which there was a speech by María Eugenia Charles, prime minister of Dominica and president of the OECS, explaining the reasons for the request for U.S. help to "reestablish law and order in Grenada."

Colombian Ambassador Francisco Posada de la Pena pointed out that OAS protocol sessions should be "to mark significant or singular events in our history" but felt that it was inappropriate to use this means to inform the OAS of "such grave matters."

The invasion "constitutes a frank and overt violation of the principle of nonintervention," he declared, "with irreparable consequences for the organization which now languishes amidst a series of treaties and conventions that are now mere declarations."

The session started with a speech by the alternate representative of Grenada Ian Jacobs who denounced the United States and charged it with setting up "a smoke screen" to conceal its real intentions.

"U.S. citizens in Grenada were not in danger, Grenada posed no threat to anybody in the Caribbean, nor did the OECS treaty authorize anyone to act against another state except in case of external aggression. All the explanations given for the invasion are therefore lies," said Jacobs.

A dramatic note came when a recorded message was played from Grenada's Ambassador to the OAS Dessima Williams.

Williams, a personal friend of assassinated Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, said she is in hiding after having received three death threats, "among them one from a person who happens to be an offical of the OAS general secretariat."

She issued an impassioned call for condemnation of the invasion and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the invading force from Grenada.

Uruguay's alternate delegate Juan José Uranga said none of the explanations given by the United States and its allies "was convincing enough to justify the violation of international agreements which the invading countries had pledged to respect."

He noted that certain of the countries which called for intervention had sided with Britain last year during the Malvinas War, which shows "the inconsistency of claims made then in defense of the principle of nonintervention and self-determination of the peoples."

Brazilian Ambassador Dario de Castro Alves said that his government, "although it understood that the breakdown in the internal situation in Grenada had reached extreme limits capable of arousing legitimate concern among neighboring countries...could not but deplore the resort to armed force, in violation of the principle of nonintervention."

Chilean Juan Larraín blamed what he called "Soviet-Cuban penetration" for instability in the Caribbean but also defended the principle of nonintervention and rejected the use of force in international relations.

Venezuelan delegate Víctor Giménez Landínez also opposed the use of force and the violation of the basic principles of international law.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE MEETING

Representatives from 13 of the 18 countries participating in the OAS session warned that the invasion of the island violates the principles on self-determination, nonintervention and respect for the territorial integrity of one of the members of the regional organization, reported Prensa Latina.

Only the regimes of El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Paraguay, with inconsistent claims, tried to show understanding for the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

CUBAN MINISTER OF CULTURE ADDRESSES UNESCO CONFERENCE

● *PARIS, October 26 (PL).—The following is the speech given today by Armando Hart Dávalos, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of culture, at the 22nd Session of the UNESCO General Conference, in relation to the U.S. military aggression against Grenada:*

Mr. Director-General;
Mr. Chairman;
Messrs. Delegates:

Juárez said that peace meant respect for others' rights, and Martí proclaimed that witnessing a crime and doing nothing was tantamount to committing it.

The Cuban delegation raises its voice at this conference to denounce the monstrous intervention of the Republic of Grenada by the U.S. Marines and to call for solidarity with the Grenadian people.

No justification can be put forth for the invasion of that small Caribbean island which never constituted a threat to its neighbors, and much less to the largest, mightiest military power in the western hemisphere.

Cuba has contributed to the development of Grenada with sacrifice and the best goodwill, chiefly in the fields of education, culture, health and construction. In doing so we were complying with resolutions issued by this and other international organizations calling for cooperation among the developing countries. Above all, we were acting in keeping with our own conscience by offering our modest resources to help other Third World countries to develop.

I must inform you that the Cuban cooperation personnel in Grenada have been directly attacked by the invading forces and that with their heroic resistance in the face of the attackers' arrogance they have demonstrated that the aggressors will never score an easy victory over the will to independence of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean.

What right does anyone have to attack and invade Grenada? Was this action justified by a Security Council resolution?

There is no justification whatsoever other than the United States' self-assumed role of universal gendarme. This is not an isolated case. Since the beginning of this century the U.S. Marines have intervened in the Caribbean and Central America dozens of times, and this is not the only area to be violated by the Marines' illegal presence.

These events are setting a precedent for what could happen in the future to any of the states represented here. I ask you to take this into account seriously.

On behalf of the principles of the UN Charter, of UNESCO's constituent document and the resolutions of deep humanist content issued by this organization in defense of sovereignty, independence and the right to development, we call on this conference to express solidarity with the people of Grenada; we call for the cessation of foreign intervention on the island and the immediate withdrawal of the invading troops.

Minister Hart then proceeded to read the ten points contained in the Cuban government's statement of October 26.

EXCHANGE WITH U.S. DELEGATE

PARIS, October 26 (AP).—The representatives of Cuba and the United States exchanged accusations at the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) General Conference.

Cuban Minister of Culture Armando Hart interrupted the conference to denounce the invasion of Grenada by U.S. forces and troops from six Caribbean states, while U.S. delegate James B. Phillips defended the action.

Speaking at the meeting of representatives of the 160 UNESCO member states, Hart urged them "to demonstrate their solidarity with the people of Grenada in view of the U.S. invasion so that the foreign troops are withdrawn."

He added that Cuba had made every possible effort to prevent the existence of such a situation.

Hart's speech was met with loud applause, but Phillips protested, claiming that it should have been stopped because it was contrary to conference procedure.

He said that the U.S. invasion was in response to "a formal request made by the eastern Caribbean countries to restore democracy on that island state."

CUBA DEMANDS AN ANSWER

WHAT RIGHTS AND PRINCIPLES DOES THE UNITED STATES HAVE TO INVADE GRENADA?

● PARIS, October 27 (PL). — Cuba challenged the United States to explain at a UNESCO meeting the rights and cultural principles which endow it with the right to brutally massacre a small Caribbean nation.

In a resounding speech at the plenum of the 22nd Session of the UNESCO General Conference, Cuban Minister of Culture Armando Hart Dávalos spoke at length about the U.S. military invasion of the island of Grenada.

We challenge the U.S. delegation to explain here just what cultural principles give its government the right to use the force it did to brutally attack the people of Grenada and a heroic group of Cuban cooperation personnel, said Hart.

The U.S. action in Grenada is a Pyrrhic victory and a shameful moral defeat, said the Cuban leader. It is a denigratory spectacle for a power with gigantic military, economic and technological resources to attack a tiny country and commit the crime that was perpetrated against Grenada.

Speaking to delegates from 160 countries at the UNESCO conference, Hart reminded those present that the Cuban workers were helping the people of Grenada in fields in which in many cases UNESCO is also active and under the provisos of agreements such as those sponsored by international organizations.

Inspired by the example of heroism of patriots in Grenada and the group of Cubans working there as specialists and construction workers, I call on all men and women in the world of culture, science and education to join in support for the idea that money used for extermination be used for solving the grave economic, social and cultural problems of our world.

I ask all honest persons present here to denounce the crime which has been committed, said the Cuban leader.

Hart went on to list U.S. military intervention in Latin America this century and recalled the words of Cuban independence hero José Martí who, at the end of last century, gave a clear forewarning of the true imperial nature of the United States.

Who is the government of the United States and what moral and historical authority does it have to claim to be the defender of democracy in the Western world, he asked.

For some time the United States has been the defender of totalitarian regimes in the Americas and the world. It ceased being an example of democracy long ago.

There isn't the slightest moral or legal justification for the attack on Grenada which the entire world has repudiated, he declared: elementary cultural principles demand that we here at UNESCO denounce the aggression and request a condemnation of the United States.

The essence of the problem lies in that the representatives of the military industry have taken power in the United States, said Hart.

The neofascists of the Santa Fe program, prisoners of their own madness, don't seem to realize that the world has changed greatly over the last 40 years, and if a world war breaks out not even they would escape unscathed.

Let us unite, that the principle formulated by the great Mexican Benito Juárez, to the effect that respect for the rights of others is peace, and the right of all citizens of the world, without exception, to happiness prevail, concluded Hart.

HART MEETS WITH FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER

PARIS, October 27 (PL). — Cuban Minister of Culture Armando Hart, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba, met here with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

Hart expressed the appreciation of his government to Cheysson for the French stand on Grenada.

The French foreign minister in turn expressed the condolences of his government to Hart for the Cubans who lost their lives in Grenada.

THE U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA WAS PLANNED AND REHEARSED TWO YEARS AGO

BY JORGE LUNA (PL)

THE U.S. invasion of Grenada begun on the morning of October 25 was organized and rehearsed on Vieques Island, Puerto Rico, two years ago under the code name Ambar and the Ambarines. The landing of U.S. Marines in the area of the new airport in Grenada was not an improvised action taking advantage of the confusion resulting from Maurice Bishop's death. It was a premeditated attack by Washington.

In August 1981 when the Grenadian Revolution had been in existence for two and a half years, the United States carried out the Ocean Venture 81 military maneuvers.

The Caribbean part of the maneuvers was held off Vieques Island, in an area fixed up to resemble southern Grenada where there is a small town called Amber.

That part of the U.S. maneuvers was called Ambar and the Ambarines, in a clear allusion to Grenada and the Grenadines.

Some cays off Vieques Island were changed to make them resemble the Grenadian islands of Carriacou and Petit Martinique.

The political-military plan was described at that time by Rear Admiral Robert P. McKenzie, who, as President Reagan has just done, used the pretext that a number of U.S. citizens on those islands had been kidnapped.

This is the same pretext being used now by Washington by mentioning the hundreds of U.S. medical students in Grenada whose security had been guaranteed.

McKenzie claimed that the authorities in "Ambar" had put the lives of the U.S. citizens there in danger and that therefore a military invasion was entirely justifiable.

The political purpose of the invasion was very simple: to occupy the island, particularly the airport, overthrow the government, set up a "friendly regime" and call for new elections.

McKenzie asserted that once elections were held under U.S. military control, the U.S. troops would be withdrawn. However, Caribbean observers following the maneuvers were prompt to denounce that the maneuvers were a cover-up for an action designed to establish new U.S. military bases in the area.

Three hundred members of the California-based 75th Rangers Battalion were used in the paratroop invasion of Vieques Island.

According to the first reports, Grenada was attacked by paratroopers using helicopters sent from aircraft carriers patrolling Grenada's jurisdictional waters.

The Vieques military plan called for replacing the Marines, the first attackers, by regular occupation troops.

Taking part in the maneuvers off Vieques Island were a total of 14 warships from the United States, England and the Netherlands, three countries with interests and possessions in the Caribbean. Now Washington is trying to disguise its attack on Grenada by having "troops" from certain eastern Caribbean countries take part in it.

All that remains now to round out the Ambar and the Ambarines plan — that is, if the Grenadian resistance is defeated — is to put former dictator Eric Gairy, now residing in Los Angeles, USA, back in power.

WORLD CONDEMNATION OF CRIMINAL U.S. INVASION

● WORLD CONDEMNATION for the gross criminal U.S. invasion of Grenada was expressed right from the outset, and as the days go by the condemnation of the fascist Reagan regime's brazen occupation of this tiny Caribbean island grows.

In Canada, next-door neighbor of the aggressor power, Prime Minister Trudeau, speaking at the House of Commons, said he could not understand why the United States had resorted to armed intervention to "defend" its citizens in Grenada when, like Canada, it could have had the authorities' permission for their evacuation.

Trudeau was also sharply critical of Reagan's attempt to justify the invasion of the island by invoking the need to defend democracy. What would happen, Trudeau said, if the United States were granted the right to invade any country where, in its opinion, no democratic system exists?

Meanwhile, in Britain there was strong Labor Party opposition in Parliament to Prime Minister Thatcher's conservative regime, following Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe's statements to the effect that Washington's consultations with London had been less than Britain would have wanted and his refusal to condemn the invasion. On being interviewed later, Howe said that his government had taken the position that no military action was advisable and that the United States had decided the contrary.

The head of the Spanish government, Felipe González, declared that he was opposed to the use of force in international relations, adding that the reasons given for the invasion of Grenada were "confusing." After a cabinet meeting, the government requested the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Grenada.

The government of Holland, in turn, criticized the flagrant act of terrorism perpetrated by the United States and expressed serious doubts as to the compatibility of intervention and UN principles. Meanwhile, in Amsterdam, thousands of protest demonstrators cried "Reagan hands off Grenada!"



Amsterdam, like dozens of other cities throughout the world, was the scene of demonstrations protesting the invasion of Grenada and demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops. (Wirephoto)

the government and people of Cyprus condemned the invasion of Grenada by U.S. troops. The Working People's Party of Cyprus (AKEL) also condemned "the terrorist, bandit invasion."

The reaction on the African continent was immediate. Algeria called for an unconditional end to the U.S. military intervention of Grenada, adding that the international community should not delay in taking steps in that direction.

The Seychelles described the U.S. invasion of the Caribbean island as "a flagrant violation of international law."

The Foreign Ministry of Ethiopia issued a statement condemning the attack, adding that no matter what the pretext nothing can justify such an intervention in Grenada's internal affairs. The statement goes on to say that, as a member of the UN Security Council, the United States should be the first to respect the UN Charter, which recognizes every country's right to determine its own path of development.

Madagascar, in a message sent to the UN secretary-general, called for the withdrawal of the invading troops from Grenada. President Didier Ratsiraka said that it was intolerable for the small independent states not to be able to establish a government of their own choice or to exercise the right to self-determination.

Asia also expressed its strong opposition to the U.S. attack on Grenada. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam called it a brazen act of aggression that constitutes a gross violation of international law. The statement issued by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry states that in addition to the escalating military operations against the Salvadoran patriots, and against Nicaragua and Cuba, the U.S. attack on Grenada exacerbates tension in Central America and the Caribbean and is a threat to peace and the security of peoples in the area.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was also sharply critical of the aggression against Grenada. Its views were conveyed by Chom Chan Nam, minister of overseas economic relations, to Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas, currently on a working visit in Pyongyang. India also condemned the invasion in a message sent by Premier Indira Gandhi to the UN. No country, the message reads, has the right to impose on another an order or system of government of its own liking. China and Malaysia also condemned the invasion and called for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Grenada.

LATER STATEMENTS

In Rome, the president of the Council of Ministers, Bettino Craxi, called for the end of U.S. armed intervention in Grenada and the withdrawal of foreign troops from its territory. Speaking in the Senate, he said that he had clearly conveyed to the U.S. president Italy's views on the need to solve the armed conflicts in Central America through peaceful means and to support the Contadora Group.

The government of the Federal Republic of Germany and all the political parties represented in the Federal Parliament condemned the U.S. aggression against Grenada. In the debate motioned by the Green Party, Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, speaking on behalf of the government, deplored the events in Grenada and affirmed that the U.S. invasion confirmed Bonn's opinion that only political solutions can guarantee world stability.

Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden said in reference to the U.S. invasion of Grenada that he was opposed to interference in other countries' internal affairs. He added that the Australian government was irritated by the fact that the aggressors did not consult Canberra even though Grenada is a member of the British Commonwealth.

The Syrian government condemned the aggression against Grenada and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the invading troops. An official communiqué stated that such a violation of the UN Charter sets a precedent that could jeopardize the security of all the world's peoples.

Prensa Latina reported from Luanda that the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Party of Labor of Angola had called the U.S. military invasion of Grenada a gross interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

Mozambique expressed its solidarity with the people of Grenada and demanded the unconditional withdrawal of the invading forces. A communiqué described the invasion as a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that tiny Caribbean nation.

Tanzania also expressed its strong opposition to the U.S. invasion of Grenada, calling it an unjustifiable act and overt interference in the internal affairs of a UN member country.

Zambia was sharply critical of the invasion of the Caribbean island by the United States and puppet troops and called for the immediate withdrawal of the invading forces.

Libya accused the U.S. government of using the most dangerous pretext to invade Grenada in a statement issued by the Political Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. In the statement Mu'ammar al Qaddafi called what is happening in Grenada a mass killing and appealed to the international community to give material and moral support to the Grenadian people to help them recover from the "barbaric military invasion by the United States."

Another Arab country, Kuwait, called the invasion an illegal action perpetrated with the complicity of some Caribbean countries. The condemnation was expressed in a communiqué issued by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sabbah al Ahmed.

Ali Nasser, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, condemned the brutal aggression against Grenada and expressed the Party, government and people's solidarity with the people of Grenada in their combat against the invaders.

In Ulan Bator, the general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and president of the People's Great Hural, Yumzhagin Tsedenbal, condemned the U.S. attack on Grenada, calling it a premeditated act of piracy, an open challenge to the international community and a demonstration of the United States' utter contempt for the people's right to self-determination.

Another Asian country, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, condemned the U.S. attack on Grenada in a communiqué issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A news dispatch from Vienna reported that Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc had said that Austria was opposed to the U.S. invasion of Grenada, that there was no basis for the reasons given by Washington for the armed attack and that the resulting situation would make even more difficult a political solution to the problems in the area and would also hamper the Contadora Group's peace efforts.

In Oslo, Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray declared that the foreign troops should be withdrawn from Grenada as soon as possible and that the people of Grenada should be the ones to decide for themselves their problem of government.

The socialist countries were quick to condemn the criminal attack on the eastern Caribbean island. The Soviet Union called the U.S. invasion "a crime against peace and humanity." A TASS statement stated that it is the duty of all states and peoples the world over to express their strong opposition to Washington's arbitrary and illegal action. The occupying forces must withdraw immediately from the territory of the independent state of Grenada, it added. It also charges that the purpose of the intervention was to overthrow the existing social order on the island to try to implant a regime that suits Washington and also to intimidate Latin American peoples.

In Sofia, BTA News published a note expressing the Bulgarian government and people's condemnation of the United States' aggression on Grenada, demanding the immediate withdrawal of the invading troops and expressing unlimited solidarity with Grenada's just struggle.

The Czechoslovak government was among the first to condemn the Reagan administration for its attack on Grenada, describing it as "an international crime." A note released by the Foreign Ministry in Prague states that the attack by U.S forces constitutes a violation of the Caribbean island's independence and territorial integrity and runs contrary to basic principles of international law.

The Hungarian People's Republic condemned the U.S. attack on Grenada in a Hungarian news agency dispatch datelined Budapest. The note also expressed the Hungarian people's solidarity with the people of Grenada, demanded an immediate end to the island's occupation and expressed the hope that the Grenadian people would soon regain their sovereignty.

The government of Rumania condemned the U.S. military intervention in Grenada and demanded that the island's sovereignty and independence be restored. An AGERPRESS note on behalf of the Rumanian authorities warned that the implementation of such anachronistic methods as military intervention makes for added tension and confrontation in the already serious and complex international conditions.

The Yugoslav government condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada, asserting that the landing of the armed forces was inadmissible in international relations. The government note concludes by saying, "Neither Bishop's tragic death, which we deplore, nor the internal changes it brought about, nor any other reason, can be used as a pretext for foreign and, above all, military intervention and for the violation of the independence of a sovereign member country of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries."

In a Prensa Latina dispatch from Nicosia,



"Get your bloody hands off Grenada!" was a cry that went up from one of the many European demonstrations to protest the U.S. invasion of tiny Grenada.

RIFT IN THE U.S. CONGRESS

BY BOB RUTKA

● WASHINGTON, October 26 (PL).— Several U.S. congressmen accused President Reagan of violating U.S. law and leading the country toward World War III with his brutal invasion of Grenada.

California legislator Don Edwards said that Reagan's dangerous and illegal steps infringe on established laws and the Constitution.

He explained that the invasion of Grenada violates the neutrality act which states that it is a crime to organize, plan or initiate a hostile expedition against a foreign country which is at peace with the United States.

Edwards added that the president's action violates Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution which holds that Congress, not the president or the CIA, decides if and when the country goes to war.

Washington state Representative Don Bonker said that the invasion clearly shows that the present administration maintains a defiant attitude in using military force to deal with diplomatic problems.

He went on to say that the U.S. invasion of Grenada and the military involvement in other places raise serious questions about the nature and direction of the present administration's foreign policy.

Congressman Howard Wolpe, of Michigan, warned that it was time to affirm that belligerence and gunboat diplomacy are not synonymous with strength but rather serve to undermine legitimate U.S. interests.

He said that in the name of strength the United States is promoting gunboat diplomacy, in open contradiction with U.S. ideals, traditions and interests.

George Miller, of California, also criticized the invasion of Grenada and said that apparently President Reagan only applies the military component of the country's foreign policy.

California Representative Fortney Stark put forward one of the sharpest criticisms when he said that it was well known that the president had felt the inclination to carry out an interventionist adventure since he was inaugurated.

He said that Reagan was eager to use U.S. power and that there wasn't a better place than a small nation in our own hemisphere.

The United States is not only on the path toward a new Vietnam, but possibly two or three and maybe even World War III, the representative commented.

Very serious doubts—Margaret Thatcher

BY MIGUEL RIVERO

● LONDON, October 25 (PL).— British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe had to deal today with an embattled parliamentary session and some Labor MPs even demanded his resignation.

The U.S. invasion puts the British government in a delicate and embarrassing situation since from a legal standpoint Grenada is part of the Commonwealth and Queen Elizabeth II is still considered the head of state in that territory.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Parliament that she had voiced "very serious doubts" as to the advisability of launching a military invasion, but the truth is that the British Ministry of Defense had sent the destroyer **Antrim** to the area several days before.

So far both Ministry of Defense and government sources are assuring that there are no British troops involved in the military operation against Grenada, and that this was a decision taken by President Reagan and the U.S. command.

THATCHER'S POSITION REITERATED

LONDON, October 25 (AP).— Great Britain advised the United States several times against invading Grenada, and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher even phoned President Ronald Reagan to give him her opinion on the matter, her office reported.

Occupation unacceptable to West German Social Democrats

● BONN, October 26.— Hans Jurgen Wischnewski, president of the Commission of International and Political Relations for Development of the Presidency of the West German Social Democratic Party, said it was unacceptable to his party that the leading power of NATO, of which the FRG is a member, occupy a sovereign country under cover of night.

The SDP, he said, "continues to be deeply concerned over the U.S. slide into direct confrontation with a number of Central American and Caribbean countries. It is cause for even greater concern that not even the British prime minister had been able to hold back the United States' president from occupying Grenada."

He asked, "What must have happened in Washington during those hours that even the advice of an ally was not taken into account?"

U.S. Central America policy is becoming more complex and verging on catastrophic, he said, adding, "it is high time the allies tell the U.S. president frankly that policy in his own backyard can no longer be accepted, in that it weighs heavily on our [NATO] alliance."

Wischnewski went on to say, "It is an insult to use the assassination a week ago of the socialist prime minister of Grenada — a man who when he was alive was looked upon by Washington as the personification of all evil — as a pretext for U.S. gunboat diplomacy."

"We were always assured that the United States was seeking a political solution in Central America and the Caribbean with a view to peace and cooperation with countries of differing social orders. I no longer believe that," he declared.

A clear violation of international law—Olof Palme

● STOCKHOLM, October 26 (PL).— The invasion of Grenada is a clear violation of international law and we are strongly against U.S. intervention, said Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

This is one more example of a big power trampling on the sovereignty of a small country, as it happened in the Dominican Republic in 1965, he added.

This is, the prime minister went on, another violation of international law that prohibits anyone from interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

Concerning the U.S. Marines' attack on Cuban workers in Grenada he said that if it is confirmed the Cuban workers engaged in economic cooperation were the victims of aggression and that some of them were killed or wounded, the fact must be strongly condemned.

We condemn the U.S. intervention with all our strength and demand an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces in Grenada, Olof Palme concluded.

Law does not apply unequally—Mitterrand

● PARIS, October 26 (AFP).— France condemned the U.S. intervention in Grenada when President François Mitterrand declared today in the Council of Ministers that law does not apply unequally and that international society rests on principles and particularly on the right of people to govern themselves, a law which has the same weight everywhere.

Commenting on Mitterrand's statement, the government spokesman said that France thus condemns the U.S. intervention in Grenada as it condemns all similar enterprises.

The spokesman added that the president said that France tries to preserve equilibrium everywhere it can and that he warned against the risk of slipping away from peace into war.

French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy also condemned the U.S. intervention in Grenada indicating that nothing could justify that action.

From the rostrum of the National Assembly Mauroy said, "According to the information we have to date, nothing can justify the direct intervention of the United States and of some Caribbean countries against the sovereignty of Grenada, a member of the Commonwealth."

"We can only condemn this crime against international law, even more so when a U.S. envoy has just asserted that his compatriots residing on the island were not in the least threatened, and even more so when no pact which has been referred to authorized such an action."

Mauroy added that "the principles of our policy are unchangeable regardless of the countries concerned."

Granma

WEEKLY REVIEW

Havana, November 13, 1983
Year 18 / Number 46

This REVIEW is published in English, French and Spanish

Year of the 30th Anniversary of the Moncada
Price in Cuba: 10 cts.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA

CLOSING DATE: NOVEMBER 7

Dups

ON THE CUBAN CONSTRUCTION AND COOPERATION WORKERS' RETURN TO HAVANA

COMRADE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, THE MISSION ASSIGNED BY THE PARTY, THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF CUBA HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED

— Colonel Pedro Tortoló





DEFEND YOURSELVES IF ATTACKED BY U.S. FORCES; UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SURRENDER



Colonel Pedro Tortoló:
The construction workers and other cooperation personnel gave proof of their heroism in Grenada

The fighting morale of the U.S. soldier is based on technology...I don't think they have any ideological incentive to invade Grenada PAGES 4 AND 5

U.S. isolated at UN: 108 countries against, only 9 for PAGE 9

Testimony of the wounded and other front-line defenders PAGE 7

The criminals' base warning PAGE 12

Number of Cubans killed in action estimated at 25, at most PAGE 7

Intellectuals comment on unjustifiable, brutal U.S. attack PAGE 10

An indignant Latin America protests PAGE 10

The criminals' base warning

IN THE brutal and cowardly aggression which the United States initiated against Grenada ten days ago, the U.S. government thought it had found the opportunity it has always sought to harass Cuba by unleashing a campaign which has all the characteristics of psychological warfare.

First there are the endless lies (aimed at justifying the invasion) about the sinister plans of international communism to take over the small island in the eastern Caribbean — worthy of the imagination of Foster Dulles — and the alleged threat to the lives of U.S. citizens residing in Grenada, who if anything were endangered by the blundering incompetence of the commanders of the operation. Now the White House, Pentagon and State Department have added another series of equally despicable actions and statements of a clearly anti-Cuba nature and hysterically provocative intent.

The Republican rulers first offered international public opinion the shameful spectacle of the outrageous lie about the number of Cubans in Grenada, all of whom were miraculously turned into professional military personnel and doubled in number by Ronald Reagan. The idea was to stress the threat posed to the strategic security of the United States, whose troops were able to eliminate it with their action, while trying to explain why the operation did not prove to be the four-hour picnic originally planned.

As the government of Cuba predicted, the United States is now obliged to acknowledge through its spokesmen that the number of Cubans in Grenada is exactly that given out in Havana and the great majority are construction workers, teachers, doctors and other civilian cooperation personnel.

To this falsity, in the last few days Washington added its unethical position of using the return of the wounded, dead and Cubans held by their forces as an element of blackmail, psychological pressure and a new form of aggression against a people who in these difficult days have demonstrated their unweakening staunchness.

In the past week the efforts made by the presidents of Colombia and Spain, which were deliberately ignored by the U.S. government, or the mediation of the International Committee of the Red Cross have come up against the stalling tactics of the United States which has used all manner of flimsy excuses and deliberate confusion regarding figures. The purpose has been to delay the return of the Cuban personnel to their country and, in the cynical style of the basest, to try to humiliate the Cuban Revolution through this inhuman gesture.

The efforts to turn the captured Cubans into hostages of an incomparably stronger military force, the plan to use the governor-general of Grenada to get the Cuban diplomats to leave the island, thus breaking off the on-the-spot, direct talks recommended by the countries and organizations which have mediated in the dispute are in keeping with the objective of the United States to prolong the difficulties it thinks it is creating for Cuba with the results of their military action in Grenada.

With the obvious intention to intimidate, the United States has announced the discovery of a "real treasure" of secret documents which should demonstrate alleged military alliances between Grenada, Cuba and other socialist countries. The falseness of this evidence presented by people who have been capable of claiming that nuclear missile installations were being built in Grenada needs no further comment.

To this inventory of slander — so greatly infamous for the United States has this new version of the gunboat policy proved to be — they have added the claim that Cuba is sponsoring attacks against U.S. diplomats and property in Latin America and especially in Central America.

Categorically refuted by the Cuban government, this stage in the campaign of pressure and threats simultaneous with the actions in Grenada, opportunely preceded the announcement of the dispatch of ships which will stage military exercises near Cuban shores that sources close to the Pentagon view as a warning to Cuba.

After the Guantánamo naval base was put on alert, the aircraft carrier **America** was dispatched to a point bordering on Cuban waters and a mighty fleet was stationed in the Caribbean, there is a clear state of military hysteria in the area around Cuba that the U.S. government and its mass media are deliberately seeking to heighten.

Those who are trying to intimidate Cuba in this way are wrong yet again.

The impulsive, criminal behavior that has characterized Ronald Reagan's misgoverment and that now takes the form of an unjustifiable attack on an island which, as the U.S. president himself has said, is barely twice the size of the District of Columbia, can only strengthen our resolve to defend our beloved country and the work of the Revolution tooth and nail.

Those who care to examine Cuba's coolheaded and firm conduct over the last few days, in which U.S. hostility has again put us to the test, can confirm this.

We are indignant but have not been humiliated; we are convinced that the construction workers and other Cuban personnel in Grenada, using all possible means at their disposal, did their duty by resisting the U.S. soldiers and that the honor of the country has again required shedding the blood of its finest sons. And our people have reacted with staunch unity behind their Party and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, their spirit of resistance and combat having increased.

Grenada has been a lesson in many ways. It has shown that imperialist brutality which from Washington seeks to shape a world in keeping with its desires must be opposed by the clear-sighted awareness of humanity and the courage of liberated peoples determined never to return to the past of shame and submission. It has also shown that the determination of a handful of men can transform what Pentagon planners expected to be a picnic in the Caribbean into a confrontation in which U.S. troops suffered 100 casualties in spite of the huge difference in numbers and equipment.

In Grenada a group of Cubans directly attacked by the Yankee armed forces resolutely faced up to more than 6000 U.S. soldiers who then imagined there was a Cuban under every rock and behind every tree on the island. In Grenada the mighty enemy of all the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean showed that its edgy nerves allowed it to confuse a mental hospital with a pocket of resistance and to fire on its own troops amidst the confusion and disorder.

The imperialist threats are not ignored by the Cuban people. We are aware of their enormous power of destruction and the danger posed to humanity by the fact that such forces are in the hands of madmen capable of such rash action as the invasion of Grenada, without taking into account their closest allies' opinions or even going against them.

They will not take Cuba by surprise. The experience of 25 years of anti-imperialist struggle backs up the historical justness of the Cuban Revolution. Its leaders and people have been tempered by innumerable combats, very different from those whose only experience with war has been the blank bullets fired in Hollywood films.

As our commander in chief said on one unforgettable occasion, intelligence will be coupled with valor and valor with intelligence.

If the Pentagon mistakenly estimated it would take four hours to overrun tiny Grenada, to reestablish Yankee domination in Cuba would take more than four days, four weeks, four months, four years and four centuries.

We confront the dangerous times we live in serenely and confidently. The future belongs entirely to socialism and not to the decadent, irrational world of savage arrogance whose gendarme Ronald Reagan has become.

This U.S. army that now shows itself abusive and boastful in Grenada is the same panic-stricken one that clung to the last helicopters that left Saigon which had been liberated by the Vietnamese fighters.

November 3, 1983



The Cuban flag flies inside the embassy compound in Grenada. Outside, a U.S. soldier stands guard.

CUBA WILLING TO IDENTIFY THE BODIES

● THIS IS to inform the people of the situation of the Cuban embassy in Grenada. It was reported that early today a large group of journalists, 46 in all, from media in the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia, Spain, Japan, Sweden and others, including leading TV networks in the United States, went to the Cuban embassy seeking information about the situation. It was possible to make contact with them, and they were given the main documents containing the Cuban positions, including the communiqué made public yesterday afternoon by the Cuban government.

At 09:30 Grenadian time there was a meeting between the Cuban and U.S. ambassadors in Grenada, at which the Cuban ambassador was accompanied by a U.S. official. Among other things, Cuba's representative again raised the question of the number and situation of the Cuban dead, wounded and prisoners and communicated their instructions not to leave the country until all the Cuban cooperation personnel had done so. The U.S. ambassador alleged that the 24 hours that had been given to the Cuban diplomatic personnel had been the decision of Mr. Scoon, the governor-general of Grenada, and had nothing to do with them. The Cuban ambassador countered by saying that the only real power in Grenada was the U.S. government and troops and, moreover, that in the letter from the so-called governor it was pointed out that the so-called multinational forces — in which U.S. troops play the fundamental role — would be in charge of effecting their departure, in which case the U.S. government bears full responsibility for whatever happened.

The U.S. ambassador, Mr. Gillespie, asked if the views of the Cuban embassy had been made known to Mr. Scoon. It was replied that no instructions had been given on this. Mr. Gillespie offered to pass on those views.

Given the situation created, and according to instructions received from Cuba, the ambassador asked for facilities to evacuate women and children in the embassy, on which an answer is pending.

The U.S. ambassador did not provide any information about the total number of dead, wounded or prisoners. Nor have any provisions been made for visits by embassy officials to the wounded and captured and the graves of fallen Cubans.

Embassy officials are still surrounded and unable to leave the Cuban embassy building in Grenada.

November 2, 1983

This is, to inform the people that at 10:30 a.m., November 3, Mr. Ferch, chief of the U.S. Interests Section in Cuba, delivered the following note:

"The government of the United States is prepared to return to Cuba those Cuban citizens who are still in Grenada, including any still in the Cuban embassy.

"The government of the United States is prepared to start the repatriation as soon as Cuba can provide the planes needed to effect the return of the Cuban personnel. The return should be made in stages, utilizing Cuban planes. Due to the conditions at the airport, the Cubans will be taken from Grenada to Bridgetown, Barbados, where they will immediately board Cuban planes as in the case of the wounded.

"The transfer of Cubans to Cuban custody should be made through the cooperation of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The government of the United States will contact the Committee's representatives and suggests that Cuba do likewise."*

As soon as this note was received, steps were taken to make available all means necessary for the rapid evacuation of Cuban cooperation personnel in Grenada and diplomatic personnel, except the minimum number we consider essential to remain there until the bodies of those killed in combat are evacuated and other problems solved.

At 3:45 p.m. officials of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs met with the chief of the U.S. Interests Section in Cuba, Mr. Ferch, to inform him that Cuba had ready two TU-154 planes with room for 158 passengers each, that could fly directly to the airport in Grenada. These two planes could make three trips from Grenada to Barbados to transport the cooperation personnel being held prisoner, part of the Cuban diplomatic personnel in Grenada, and women, children and other Cubans in our embassy in that country. That we could simultaneously send to Barbados two IL-62 planes so that, on completing the evacuation of the cooperation personnel now being held prisoner, diplomats and other Cubans from Grenada to Barbados, all the Cuban personnel could return to Cuba aboard the two IL-62s and the two TU-154s.

Mr. Ferch was informed that once the captive cooperation workers and the rest of the Cuban personnel were evacuated Ambassador Rizo and three other officials would have to remain in the Cuban embassy in Grenada to guarantee the return operation of the bodies of Cubans killed in combat, which is now being arranged with the International Red Cross. That these Cuban officials were also to see to arrangements for the transfer of embassy belongings and the return of construction equipment and other Cuban property in Grenada, including the AN-26 plane that arrived there on October 24.

Mr. Ferch was also informed that several Grenadian citizens are in our embassy and under the protection of Cuba and that they should be evacuated to Cuba if they so wish.

Mr. Ferch explained that there might be some difficulties with the runway at Point Saline that had prevented the landing of the DC-8 chartered by the Red Cross. He added that he would be in touch with Washington immediately to obtain a reply.

At 4:30 p.m., Mr. Pasquier, representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross, met with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and reiterated the International Committee's desire to continue its efforts to facilitate the most rapid evacuation of the Cuban personnel in Grenada and the transfer to Cuba of the bodies of the Cuban construction workers and other cooperation personnel killed in action.

Mr. Pasquier was informed of what the U.S. Interests Section had said. Mr. Pasquier indicated that he had been informed of 25 bodies buried in places he had not visited, of the very poor conditions in which it had been done, in some cases in plastic bags and in others directly in the ground. He added that nothing had been done to facilitate their later identification.

In view of this information, Mr. Pasquier was told that Cuba was ready to give the Red Cross all the cooperation necessary to ensure identification in Grenada or in Cuba.

Mr. Pasquier later reported that he had received instructions from the Red Cross to remain in Cuba to take care of these matters.

Last night the Soviet ambassador in Cuba confirmed the news received at our embassy in Mexico, which has been in touch with the Soviet ambassador in Mexico, to the effect that the Cubans who were in the Soviet diplomatic mission in Grenada would be arriving in Cuba via Barbados and Mexico on November 4 and that the Soviet diplomatic personnel and cooperation personnel from other countries would also be on the same plane.

Meanwhile, an AFP dispatch reported that Mr. Scoon had declared that he had not taken the decision to expell all the Cuban diplomats or break diplomatic relations with Cuba. That all he had requested was that the diplomatic mission be reduced to a minimum, pending the decision to be taken by the provisional government that would be formed next week.

At the time this communiqué is being written (12:15 a.m. November 4) no answer has as yet been received from the government of the United States.

*Retranslated from the Spanish

DIALOGUE BETWEEN WIFE OF CUBAN AMBASSADOR AND AN AFP JOURNALIST WHO MANAGED TO GET NEAR THE EMBASSY

● ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, November 2 (AFP). — The Cuban embassy in Grenada is still surrounded by U.S. soldiers 24 hours after the expulsion order issued by Governor-General Paul Scoon.

A total of 41 people, including nine women and three children, and two Grenadian political refugees are in the building on Montgeloux Hill overlooking the capital.

Gail Reed, the U.S. wife of Ambassador Julián Torres Rizo, was able to talk to the AFP reporter over the walls of the embassy.

Asked about her reaction to the attitude of her compatriots, Gail Reed, who was very calm under the circumstances, answered: "What would you think if your home was suddenly surrounded by men armed to the teeth?"

The wife of the Cuban ambassador, who retains her maiden name, said she left her country for Cuba in 1978 and has a three-year-old son in the embassy.

"There was a total of 784 Cubans in Grenada on October 25 [date of the U.S. landing]," she said. "We demand to know their fate."

Gail Reed maintained that the United States was delaying procedures for the repatriation of the prisoners and was of the opinion that for the United States they were simply hostages held to ransom.

Gail Reed said they would soon be running short of food in the embassy. She added that the Cubans would not stoop to asking for help in spite of the fact that there would soon be no milk for the three children in the embassy.

The Cubans do not recognize the expulsion order issued by the governor-general, whom they consider to be the representative of U.S. occupation forces, declared Gail Reed. "If they want us to leave, they will have to take us out by force," she concluded.



Gail Reed with her son. This picture was taken at the Cuban embassy by our comrade Pedro Soroa a few days before the invasion.

Granma ● *Weekly Review of the Official Organ of the Communist Party of Cuba* ● *Editor: Jorge Enrique Mendoza* ● *Editorial and administrative offices: Ave. General Suárez y Territorial, Plaza de la Revolución "José Martí," Apartado 6260, Havana, Cuba* ● *Telephone: 70-6521* ● *Subscription rates in foreign countries (including airmail postage): 1 year, the equivalent of 12 U.S. dollars in any convertible currency.*

SCOON WAS DESPOT ERIC GAIRY'S PRIVATE SECRETARY

British Commonwealth views Grenada's governor-general as trying to take on political role to which rank does not entitle him

BY ALBERTO RABILOTTA

● MONTREAL, November 4 (PL).— Governor-General of Grenada Paul Scoon is trying to take on a political role to which his rank does not entitle him, say leaders and constitutional authorities of the British Commonwealth.

There has been strong criticism of Scoon who seeks to legitimize the U.S. attack on Grenada, and all indications are that there will be heated debate at the meeting of Commonwealth heads of state and government in New Delhi, India, in a few weeks' time.

According to the Commonwealth General Secretariat in London, the positions and clearly political acts of Scoon — under U.S. auspices — sabotage a political solution through this organization grouping Britain and former British colonies.

These sources mention the unprecedented fact that the governor-general broke Grenada's relations with the Soviet Union and Libya and gave Cuban diplomats 24 hours to leave the country, without consulting the British Crown from which he derives his authority.

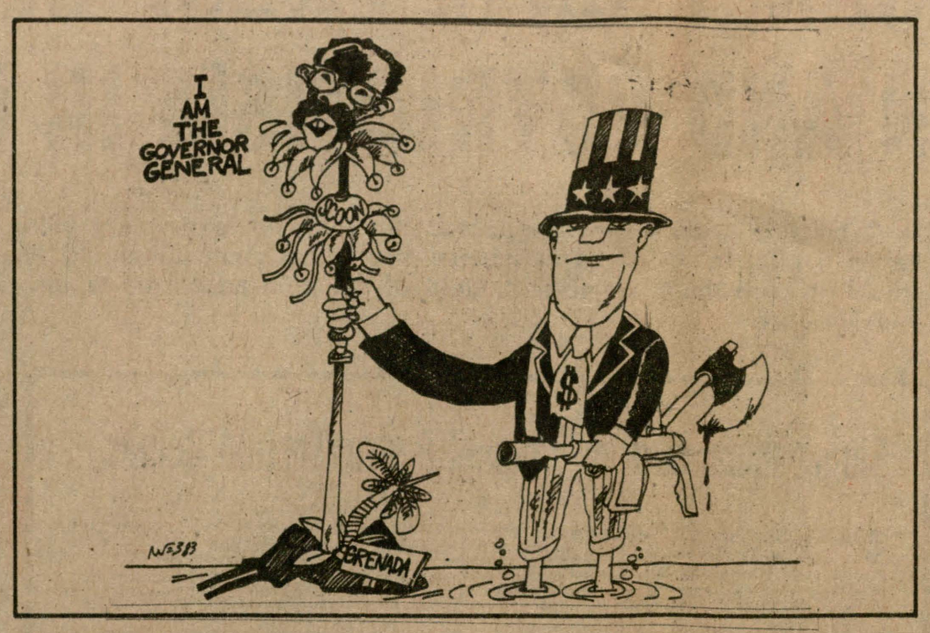
The Commonwealth Secretariat dispatched two constitutional experts to Grenada to outline the limits of his symbolic post to Scoon.

He can neither rule the country nor try to impose a political government of any sort. The most he can do is help in the formation of an apolitical administration to handle daily matters of public interest.

Scoon went beyond the bounds of his power by endorsing the invasion of Grenada, ordering the removal of Grenadian diplomats and the arrest of persons.

According to Commonwealth sources, these procedures were taken without consulting the Crown from which his power derives.

These sources added that Scoon had acknowledged his request for the invasion was made without consulting London. It was also written "in another country" and simply presented for his signature.



Scoon hasn't even officially contacted the Commonwealth General Secretariat, explained these sources.

The Canadian daily **Globe and Mail** details narrow-minded Paul Scoon, who was private secretary to the lunatic former dictator of Grenada Eric Gairy. Scoon, it would appear, has inside knowledge of Gairy's crimes and dirty deals.

Scoon was named private secretary by Gairy in 1978. His curriculum shows him to have been a schoolteacher, Gairy's secretary and knighted just a few days before the people of Grenada led by Maurice Bishop overthrew the Gairy dictatorship.

Scoon kept his post of governor-general. As the **Globe and Mail** says, he was not bothered by the Grenadian Revolution of 1979 and his mediocre life continued as normal.

Regarding an alleged treaty among eastern Caribbean countries mentioned by the United States as the legal basis for the invasion, the Canadian daily quotes **The New York Times** as saying the treaty was never registered with the UN and is, therefore, null and void.

Indira Gandhi's letter to Fidel

November 1, 1983

Your Excellency Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz,
President of the Councils of State and Ministers of the
Republic of Cuba,
Havana

Excellency:

On October 26 your ambassador gave me your letter on Grenada. He also gave me a summary of your press conference.

I have already asked our permanent representative in New York to circulate your letter among the heads of state and government of all the members of our Movement.

I am alarmed by this flagrant violation of the UN Charter and the basic principles of international conduct. You surely must have seen my official statement. I would also like to convey to you, and through you to all the families affected, our deep distress over the loss of life of Cubans who fell victim to invasion.

Our permanent representative in New York has already called a meeting of the Coordinating Bureau to examine the situation. Logically, he is in close contact with your permanent representative. We will do everything possible to keep up the pressure for the immediate withdrawal of the invasion force. You can count on the support of my government.

It gives me great sorrow that certain non-aligned countries are party to this invasion. Their association with the United States in this scandalous intervention is a threat to the unity of the Movement. Circumstances demand combined wisdom and fortitude in order to guarantee that the consequences of these events do not extend to other countries in the region. The Non-Aligned Movement must take concerted action within the international community as a whole with a view to guaranteeing the withdrawal of foreign troops and the reestablishment of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Grenada.

With warm greetings,

Indira Gandhi

Retranslated from the Spanish

Fidel and Maurice had a virtual father-son relationship, says Bishop's mother

● ST. PAUL, Grenada, November 1 (AP).— Cuban President Fidel Castro and former Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop had a virtual father-son relationship, the mother of the assassinated Grenadian leader said today.

"Maurice always admired Fidel and he, in turn, considered him as a kind of son," said 69-year-old Alimenta Bishop.

"They had a very, very close relationship. They had great mutual admiration," she said. "Fidel used to say that Maurice was too great for Grenada."

Mrs. Bishop said in an interview that she was certain that Castro was not involved in the disputes within the former prime minister's party which culminated in a coup and the murder of Bishop on October 19.

Alimenta Bishop — whose husband was murdered by police in 1974 — suffers, she says, from heart disease and cancer. The Cuban government brought her to Havana in 1980 for medical attention, and afterwards the Cuban doctors who were in Grenada continued to treat her.

West German industrialists are not afraid of visiting or negotiating with Cuba despite tense situation in Caribbean

● GUNTER BECKER, president of Iberoamerika Verein of the Federal Republic of Germany and vice-president of Bayer A.G., told **Granma** that a group of industrialists from his country who have been in Cuba since Monday, October 31, "is not scared by the current situation in the Caribbean" provoked by the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

"This happened before we left the FRG, but we came anyway. We aren't scared so easily."

The Iberoamerika Verein Association was formed about 75 years ago. It is made up of the main industrial, commercial, banking and transportation companies of West Germany. The objective of the group, which is independent of the Bonn government, is to maintain multilateral contact with the countries of Latin America. It gives its members private information to enable them to judge the political, economic and financial situation of Latin American nations with a view to establishing trade ties.

The association has a 12-member Board of Directors representing each province in the FRG and maintains contact with all the ministries and other institutions in the country. It is divided into sectors representing each nation of Latin America. Each sector has a president and 8 to 15 members. The head of the Cuba sector is Mr. Shuster, who is in Havana along with representatives of 20 leading industrial firms invited to attend the second economic meeting with Cuba.

"Each one of us represents a company and we've come to get a firsthand look at Cuba, its people and the atmosphere," Mr. Becker explained. "We've been able to exchange ideas on the economic situation in the two countries with our counterparts here. They and the representatives of our companies can do whatever business they want. We are greatly impressed by the qualifications of the Cubans we have dealt with, and the discussions are open, frank and direct."

When **Granma** asked about the financing of Cuban purchases, he said the HERMES government company provides coverage against risks, but there is no obligation to resort to it.

Becker added that his company, Bayer, had been dealing with Cuba for over 80 years. At present it sells plant health products to our country.

"We are interested in keeping up our business here," Becker commented in his fluent Spanish during our conversation in the lobby of the elegant Habana Riviera Hotel. He concluded by saying with a smile, "We are pleased to have had the chance to come here and see Cuba firsthand rather than from a distance. We ran into the first German tourists to come here on the new Cologne-Havana route and they are very interested in this country.

"I'm very fond of Cuban cigars and I like Cuban rum which is now sold in the FRG. I like to use it to make daiquiris and now it's often possible to do so."

● *Gabriel Molina*
Special for Granma Weekly Review

I pledge that I will always be loyal to the example of my father and the other fallen comrades

● Letter from the daughter of Carlos Díaz, official of the America Department of the Central Committee, to Colonel Saúl López Carrasquillo, head of the DGEP Political Section

City of Havana, October 28, 1983
Year of the 30th Anniversary of the Moncada

Head of the DGEP Political Section
Colonel Saúl López Carrasquillo.

I have learned of the unconfirmed death of my father, Comrade Carlos Andrés Díaz Larrañaga, an official of the America Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba who was carrying out a special mission for our government and Party in Grenada. As a daughter I am filled with intense sorrow, and as a militant and member of our Ministry the hate and contempt I feel for Yankee imperialism grows even greater.

For all these reasons I wish to request that you convey to General Arsenio Franco and the Ministry's higher command my willingness, whatever the circumstances and wherever in the world, to take up the place my father heroically defended, giving his life along with other courageous Cuban cooperation workers for the cause of socialism.

I commit myself to becoming each day more and more loyal to the cause of proletarian internationalism and, as a member of the UJC and MININT, to better fulfill my duties as a militant and member. I hope to never betray the trust placed in us, the youth, worthy representatives of our Party, by our Party and our Commander in Chief Fidel.

I pledge that I will always be loyal to the example of my father and the other fallen comrades, who with their generous blood gave the world an example of dignity and unequalled valor, that their blood has not been shed in vain and that it will increase our people's hate in the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

I will always be ready to follow their example wherever our Party and our commander in chief may order me.

Patria o Muerte

3rd Sgt. Marta Díaz Rodríguez
Organization Secretary UJC Local Committee
DGEP City of Havana, MININT

cc. Colonel Manuel Pacheco Silva
General Secretary, Local UJC Committee
Havana

WE ARE PROUD TO HAVE EMBRACED THE IMMORTAL IDEAS OF LENIN

● Says Guillermo García at ceremony marking 66th anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution ● Speech by Ambassador Konstantin Katushev ● Revolutionary Armed Forces mark occasion

● "TODAY CUBANS are proud of having embraced the immortal ideas of Lenin and we are pleased to be the first to have embarked on the construction of socialism in this hemisphere," said Major of the Revolution Guillermo García, member of the Political Bureau and vice-president of the Council of State and of Ministers at the keynote ceremony marking the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The ceremony was held at the Karl Marx Theater, and among those present were Roberto Veiga, general secretary of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, and Armando Acosta, national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, both alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Party; and Konstantin Katushev, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Soviet ambassador to Cuba, who also spoke.

Others on hand included Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca; Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of People's Power; René Rodríguez, president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples; members of the Central Committee; Zoilo Marinello, president of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association; other government ministers and Party leaders; and members of the Soviet delegation invited especially for the celebrations.

"The Great October represents a turning point in the fate of all humanity. Its ideas have become banners of struggle for all peoples of the world who seek freedom and happiness to escape the yoke of capitalism, exploitation and oppression," said Katushev.

"Thanks to the heroic efforts of the Soviet people, led by their Leninist Party, developed socialism has been attained," added the ambassador, "and this is the highest embodiment of social progress of humankind."

He then outlined the most notable social, economic and political gains of the sister people and the repeated peace and disarmament proposals aimed at halting the arms race which the Soviet Party and government had made. "There is an ever increasing number of people who understand the need to halt the forces of militarism and join efforts to prevent the world from sliding into an abyss," concluded Katushev.

● *Fernando Dávalos*
Granma *daily reporter*

OVER 120 PRESS PEOPLE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES IN CUBA

● MORE THAN 120 foreign press representatives — including journalists, producers, cameramen, photographers and other technicians — have been reporting on the events related to the U.S. invasion of Grenada from our country, and others continue to arrive.

A considerable number of these correspondents were especially sent to Cuba to report on the events related to Grenada, the reaction of our people and other aspects tied to the heroic resistance of the Cuban construction workers and cooperation personnel in Grenada. The rest are accredited journalists here on a permanent basis.

The largest group is from the United States and they have been arriving for over a week. Included are television crews from ABC, NBC, CBS, CNN and PBS Channel 13 of New York and journalists from the **Washington Post, The New York Times, AP, UPI, Newsweek, Time,** the **Miami Herald, Miami News, Newsday** and the photographic agency Sigma News Photo.

Correspondents from Great Britain include the BBC (radio and television), ITN and **The Times**; from Canada, CBC News; from Italy, **Paese Sera**; from Venezuela, **El Diario**, published in Caracas; and from France, a delegation from the National Federation of Journalists.

Permanent correspondents include those from the following agencies: ADN, of the German Democratic Republic; BTA, Bulgaria; CTK, Czechoslovakia; Hsinhua, China; AIR, Chile; EFE, Spain; AFP, France; Reuters, Great Britain; MTI, Hungary; PAP, Poland; IPS and ANSA, Italy; TASS and Novosti, the Soviet Union; VNA, Vietnam; and TANJUG, Yugoslavia; as well as from other papers and mass media such as Radio Berlin; CBC, Canada; **Unsere Zeit**, Federal Republic of Germany; **Libertad**, Costa Rica; **Tricontinental**; Radio Prague; Czechoslovak TV; **Tvorba**, Czechoslovakia; CBS, **The Daily World**, United States; **L'Humanité**, France; **Ryzospastis** and **Odigitis**, Greece; **L'Unita**, Italy; **Népszabadság**, Hungary; **Siempre, Excelsior, El Día, El Universal** and Channel 13, Mexico; **Information**, Norway; **Norken Flaman** and **Revista Cuestión**, Sweden; **Diario 16**, Spain; **Land og Folk**, Denmark; **Revista Universal**, Costa Rica; **Canadian Tribune**, Canada; **Pravda, Izvestia, Komsomolskaya Pravda, Revista América Latina**, USSR; Soviet radio and TV; Korean Central News Agency, DPR of Korea; **Al Nydda**, Lebanon; and **¿Qué pasa?**, Argentina, among others.

● *Susana Lee*
Granma *daily reporter*
Published: 11/4/83

Letter to Fidel from mother of Cuban construction worker in Grenada

November 2, 1983

Commander in Chief

Fidel Castro

Dear Fidel:

I address you this way because I know that you are not offended when your people call you respectfully by your first name. I am the mother of an internationalist in Grenada and at this moment I don't know whether my son is alive or not. I want to tell you how I feel inside. Don't think that those dogs are going to weaken me. What I do feel is that because of the grief which all the people share with us, the relatives of those comrades, we should at least feel happy. Yes, happy, why not? Happy because we have sons who have written a page in history, while other poor mothers, through the fault of a savage beast, have to cry alone. I say this to you hoping that those mothers understand and don't allow their sons to be killed and be forced to kill men, women and children who have never bothered them or even offended their country, because of a crazy beast who has the same contempt for other peoples that he has for his own people.

U.S. mothers, don't allow more wars. Join together and don't let your children go on committing so many crimes. Let them fight, yes, but only if you, your country or your flag are attacked. Wake up and say, along with all your people, "Enough!" And if you need to wrest the power away from those savages, do it! And if you need the help of Cuban mothers, ask for it! We are not against the U.S. people; we want to help them because we are brothers and sisters. This way they'll be able to say as we do: TO DIE FOR YOUR COUNTRY IS TO LIVE.

PATRIA O MUERTE, VENCEREMOS.

Lucía Rodríguez Candelario
Calle 268 No. 3707, entre 39 y Lindero,
Arroyo Arenas, La Lisa, Habana.

Mother of internationalist construction worker Juan José León Rodríguez, 24, member of the Young Communist League, married and with a two-year-old daughter.

COLONEL PEDRO TORTOLÓ COMAS

THE CONSTRUCTION WORKERS AND OTHER COOPERATION PERSONNEL GAVE PROOF OF THEIR HEROISM, ABNEGATION AND PATRIOTISM IN GRENADA

● The attacks of the first and second days were directed against the Cubans ● Carlos Díaz conducted himself with exemplary valor ● A comrade of the Young Communist League said before dying: 'I die for socialism, for Cuba, Patria o Muerte' ● I was convinced that the Cuban collective would defend the honor of the homeland ● When we learned from the Soviet ambássador that we would go with them, we first thought of the comrades who would not be returning with us ● Our deepest gratitude to our working people for their constant concern and support

● NOW HE is here, with us. Calm, composed, unassuming. It is only a few hours since his return to Cuba and, even after a long interview with the press during which he answered the many questions put to him by more than 100 national and foreign journalists, he still agrees to share with us his impressions and experiences of those intense days in Grenada.

"For a Cuban revolutionary, a member of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], educated in the principles of our Party and in the teachings of Commander in Chief Fidel and of Raúl, the task of directing troops constitutes a great responsibility. In all truth, I did not go there with that mission. I went to convey the ideas of our Party, of Fidel and of the Ministry of the FAR regarding the organization of our defense in the event of attack.

"Leading men entails the responsibility of preserving their lives such that even when they are prepared to die in combat they must be skillfully led with the object of having a minimum of casualties.... That was my situation when our positions and work areas were attacked. I had spoken with the construction workers and cooperation personnel; I knew their state of mind about what was happening in Grenada and also their readiness to defend their posts, if necessary. The decisiveness of the Cuban collective there helped us overcome even the first casualties that we suffered, because that feeling — to fulfill the directives of the commander in chief — was primary for everyone, superior to any other feeling. We concentrated our attention on that: to fulfill our duty with honor and not surrender."

Colonel Pedro Tortoló, chief of the Cuban construction workers and cooperation personnel in combat, explains that Fidel's directive to fight only if attacked in their living quarters and work areas was followed to the letter: they carefully observed the parachute landings, the taking of the runway, the debarkation of personnel and equipment in the airport.

"In those first hours we counted more than 40 planes, including C-130s, Galaxies and helicopters.... It was something to be seen, the quantity of military technology that was unloaded at the airport, more than enough to annihilate the Grenadian forces," he recalls.

"In possession of the runway and supported by their numerical and technological superiority, they began their advance and opened fire on the Cuban work areas and living quarters. It was then that the fighting began against the U.S. invasion troops.

"There's no doubt that the attacks of the first and second days were directed against the Cubans," he explains, "because they were not even deployed in the direction of the capital, Saint George's, until October 27. The new camp of the construction workers was almost completely destroyed and the buildings of our military mission were the direct and constant target of their rockets and their bombs."

Tortoló details the organization of the defense, the withdrawal of the comrades toward elevated locations, the scarce armament and equipment that was distributed — a meager amount for about 600 men — the way in which communications were maintained with the embassy, the diverse positions where combat was taking place and anecdotes evidencing the heroic attitude of our compatriots.



He mentions the name of Carlos Díaz, the section head of the American Department of the Central Committee, who died in combat.

"I had known Carlos and we went together to Grenada on October 24. I must say that at all times I felt his support. He wasn't a military specialist, but he conducted himself with exemplary valor. He instilled respect and he was very calm. We were together in the mission already defending our positions. You could say that it was by chance that I didn't die alongside him. The aerial attack above us had been intensified and Matamoros, another comrade, told me that Carlos had been wounded and he took me toward him. Just at that moment I felt a bomb drop. I turned around and called him several times and didn't get an answer, until someone closer to me said: 'No, chief, he's dead....' I wanted to think that it was a contusion, that he just couldn't answer me at that moment, because although one knows that it's possible, it's difficult to resign oneself."

The colonel relates his marvel and admiration when he saw two comrades who were defending the mission from a nearby elevation bring down a wounded comrade. A sniper began to shoot at them, but they kept going to the medical post until they were also hit by rockets. Then three comrades of the medical team came forward, two with a stretcher and the other with a flag indicating they were going to fetch a wounded comrade. They went with tremendous courage, because one knows how the imperialists are and at that moment no one knew if they would shoot or not. They collected the three wounded one by one....

"There's the case of the comrade of the Young Communist League, whose name I don't know, but we should find out who he was. They shot him and he immediately said: 'I die for socialism, for Cuba, Patria o Muerte,' and he then fell dead. That was in the old camp; they killed him in front of 'sparrow's park,' which was a meeting place for the construction workers."

The colonel pauses briefly. He had spoken of isolated events which added up to a fine page of history, written first with sweat and now with blood.

"We know the character of the Cubans," he reflects out loud, "the patriotic education that they have and how they are prepared to defend their principles and their honor. The construction workers and cooperation personnel were not soldiers; some had elementary preparation in the reserve or the militia, but they don't compare with our regular forces or with those that had disembarked with all that might.... I've always thought, I've never had the slightest doubt, that the day it was necessary, preparation aside, they would defend the honor of the homeland and would be ready to give their lives for their principles, their integrity, their militancy. I was convinced that they were going to fulfill their duty with honor.

"I think they behaved heroically, all the comrades, and that despite the indisputable U.S. superiority, they couldn't crush us in the first hours, or during the first day and part of the second. They just couldn't. I think that the construction workers and the other cooperation personnel gave proof of their heroism, abnegation and patriotism," Tortoló states.

Someone asks about the reaction of the worker-fighters to Fidel's messages.

"They were conveyed to us from the embassy and they included the directive for all Cubans to go to their positions. They inspired people, even during the worst moments when the tension was extreme, like the time we saw comrades unarmed or with their ammunition already spent being advanced upon by three armored vehicles with recoilless rifles and machine guns and we powerless to do anything to stop them from injuring our men. After capturing them we thought they would do the same thing they had done in the morning: use them as hostages to approach our positions. We decided not to surrender if they did that and we analyzed the option of continuing the resistance without shooting at our comrades. We reported this and then came the response of our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro with his and the people's congratulations, which reinforced our stand.

"Everyone was of the conviction there that no one could surrender and the entire collective fought in that spirit. Comrades died; there were those wounded; they took prisoners and forced us to disperse breaking the U.S. encirclement when it was no longer possible to hold out any longer.

"When we learned from the Soviet ambassador that we would go with them, it was a painful moment," says Tortoló. "We talked with the group that was there and the first thing that came to our minds were the comrades who would not be returning with us; we asked for a minute's silence and sang our national anthem. We all began to cry; we felt very deeply for those who had been much more valiant than ourselves, for those who gave their lives in defense of the honor and principles of the homeland and of the Revolution. And we thought about their mothers, their fathers, their children, their wives."

Colonel Pedro Tortoló is 38 years old. As an officer of the Revolutionary Armed Forces he has served on other internationalist missions. During the fighting in Grenada against the sneak U.S. invasion he was wounded in the right leg. On arriving in Cuba a few hours ago, he reported to Fidel that the mission assigned to him had been accomplished and, together with a group of our brave construction and cooperation workers he received the people's heartfelt greeting.

"To our working people," he concludes, "I would like to express the deepest gratitude for their constant concern, for their moral support and the warmth they extended to us when they learned of the actions taking place in Grenada. To this heroic people, led by the Party and by Fidel, we want to say that we bear the great responsibility of continuing forward and that we are ready to give our lives wherever necessary, not only in our homeland, but anywhere the Party and Fidel should decide."

● *Susana Lee*
Granma *daily reporter*
Photos: Liborio Noval

Biographical data on Colonel Pedro Tortoló Comas

● COLONEL PEDRO Tortoló Comas was born in City of Havana on June 28, 1945. He was registered by his mother, whose two surnames he bears, in the municipality of Perico, Matanzas province. Of extremely humble background — the son of a maid and washerwoman who alone had to bring up her two boys, Pedro and his brother Enrique, today also an officer of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) — Pedro Tortoló had only reached sixth grade in 1960, when he joined the National Revolutionary Militia, to go on to join the FAR the next year.

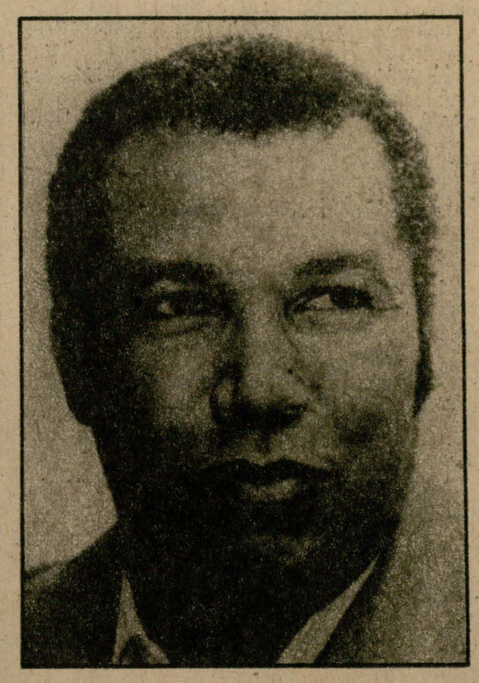
Within the armed forces, he rose from platoon chief to different posts in the General Staff.

Each new responsibility came of his cultural and military advancement. In 1961 he completed the Matanzas School for Platoon Chiefs. Later, in the FAR, he finished senior high school, and for his continued advancement he was chosen to go to higher military schools in the Soviet Union.

Between 1966 and 1970 he completed higher studies in the Frunze Command and Headquarters Academy in the Soviet Union. In 1973 he graduated from the Voroshilov General Staff Academy of the Soviet armed forces.

The various military posts held by Colonel Pedro Tortoló Comas are as follows: platoon chief, company chief, battalion staff chief, division chief of operations and, finally, liaison officer of the secretariat of the minister of the FAR with the Western Army of Cuba. At present he is chief of General Staff of the Central Army.

Colonel Tortoló has fulfilled internationalist missions, has been awarded several medals and is a member of the Communist Party of Cuba since 1965. He is married to Comrade Angela Solana and has two sons, of three and ten years of age.



Colonel Tortoló's conversation with national and foreign press

● ON THE night of Friday, November 4, Colonel Pedro Tortoló Comas, who assumed the responsibility of taking command of the Cuban construction workers and cooperation personnel under attack in the U.S. invasion of Grenada, talked at length with over 100 journalists from many press media, most of them foreign.

The heroic Cuban officer's informal meeting with the press took place at the Tritón Hotel in Havana and gave the journalists an opportunity to ask a whole series of questions and to clear up several points related to the circumstances under which the U.S. attack on Cuban facilities occurred and the dignified response on the part of our men and women.

A group of the ordinary workers who had arrived in Cuba that same day were with Colonel Tortoló in the press conference, demonstrating with their presence the eminently civilian nature of the Cuban forces that withstood the U.S. attack on areas where they had been peacefully building an international civilian airport for the people of Grenada.

That same night, the Cuban construction workers also gave numerous interviews to the international press in various parts of the Tritón Hotel, where they were staying.

We publish here major parts of the press conference broadcast over Cuban television on the night of November 5.

Journalist: What was your mission on going to Grenada?

Colonel Pedro Tortoló: My mission was a working mission of clarification — given the internal situation in the country — to make it clear to our compatriots what they were to do there in Grenada in the event of a possible evacuation of U.S. citizens.

J: But did you know there was to be a U.S. invasion the following day, as was said in the Western press?

Tortoló: No. It was impossible to know that.

J: You didn't know an invasion was coming the following day?

Tortoló: I think that if we all followed the press closely, we were able to know of the statements made by the United States itself, revealing that groups of ships had been diverted toward the island. We didn't think there could be an invasion, because we didn't even think it would be necessary.

J: But not that day, that moment?

Tortoló: No. Neither the hour, nor the day nor when it might happen. In fact, I only went to Grenada for a few hours.

J: How many hours?

Tortoló: We were practically going to be there only a few hours. We were going to return the same day and then we decided to return the next.

J: Then your mission was political rather than military.

Tortoló: A mission designed to clarify our role there given the concrete conditions that had been created in the country.

J: On the 22nd, Fidel sent a message to the Cuban representative in Grenada stating that an invasion was imminent. You left Cuba after that message. Therefore, I can't understand why you say you didn't know there was going to be an invasion when Fidel had said on that Saturday that an invasion was imminent.

Tortoló: Well, Fidel in his communiqué, in his document sent on the 22nd, made clear the concern of both our Party and our government as to the existence of the Cuban workers there. That is, if the United States was concerned over its citizens in Grenada, we too were concerned over our comrades there. And, therefore, we were given exact instructions, which have come out in all the press releases.

J: Colonel, please could you give us a detailed description of how the attack, the invasion, by U.S. troops took place?

Tortoló: Yes. We were asleep in our quarters — including Comrade Carlos Díaz, who died a hero's death there — when we heard shots. We went out and saw U.S. planes beginning to drop paratroopers. In the face of this situation, I told the comrade in charge of the group there to follow instructions to occupy positions as indicated to us, in keeping with the strict orders not to interfere at any moment with the U.S. troops in their evacuation of the students and other U.S. citizens, to be concerned solely with our camp, to hold it, to go out and occupy our positions and to defend ourselves only in the event of being attacked.

We went out and gave these instructions when conditions were already against us, because the paratroopers' drop had already begun. Under these circumstances we went out to occupy positions. Some of our comrades were unarmed, as has been pointed out. The Cuban cooperation personnel ran to a total of over 750 in that area.

A group of paratroopers landed near these comrades and they were captured and then used as hostages to advance toward our positions to have us surrender. At the same time, they opened fire in several directions against our comrades in their positions.

Given the situation, we were forced to repel the attack according to our instructions. And this is the way combat actions evolved on the 25th and the 26th.

J: How did you manage to escape from that situation and later enter the Soviet embassy? How did you escape from the place of the attack?

Tortoló: The U.S. troops captured several of our comrades who had run out of ammunition, along with another group that was unarmed. They were taken prisoner. We also saw another group of comrades being captured near a camp that was close to our facilities. We reported this.

They even sent an emissary to parley with us. He was a Cuban, one of our comrades, who behaved very honestly, showing his concern for our lives. We told him to tell the U.S. troops that we were not going to surrender, that if they were saying they didn't want any problems with us, we didn't want any problems with them either. I told the man, "They are the ones who attacked us and we, acting in our own defense, have had to start defending ourselves. Therefore we are going to hold our position and we are not going to surrender. We are also going to consult with our country." We did, and our decision was unanimous. It wasn't a unilateral decision on my part, as the one who was in that position there, to take that decision not to surrender under those circumstances. It was a decision of the entire collective there, who were determined not to surrender. This we reported to our commander in chief and this we accomplished.

At dawn the following day, they brought into action the planes, artillery, helicopters and concentrated artillery fire from advantageous positions. They began to fire on our positions when we had hardly any personnel. We were practically out in the open protected only by a very low wall. There were about ten of us there. Other comrades were in other redoubts and elevations nearby. Realizing that it would be useless to withstand the concentrated fire by air, artillery and infantry any longer, the comrades with me and I decided to break through the encirclement. We even thought of going up into the hills, but we would have no reason to fight considering the clearly defined policy of our Party and the instructions of Comrade Fidel Castro to hold on to our positions.

What we did then was to try to make contact with the comrades in our embassy. This we did and we were told to try to reach a friendly embassy. As you all know, it was the Soviet embassy, which was not very far from the area where the combat took place.

J: Why did the Cubans try so hard to take the mansion of the governor-general?

Tortoló: What? What mansion? Governor Scoon's? No. I don't know anything about that. I can't imagine what group of Cubans would have done that. At least the Cubans under my command never had such an idea. I'd like to explain that the mansion is located between eight and ten kilometers from where we were. It was way off limits according to our instructions.

J: Why did you spend several hours outside the Soviet embassy instead of entering right away?

Tortoló: I've already explained that we tried to contact our embassy and even received instructions, and once we were given instructions we decided to ask for help. As always, our Soviet comrades gave us all help necessary.

J: But you spent six hours in front of the Soviet embassy?

Tortoló: No, not in front of it; near it.

J: Where were you exactly? What was the exact place you were defending? Was it in the airport itself?

Tortoló: No. As a member of the military, I went to our group that was cooperating there, the group of advisers to the Grenadian armed forces until the moment the situation broke out. We were in the group's headquarters near that area of the airport and that's where we were when the whole thing started.

J: Can you give an estimate of the casualties inflicted on the U.S. troops during the attacks on the Cuban positions?

Tortoló: No. I don't have that estimate. They haven't given any figures. Considering that I was not in a place where I could make such an estimate, I simply can't give it to you.

J: They did give figures, but they seem relatively low.

Tortoló: We have no figures, I can't give you any.

J: Colonel, are you still a colonel? Or have you been promoted to general?

Tortoló (smiling): No. I'm a colonel.

J: We would like to know your opinion about the Cuban women's attitude and the treatment they were given after their capture by the U.S. troops and medical personnel. About the women in general.

Tortoló: For that I would rather give the floor to the woman comrade who is here with us. I can give my opinion of her. She was with us at all times.

Marta S. García Salinas: Well, on the attitude of the Cuban women there, I can tell you that their behavior at all times, including that of very young comrades, teachers, construction office workers, doctors, a large

number of women who remained firm right from the start, was extremely courageous from the very beginning.

J: Did the women also take part in the fighting?

M.S. Salinas: Not all of them, because not all of them had a rifle to fight with. But if they had all had rifles they would have all used their weapons to fight. And the comrades who were armed and were captured were captured because they had run out of ammunition, because there wasn't so much ammunition to speak of. The general idea was to have just enough arms to defend ourselves in the event of an attack. It was never our intention prior to the attack to engage in prolonged battle. Each of our comrades there had 120 rounds of ammunition and the rest was kept in reserve.

Even after they were captured, our women maintained a dignified attitude. I would say they were true followers of Mariana Grajales, Lidia and Clodomira.

As to the way they were treated following their capture, I can't say because I was not captured, and I haven't seen any of them.

J: Colonel, when you say that the Americans took a group of Cubans hostage, how was it done? Did they put them out front, or did they hide them? How was it?

Tortoló: No, they put them out front and brought them to our positions.

J: So you were shooting at them?

Tortoló: We weren't shooting at them. They tried to frighten us by this, using our comrades so that they could advance, for they knew we weren't going to kill our own brothers.

J: How many were they?

Tortoló: It was a group of approximately ten or 12 comrades coming from one direction, and from another direction more or less the same.

J: Did the Americans ask you at any time to surrender?

Tortoló: Yes, they sent us one of our own construction workers. A comrade of about 65 years, a very sincere comrade. He came up to us and we saw him walking toward us and it seemed odd to me that they weren't shooting at him. He came close to where we were and told us he had been captured, that he had been given ten minutes to parley with us. I asked him, with all due respect for he was a modest, ordinary person, to convey to the Americans that we were not going to surrender and that if they said that they didn't want to take action against us, that if it wasn't planned to take action against us, to leave us alone.

And so this comrade went back with the message. Afterward they didn't come again to parley with us.

J: Colonel, were you at any time wounded in the fighting?

Tortoló: Yes, on the morning of the 26th, when air and artillery fire increased. We tried to occupy more advantageous positions and as we were withdrawing to occupy them, protected by some comrades, I was wounded by a bullet in my right leg.

J: And when you met Fidel? What did you say to Fidel this morning?

Tortoló: Well, I reported that the mission had been accomplished.

J: And what did he say?

Tortoló: He gave me a strong embrace.

J: Was your wound a deep one or a scratch?

Tortoló: The bullet went in about one centimeter deep.

J: Do you think the American forces had planned on a much quicker action than it turned out?

Tortoló (smiling): Well, with the force they took there, 15 000 men, they thought it would be practically a ride, invading such a small country that lacked an armed force to confront the United States.

J: Do you think the resistance you put up was a problem at any time for them?

Tortcló: Yes, I think so. I think they found resistance. We even consider the resistance we put up kept them from going on to take the capital, at least until after the evening of the 26th or dawn of the 27th. Because they were concerned about the positions we held.

J: Colonel, while you were fighting and later when you left for another place, how did the Grenadians act toward you, what were their relations with you?

Tortoló: No. At no time did we fight together with the Grenadians.

J: But did they try to help you, hide you?

Tortoló: No, at no time were Grenadian units participating in our region.

J: I'm not talking about units, I'm talking about the people of Grenada.

Tortoló: The nearest town was St. George's and there's only a sparse population in the region where we were, on the southwest portion of the island, on a peninsula called Point Saline, which was occupied immediately when they launched their forces on the region.

J: Can you give us a military analysis of the fighting morale of the U.S. soldiers?

Tortoló: I think that the fighting morale of the U.S. soldier is based on technology. Because I don't think they have any ideological incentive to invade Grenada. It isn't before their military might, their aviation, their artillery soften up all the positions that they come out from their position to occupy them. But up to that moment, before they begin the softening up, the total neutralization of the positions, I don't think they are very brave. They certainly didn't show it there. Why didn't they attack us immediately in our positions with their infantry, against men that practically only had rifles? Instead they resorted to their aviation, their artillery, things that we didn't have to fend them off. After this any action on their part would seem like a ride. We also saw them run, we saw them run.

J: Colonel, on the second day of battle our people had the impression that a large number of comrades had been killed and that the last pocket of resistance had gone under. Having a more general view of the fighting, given your responsibility in it, can you explain why this impression was given?

Tortoló: One thing's true. We had communication with the embassy, then we lost that communication and therefore we lost communication with Cuba. Because we lost our communication right from the start. Artillery fire destroyed our communications system; our means of communication was through the embassy and we lost communication with our country, which was through the embassy.

J: Colonel, you went there in civilian or military dress?

Tortoló: Civilian, just as I was dressed when I returned to Cuba. Today I was able to wash and change my clothes.

J: Is it usual for a colonel of the Cuban army to embark on an official mission in civilian dress?

Tortoló: What official mission?

J: You went on an official mission ordered by your commander in chief.

Tortoló: Yes, but I went to fulfill a mission with our cooperation personnel. There was no reason to go in military dress.

J: Colonel, some of the wounded have mentioned there were U.S. soldiers that spoke Spanish. Can you expand on this?

Tortoló: Yes, I suppose. Later on at the airport we talked with some of them. We came across some Puerto Ricans. We addressed them for a specific reason and they said: "No, no, speak to us in Spanish, we understand." We asked them and they said they were Puerto Ricans. We even saw some Cubans around there too.

J: Were they many, colonel?

Tortoló: No, not many. No, not compared with the Americans.

J: What was the magnitude of the resistance put up by the Grenadians?

Tortoló: I can't talk to you about that because they weren't fighting with us. They conducted their actions in other directions which were nothing to do with ours.

J: Colonel, a good number of the group of Cuban internationalists were young. Some of them must also have fought within your radius of action. We, the Cuban youth daily Juventud Rebelde **would like to know how you size up the attitude of the Cuban youth there in the face of U.S. aggression?**

Tortoló: Well, you know what our young people are like. Imbued with the spirit of all our heroes, from the time of our wars of independence through Mella, Camilo, Che and other heroes, our youth also gave proof of their heroism there in Grenada.

I would like to say something about one young man. It was in the old camp, and he was the first of our comrades to be killed, a member of the Young Communist League. His last words before he died were: "I die for Cuba, for socialism, Patria o Muerte!" These were the last words spoken by that young man. I don't remember his name.

J: Are there still people positioned in the mountains, Grenadians, Cubans?

Tortoló: Grenadians? I don't know about Grenadians, and as to Cubans, well we were the last and we're here in Cuba now.

J: Colonel, how did you manage to break through the encirclement?

Tortoló: We looked for a spot where there's a gully. We realized that given the situation we were in it was going to be easy to break out through there. That was at dawn, it was already daybreak. We took advantage of the bushes to make our getaway.

J: Did you know all the characteristics of the encirclement?

Tortoló: No, we couldn't be familiar with all the characteristics because it was impossible to analyze the whole enemy position, much less from where we were, topographically speaking, from where our facilities were. We were low-lying and they occupied the heights.

J: How many broke through the encirclement?

Tortoló: Approximately... well, the group that is here [pointing to the construction workers and cooperation personnel with him]. Initially, a small group of some 12 or 15 comrades and then others who with our cover also broke through at that point.

J: Colonel, excuse me if I go back to my initial question. I don't quite understand that mission of yours. You say it was a mission of clarification. What does that mean? You knew there was an imminent possibility of an invasion.

Tortoló: Well, the Americans announced they were going in to rescue, to evacuate people. I never thought they were going to launch an invasion. Mine was a mission of clarification: in the first place, I was to explain to our comrades that we shouldn't interfere with the Americans in any operation they were to conduct there to evacuate the U.S. students. That they had to remain in their work camps. Just that. This was often repeated by our commander in chief. To keep to our camps, to our work places, and only defend ourselves if attacked. And that we did.

J: You said, "in the first place," and in the second place, what?

Tortoló: Yes, I said: "In the first place not to interfere with their actions, to remain in our work places."

J: For how many hours, or how many days...?

Tortoló: No, we didn't plan hours or days because none of us thought they were going to carry out any action against us.

J: When were you to return to Cuba?

Tortoló: We were going to return the next day at 11:00 in the morning. We would have been in Grenada approximately 20 hours. Comrade Carlos and I arrived at Grenville airport there at about 12:00. It took us an hour to get to St. George's... I would have the few daylight hours left to explain this to the comrades, And a few hours I thought I'd have next morning to get to the airport, one or two hours.

J: You said you only expected the U.S. troops were going to rescue the American citizens. But on Saturday, the 22nd, Fidel sent a message to Grenada saying that he expected that some of the eastern Caribbean countries would move on Grenada and that the United States would use this as an excuse for an invasion. This contradicts what you have been telling us.

Tortoló: No. I think that on Saturday the 22nd our Party made several statements. There's one statement I was reading in one of those pamphlets lying around here where our Party appraised the possibilities of an invasion by Jamaica, St. Lucia, Barbados, that was impossible. Personally, I don't believe that St. Lucia, Jamaica had any possibility of invading Grenada. And it is true that our commander in chief said: "Well, this could be one step to give a pretext for the United States to invade the country." That's logical. But I see no contradiction.

J: An invasion is not the same as a rescue mission.

Tortoló: No, it wasn't necessary to make an invasion, because they could have reached the airport, landed their planes and helicopters there and reached the university, which is located at one end of the runway. Look, this is the runway [pointing], this is the runway, our camp is here, they would have had practically 1500 meters on which to operate freely without needing to interfere with us. It was evident that the C-130s, the Galaxies were coming down on a 1000-meter runway. They kept coming down on a strip 1000 meters long and turning back. This means they had enough space to land without bothering anyone else. And what's more, if they wanted to use the entire runway they could have done so without needing to resort to an airborne landing; it was possible.

J: Why was it that later so many Cubans surrounded the university campus?

Tortoló: No, we never left our positions. We fulfilled....

J: Weren't there any Cubans in the proximity of the university campus?

Tortoló: No, we defended just our camps.

J: Cubans have been interviewed who were in the center of the university campus.

Tortoló: Inside the university?

J: In the center of the university.

Tortoló: No, I know nothing about that.

J: I have talked now with six or seven construction workers and they told me they never saw a military man there.

Tortoló: Military comrades of ours or U.S. military?

J: Comrades of yours who said here that at no time did they see any Cuban military personnel.

Tortoló: It is quite clear that we had a group, a small group of military specialists there. Their task was to advise the armed forces. Of these, 22 were officers and the remaining comrades were in logistics. This has got nothing to do with the rest of the Cuban cooperation personnel.

J: Where were your forces?

Tortoló: Our forces? In the camps. We were organized into groups, into work groups in the camps, so that we could, if necessary, defend ourselves. They could not have seen specifically any military as such, because we didn't have military in charge, since it wasn't an organized unit. It was a group of cooperation personnel. It was pointless for us to have military there.

CUBAN EDUCATOR LAYS SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST U.S. CAPTORS

THEY TIED THE HANDS OF THE WOMEN, SUBJECTED THEM TO INTERROGATIONS, TRIED TO TERRORIZE THEM AND STOLE THEIR BELONGINGS

● THE YANKEE attack on Grenada didn't respect women and was conducted hypocritically, using terrorist methods; the soldiers ransacked the belongings of the Cuban internationalists and took them as war booty, charged Professor Sara Carcacés Verdecia, a Spanish language adviser who headed the group of Cuban teachers in Grenada.

Sara Carcacés, along with other prisoners, was taken from Grenada to Barbados and then to Havana. She made these serious charges during an interview with **Granma**, thus giving evidence of another vile side of the cowardly imperialist aggression.

She says that aboard the U.S. transport plane which took them to Barbados the women's hands were kept tightly tied with strong nylon cord, the same as the men. Shortly before boarding the plane in Grenada, Sara and all the others were given a disrespectful body search by male and female members of the U.S. army.

They unbuttoned their clothing and put their dirty hands inside their blouses and pants, recalls Sara, who can hardly move a finger on her right hand because of the brutal way her hands were tied.

"Then they led us to the Cubana airplane in Barbados in a hypocritically ceremonious fashion," said the young teacher.

But that body search in Grenada was not the only one that the invading soldiers did on the group of women teachers and members of the medical team. A similar search took place a few days before, when they were taken prisoner on the runway at Point Saline airport.

"We were a group of seven women and five men who came down from the top of a hill, where we had been captured, with our hands over our heads, at gunpoint. It was then that the first shameful search took place. They were cowardly and forced us to unfasten our clothes. Then they put their hands inside our clothes without showing any consideration whatsoever," Sara said.

Shortly before, at the top of the elevation, her group had been placed against a wall and the Yankees pretended to shoot them to terrorize them. Later, on the runway, when gunfire was heard nearby, a Yankee shouted at them: "Look, we're in a difficult situation right now. If we're attacked by the Grenadians or the Cubans, before fighting we'll shoot all of you in the act!"

Those threats were made in very clear Spanish by a Yankee officer (they also said obscenities in Spanish). Sara says that one of the invading soldiers told them that they had received intensive training in Spanish for months.



Sara Carcacés tells her story to Granma *after a few hours' rest permitted her to recover some strength after the anguishing days she spent as a prisoner of the invading troops.*

With rifles constantly pointed at them, those teachers who were later joined by women from the medical group, apparently provoked fear among the aggressors. Sara recalls how several soldiers emptied the few belongings in her bag which she had managed to gather together at the start of the invasion.

Then they told the women: "Whoever moves, whoever whispers, we'll take you and shoot you in the act." At that instant, beside the cistern which supplied water to the living quarters of the construction workers in Point Saline, Sara heard the sound of automatic rifles being cocked and she thought she was going to die by assassination. That wasn't the only time this terrorist method was used against our teachers and the other prisoners. Nearby, in a large drainage ditch alongside the runway, other threats of execution could be heard.

Women prisoners with their hands held high, and with rifles pointed at them by a double line of soldiers, had arrived there. The soldiers carried with them the body of a dead comrade and two wounded. But the Cubans weren't afraid. It was the aggressors themselves, who went so far as to use police dogs, who were afraid.

Sara Carcacés recalls the dead comrade who was buried there, behind the men's living quarters in the old camp. He had been hit by a bullet in the back which had gone through his chest. Under gunfire, his comrades rescued his body and carried him to the Cuban infirmary, but it was to no use.

Sara and her comrades had to withstand long hours in the sun, sitting on the hot asphalt or in the dust.

"Then came the interrogations. Those who shouted the truth at them were submitted to constant pressure and questions around the clock. They proposed to many that they stay, that they not return to Cuba. They told me: 'You're an educated woman. If you decide to do it, we'll find you work and good living conditions....'"

For a long time they remained exposed to the rain, sun and damp night air. They were given a single daily meal, and weren't allowed to move even to urinate or defecate. Much later the shameless soldiers proposed a "shower" for the women: a small piece of cloth with the soldiers on top of trucks pouring water over them. Needless to say, no one accepted the outrageous offer.

Sara then told how their belongings were sacked. "With the pretext of searching for weapons and documents, the Yankees opened all our suitcases and bags and threw their contents on the ground. Then they began to steal our things: cameras, watches, radios, tape recorders, fans, hair dryers, pants...."

An indignant Sara said that she saw her Zenith camera in the cartridge belt of a U.S. officer. She also told of how they snatched her wristwatch like pirates. "The living quarters were sacked, our suitcases emptied and many of our belongings stolen."

The charges made by this Cuban teacher can be added to innumerable instances of disgraceful behavior of the Yankee intervention forces in Grenada which reflect their unprincipled attitude.

● *Fernando Dávalos*
Granma *daily reporter*
Photo: Mario Ferrer



A FLAG THE YANKEES COULDN'T LAY THEIR HANDS ON

● ON THE evening of November 5, when the second airliner arrived from Barbados with a group of Cubans who had been held captive in the U.S. concentration camp in Point Saline, the attention of all those present at the airport was drawn to the first comrade to disembark, who was holding a small Cuban flag. He was Luis Rosales Rivero, an agricultural cooperation worker who had managed to keep the flag hidden for 11 days. He was captured by the invaders on October 25, when the first of the Cuban positions, one of the construction workers' medical posts (La Casona), fell under enemy attack. As he was evacuating the position he picked up the flag, and folded it inside a handkerchief. He was searched by his captors five times but they did not discover the flag. Aboard the airliner, Rosales Rivero took out the flag and showed it to his comrades. Jubilant they decided that it should be presented to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. In the photo, Rosales Rivero carries out his comrades' wishes.

● *Antonio Paneque*
Granma *daily reporter*
Photo: Jorge Oller



Commander in Chief Fidel Castro helps one of the wounded Cubans off the plane's ramp. He did the same for others whose wounds made it difficult for them to walk.

MILITARY HONORS FOR CUBANS WOUNDED IN GRENADA

BY SANTIAGO CARDOSA ARIAS
PHOTOS: JORGE OLLER, MARIO FERRER AND FERNANDO LEZCANO

● ON NOVEMBER 2, following days of heroism, 57 Cuban wounded and sick construction workers and other cooperation personnel returned to Havana after having resisted the Yankee attack on Grenada.

At the foot of the staircase to the Swiss plane chartered by the International Red Cross which brought them from Barbados, was a visibly moved Commander in Chief Fidel Castro who greeted each of them.

Fidel, who was accompanied by General of the Army Raúl Castro and other members of the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the Central Committee of the Party, helped many of the wounded down the staircase, men whose bandages covered the wounds caused by the shells of the invaders.

Millions of Cubans all over the country sat in front of their television sets to watch the arrival of the sick and wounded, who were accompanied by ten members of the Cuban medical staff who were serving on the island which was invaded on October 25.

The group arrived at José Martí International Airport (about 20 kilometers from downtown Havana) and thus ended over a week of captivity in which the Cuban doctors in Grenada battled to save their lives under difficult medical conditions.

With calm, determined expressions on their faces, many of them smiling slightly despite the pain from their wounds, the construction workers and cooperation personnel left the DC-8 to the tune of the **26th of July March** and other revolutionary marches and songs played by the band of a ceremonial unit made up of members of the air force, the antiaircraft defense force, the navy and the militia who were on the tarmac to honor the heroic worker-fighters.

They wore the simple clothing of construction workers, although many were without shirts or shoes, dressed just as they were when caught by surprise by the brutal sneak attack by Yankee paratroopers and other forces. Many had grown beards during their days of captivity.

Twelve of the wounded had to be taken off the plane on stretchers, while others who could walk were helped by members of the Cuban Red Cross.

After all the wounded left the plane, the national anthem was played as Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and the other Party and government leaders at the airport stood at attention.

As the motorcade of ambulances passed by the military ceremonial unit, its members stood at attention to pay tribute to their brave compatriots.

More than 100 Cuban and foreign journalists (most of them from the United States) covered the arrival of the Cubans, in sharp contrast to the measures taken by the Reagan administration to block press coverage of the Grenada invasion.

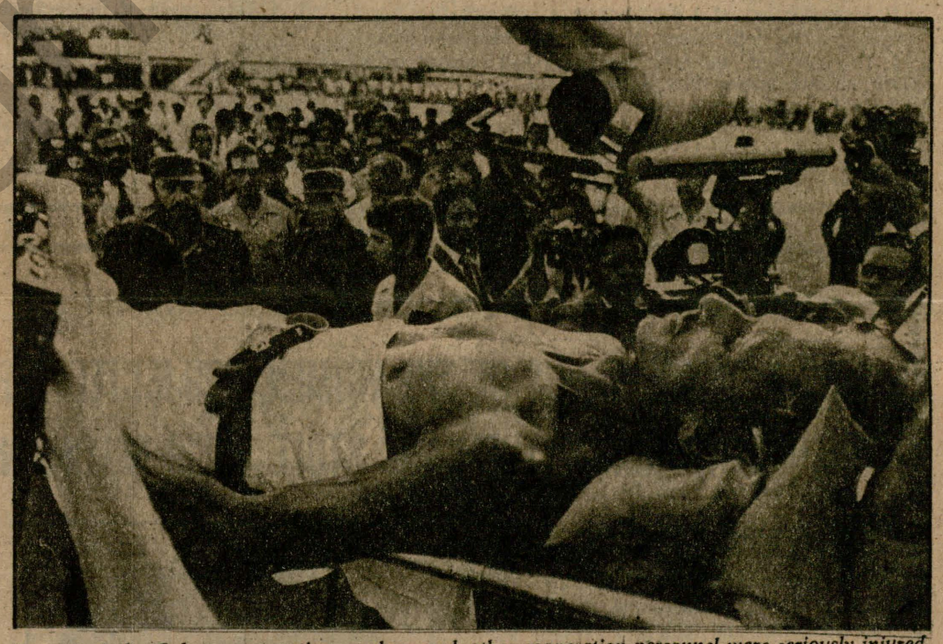
Hundreds of men and women were on the observation deck at the airport while thousands more stood on either side of Rancho Boyeros Avenue to watch the ambulances pass by on their way to the newest hospital in Havana where doctors and other health workers had been waiting for the wounded for several days to care for them and facilitate their speedy recovery.

Relatives and more onlookers were at the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital in Centro Habana municipality and welcomed the wounded by singing the national anthem.

One of the stanzas says, "Run to battle, **bayameses** / for the country looks upon you proudly./ Do not fear a glorious death / for to die for your country is to live."



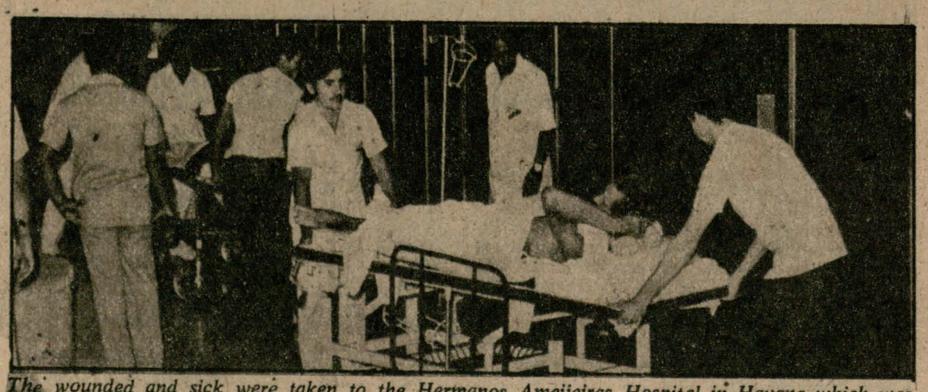
More than 150 journalists from other countries, including 50 from the United States, covered the arrival of the Cubans from Grenada.



Several of the Cuban construction workers and other cooperation personnel were seriously injured in the fighting and had to be carried on stretchers.



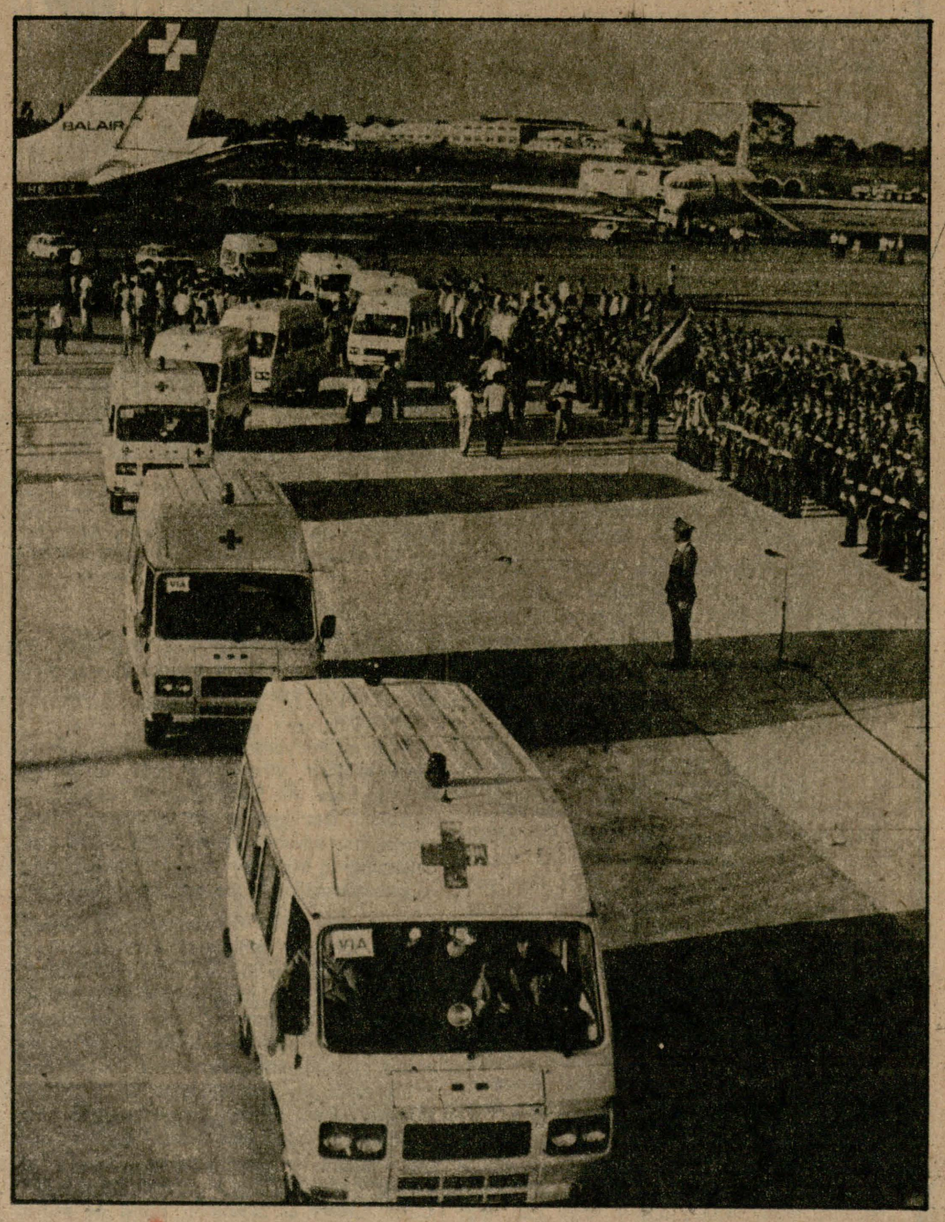
Fidel talking to André Pasquier, the International Red Cross representative for Latin America, a few minutes before the Cubans coming from Grenada left the plane. Fidel walked to the foot of the plane with Raúl and Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle.



The wounded and sick were taken to the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital in Havana which was opened early this year.



All along the route from the airport to the hospital the motorcade of ambulances was greeted by tens of thousands of men and women. This worker's salute with clenched fist sums up the moral and political victory of the peoples over imperialist intervention.



As the ambulances pass by, the honor guard salutes the construction workers and other Cuban personnel on the tarmac at José Martí Airport in Havana.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVE ANDRÉ PASQUIER VISITS THOSE WOUNDED DURING U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA

● ANDRÉ PASQUIER, representative of the International Red Cross for Latin America, visited the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital in Havana on November 3. He was particularly interested in the care given to the Cuban construction workers and cooperation personnel who were wounded during the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

Pasquier visited several of the comrades convalescing on the 18th floor. Concerned over their well-being, he conversed with them and wished them a speedy recovery.

His tour included the laboratories, the radiology and surgical departments, the emergency room, the specialties polyclinic and the lobby. Pasquier was accompanied by Dr. Raúl Gómez Cabrera, director of the medical center, deputy directors and department heads who explained the way the hospital is run and the measures taken to provide care for the wounded.

Pasquier inquired about the contact of relatives with the ill and wounded. It was explained that an area had been set aside in the waiting room of the emergency unit where relatives, comrades and friends of those hospitalized can receive information about their condition. He was also told that the patients received their first visitors in the evening of the same day they arrived.

Interviewed by Cuban and foreign journalists, Pasquier explained some of the measures and actions taken by the Red Cross in Grenada, particularly those regarding the organization of the evacuation of the Cuban wounded and ill and the visits made to Cuban and Grenadian prisoners.

"We have completed part of our mission," he concluded, "which was the evacuation of the Cuban wounded and ill, but work goes on in Grenada with the prisoners. This is one of the tasks of the International Red Cross — contributing to the protection and aid of the prisoners. We began our work and we are going to continue it."

● *Susana Lee*
Granma *daily reporter*

NUMBER OF CUBANS KILLED IN ACTION ESTIMATED AT MAXIMUM OF 25

● ON FRIDAY, November 4, the Revolutionary Government informed the people that the figure of 784 Cubans (including cooperation personnel, diplomats, women and children) who were in Grenada when the United States invaded the island, plus the list of names and agencies to which they belonged had all been constantly reviewed and verified case by case and agency by agency, and so the margin of error was minimal. It added that in view of the data furnished by the Red Cross plus the data in the hands of the Cubans who were in our embassy or outside the embassy but under diplomatic protection, it could release the names of the Cubans who were known to be alive in Grenada.

It released a list of 679 persons with their full names, age, agency where employed, position held and province of origin.

The government then stated the following:

In the list of 679 are included two wounded Cubans hospitalized in Puerto Rico: Alberto Chataloin Vallín and Mario Martín Manduca, who are there according to absolutely reliable reports from friends of Cuba.

It appears that the wounded man whom the doctors evacuated from Grenada and was held by the U.S. troops and was not sent to Cuba is one of the two in Puerto Rico, Mario Martín Manduca. Both are in critical condition, but they are alive. The International Red Cross will see to their situation.

What follows is the list of Cubans whose fate is not confirmed.

	Name	Age	Agency	Post	Province
1.	Adán Lujano, Walterio	28	MICONS	Bricklayer	Camagüey
2.	Alpízar Hernández, Lázaro	32	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
3.	Amarán Vento, Jorge E.	26	MICONS	Helper	Pinar del Río
4.	Au Menéndez, Sergio	42	MICONS	Carpenter	Matanzas
5.	Avila Sánchez, Romilio	27	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
6.	Calá Romero, Juan B.	47	MICONS	Landscaper	City of Havana
7.	Castillo Vargas, Francisco	40	MICONS	Helper	Santiago de Cuba
8.	Del Cueto Souza, Marzo	43	MININT	Internal order adviser	City of Havana
9.	Díaz Larrañaga, Carlos	40	PCC	Official America Dept. PCC	City of Havana
10.	Díaz Naite, Leopoldo	25	MICONS	Electrician	Havana
11.	Ferrer García-Herrera, Vicente	56	MICONS	Landscaper	City of Havana
12.	Figueroa Crosier, Armando	45	MINFAR	Reserve Sublieut.	City of Havana
13.	Fundora Aldazavas, Reynold	56	MICONS	Carpenter	Matanzas
14.	García Arzola, Emilio	44	MICONS	Driver	Cienfuegos
15.	García Luis, Alfonso	31	MICONS	Driller	City of Havana
16.	Grandales Nolasco, Sergio E.	49	MINFAR	Capt. transport expert	City of Havana
17.	Hernández Pérez, Carlos	37	MICONS	Backdigger operator	Holguín
18.	Hernández Trimiño, Jorge Jesús	29	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
19.	Herrera García, Pedro	26	MICONS	Greasing attendant	Matanzas
20.	Leal Rivera, Víctor	28	MICONS	Equipment operator	Pinar del Río
21.	Malagón Leal, Juan E.	23	MICONS	Planner	City of Havana
22.	Martínez Montes de Oca, Carlos R.	40	MICONS	Personnel chief	City of Havana
23.	Moreno Cartaya, Evelio	36	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
24.	Núñez Gil, Oscar A.	30	MINFAR	Reserve 1st lieut.	Pinar del Río
25.	Núñez Suao, Rolando	29	MICONS	Carpenter	Holguín
26.	Orgaz Reyes, Lázaro	25	MICONS	Dump truck driver	City of Havana
27.	Ortega Moreno, Fidel R.	40	MICONS	Project chief	Villa Clara
28.	Ortiz Rodríguez, Medardo	29	MICONS	Crane operator	City of Havana
29.	Ramos Calá, Nelson	26	MICONS	Plumber	Camagüey
30.	Ramos Carmona, Leoncio	35	MICONS	Helper	Pinar del Río
31.	Rivero Sifonte, José A.	26	MICONS	Warehouse chief	City of Havana
32.	Rodríguez Hernández, Celestino	48	MININT	Major, adviser	City of Havana
33.	Rodríguez Larrinaga, Manuel	29	MICONS	Engine mechanic	Havana
34.	Romero Noa, Amado	34	MICONS	Helper	Guantánamo
35.	Sosa Casanova, Epifanio	35	MICONS	Bricklayer	City of Havana
36.	Sosa Rodríguez, Sixto R.	37	MICONS	Equipment operator	Matanzas
37.	Vázquez Batista, Elio	28	MICONS	Bricklayer	Guantánamo
38.	Zayas Jerez, Miguel	33	MICONS	Painter	City of Havana

MICONS: Ministry of Construction
PCC: Communist Party of Cuba
MININT: Ministry of the Interior
MINFAR: Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces

Of these 38 Cubans, we know that nine are in the Soviet embassy, but we do not know their names since we only have the names of 44 of the 53 in that embassy. This is due to the fact that for the last few days our embassy has been unable to contact the Soviet embassy because the former is incommunicado and surrounded by U.S. occupation troops. Two Cubans on this list, Marzo del Cueto Souza and Celestino Rodríguez Hernández, were not mentioned in any reports we received, but they were clearly identified on a U.S. TV news program seen in Cuba as having been taken prisoner on October 29.

Subtracting those 11, the number of Cubans killed in combat cannot be more than 27. Through the doctors who were evacuated we know for certain that Carlos Díaz, section head in the America Department of the Central Committee who had arrived on the AN-26 24 hours before the invasion for a one-day visit, died heroically in action on October 25. Of the remaining 26, there may be one or more comrades who are alive, but we have no information about them.

Until we obtain more information about them from the survivors or when the remains of the dead are returned and, if possible, identified, we will not be able to release the list of those killed in action.

On November 3 these comrades' relatives were contacted and given this news along with hundreds of messages delivered by the Red Cross.

November 4, 1983

This is to inform the people that the nine Cubans whose names were not known and who were together with 44 identified Cubans in the Soviet embassy in Grenada are: Juan B. Calá Romero, Leopoldo Díaz Naite, Vicente Ferrer García-Herrera, Alfonso García Luis, Carlos Hernández Pérez, Rolando Núñez Suao, Leoncio Ramos Carmona, Epifanio Sosa Casanova and Miguel Zayas Jerez.

At the same time the Red Cross reported the presence of two more Cubans in the group of prisoners about whom we had no information: Francisco Castillo Vargas and Medardo Ortiz Rodríguez. Their names were also among those on the previously published list of 38 Cubans whose situation was unknown.

The Red Cross also confirmed that two Cubans who had appeared in a U.S. television news report are alive: Marzo del Cueto Souza and Celestino Rodríguez Hernández.

Taking this information into account, the number of Cubans who died in the fighting cannot exceed 25, including Comrade Carlos Díaz. As Cuban personnel return we will gain more information on those who died.

The International Red Cross continues to make every effort for the quickest possible identification and evacuation of the dead Cuban cooperation personnel.

All the Cubans fought and remained within a small area. There were no Grenadians among them. Information about the place where those who died were gathered and buried would considerably facilitate the task. To acquire such information it is necessary that the U.S. government cooperate by submitting all the details it may have, since it was the U.S. soldiers who buried the bodies of the Cuban personnel who died in combat in an arbitrary and inadequate manner.

November 5, 1983

NATIONAL AND FOREIGN PRESS INTERVIEW CUBAN WOUNDED IN GRENADA

● DURING THE afternoon and evening of yesterday, Thursday [November 3], a large group of Cuban and foreign journalists had the opportunity to interview the 57 wounded and sick Cubans who arrived in our country after having heroically faced the U.S. troops of invasion in Grenada.

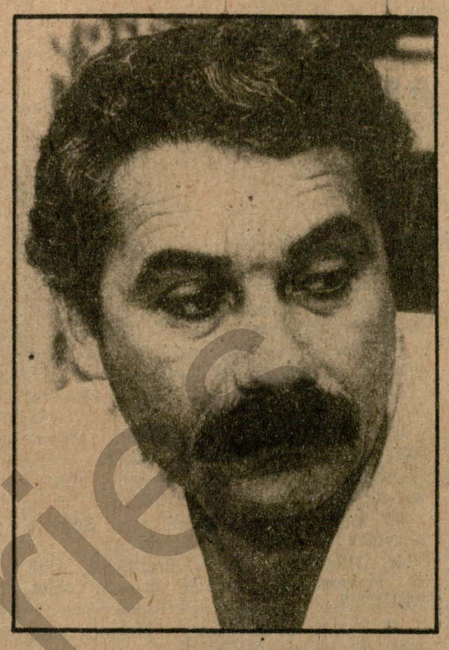
Within hours of their moving and revolutionary arrival in our country, our courageous internationalist workers could generally be seen to be feeling better and in good spirits. They were being efficiently cared for by medical staff of Havana's Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital, whose rooms are equipped with the latest in medical science.

Despite the short time that was logically set aside to chat with them, due to their state of health, as journalists we were able to verify how spontaneous and straightforward their opinions and anecdotes about the aggression were, in spite of the justified indignation all of them and the rest of our people feel about the unscrupulous crimes committed by U.S. imperialism in Grenada.

In this issue we publish several interviews given to our reporters that, among other things, attest yet again to enemy superiority in numbers and war matériel, the treacherous, unexpected way which U.S. troops launched their attack, plus the gallant resistance put up by our construction workers and other cooperation personnel, their readiness to go on being internationalist workers and their extraordinary confidence in socialism, the Party and Fidel.

THE PARTY SECRETARY OF THE CONSTRUCTION WORKERS CONTINGENT

THE CUBANS HAVE TAKEN A DIGNIFIED, EXEMPLARY STAND, BEFORE THE INVASION, DURING THE INVASION AND EVEN NOW AS PRISONERS



● THE FACE of Teódulo García Abréu, Party secretary for the construction workers' contingent in Grenada, still reflects the bitter days through which they all lived in that sister Caribbean nation. His eyes would take on a faraway look, perhaps fixed on the fine work his comrades had been dedicatedly carrying out in Point Saline, in the camp, thinking about the other Cubans who are still there....

"You say we all looked serious when we arrived? Well, yes, we still are because the thoughts of all of us, the wounded and the sick who arrived here on Wednesday [November 2], are still very much with our comrades who remain captive and with those who died fighting against the invaders....

"For all of us — and we've talked about it here in the hospital — it was really stimulating to have Fidel, Raúl and the other members of the Political Bureau meet us at the airport, to see the solidarity and affection of the people right from the airport to the hospital. Their revolutionary slogans really moved us, and yet...it isn't easy to explain...because it wasn't easy to leave, even when we were in a particular situation as to require attention, but still, leaving behind comrades with whom we had spent a long time and just gone through all this...."

We didn't press him. We understood what he felt. Like the rest of our people, we could share his feelings.

"On the day of the invasion I was with a group of comrades at what was called the old camp — the first one put up for the construction workers there — and we heard several planes approaching at dawn. We thought they were reconnaissance flights, but we soon realized that something fishy was going on. We got up immediately and at about 5:30 a.m. or a quarter to six the first paratroops landed between the sea and the runway. From that moment on, we took internal measures to defend ourselves if we were attacked and took up our assigned positions.

"The first Cubans who were attacked were those near the runway and that happened around 8:00 in the morning. I was further north with a group of comrades. We could communicate with each other by means of our own established liaison which worked for a time until we were surrounded.

"The Yankees did not get to the area where I was on the first day; we were there all night. On the morning of Wednesday, the 26th, we tried to escape the encirclement through the woods but were detected, surrounded and captured, all ten or 12 of us who were together. It seemed that there were other comrades in the area but they were scattered."

Teódulo is convalescing from an injury in his left eye for which he was taken to the makeshift hospital that the Cuban doctors set up in the old camp where the wounded and captured were taken.

"We arrived at the camp at about noontime on Wednesday [November 26] and from there we saw and heard the planes and the artillery attacking the positions defended by our comrades. The helicopters even fired rockets at them. It was swarming. The aircraft carrier and the other ships lay arrogant and threatening off the coast.

"Once I got to the camp, I lost all contact with the rest of my comrades, except the wounded. The only information I got was through the Cuban doctors and the group of women comrades being held in another dorm.

"The camp was full of Yankee soldiers, Marines who were in charge of us.

"We found different ways of keeping up contact with the rest of the comrades, with Party members, to give them guidelines on keeping up morale and discipline, knowing that we would be subject to greater hostilities.

"The work and the attitude of the medical personnel ought to be emphasized here. They fought there, treating the wounded who were in serious conditions, using the meager resources and medicines they could muster from different places. The same can be said about our women comrades who, in spite of the difficult confinement in crowded quarters, kept their morale really high and remained extraordinarily firm."

We inquired about how the prisoners were kept and Teódulo explained that, except for the wounded and the women, the rest were out in the open, under the rain, and on little food the whole week. They were classified as A, B and C.

"I don't know what this classification stood for, but I found out that all those given a C classification were subject to strong pressure and interrogation.

"I was interrogated on four different occasions, each time by a different agent. They all spoke Spanish.

"The questioning at times made no sense, but in my case they insisted a lot on the organization, the functioning and membership of the Party in the contingent, what my job was, whether I had been in the United States.... During the last interrogation, which took place on the Wednesday just before we boarded the planes for Barbados, the one who questioned me asked me whether I knew that our chief — meaning Fidel — didn't want us any more in Cuba and that Grenada had broken relations with our country. On every occasion I conveyed to them my wish to establish contact with the Cuban ambassador and they invariably answered that they would see and give me an answer. I'm still waiting. It wasn't until we reached Barbados, where we talked to the Cuban ambassador, that we could speak with any Cuban official."

One last question, whose answer our people already know:

"The attitude of the Cubans has been very good, before the invasion, during the invasion, and even in captivity. They have been firm, disciplined, willing to face more and more difficult situations than the ones past. They have taken, he concluded, "a dignified and exemplary stand."

ALBERTO DÍAZ, ONE OF THE FIRST CONSTRUCTION WORKERS TO GO INTO BATTLE



● "AT ABOUT 3:00 a.m. that day I heard a plane and from then on I thought it was an invasion. Then, when the paratroopers started to drop, I said, 'Give me my rifle, I'm going to my position,'" said Alberto Díaz Calderón, a bricklayer from Santiago de Cuba who lives in Havana.

"From a few days before we'd known where to go in the case of invasion. My position was near the U.S. university. We'd been told not to fire unless fired on, but to observe all movements.

"After they had finished dropping all their paratroopers (I counted 70) they removed all the obstacles we'd placed on the runway a time back.

"Then they moved to the other side, occupied a hill and took up attack positions. I was watching them and I thought they were doing this to take the U.S. students away but they advanced to where we were.

"They started shooting and we shot back. My chief was further ahead and when he came to where I was I had already been wounded in both arms, one with a bullet and the other with shrapnel. He had also been wounded and so had another comrade, my helper.

"My chief said, 'Look and see if you can cross the hill back here to another position, because here wherever we stick our heads out we come under tremendous fire and we've no cover.'

"So I dragged myself half way across the road, and then ran and hid behind the hill. We took up another position, but I couldn't hold the rifle anymore and was losing a lot of blood.

"I was captured at 5:00 p.m. and taken to the university. We were told we would be tended to the next day, but what they did was take us out behind the university and line us up against the wall as if we were going to be shot, aiming at us. When we saw this, I said: 'Well this is it.' But that wasn't the way it turned out.

"Then we were taken from there to the runway, near where we had been fighting, in a big ditch where we couldn't see the road, and they had about 17 of us line up. Our hands were tied behind our backs, in spite of the fact that some of us were wounded, like me, arms covered in blood. They tied us up as tight as they could and we couldn't move.

"Then they said, 'Now get down there. We'll see if you're really tough and have the guts to fight.' We were there about an hour and were then put on a vehicle and taken to the other camp where a dorm had been prepared and our doctors took care of us."



ADRIÁN WATCHED THE MANY YANKEE PLANES AND HELICOPTERS ATTACKING THEM

● FOR ADRIÁN Contreras Zúñiga, 31, from Matanzas, the quiet of dawn of October 25 in Grenada was abruptly shattered by the firing of U.S. shells and rockets.

"In the midst of the fighting I saw the planes and helicopters coming. There were a lot of them attacking us. All of a sudden I saw them firing the rockets. A helicopter hovered overhead almost in front of me and fired two rockets. I said to myself, 'Look at those miserable sods, how they've come to do us in.'

"I could hear them rushing toward our camp, even though we were almost out of bullets. Still, if we'd had ammunition the fighting would have continued. There was a moment when we thought they were no longer firing; we started to move but they fired on us again. That was when I was hit. A comrade next to me was hit and when I went to help him I was hit in the knee.

"I kept moving under the fire to find shelter. There was a rock which I hid behind, but my legs were sticking out. Then the Yankees took aim at my legs and hit me twice.

"When I looked at my comrade again, he wasn't moving; it seems he had been hit again. Then I saw some comrades with a Red Cross flag picking up the wounded and they picked me up.

"The attitude of all the Cubans was really excellent. I never thought construction workers could fight like that. Everybody fought as long as they could. There was a comrade who was higher up than me and I could hear him shouting, 'Patria o Muerte! We've got to defend this place!' I felt our combat spirit in those words."

● *Interviews by Susana Lee and Antonio Paneque*
Granma *daily reporters*
Photos: Jorge Oller and Liborio Noval



The first of the wounded as they left the plane.

THE WOUNDED AND THE SICK

● THIS IS to inform the people that yesterday afternoon 57 wounded and sick Cubans, plus ten men and women comrades of the Cuban medical staff working in Grenada, arrived in our country.

According to what the United States told the International Red Cross, one wounded Cuban remained in Puerto Rico. Friends of Cuba in Puerto Rico report there are two: Alberto Chatelain Vallín and Mario Martín Manduca.

According to the evacuated doctors, it is known that a wounded construction worker was in U.S. hands in Grenada and has not been evacuated. The wounded brought here, as reported by the doctors, were those that were held at the U.S. concentration camp in Grenada for Cuban cooperation personnel. They were being cared for by our doctors who, under extremely difficult conditions, performed a true feat to save their lives.

The wounded and sick who arrived in Cuba yesterday afternoon are:

1. José Achúcaro Roque, City of Havana, 34, architect, MICONS.
2. Reinaldo Acosta Surí, Matanzas province, 27, engine mechanic, MICONS.
3. Luis Ángel Aguila Miñoso, Matanzas province, 33, electric plant operator, MICONS.
4. Vicente Miguel Aldana Gay, Matanzas province, 44, paving roller operator,
5. Ángel Luis Alfonso Griñales, Matanzas province, 27, construction technician, MICONS.
6. Osvaldo Almeida Tapia, Matanzas province, 25, driver, MICONS.
7. José Álvarez Llerena, Matanzas province, 38, driver, MICONS.
8. Justo Armesto Pons, City of Havana, 49, foreign trade specialist, MINCEX.
9. Jesús Batista González, Matanzas province, 27, earth-moving operator, MICONS.
10. Rubén Borche Suárez, City of Havana, 31, heavy equipment operator, MICONS.
11. Reinesio Caballero Suárez, Matanzas province, 42, electrical assembler, MICONS.
12. Leonel Cairo Cairo, City of Havana, 54, painter, MICONS.
13. Felipe Camejo Gutiérrez, Havana province, 23, helper, MICONS.
14. Juventino Casanova Jane, City of Havana, 53, electrical fitter, MICONS.
15. Vladimir Collado Melo, Havana province, 22, driver, MINFAR.
16. Adriano Contreras Zúñiga, Matanzas province, 31, loading operator, MICONS.
17. Pablo Cordero Reyes, Matanzas province, 43, deputy production chief, MICONS.
18. Armando Córdova Martínez, Pinar del Río province, 33, bricklayer, MICONS.
19. Alfredo E. Corona Serrano, Holguín province, 34, engine mechanic, MICONS.
20. Esteban Cruz García, Holguín province, 37, cook, MICONS.
21. Rufino Cruz Hernández, Pinar del Río province, 24, helper, MICONS.
22. Roger Curbelo Mateo, City of Havana, 47, electrical adviser, MICONS.
23. Alberto Díaz Calderón, City of Havana, 41, bricklayer, MICONS.
24. Mario Echevarría Toledo, Pinar del Río province, 27, helper, MICONS.
25. Teódulo García Abréu, Matanzas province, 40, Party secretary of the contingent, MICONS.
26. Roberto García Aguilera, Holguín province, 40, form carpenter, MICONS.
27. Evaristo García Campoalegre, Havana province, 50, chief of architecture, MICONS.
28. Amado J. García Marrero, Matanzas province, 30, helper, MICONS.
29. Jesús González Ruiz, Matanzas province, 52, painter, MICONS.
30. Leandro González Sierra, Matanzas province, 43, driver, MICONS.
31. Manuel de Jesús Heredia Torregosa, City of Havana, 65, painter, MICONS.
32. Reinaldo Hernández Paredes, City of Havana, 17, granite operator, MICONS.
33. Virgilio Horta Betancourt, Matanzas province, 35, supplies chief, MICONS.
34. Alberto Jorge Arzuaga, City of Havana, 32, route inspector, MITRANS.
35. Ángel López Arrebiche, Havana province, 27, work organization, MICONS.
36. Mariano José Luis Márquez, City of Havana, 42, lieutenant colonel, information specialist, MINFAR.
37. Orlando S. Matamoros López, Matanzas province, 43, lieutenant colonel, rear-guard adviser, MINFAR.
38. José C. Montané Rodríguez, Camagüey province, 32, mechanic, MICONS.
39. Emilio O. Montoya García, City of Havana, 34, first lieutenant, infantry company specialist, MINFAR.
40. Pastor Morejón González, Matanzas province, 52, programmer, MICONS.
41. Abel Ochoa Marrero, Holguín province, 39, bricklayer, MICONS.
42. Ayda Osorio Abréu, City of Havana, 30, secretary, MININT.
43. Rosario Perdomo Perdomo, Matanzas province, 36, driver, MICONS.
44. Rolando Perdomo Torriente, Matanzas province, 21, helper, MICONS.
45. Miguel Pérez Morales, Sancti Spíritus province, 31, helper, MICONS.
46. Gilberto Quintana Rodríguez, City of Havana, 55, granite brigade chief, MICONS.
47. Ángel Rivas Tamayo, Holguín province, 40, helper, MICONS.
48. Ladislao O. Rodríguez Amador, Matanzas province, 34, landscaping chief, MICONS.
49. Blas Jesús Rodríguez Carballo, Havana province, 36, code communications subofficer, MINFAR.
50. Raúl Rodríguez Córdova, City of Havana, 43, administrative sublieutenant, MININT.
51. Francisco Rodríguez Pérez, Matanzas province, 52, carpenter, MICONS.
52. Ramón Rodríguez Pla, City of Havana, 60, engineer, MICONS.
53. Wilfredo Saborit Rodríguez, City of Havana, 41, lieutenant colonel, MINFAR.
54. Antonio Sicre Rey, City of Havana, 35, helper, MICONS.
55. Clauveri Toirac Lavañino, City of Havana, 45, lieutenant colonel, arms specialist, MINFAR.
56. Andrés Valido Rodríguez, Pinar del Río province, 37, helper, MICONS.
57. Manuel Alberto Vega Pérez, City of Havana, 22, helper, MICONS.

The men and women comrades of the evacuated Cuban medical staff are:

1. Teresa de Jesús Coto Rodeiro, City of Havana, 30, anesthetist, MINSAP.
2. Mercedes García Chávez, Matanzas province, 37, nurse, MICONS.
3. Eugenio Marcelino Hernández Machín, Havana province, 41, dentist, MINSAP.
4. Heydis Santos Loyola Reyes, Camagüey province, 31, technician in pathological anatomy, MINSAP.
5. Ada Linda Manzano Ovies, Havana province, 26, general practitioner, MINSAP.
6. María Luisa Mojena Alfonso, Matanzas province, 28, general practitioner, MINSAP.
7. José Luis Obregón Pérez, City of Havana, 25, dentist, MINSAP.
8. Regla E. Pérez de los Ríos, Matanzas province, 41, pediatrician, MINSAP.
9. Jorge Alberto Sánchez Jiménez, City of Havana, 54, pediatrician, MINSAP.
10. Clara Beatriz Sánchez Peraza, City of Havana, 31, dentist, MINSAP.

With the data compiled by the Red Cross on cooperation personnel in U.S. hands, plus the data we have on personnel in the Cuban embassy and outside the embassy but under diplomatic protection, information will be given at the earliest possible moment to relatives and the people concerning Cubans who are known to be alive in Grenada, as well as an approximate idea of those who died in action.

The evacuated doctors further reported that the morale of all the Cubans in the concentration camp — as they so rightly call it — is very high. That the U.S. captors are trying every means to undermine their morale with all sorts of lies, even telling them that they are not wanted in Cuba and that there will be no work waiting for them here, offering them asylum in the United States if they desert. That our compatriots are there under extremely difficult conditions but that they remain firm and with great dignity. That the members of the Party and the Young Communist League under such exceptionally hard conditions are an example and encouragement for all the Cubans, and that the stupidities and lies only make them laugh.

Is there anything strange about the conduct of the empire's soldiers toward the Cuban hostages? Or are they not the methods of mercenaries and fascists?

November 3, 1983

MICONS: Ministry of Construction
MINCEX: Ministry of Foreign Trade
MINFAR: Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces
MITRANS: Ministry of Transportation
MININT: Ministry of the Interior
MINSAP: Ministry of Public Health

AN ELOQUENT LIST

BY FÉLIX PITA ASTUDILLO
Special for **Granma Weekly Review**

A LIST of 57 names and professions can often be monotonous and unattractive. But not this list. Seldom in history has a list of names been more eloquent. It is all the more surprising because these were no 57 celebrities of the kind that makes the news. It is overwhelming, more than surprising, because their lips were hermetically silenced by express command of the "California crown" that has just replaced the Royal House of Windsor **manu militari**. Ronald I, the new monarch of Grenada, so ordered: the 57 were to have no contact with the international press.

An impassable and genuine "iron curtain" was drawn over the 50 or so men and women who moreover were sick, wounded and prisoner.

Ronald I, the ministers of his court and even the new court jester hired for the occasion in the tiny Caribbean realm, continued to harp on the "findings" that had been made:

— nuclear missile silos
— over 1000 Cuban troops
— arms caches
— strategic air and naval base for the spread of communism
— sinister secret documents revealing terrorist plans....

The international press, meanwhile, was fighting for minimal access to sources that would enable them to confirm the grave affirmations. And although the 57 wounded, sick and prisoners were a key element to the "enigma," the reply was invariably the same: "any contact with the Cubans is expressly forbidden."

"Why?" correspondents would ask over and over again.

The answer lies in those 57 names and professions that Ronald I, King of Grenada, concealed all the time. Or in the names and professions of the over 600 Cuban workers currently being held hostage by the government of the United States.

How could

— 21 construction machine operators and helpers,
— 4 electricians,
— 3 painters,
— 6 drivers,
— 2 carpenters,
— 3 engine mechanics,
— 6 construction technicians and chiefs,
— 10 doctors and dentists,
— 8 military,
— 1 cook,
— 1 architect,
— 1 engineer and
— 1 foreign trade official

be compatible with apocalyptic visions of air and naval bases, nuclear silos, arms caches and terrorist plans? How could they, once they had contact with the international press and it became evident that they were in their majority ordinary dedicated Cuban civilians?

What they were going to show, without a shadow of a doubt, was that a handful of determined and highly motivated men were capable of defending themselves in an unequal and unjustified attack and taking a toll of around 100 casualties among the U.S. invading forces.

It was too much for an arrogant, haughty king. Even one who knows deep down inside the truth of the old saying:

There's no small enemy.



Young and not so young in the trench of honor.



The Invasion March *and the* 26th of July March *were played at the airport as the construction workers and other cooperation personnel were taken off the plane.*

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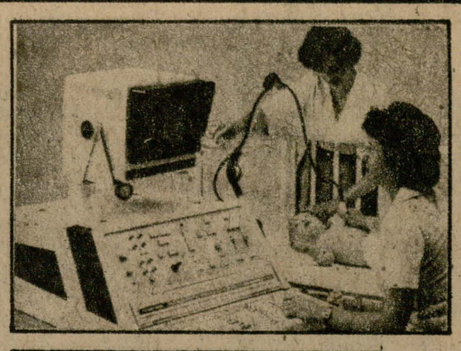

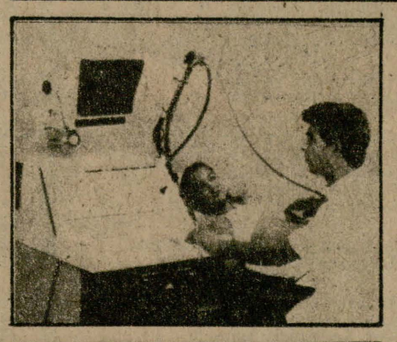

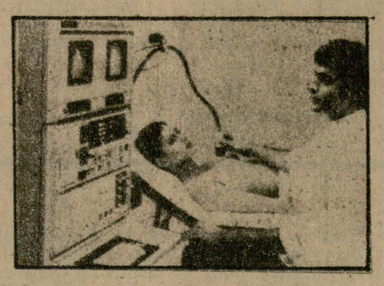

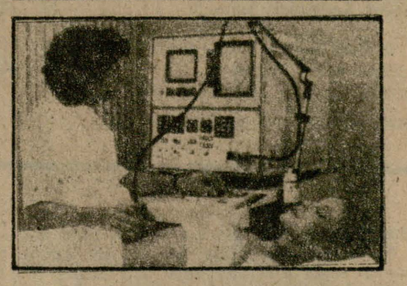

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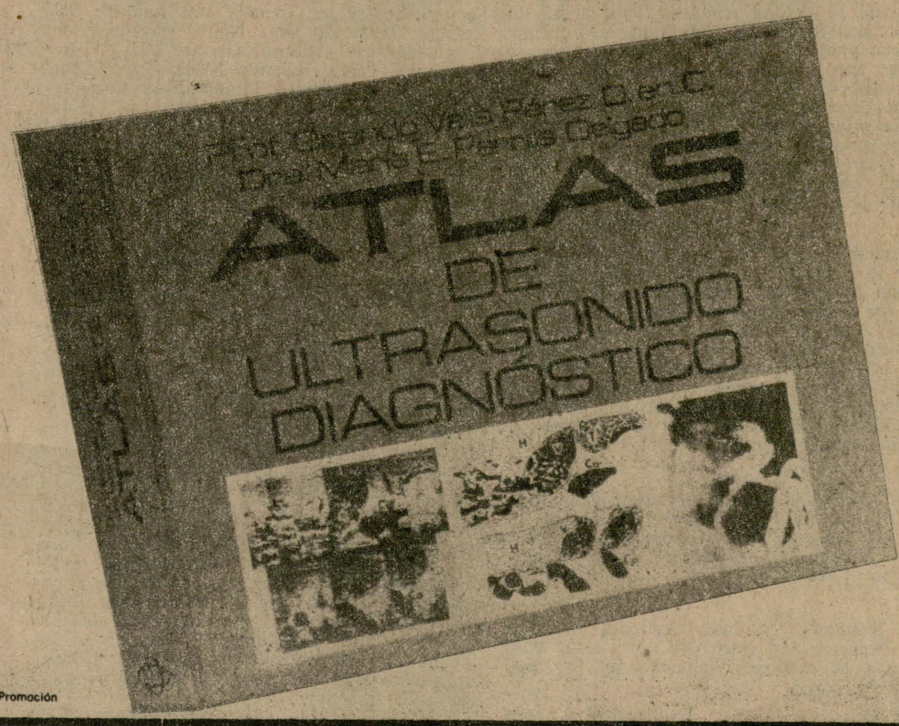


Publicidad y Promoción

108 votes in favor and 9 against

● UN General Assembly vote on draft resolution profoundly deploring U.S. military intervention in Grenada and demanding immediate withdrawal of foreign troops ● Only Caribbean governments involved in aggression, plus Israel and El Salvador, voted with United States

● UNITED NATIONS, November 2 (AP).— The UN General Assembly this evening passed a resolution that "deeply deplores the military intervention" in Grenada and called for "an immediate end to armed intervention and the withdrawal of foreign troops" from that Caribbean nation.

The vote on the draft resolution proposed by Nicaragua and Zimbabwe came to 108 in favor, nine against and 27 abstentions, for a total vote of 144 countries of the 158 UN member states present.

Voting against were the United States and the countries that took part in the invasion of Grenada, namely, Antigua-Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, plus Israel and El Salvador.

This session of the General Assembly had been urgently requested by Nicaragua a few days after the Security Council urgently considered a similar draft resolution proposed by Guyana, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe. At this earlier debate, most of the 63 speakers voiced their opposition to the U.S. decision to invade the tiny Caribbean state. Put to the vote, following three days of discussions, 11 countries voted in favor, one against and Britain, Togo and Zaire abstained. Left completely alone, the United States used its veto to annul the resolution.

General Assembly President Jorge E. Illueca, of Panama, after authorizing several delegates to speak, urged those present to end the discussion and put to the vote an amendment moved by Belgium and the draft resolution proposed by Nicaragua and Zimbabwe. He later postponed the discussion of another draft moved by Trinidad and Tobago on the situation in that country for 24 hours.

An amendment was included between points four and five of the original draft resolution urging that "free elections be held as soon as possible to enable the people of Grenada to democratically elect their own government."

Prensa Latina news agency explained the following:

The General Assembly debate on the U.S. invasion of Grenada opened with a minute of silence in memory of the late Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister José R. Viera said at the UN meeting that the vote taken at the General Assembly showed how isolated the United States finds itself after the invasion of Grenada.

"It can be said that, in spite of the known efforts and pressures of the U.S. delegation, it is surprising, how absolutely alone it stands, along with those who took part in the military aggression," said Viera.

He added, "Not even its European allies dared join it by voting against, although some did abstain."

Text of the Resolution

● THE GENERAL Assembly, having heard the statements made at the Security Council concerning the situation in Grenada,

Recalling the declaration on the principles of international law concerning the relations of friendship and cooperation among states,

Further recalling the principles concerning the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of states,

Reaffirming the sovereign and inalienable right of Grenada to freely decide its own political, economic and social system and develop its international relations without any form of foreign intervention, interference, subversion, coercion or threat,

Deeply deploring the events that occurred in Grenada that led to the murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and other prominent figures in Grenada,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with Paragraph 4, Article 2 of the UN Charter, all member states in their international relations are obliged to refrain from resorting to the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state or acting in any way incompatible with the principles of the Charter,

Deeply concerned over the military intervention which is taking place and determined to insure a prompt return to normality in Grenada,

Aware of the need for states to invariably respect the principles of the Charter,

1. Deeply deplores the armed intervention in Grenada, which constitutes an open violation of international law and of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that state,

2. Deplores the death of innocent civilians as a result of the armed intervention,

3. Exhorts all states to show the strictest respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Grenada,

4. Calls for an immediate end to armed intervention and the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Grenada,

5. Requests that free elections be organized as soon as possible to enable the people of Grenada to democratically elect their government,

6. Requests the secretary-general to make an urgent appraisal of the situation and report to the General Assembly within the next 72 hours.

Translation from the Spanish.

Cuba charges United States with lying to its own people about the invasion of Grenada

● UNITED NATIONS, November 2 (PL).— Cuba today charged the United States with lying to its own people in trying to justify the illegal invasion of Grenada.

In a speech at the priority session of the UN General Assembly to discuss the situation in Grenada, Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister José R. Viera Linares said that the United States made opportunistic use of the deplorable events in Grenada to carry out another act of force against a small Third World nation.

The aim of this act of force was to transform Grenada into a neocolony and advance base of operations against the rest of Latin America and the Caribbean, he charged.

Washington was also seeking votes for the reelection of the current administration, he continued, and establishing a precedent for new acts of aggression and intervention in Central America and the Caribbean. The Pentagon and the CIA were beating the drums of war against Nicaragua and El Salvador, he added.

Viera stated that Grenada was now an occupied country, that its independence had been trampled upon and that it was alive only in the hearts of the Grenadian people and fighters, the heirs to Maurice Bishop's example of struggle.

He added that the voting today in the General Assembly, in which Cuba took part, demonstrated opposition to U.S. policy, which is the main threat to peace and international security, that are increasingly precarious.

He refuted U.S. State Department claims of alleged instances of interception of messages from Cuba which showed that it was encouraging attacks and terrorist operations against U.S. representatives in Latin America.

Viera pointed out that these charges coincided with the Cuban embassy in Grenada being surrounded by U.S. forces. The real terrorists of the hemisphere, he remarked, are in Washington, among them those who ordered the bombing of the psychiatric hospital in St. George's.

He said that the United States was to blame for the delay in returning the dead, wounded and captured Cubans, including women, and stressed that the Cuban diplomats would never leave Grenada until every last Cuban prisoner had returned home.

Viera also refuted claims made by President Reagan to justify the invasion of Grenada, noting that the people of the United States had never been informed of the contents of the Cuban messages sent to the U.S. government 72 hours before the invasion and in the course of the fighting.

He listed various invasions by U.S. Marines starting late last century, commenting that they were usually justified in a cynical and unconvincing manner. In the case of Grenada, however, the government's lies had been more outrageous and blatant than ever before to conceal the real reasons for the invasion from the people of the United States and the world at large.

The U.S. military intervention, he pointed out, was an act contrary to the principles of international law, the UN Charter and even that of the Organization of American States.

He added that the Cuban government was grateful for and trusted in the efforts made by Presidents Belisario Betancur and Felipe González, of Colombia and Spain, respectively, to mediate to secure the return of the Cuban workers and the transfer to Cuba of Grenadians whose safety so required.

"We trust that the Cubans' and Grenadians' heroic resistance to the treacherous surprise attack has taught them that their adventures in the world will no longer be military picnics and that the peoples do not fear them and when determined to struggle are invincible," he concluded.

ARGENTINA

RADICALS WIN ELECTIONS

● RAÚL ALFONSÍN, leader of the Radical Civic Union, won a big victory in the presidential elections held on October 30, thereby shoving the Peronist party into the background. Alfonsín won by a margin of more than 1.7 million votes in what is a sharp shift in the prevailing trend in the country for the last 40 years.

The winner received 7 659 530 votes as opposed to 5 936 556 for Italo Luder of the Justicialista (Peronist) Party. This gives Alfonsín 317 of the 600 electors who will vote in the college that selects the new president of Argentina.

In a distant third place was Oscar Alende of the Intransigente Party with 344 434 votes and in fourth the Movement for Integration and Development.

The Peronists elected 12 provincial governors, the Radicals seven and three regional parties elected another three. This gives the Peronists a majority in the Senate since its members are elected by province or district at a ratio of two each, giving the Justicialistas 24 and the Radicals 14.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Radicals will have a majority with 129 seats; the Peronists will have 11; the Intransigentes 3; the Christian Democrats 1; and the provincial parties 10.

Alfonsín is now with a group of advisers somewhere in Buenos Aires province deciding his cabinet choices.

He was born on March 23, 1927, in the city of Chascomus, 120 kilometers south of Buenos Aires. He joined the Radical Party at the age of 18. In 1958 he won a seat in the Buenos Aires provincial legislature, and in 1963 and 1973 he was a national deputy.

In his initial comments to the press after the results were made known, he pledged himself to a program of broad respect for freedom and human rights, a more nationalist economic policy which would protect local industry and an "independent foreign policy linked to Latin America and the countries of the Third World."

He added that his government would place the armed forces under its authority and that the first thing it will do is to repeal the amnesty law enacted by the military regime. This law protects all members of the military guilty of "excesses" during the "struggle against subversion" starting in 1974.

On this point Alfonsín said, "We will not act in a spirit of revenge but neither will we act as if nothing had happened in Argentina. Today Argentines feel that the difference between democracy and dictatorship is the difference between life and death."

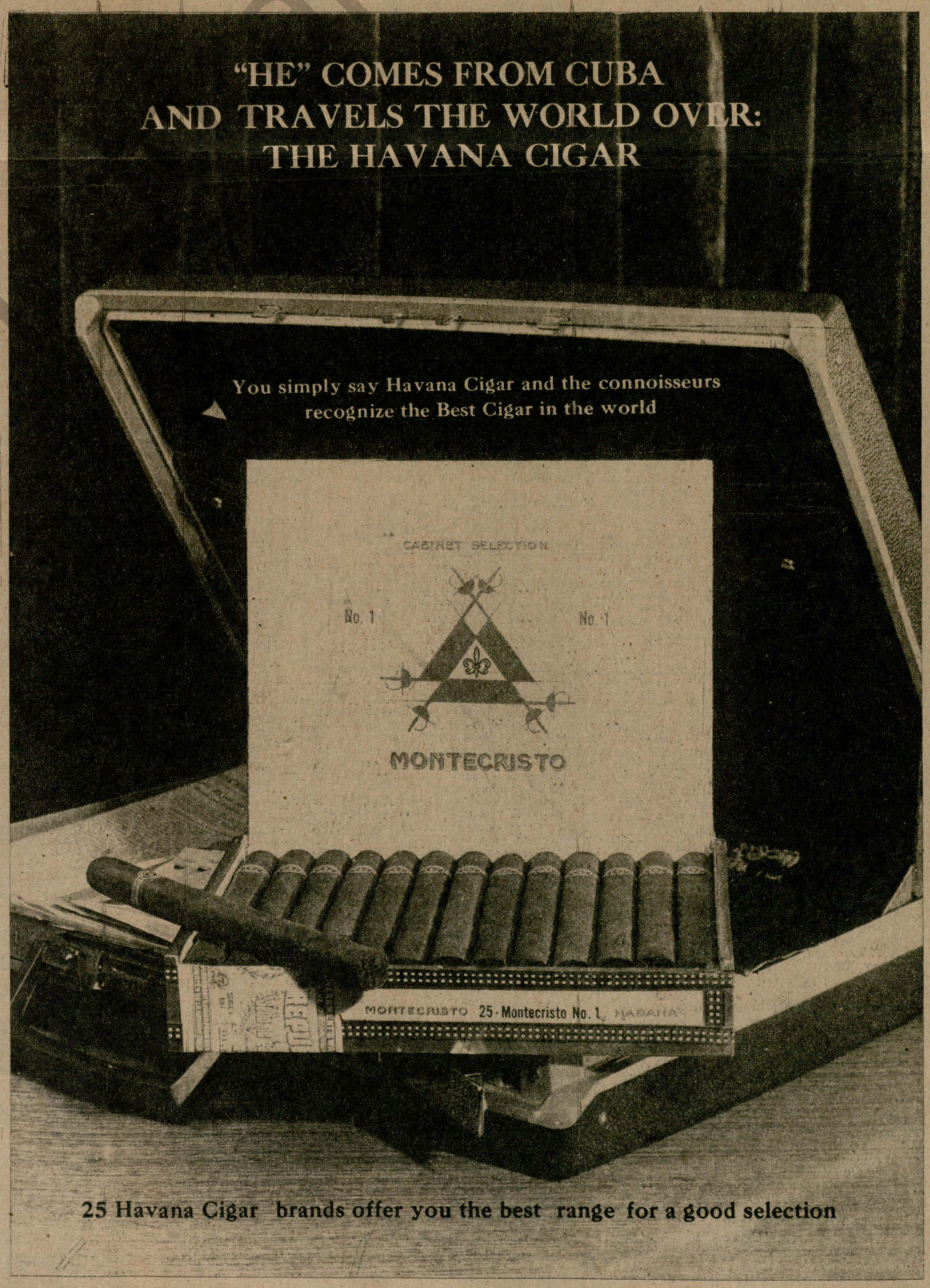
Regarding the renegotiation of foreign debt, estimated at more than 40 000 million dollars, he said, "We will not pay usurious rates nor accept restrictive formulas from the International Monetary Fund. They can't expect to collect if they close off our export markets."



The handing over of power to civilians is set for January 30, but as this was being written Deputy Secretary of the Interior Guillermo Lescano Quintana said that it might take place between December 10 and 15 and that the exact date would be determined after talks with the Radicals.

Regarding the Peronists, the news agencies say there has been internal strife in their ranks as a result of their failure in the elections, and EFE reported that a group of party leaders headed by Miguel Vacas, Alberto Biagosch and Alberto González Arzac called for the resignation of members of the party's Superior Council because they were "repudiated by the masses."

This is the first sign of internal bickering in the Justicialista Party, and there are reports that now there will be a period of adjustment. AP claimed that Lorenzo Miguel, the leader of the party and top labor official, would resign but Miguel denied this.



FROM THE RÍO BRAVO TO PATAGONIA

An indignant Latin America protests

● THE AMERICAN continent has been shaking with indignation and voicing all kinds of protest over the invasion and occupation of Grenada by U.S. troops. Together with the widespread condemnation, demands are constantly being made for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. Marines from that tiny island of just 120 000 inhabitants.

Guyanese President Forbes Burnham branded the six Caribbean countries that supported the U.S. invasion as "satellites and puppets" of Washington. None of them, he said, cared for the future of the Caribbean Economic Community (CARICOM) or the sovereignty and security of the countries in the region. He added, "The U.S. puppets may, at any time, view a certain country as a threat to their interests and call upon the U.S. troops to intervene."

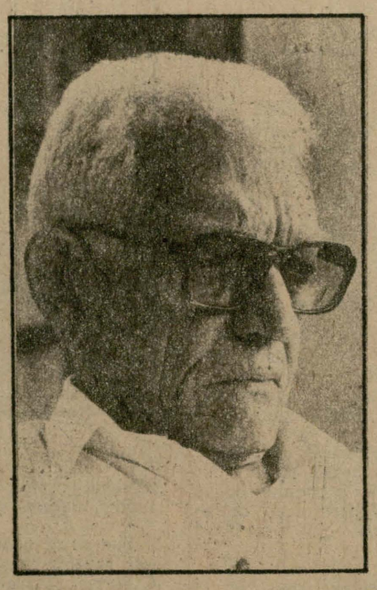
The same day he made these statements, October 28, the Venezuelan Senate held a special session to adopt a resolution demanding a halt to the military invasion of Grenada and saying that the occupation of that tiny country was a threat to peace and security in the region.

In Mexico, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said that the occupation of Grenada trampled not only on Grenada's autonomy but also on the sovereignty of Latin American nations. It could, he added, be a prelude for a similar invasion against Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, Quito, Ecuador, was being rocked by popular demonstrations condemning the landing of Marines in Grenada. That same day, hundreds of junior high school students took to the main streets in the city to voice their condemnation of the invasion. The night before, thousands had marched along Quito's streets shouting slogans against the United States and demanding a halt to the intervention, while the Ecumenical Commission on Human Rights issued a communiqué condemning the events and supporting the government's position, which was also one of condemnation.

The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front joined with hundreds of organizations throughout the continent in reiterating strong condemnation of the U.S. invasion of Grenada. It urged the Salvadoran people "to be prepared for escalating U.S. imperialist intervention."

From Mexico City came information on the stand taken by the Latin American Federation of Journalists and the Permanent Congress of the Latin American Labor Union Group that strongly condemned the invasion and warned it could be a prelude to aggression on Nicaragua and other Central American nations.



AN ACT OF INTERNATIONAL BANDITRY

● Juan Bosch, former president of the Dominican Republic

● "THE ATTACK on Grenada by U.S. military forces constitutes an act of international banditry that must be strongly condemned by peoples the world over, for it constitutes a violation of the OAS and UN resolutions calling for nonintervention in other countries' affairs and respect for the sovereignty of every state as the basis for coexistence among all peoples on earth.

"I insist on declaring that this is an act of international banditry that must be made the object of international repudiation."



IF THIS IS THE U.S. SYSTEM FOR SOLVING POLITICAL PROBLEMS, VERY LITTLE CAN BE EXPECTED FROM THE CONTADORA GROUP

● Alfredo Vázquez Carriozosa, former foreign minister of Colombia

● "THE U.S. invasion of the independent republic of Grenada is an incident of grave dimension for the rest of the continent, not only in terms of the material loss in human lives in an invasion that lacked the consent of local authorities but also because it constitutes a break with every existing treaty, not only those of the UN but also those of the OAS regarding political independence, people's autonomy and the right to self-determination.

"Now then, if this is the U.S. system for solving political problems, very little can be expected from the Contadora Group's future, especially in the Republic of Nicaragua, where the antagonism between the Sandinista political regime and the United States is evident.

"In other words, if this is the way that internal problems which involve a discrepancy with the United States are solved, we've gone back 80 years in time to the days of Theodore Roosevelt and the big stick, for that's exactly what happened in the tiny republic of Grenada."

Similarly, Latin American vice-presidents of the Socialist International — Carlos Andrés Pérez (Venezuela), Michael Manley (Jamaica) and Francisco Peña Gómez (Dominican Republic) — demanded the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from that Caribbean island. The political leaders said that it was up to the Grenadian people to freely decide who their constitutional leaders should be, free from dictates from abroad.

The Communist Party of Chile and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left of this country on October 29 joined the wave of condemnation over the U.S. invasion of Grenada, and emphasized their solidarity with the Grenadian people, as did the International Secretariat of M-19 (19th of April Movement) of Colombia.

That same day, the Guyanese parliament joined its voice to the Guyanese government position, adopting a resolution condemning the invasion as a "flagrant violation of the international principle of nonintervention."

The Latin American Association on Human Rights, with offices in Quito, exhorted all Latin American governments to voice their condemnation of the U.S. landing, with which the United States aims "to drown in blood the liberation processes that are currently shaking Central America and the Caribbean." The document adds that the invasion constitutes "a slap in the face of diplomatic efforts of the Contadora Group in defense of the right of Latin American and Caribbean peoples to self-determination."

Also on October 29, it was reported that relations between Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago became all the more tense when the former demanded that the latter withdraw its ambassador from Bridgetown. Barbados came out in support of the U.S. invasion of Grenada, while Trinidad and Tobago openly opposed it and demanded that the troops be withdrawn from Grenada.

A day later, the vice-presidents of the Socialist International voiced their concern for the safety of the leaders of the New Jewel Party of Grenada, demanding that their lives not be endangered and that they be given full protection by the invading troops. They made it clear that their concern extended to all the prisoners, particularly cabinet members of murdered Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. They pointed out how vital it was that surviving leaders of the New Jewel Party be allowed to take part in democratic elections and that their voices not be silenced before or during the electoral process. The three representatives of the Socialist International in Latin America, who were meeting in Caracas, further demanded that U.S. troops be withdrawn and that a Caribbean force keep the peace to enable the Grenadian people to freely elect their political path.

From Costa Rica, AFP news agency reported that several hundreds of intellectuals and politicians in that country voiced their condemnation of the invasion of the tiny island. Signed by the highest authorities of higher education in the country, the document holds that the Grenadians "are entitled to self-determination and sovereignty and that no one, in any part of the world, can decide on military occupation without violating the most elementary principles of international coexistence."

For his part, Mexican Senator Víctor Manzanilla Schafier said that his country faces the same danger as Grenada, of being invaded by the United States. The senator, of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, remarked that the United States always sought to justify its interventionist stand by resorting to "outdated reasoning in which no one believes any longer." He added that if Reagan continues the way he is going we will be living on the brink of war and coming closer to the total annihilation of humankind." He went on to say that with the reasons given by Reagan "no country in the continent or in the world is safe from a U.S. armed forces invasion."

The auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, Monsignor Gregorio Rosa Chávez, also condemned the invasion and said that "this aggression comes accompanied by a new episode in the ideological war being waged all over the world today. This is why there is so much hypocrisy," he said, "as when certain countries preach respect for the self-determination of peoples and yet barefacedly intervene in countries like ours." The bishop added, "I cannot applaud actions like the invasion of Grenada."

On October 31 the Venezuelan government stated "most emphatically" that "the presence of continental or extracontinental armed contingents in an independent country of the Americas on alleged grounds of 'preserving the peace' and not ordered by the UN Security Council, is absolutely unacceptable." The statement was issued by the Venezuelan Foreign Office in response to press releases according to which a multinational force made up of contingents from other countries of other continents would intervene in Grenada on the aforesaid pretext.

Also in Caracas, thousands of employees of the Central University of Venezuela and the School for International Studies condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada, calling it a "new act of war against Latin America." Over 5000 members of the Association of University Employees voiced their solidarity with the Grenadian people and demanded respect for their right to self-determination and the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from that Caribbean island.

From the Mexican city of Morelia, in the state of Michoacán, Governor Cuautémoc Cárdenas regarded as "extremely serious" the landing of Marines in Grenada. The son of former Mexican President Lázaro Cárdenas (who nationalized oil in the country) said that it "shows us that the United States is on the path of intervention, while in Central America the Contadora Group is trying to find a peaceful solution to conflicts."

Alarmed by the precedent set by the Grenadian invasion and in line with the stand taken by his administration condemning the aggression, Guyanese President Forbes Burnham sent a note to various world governments warning them about the possibility of the United States launching a speedy economic and military attack on their countries.

In Panama City, the National Union of Women voiced their condemnation of the U.S. aggression on Grenada. A delegation of this organization visited the Cuban embassy to manifest their solidarity with the Cuban construction workers and cooperation personnel attacked by the U.S. Marines on their own work sites.

In the Bolivian capital, thousands of workers rallied publicly to condemn the invasion and charge that the intervention was carried out in line with Ronald Reagan's warmongering policies. A similar condemnation was made public in statements issued by the Bolivian Federation of Press Workers and the Democratic Federation of Women of Bolivia.

Meanwhile, a Committee Against Intervention in Grenada set up in Puerto Rico announced the holding of a campaign of orientation and denunciation to protest the U.S. invasion of Grenada and the use of Puerto Rican territory for that aggression.

Percival Patterson, former Jamaican foreign minister, denounced in Kingston that having ordered the participation of Jamaican troops in the invasion of Grenada places the Edward Seaga administration "arm in arm with the abhorrent South African regime. Having supported the invasion," he added, "sets a precedent for our country that will hurt us in the future."

Mexican Bishop Sergio Méndez Arceo appealed to U.S. bishops to speak out against "the voracity of the Reagan administration." In a letter to U.S. and Latin American bishops, Méndez Arceo pointed out that the invasion of Grenada was in all likelihood the prelude to an aggression on Nicaragua. He went on to say that, with the intervention, the United States "unmercifully severed achievements and joyous illusions of many peoples open to a new life."

Clodomiro Almeyda, former Chilean foreign minister and leader of the Chilean Socialist Party, had words of praise for those who fought against the U.S. invasion of Grenada. He charged that the aggression pointed to what Reagan would like to do in Central America.

INTELLECTUALS REACT TO GRENADA INVASION

Messages of condemnation reach Casa de las Américas

● OUTSTANDING ITALIAN musician Luigi Nono, in a message sent to Casa de las Américas, expressed his solidarity with the Cuban people commenting on "its great soul, the example of its fighters, human, social, and cultural originality, and the courage and serenity of your leader Fidel Castro."

He also expressed concern over "the dangerous and tragic blundering of Reagan," along with his highest appreciation for the "example provided by sons and daughters of the Cuban people in the face of the barbaric U.S. invasion of Grenada."

MORE SUPPORT FOR STATEMENT OF LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN ARTISTS AND INTELLECTUALS

From Mexico, Bolivia, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Italy and Sweden, writers and artists from Latin America and the Caribbean have expressed full support for the statement on the invasion of Grenada issued by Casa de las Américas.

Among other things, the statement says, "In view of this extremely grave situation, we demand the most active international solidarity and, along with men and women of goodwill the world over, we demand an end to the military occupation."

Among those who have so far indicated their support for the statement are Argentines David Viñas, Carlos Patiño, Pedro Orgambide, Elena Jordana, Néstor García Canclini, Oscar González, Jorge Denti, Iverna Codina, Victoria Azurduy, Beatriz Doumerc and Ayax Barnes; Dominicans Mario Cruz, Ada Belcácer, Silvano Lora, Fernando Peña, Wilfredo García, Domingo Liz, Ramón Oviedo, Carlos Sangiovanni, Rosa Tavarez and Orlando Minicucci; Uruguayans Fernando Butazzoni, Aníbal Sampayo, Federico Ferrando, Ricardo Dahar, Rudvard Vinoles, Gutemberg Charquero, Enrique Rozada and Sergio Alteso; Chileans Igor Cantillana, Jorge Kunhn, Nicolás de la Cruz and Rolando Pérez; Brazilian Mario Augusto Jacobskind; Venezuelan Alirio Díaz; Swedes Bengt Hellgren and Maria Marklund; and the Bolivian New Song Movement.

FROM PERUVIAN INTELLECTUALS

The Front of Peruvian Intellectuals for the Identity and Sovereignty of the Peoples of Our America sent a message which reads, "We express our solidarity with the Cuban people in the face of the unjustifiable bandit military intervention by the United States against Grenada and we honor the exemplary attitude of the Cuban civilian construction workers who, with a few light weapons, did not vacillate in taking on the overwhelmingly superior invading forces."

The Peruvian intellectuals sent a similar message to the UN secretary-general and urged "the Peruvian Foreign Ministry, in keeping with the statement it issued and the feelings of our people, in line with the statement of the Senate of the Republic and the principles of nonintervention, sovereignty and self-determination of the peoples contained in our Constitution, to demand in a meaningful way, by all diplomatic means, the immediate halt to military and political intervention in Grenada."

The document is signed by Pablo Macera, Magda Portal, Henry Pease G., Enrique Bernales, Manuel Scorza, Antonio Cornejo Polar, Antonio Cisneros, Abelardo Oquendo, Alberto Ruiz Eldredge, Gerardo Ramos, Diego García Sayán, Tomas G. Escajadillo, Nelson Manrique, Manuel Iguiñez, Juan Larco, Luis G. Lumbreras, Juan Acevedo, Nora Izcue, Isaac León, Luis Peirano, Carlos Bernasconi, Félix Oliva, César Arróspide de la Flor, Armando Sánchez Málaga, Alberto Flores Galindo, Inés García, Edgardo de Habich, Javier Iguiñez, Adolfo Córdoba, Francisco Moncloa, Sinesio López, Washington Delgado, etc.

CALL TO RESIST INSIDIOUS REAGAN ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY

Casa de las Américas has also received a message from the Regional Committee of Caribbean Intellectual Workers for the Sovereignty of the Peoples of Our America saluting the "four CARICOM governments and other regional organizations that opposed the military invasion of Grenada." The statement likewise condemns "the infamous act of aggression carried out by U.S. Marines against the territorial sovereignty of Grenada and the premeditated murder of Cuban construction workers at Point Saline." It concludes with a "call to all citizens and friends of the Caribbean to resist the insidious Reagan administration strategy to recolonize the region using all means, including war." The message is signed by George Lamming, Kathleen Drayton, Neville Duncan and Rickey Singh of Barbados; Tim Héctor of Antigua; Bill Riviere of Dominica; Merle Hodge, Merie Collins and Christopher de Riggs of Grenada; C.Y. Thomas of Guyana; Peter Phillips and Barry Chavannes of Jamaica; Sieghian Staphorst and Robin (Dobru) Ravales of Suriname; Trevor Farrel, David Abdullah, Pearl Springer and Earl Lovelace of Trinidad.

OTHER MESSAGES AND STATEMENTS OF SUPPORT

Pedro Mir, national poet of the Dominican Republic, expressed his solidarity and support for the Casa de las Américas statement mentioned previously, as did Cristóbal Garcés Larrea and Manuel Medina Castro of Ecuador; Lilliam Jiménez of El Salvador; Sócrates Escalona of Venezuela, who reported on the mobilization of the Barquisimeto Peace Council to condemn the attack; and Argentines Julio Huasi and Alberto Adellach.

Also adding their voices to the long list of protest were the Federation of Factory Employees and the young musicians of the Aleatorio Group of Bolivia, and the Panama-Cuba Friendship Institute.

From Spain, messages of support for the Casa statement came from playwright Alfonso Sastre and writer Eva Forest, philosopher José Luis López Aranguren, professor Pedro Martínez Montañez and, on behalf of the Euskadi Peace Committee, Herri Arteko Bakea.

A large number of Brazilian intellectuals, headed by world-renowned architect Oscar Niemeyer, designer of Brasília, condemned the intervention in Grenada. Signing the messages were musicians Chico Buarque de Hollanda and Joao Bosco; writers Nélida Piñón, Rubén Fonseca, Antonio Torres, José Louzeiro and Marcio da Souza; actress Regina Duarte; essayists Antonio Galado, Werneck Sodré and Carlos Nelson Coutinho; journalist Fernando Moraes; filmmaker Leon Hirzmann; playwrights Alfredo Dias Gomes, Fernando Peixoto, Gianfrancesco Guarnieri and Cesar Vieira, and other totaling 60 personalities.

In Guyana, a similar statement supporting the declaration of Latin American intellectuals was made by Dr. Cheddi Jagan, top leader of the People's Progressive Party of that country.

Likewise, messages of solidarity were received from Mexicans Elena Poniatowska; essayist Pablo González Casanova; painters Olga Costa and José Chávez Morado, astronomer Guillermo Haro; and playwrights Emmanuel Carballo, Fernando del Paso and Sol Arguedas.

Prominent Spaniards who registered their protest are writers José Agustín Goytisolo, José María Valverde, Monserrat Roig and Antonio Puigvert. Portuguese dramatist Rogerio Paulo also signed a message.

Lodging their condemnation from the Southern Cone are Argentines Juan Gelman and Jorge A. Boccanera; Uruguayans Daniel Viglietti, Saúl Ibargoyen, Jorge Musto and Ernesto González Bermejo; Chileans Soledad Bianchi and Guillermo Núñez; and Paraguayan Augusto Roa Bastos.

Also repudiating the intervention in Grenada are Guatemalan writers Luis Cardoza y Aragón, Augusto Monterroso, José Luis Balcárcel, Carlos Illescas, Arturo Arias, Carlos Navarrete and Roberto Díaz Castillo, and Puerto Ricans Awilda Palau, Luis Rosario Quiles, Jorge Rodríguez, Manuel Maldonado Denis and Ana Lydia Vega, among others.



A group of demonstrators, in simulated blood-soaked clothes, stage a lie-in, as if they had been killed, in front of the U.S. consulate in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Wirephoto)

THE TERRORISTS OF ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL

BY GABRIEL MOLINA
Special for **Granma Weekly Review**

THE BOMBING and destruction of the psychiatric hospital in St. George's, Grenada, has been a de facto act of revenge on the part of President Reagan for the blowing up of the U.S. Marines' headquarters in Beirut. So was domestic coverage of the invasion, with the elections in mind. The death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was the pretext for foreign consumption.

Over 200 Marines died in the Beirut explosion. In the Grenadian hospital 112 mental patients were killed or wounded, or simply disappeared.

Both places were the scenes of panic and general confusion.

Reagan's logic was made very evident in his televised address of October 27 to justify the invasion of Grenada.

As is known, ever since his electoral campaign, Reagan has referred to the use of force as the banner for restoring the image of a powerful country. That image had been weakened, he reasoned, by the last Democratic administration. He then invoked the example of the U.S. embassy captured in Iran and the prolonged holding hostage of personnel there.

With characteristic histrionic talents — to honor his actor origin — the U.S. president gave over the first part of his speech on the 27th to a narration of the attack in Beirut, which he termed horrendous and demented, and justifying the U.S. presence in Lebanon.

Reagan said that justice must be done to those who directed this vile crime, and that it would be done.

After more than 3000 words on the subject, he abruptly moved to Grenada. The auditorium was by then psychologically prepared.

Like his predecessor, Adolph Reagan manipulated the facts to reach the conclusion that a store of arms had supposedly been found in Grenada that was sufficient to equip thousands of terrorists. He said Grenada was a Soviet-Cuban colony that was preparing to export terror and undermine democracy.

He subsequently elaborated on the idea, saying that events in Lebanon and Grenada, though oceans apart, were closely related. Not only had Moscow given aid and encouraged violence in the two countries, it had also given direct support by means of a network of surrogates and terrorists. It was no coincidence, he sentenced, that when the ruffians tried to seize power in Grenada, there were ten Soviet advisers and hundreds of Cuban military and paramilitary forces on the island.

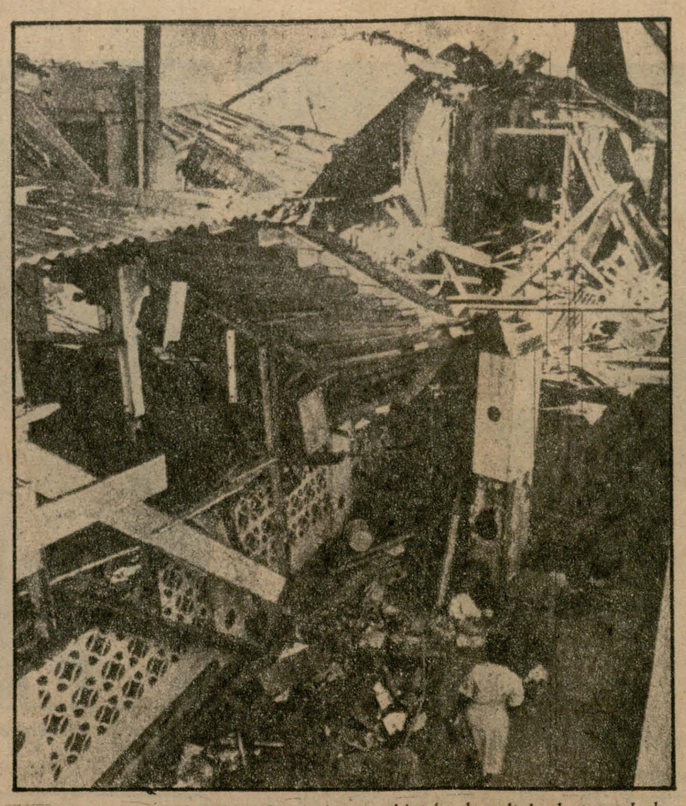
In a manner which is both subtle and grotesque, the president of the United States virtually accused Cuba and the USSR of responsibility for the horrendous killing of Marines in Beirut.

The Soviet nor Cuban revolutionaries have never credited themselves with operations of this kind, either in power or during the struggle for it. But there are many inclined to attribute their own methods and motivations to others. As is known, the very CIA, to which Reagan has given the green light for dirty work, has been shown to use such terrorist methods, on the testimony of ex-officers and agents.

In his speech, Reagan more explicitly gave five reasons for the invasion of Grenada: 1) the Cuban-built airport "suspiciously ideal for military planes," 2) the death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, 3) the security of 1000 U.S. citizens in Grenada, 4) the "request" to intervene by countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and 5) the hundreds of Cubans at Point Saline airport "which constituted a military force...a Cuban occupation of the island... to export terror and undermine democracy..." and the military strengthening of the island.

These claims have been refuted by Cuba and the USSR, and so also, one by one, by people in the United States and Britain. Grouped together, they form quite a contrast.

1) Derrick Collier, director-general of the British firm Plessey Airports, which supervised construction at Point Saline, said there was absolutely no indication of a military installation at the airport. In May 1983, shortly after Reagan displayed pictures claiming that the length of the runway was a sign it was of a military nature, **Granma Weekly Review** reported that Guadeloupe, Curaçao, St. Lucia, Barbados, Bahamas, Martinique, Puerto Rico and Trinidad, all in the Caribbean, had longer airport runways than that being built in Grenada. We mentioned the fact that, in addition to Plessey, Layne Dredging of the United States and METEX of Finland were other firms involved in the airport project. The commander of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet told Congressman Ronald Dellums that the airport was a non sequitur in military terms. It was the United States which Grenada had initially approached in 1979 seeking help to build it, and it was U.S. ambassador Frank Ortiz who dryly refused.



Partial view of the St. George's psychiatric hospital destroyed by U.S. bombing.

2) The U.S. government showed displeasure over Bishop's recent visit to the United States and he was not even received by the secretary of state. The papers have been critical of Reagan for this position.

3) The commander of the U.S. forces, Major General Edward Trobaugh, said he had no clear evidence that U.S. residents were in danger and **The New York Times** said the ones who had actually terrorized U.S. residents were troops from their country.

4) The paper added that the request for intervention from the group of countries Reagan mentioned "was directly proposed and perhaps written in Washington."

5) British researcher George Irving said it was madness to claim that the Cubans were about to take over Grenada with a huge army. **The New York Times** also rejected claims that Cuba was going to take over Grenada.

Given this overwhelming evidence, one wonders if Reagan's revenge by ordering the invasion 48 hours after the Beirut blast was more than just a brutal response to the "demented attack," if he sought promised revenge on the demented of Grenada.

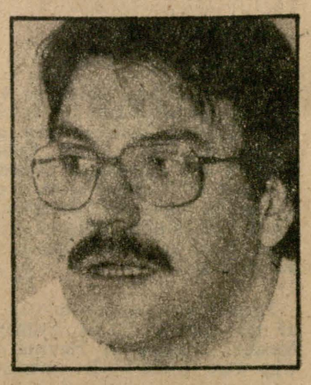
It was Maurice Bishop himself who in the last interview he granted, in the excellent documentary on Grenada by Cuban filmmaker Rigoberto López, spotlighted the real reasons with calm words that events have given a dramatic twist: "What the United States cannot tolerate is the example tiny Grenada sets for the rest of the Caribbean peoples."

The terrorists were not in St. George's hospital. They are in the White House and continuing the policy announced in the Santa Fe Document, especially now that there are only 360 days left before the presidential elections.

PRESTIGIOUS LATIN AMERICAN FIGURES CONDEMN INVASION

The aggression was not only against Grenada but against our entire continent

● Juan Raúl Ferreira, president of Democratic Convergence of Uruguay



● "WE WOULD like to express our emotion and gratitude to the people of Grenada, whose exceptional resistance to the aggression has further immortalized the memory of Maurice Bishop, a friend and brother of the Democratic Convergence in Uruguay. The aggression is not only against Grenada but against our entire continent.

"From that point of view, the invasion has been a defeat for the United States. Once again the United States has written one of the blackest pages of history with this ignominious, shameful action in which one of the world's mightiest powers attacks with overwhelming superiority a heroic fighting people as tiny as that of Grenada.

"We can only say that the people of Uruguay see this attack, this blow, this challenge thrown down by the U.S. government, as an attack, a blow and a challenge directed against them."

It could be the prelude to an attack on Nicaragua

● Ignacio Luis Arcaya, former foreign minister and member of the Supreme Court of Venezuela



● "THE VENEZUELAN government has just issued a communiqué stating that what happened in Grenada constitutes complete disregard for the principle of nonintervention, a fundamental principle in inter-American relations.

"I believe we're experiencing a number of very singular situations, but I view the invasion of Grenada as especially serious because it could be the prelude to an attack on Nicaragua.

"Here we have four — no, five — countries, one of them practically nonexistent, joining the United States to make it appear as if six nations are engaged in a joint action. The same thing could happen in Nicaragua. Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala could ask the United States to help them 'punish' Nicaragua."

It is aimed straight at the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran revolutionary processes

● Narciso Isa Conde, general secretary of the Dominican Communist Party



● "THE UNITED States has fulfilled an aim it's had for a few years, that is, to interfere with and hinder the revolutionary process in Grenada. And the pretext for landing the troops was the same used in the invasion of the Dominican Republic.

"We wholeheartedly support the Grenadian fighters facing up to this act of intervention, this U.S. occupation, and the heroic, worthy resistance put up by the Cuban workers and technicians on the island.

"We repudiate and condemn this invasion and believe that the Dominican people, who were also the victims of U.S. military intervention, should mobilize on a large scale to demonstrate their repudiation of the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

"This intervention is an attack not only on the Grenadian people's sovereignty but also on the sovereignty of all Latin American peoples. Moreover, it is aimed straight at the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran revolutionary processes, because what's being rehearsed in Grenada is the revival of the big stick policy and the policy of intervention."

FMLN CHARGES U.S., GUATEMALAN AND HONDURAN TROOPS SET TO INVADE EL SALVADOR AND NICARAGUA

● SAN SALVADOR, November 6 (EFE).— The Honduran and Salvadoran armies will collaborate with that of the United States in the invasion of El Salvador and Nicaragua, the Salvadoran guerrilla denounced.

The charges were made by the General Command of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN), in a communiqué broadcast by Radio Venceremos.

According to the communiqué, the Salvadoran minister of defense has asked the Guatemalan and Honduran armies for military assistance in view of the crushing defeats suffered by the Salvadoran army in the last two months.

Following the request for help, Guatemala has deployed 4000 men in Jutiapa, Valle Nuevo, San Cristóbal and other border towns with El Salvador, and Honduran troops are now stationed in Jizaro Galán, says the communiqué.

It also charged that the number of U.S. troops in Honduras has been increased, which goes to strengthen the U.S. naval presence there, and that a U.S. battalion has arrived in northern Costa Rica to carry out "humanitarian projects."

The FMLN General Command asserted that the number of troops threatening El Salvador's coastal and border areas runs to 25 000.

According to the communiqué, the Nicaraguan government has denounced the United States' plans while the armies of El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala "have responded rapidly to orders from the Pentagon, reactivating the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA)."

According to the FMLN, the date for the invasion will be set by Reagan.

The plan calls for an invasion of El Salvador first, followed by an invasion of Nicaragua. In the event of resistance, Nicaragua will be invaded first and then El Salvador. The objective of the two invasions is one and the same: to deprive Central American and Caribbean peoples of the right to decide their own future.

"Reagan is wrong. Neither El Salvador nor Nicaragua will ever surrender to U.S. imperialism, which will bite the dust of defeat," Radio Venceremos said.

"All those who support this cowardly, treacherous attack will be held responsible," the communiqué states, "because the revolutionary forces have the highest military capacity and combat morale and the largest mass organization in our nation's history."

The FMLN called on all sectors of Salvadoran society to condemn the invasion.

The communiqué concluded by stating, "The United States took advantage of the division in the revolutionary ranks to invade Grenada, but in El Salvador it will come face to face with a revolutionary army more united than ever and ready to resist and win."

A crime of the U.S. fascist administration

● Guillermo Toriello, former Guatemalan foreign minister and president of Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America



● "THE Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America (TANA) strongly condemns and protests this new, infamous crime of the fascist U.S. administration headed by the paranoid Ronald Reagan. It calls on all democratic, progressive and revolutionary forces the world over to join in this protest and to take whatever urgent measures are deemed convenient in order to stage demonstrations all over the planet against this aggressive, unjustifiable and arrogant policy of the United States.

"At the same time it denounces and condemns the U.S. government and holds it responsible for the cowardly and deliberate attack that the U.S. armed forces launched against the heroic Cuban workers, builders, teachers, nurses and doctors who were, with lofty internationalist spirit, working in Grenada to help that underdeveloped sister nation in education, public health and the construction of a new airport. All these builders, teachers, etc., waged a legitimate uneven fight to defend their lives against the invaders, thus writing another glorious page similar to others written by Cubans on other continents in defense of their dignity and of the right of peoples to self-determination, independence and freedom."

'THE NEW YORK TIMES' DENOUNCES U.S. DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN ON INVASION OF GRENADA

● MONTREAL, November 6 (PL). — In an extensive article, **The New York Times** today denounced the Reagan administration's disinformation campaign on the invasion of Grenada and exposes the contradictions between the official statements and the facts.

The page-long article step by step refutes the statements of Reagan and his main political and military advisers on the pretexts supporting the invasion of that country, the alleged Cuban-Soviet threat and the details of the military operation as well as the number of casualties among civilians and military personnel.

The disinformation is becoming clear, says the daily, and indicates that U.S. citizens residing in Grenada were never in any danger before the invasion.

The daily also refutes President Reagan's statement that Cuba was preparing to take control of Grenada and submits with documentation that that was never true.

The article states that the invasion of Grenada was prepared and carried out before the eastern Caribbean countries "requested" the help of the United States on October 21. It was on October 19 that the United States consulted with Barbadian Prime Minister Tom Adams on the invasion and contacts had been initiated even earlier, on October 15.

Washington's ambassador to France, Evan Galbraith, stated in Paris on October 26 that the preparations for the invasion of Grenada had begun two weeks before, that is, during the first two weeks of October, a fact which has been confirmed by several sources in the Caribbean and in Washington.

Referring to the alleged Cuban threat, **The New York Times** states that the administration manipulated the figures on the number of Cubans who were in Grenada, raising them to 1200 or 1100, of which — according to Reagan and his advisers — the majority were professional military personnel.

According to the article, the truth is that the figures given by Cuba since the beginning correspond to reality.

The U.S. daily also mentions that the documents captured from the Grenadian government — and made public by the State Department after having quoted them in a partial and politically biased way — do not support Reagan's statement that Cuba was preparing to take control of Grenada.

Neither do these documents, according to government officials (who are not mentioned by name) and former officials, point to the conclusion that weapons were being accumulated there for the purpose of exporting terrorism, as Reagan has stated.

Similarly, the New York daily criticizes the administration and the Pentagon for hiding the casualties that the invasion caused among civilians, for example the bombing of the psychiatric hospital of St. George's and the number of casualties among the Cubans and the U.S. soldiers.

Essentially, one by one the article destroys the arguments and principal statements of Reagan and his advisers on the pretexts used for the invasion of the tiny island and clearly shows how information was manipulated to mislead the U.S. people and international public opinion.

This question of Grenada affects every Latin American

● Luis Echeverría, former Mexican president



● "IN MY personal opinion, as an observer of history, particularly our history, that of Latin America and its relations with the United States, the question of Grenada is one more case within the context of U.S. geopolitics that began with the doctrine and the myth of manifest destiny early last century. I think it is one more act that endangers world peace and must be related to the arms race, the preparations for nuclear war that the United States started when it dropped the first bomb on Hiroshima in 1945, at a time when it was unnecessary since Germany had surrendered and Japan was about to do so.

"When we refer to the extremely dangerous current situation that could lead to nuclear war, we forget about who has the historical responsibility of having started it in 1945.

"This question of Grenada affects every Latin American and is part of a long history we must live through by fighting with our proven record of freedom and independence."

ARRIVAL OF THOSE WHO WITHSTOOD INVASION

● AT 12:27 p.m. November 4, Colonel Pedro Tortoló — who led the heroic resistance to U.S. invasion forces on the part of the last defense position of the Cuban construction workers and cooperation personnel in Grenada — stood to attention in front of Fidel. Visibly moved, he reported: "Comrade Commander in Chief, the mission assigned by the Party, the government and the people of Cuba has been accomplished!"

Tortoló was the first to step down the ramp of the Aeroflot IL-62 airliner from Mérida, Mexico, bringing to Havana the 53 Cubans who were in the Soviet embassy in Grenada.

Fidel responded with a firm embrace, as did Raúl and Ramiro Valdés who were with Fidel at the foot of the ramp. It was the embrace of our people, who had followed minute by minute our comrades' heroic stand in Grenada, and was to be repeated for each and every one of the Cubans who stepped off the plane. It was with heads held high that they filed past the ceremonial battalion, as the band of the General Staff of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) played the **26th of July March** and the **Invasion March.**

On the same Aeroflot flight were citizens of the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria and the DPR of Korea, who were in the Soviet embassy in Grenada. Among them were women and children, the youngest of whom was only five months old. They were all welcomed by the commander in chief.

The patriots who honored their country in the face of the imperialist invaders were also given a heartfelt welcome by members of the Political Bureau, Secretariat and Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. The airport terrace was filled with men, women and students cheering and raising close fists in salute to their Cuban brothers and friends from other countries.

Although they had no prior notice of the Cubans' arrival, workers in the vicinity of the airport and Rancho Boyeros Avenue soon lined both sides of the route — as they had on November 4 when the first group of wounded and sick arrived — to convey to these patriots the feelings of an entire people whose honor and dignity they had defended.

ANOTHER 100 ARRIVE

At 1:24 a.m. on November 5, a Cubana Airlines IL-62 landed at José Martí International Airport from Barbados with 100 of the Cuban cooperation personnel who had been held prisoner in Grenada, including 27 women.

Fidel and Raúl also embraced each of them, among whom there were not a few construction workers with years of experience in the trade. The live image of these ordinary construction workers was the best proof of Reagan's lies when he referred to "the Cuban army stationed in Grenada."



Cuban construction workers and other cooperation personnel wrote a new page of heroism in Grenada. On their return, they were each embraced by Fidel. Here is one such embrace.

The welcome given this group was as moving as the first. The whole area was floodlighted as our men and women filed past an interarms ceremonial unit and the band of the FAR General Staff played revolutionary marches.

Other members of the Political Bureau, Secretariat and Central Committee of the Party were also on hand to welcome our comrades.

MORE GROUPS FLOWN IN

On the night of Saturday, November 5, another 197 Cuban construction workers arrived on two Cubana Airlines flights. They too were met with a fraternal embrace by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and General of the Army Raúl Castro who were waiting for them at the foot of the airliner's ramp.

A total of 146 Cubans arrived on the first flight and 51 on the second. On hand to welcome them home were members of the Party Political Bureau, Secretariat and Central Committee, ministers and other state and government officials. Once again, the atmosphere at the airport was charged with emotion as hundreds welcomed their comrades, who were extended military honors.

Flights continued on subsequent days from Barbados, the eastern Caribbean island not far from Grenada, where the evacuated Cubans were taken by U.S. authorities for their transfer to Cuba. On each occasion Fidel, Raúl and other Cuban leaders were on hand at the airport to give them a moving welcome.

By Tuesday the 8th, 617 Cubans were back in Havana. Other flights are expected as this issue goes to press.

● *Rolando Pérez Betancourt*
Granma *daily reporter*
Photos: Jorge Oller and Fernando Lezcano



At dawn on November 5, a group of 27 Cuban women internationalists arrived in Havana, after withstanding the U.S. invaders alongside their male comrades.



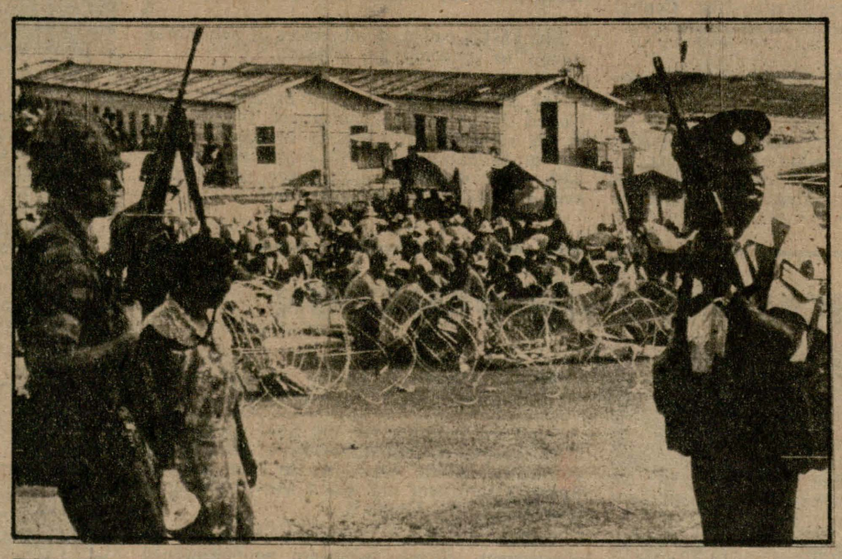
Cuban dignity was evident in Grenada, as reflected by the arms held high by one of the construction workers.













U.S. concentration camp in Grenada

● BEFORE OCTOBER 25, hundreds of Cubans making up the largest group of cooperation personnel in Grenada were working tirelessly to finish the airport in Point Saline by March 1984. The airport, a dream long cherished by the inhabitants of the small Caribbean island, was slowly becoming a reality under the skillful hands of a contingent of enthusiastic bricklayers, truck drivers, heavy equipment operators, electricians, painters, engineers and helpers — the great majority of them experienced in building hospitals, schools, child care centers, apartment houses, sports facilities, bridges, highways and aqueducts and laying out power lines, all for the benefit of their own country and of others as well. Therefore, it was very difficult for them to imagine that within a matter of hours their work site would become a concentration camp where they would be surrounded by barbed wire and guarded by men armed with rifles.

Some of these wirephotos were taken by representatives of international press agencies in the first day following the invasion of Grenada, when a small number of journalists and photographers were allowed to visit the island for two hours. Others were distributed by the Pentagon with a purpose similar to those of Goebbel's propaganda machine.

● *Tubal Páez*

Cuban Libraries

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON FALLEN HEROES IN GRENADA

CARLOS DÍAZ LARRAÑAGA

● Carlos Díaz Larrañaga was born to a worker family on November 30, 1941, in City of Havana.

He studied at various schools in the capital, where he concluded high school, and after the victory of the Revolution he entered the university and graduated as a lawyer.

As a student, he participated in strikes against the Batista dictatorship to mark the start of an active revolutionary life which took definitive form after 1959.

Following the victory of the Revolution, he joined the National Revolutionary Militia, participated in the struggle against counterrevolutionary bandits and other forms of mobilization, and attended schools of military instruction.

A worthy representative of the finer patriotic and internationalist attributes of our people, he was a member of the Young Communist League (UJC), a competent jurist and foreign service official, who fulfilled important political and state missions in various countries.

His merits in revolutionary service made him deserving of membership in the glorious Communist Party of Cuba.

With exemplary modesty and integrity, Carlos Díaz Larrañaga carried out his functions as a Party cadre and as such went to Grenada just 24 hours before the surprise imperialist invasion of that sister Caribbean nation.

It was with the same passion that he embraced the revolutionary cause of his people that this Party man, now an eternal hero of his country, fought heroically in defense of his country's dignity and principles in Grenada and died for the ideals for which he lived and struggled so tirelessly.

LÁZARO RAMÓN ALPÍZAR HERNÁNDEZ

● Lázaro Ramón Alpízar Hernández was born on July 22, 1960, in City of Havana, and at the age of 23 was already an outstanding internationalist worker whose life was brutally cut short by imperialist shelling during the criminal invasion of Grenada.

He was a typical young man of the times: a Pioneer and detachment chief, a student at a junior high school in the countryside and member of the Federation of Students in Intermediate Education, a UJC member and leader of various grass-roots organizations, intermediate technician, artilleryman and member of the reserve forces of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR).

In 1980 he began working at the Pedro Marrero brewery and was then administrator at the National Committee of the Young Communist League. He was an outstanding member of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDRs) and an active member of his trade union.

He at all times showed a great sense of responsibility and dynamism as when participating in the tasks of political organizations. Because of his outstanding record, he was one of the candidates for the Cuban delegation to the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students. In that period, he went on the 62-kilometer march and climbed Turquino Peak with the 26th of July Student Column.

In August 1983 he went as an internationalist to Grenada and fell in heroic combat against U.S. Marines that brought grief and anguish to that noble country.

Faced by the heroic resistance of Cuban construction workers, the imperialists received a lesson they will hopefully never forget: that of a people whose young are internationalist construction workers, and brave internationalist fighters can never be defeated.

Lázaro Ramón today symbolizes the best of Cuban youth. His is a banner of inspiration to be held high by our people in their uncontainable march into the future.

JORGE E. AMARÁN VENTO

● Jorge E. Amarán Vento was born into a humble peasant home in Consolación del Sur, Pinar del Río province, on August 5, 1957.

He studied at the William Soler elementary school in his hometown, where he became a member of the Union of Pioneers.

In 1973 he was called up for military service and was dedicated and disciplined in carrying out his military duties. He reenlisted voluntarily for another two years after his service had ended.

He then worked as a civilian for the Revolutionary Armed Forces until 1981, when he was assigned to the Truck Cargo Enterprise in Pinar del Río province.

He was an outstanding member of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, an active member of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC), and a member of the reserve units of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

In 1982 he was selected for an internationalist mission in the sister nation of Grenada, thus fulfilling a young revolutionary's dream.

In Grenada he was a helper on the construction brigade building Point Saline airport. This long-time aspiration of the Grenadian people, transformed into a battleground by imperialist brutality, became with the heroism of those like him a front-line defense of our country's dignity and sovereignty.

SERGIO AU MENÉNDEZ

● Sergio Au Menéndez had been in Grenada one year and three months when the criminal U.S. invasion cut short years of effort and creative work, of unconditional commitment to the internationalist cause by this exemplary and dedicated worker. It was an invasion to shatter the efforts of Cuban cooperation personnel and the struggle of the Grenadian people whose dreams and hopes were at last coming true.

He was born to a revolutionary worker family on November 13, 1945, in beautiful Varadero Beach, Matanzas province. There he was brought up amidst the great revolutionary transformation of our country after the victory of January 1, 1959. There he studied in elementary and high school.

In 1961 he participated in one of the Revolution's early great tasks: that of the Literacy Campaign. Never at the time could he have imagined the major responsibilities that were to be placed in his hands by the Party and government.

In 1962 he joined the National Revolutionary Militia and was called up for military service in 1964. Back in civilian life, as a member of the reserves, he was to continue demonstrating his attitude towards the tasks of national defense. It was not by chance that he was actively mobilized during the October Crisis and other military maneuvers to train our worker-soldiers to safeguard the happiness and well-being of the people.

He was a founding member of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, an active trade union member and holder of various union positions, and became a member of the Young Communist League in 1966. In this organization he carried out important tasks, among them head of the Pioneers at the municipal level.

The work record of this new hero of our country, who was a full-time canecutter for several sugar harvests and was in 1971 named head of a millionaire brigade — cutting over one million arrobas (11 500 tons) — is that of hundreds of thousands of construction workers all over the country and abroad: building schools, new communities, hospitals, factories, recreation centers and other social works in the capital and the provinces.

In 1973, when he worked at the Hermanos Toscano carpentry shop, he was named Advance Worker and obtained other distinctions and merits as an outstanding worker.

Sergio was a volunteer teacher and a Red Brigade chief for several years. He arrived in Grenada in 1982 to join the Cuban construction workers contingent as a carpenter. He was elected general secretary of the Specialized Brigade and Outstanding Worker several times. He was also able to combine his work with taking the basic Party course in which he obtained satisfactory results.

Sergio Au Menéndez, a loved and respected father, died heroically defending the Grenadian people and the dignity of all Cubans.

ROMILIO ÁVILA SÁNCHEZ

● Romilio Ávila Sánchez was born on September 18, 1956, to a worker family in Holguín.

He went to the Dagoberto Sanfield elementary school in his hometown and was active in the Union of Pioneers until junior high school.

He began working as a bricklayer's helper at the 60 Aniversario de la Revolución de Octubre factory and in 1977 went to work at the Architectural Works Construction Enterprise (ECOA) No. 19.

That year he was called up for military service, in the ranks of the Army of Working Youth, where he trained as a basic operator, hauling cane in several sugar harvests.

Back in civilian life, he entered the Civil Construction School in Holguín, where he graduated as a carpenter. He then returned to work at ECOA No. 19.

August 1983, when he was chosen to work in Grenada, was for him the chance of a lifetime to offer his help and solidarity to other peoples of the world in payment for our own debt of gratitude to humanity.

When the imperialists invaded and attacked the positions of the Cuban construction workers in Grenada, this humble son of the people, CDR and CTC member, reservist of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, who had always worked for the Revolution and had helped safeguard its gains, defended our dignity and principles. With his blood, he wrote a moving page of heroism that will be the admiration of present and future generations of Cuban revolutionaries.

ARMANDO FIGUEROA CROSSIER

● Armando Figueroa Crossier, born in City of Havana on March 19, 1938, to a worker family, was a legitimate representative of the Cuban working class and its tradition of struggle.

Like all our working people prior to the revolutionary victory of January 1, 1959, he had worked in all trades to support himself and his family: on the buses, in a food warehouse and the telephone company, until he became an electrician, battery specialist and packer.

The victory of the Revolution marked the start of a new life for this dedicated worker. He joined the National Revolutionary Militia in 1959 and was mobilized on many occasions. He fought against counterrevolutionary bandits in the Escambray Mountains. He passed through four military schools and was made a sublieutenant of the reserves of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. All indicated his determination to defend the country and uphold its gains.

He was always ready to take on any work and for several years was a canecutter for the length of the sugar harvest. A constant concern of his was to further his political and all-around education. After reaching the 9th grade, he was sent to the Soviet Union to study handling K-5364 and XC-162 cranes.

He was rated an A class technician in the repair of construction equipment.

On September 1, 1982, he was selected to work in the sister Republic of Grenada on the Point Saline airport project. At the time he was working in the provincial equipment sales department of the State Committee for Technical and Material Supply in City of Havana.

He died like a hero of his country, defending the internationalist principles of the Cuban Revolution and the dignity of all Cubans. For this, we honor him and will try to further his work with love, dedication and fortitude.

VICENTE REYNOL FUNDORA ALDAZÁVAL

● Shortly before his 51st birthday, Vicente Reynol Fundora Aldazával was killed in Grenada in heroic and unequal combat against the interventionist forces of the United States. He was a worthy son of the working class, fully dedicated to the cause of his country.

Born on October 27, 1932, in Matanzas, he had experienced the hardships of the past when he was only able to obtain an elementary school education. The economic situation of his family forced him to drop out of school. A young worker with early political inclinations, he joined the youth branch of the Orthodox Party.

After the victory of the Revolution he threw himself wholeheartedly into revolutionary tasks: he was a founding member of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and the National Revolutionary Militia, a fighter in the struggle against counterrevolutionary bandits in the Escambray and Matanzas. He was mobilized during the mercenary invasion at Playa Girón and during the October Crisis.

In 1962 he was chosen Exemplary Worker and a year later joined the Party of which he was always an exemplary member.

Always eager to study, he continued his high school studies and took a draftsmanship course. He also studied at several schools of revolutionary instruction at the municipal and provincial level. He reached the rank of sergeant in his armed forces reserve unit.

Vicente Reynol had always a keen sense of discipline, responsibility and duty in all his tasks. Since the early years of the Revolution, he had worked in the Ministry of Construction but served a brief period in the Urban Reform agency in his hometown, to go on to the workshops of the office of the provincial Party Commission of Revolutionary Orientation and Propaganda Resources Enterprise. In 1979 he joined the Armando Mestre Internationalist Contingent in Matanzas until January 1980, when he was given the revolutionary honor of being sent to Grenada.

The long service in Grenada of this construction worker, veteran of several people's sugar harvests and agricultural mobilizations, this man who came from the ranks of the people and is now a hero of his country, is a sure sign that the patriotic, revolutionary and internationalist values which he embodied, and with dignity defended at the cost of his life, are attributes of our whole working class.

EMILIO GARCÍA ARZOLA

● Born on May 20, 1939, in Melena del Sur, Havana province, Emilio García Arzola was a dedicated and militant internationalist worker killed defending his place of work and the dignity of all our people in the sister Republic of Grenada where he had arrived on August 18 this year.

His revolutionary political trajectory began early when he joined the National Revolutionary Militia in 1959, at a time of domestic and foreign counterrevolution in an attempt to destroy the incipient revolution in its first steps.

Over all these years, there has been no task this valuable comrade shirked. He worked as a canecutter for the length of the sugar harvest on several occasions. He was also mobilized many times, particular ones being in the Escambray and Matanzas.

A true Communist, in 1979 he was made a member of the Communist Party of Cuba, which he honored by dedicating to it all his talent, effort and ability.

Constantly preoccupied with his educational and political advancement, he had attained a high school education and studied in various political schools. This he combined with his activities as a member of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and an active member of his trade union.

In 1978 he was given an internationalist assignment in Jamaica. Grenada was his second such mission.

The example of a much-loved father and family man, an upright man wholly given over to the cause of the Revolution and socialism, he is a new hero of the country who will be a source of inspiration for all Cubans to come.

CAPTAIN SERGIO GRANDALES NOLASCO

● Captain Sergio Grandales Nolasco was born in Santiago de Cuba on February 6, 1934, to Abraham Grandales Monier and Manuela Nolasco Fuentes, both of worker families.

Comrade Grandales went to elementary school when he was six and managed to complete 7th grade. He began working at the age of 14, as a mechanic's apprentice. In 1952 he established contact with revolutionary students and took part in meetings and demonstrations against the Batista dictatorship, including the funeral of the unforgettable Frank País. At the time of the triumph of the Revolution, he was in Havana working as a mechanic.

In April 1961 he joined the National Revolutionary Militia and was designated to take a FAR training course in Soviet transportation equipment, which was beginning to arrive in Cuba. He was designated instructor at the school and was later transferred to Limonar, in Matanzas province. In October 1962 he was named instruction chief and instructor at the auto school in Zapatero, Escambray. There he also carried out missions during the October Crisis. He was a canecutter in the people's harvests from 1963 through 1966. He taught at several schools for the handling of tanks and transportation equipment.

He was head instructor at the Antonio Maceo Interarms School from 1967 through 1971.

In 1976 he was transferred to the Western Army's NCO's school, and later to the Communications School and Chemical Warfare Troops of the FAR.

In 1978 he became a candidate to Party membership and was granted full membership in April 1980. For his merits in the defense of the country, he was awarded the following decorations:

20th Anniversary of the FAR Medal

Ten Years in the service of the FAR Distinction

25 Years in the service of the FAR Distinction

In May 1983, he was selected for service as a technician in tanks and transportation equipment in the Republic of Grenada.

JORGE JESÚS HERNÁNDEZ TRIMIÑO

● Jorge Jesús Hernández Trimiño was born to a poor family in Perico, Matanzas province, on April 4, 1955.

He went to the Ignacio Agramonte elementary school, where he joined the Pioneer organization. At the age of 14, he became a member of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, to become a long-standing, active and enthusiastic member of this mass organization, always ready to carry out any tasks entrusted to him.

He began working at the X Aniversario farm of the National Poultry Complex until he was called up for military service.

Several months later, he was discharged as a result of an accident during service, and he joined the Perico construction minibrigade, working there until he was selected to undertake internationalist work in Grenada in 1982.

In Grenada, Jorge Jesús worked magnificently and was awarded an Outstanding Construction Worker's certificate for his dedication and solidarity on the project he helped carry out and helped defend with courage and dignity.

The life of this young worker, CTC member, FAR reservist and veteran of many agricultural and military mobilizations, reached heroic proportions in the resistance to imperialist attack. He may have been cut short in his youth, his hopes may have been dashed but the enemy could not kill the example he set for his country.

PEDRO HERRERA GARCÍA

● "I'll fight to the end," said Pedro Herrera García to those around him defending the Cuban construction workers' camp, after he had been wounded by imperialist gunfire. These were the words of a young worker and FAR reservist, an internationalist worker of the Construction Engineering Enterprise (ECOI) No. 5 in Matanzas, who had arrived in Grenada on March 8, 1982.

This exemplary worker, whose efforts and dedication had earned him the rank of Most Outstanding Young Worker as an oiler on the Point Saline airport brigade, was born to a poor family on the farm known as Dos Hermanos in the municipality of Calimete, Matanzas province, on February 23, 1957.

He only studied as far as second grade at the rural school at La Conga farm in the René Fraga sugar mill community. In Grenada he was studying for 9th grade.

As a child, he helped his father doing farm work. Later he was called up for the Army of Working Youth where he was for three years building railroads.

He earned many honorable mentions and awards for his efforts and attitude during that period; and when he was demobilized, he joined the FAR reserve.

Back in civilian life, he was an agricultural worker until 1976 when he joined Construction Enterprise No. 5 in Matanzas. There, his outstanding record caused him to be chosen for internationalist work in Grenada.

This true representative of Cuban youth, who had responded to his country's and Fidel's call to help other countries build their future, had finished his stint in Grenada in June, but he asked to remain on the job until construction was finished on the airport he had begun to build and for which he nobly gave his life.

At the time of his death, Pedro was a candidate for membership in the Young Communist League.

On October 25, young Pedro Herrera García made up his mind to fight to the end. In so doing, he became a hero of his country.

VÍCTOR LEAL RIVERA

● Víctor Leal Rivera, 28, now forms part of a long list of Cuban heroes and has become an example of struggle and victory that will serve as inspiration for all Cuban youth.

Víctor was born to a worker family on March 10, 1955, in Consolación del Sur, Pinar del Río province. He went to school in his hometown and there began his revolutionary activities as a member of the Pioneer organization. At the age of 14 he joined the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and at 18 he finished his military service and became a reservist of the FAR.

He began working for the Caribe Enterprise of the Dairy Plan in Alonso de Rojas as a tractor driver. In 1981 he went to work for the Rice Project in Los Palacios, where he distinguished himself as a light equipment operator.

For his merits as a worker, his participation in agricultural mobilizations and his qualities as a young revolutionary, he was selected to carry out internationalist work for the sister nation of Grenada, today victim to imperialist wrath, today a bloodbath for the loftiest aspirations of men, women and children in that tiny Caribbean island.

Víctor's revolutionary fighting spirit had been tempered by his 14-month stay in Grenada. When he saw the fruits of his efforts and internationalist spirit being attacked and ravaged by U.S. troops he did not hesitate to rise as a soldier to defend, at the cost at his life, the dignity and honor of his country in the Point Saline Cuban construction workers' camp that had become a front-line position in battle.

JORGE ENEDY MALAGÓN LEAL

● A genuine product of the Revolution, this 23-year-old construction worker enters the pages of Cuban history as a hero. Jorge Enedy Malagón Leal was one of the Cubans in Grenada who wrote one of the finest pages in the history of proletarian internationalism.

Jorge was born to a poor, revolutionary family and at the age of 14 joined the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution taking part in many activities.

Realizing the country's need for technicians, he went to technologic school. He was later called up for military service.

In 1980, following his discharge from the FAR, he went to work for the Cereal Complex in Havana where he displayed efficiency, quality and responsibility in his job as planner, class C.

His active participation in voluntary work earned him due recognition that accompanied his work record.

1982 was a special year for Jorge. He was included in the list of candidates to UJC membership, and he was also called for internationalist duty.

The young revolutionary's attitude throughout his 15 months in Grenada was excellent. He put in hundreds of hours of voluntary work, winning all the certificates and other distinctions given to members of the Cuban construction workers' contingent. He was named Most Outstanding Worker of the first quarter of 1983.

Jorge Enedy Malagón Leal was only 23 when he died, a hero of his country. And yet, in that short period, this young man, a genuine representative of the youth that is building socialism in Cuba, set an everlasting example for present and future generations of Cubans.

CASTO REGINO MARTÍNEZ MONTES DE OCA

● The exemplary life of Casto Regino Martínez Montes de Oca came to an end in the battle waged for Cuba and for dignity by the internationalist workers in Grenada. There, in a country where he had gone to build, he died fighting imperialist invaders bent on wreaking death and destruction.

Born 40 years ago to a poor peasant family, Casto Regino joined the underground struggle against the Batista dictatorship when he was still very young. After the triumph of the Revolution, he continued to be counted on as a hard worker and a front-line fighter.

He was a founding member of the Association of Young Rebels and also of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, for which he became coordinator for Santa Clara. He took part in the Literacy Campaign in the mountains and there studied to become a teacher, sharing the hard life of the peasants, whom he helped in the harvesting of coffee. Commemorating the feat of Cuba's heroes, he climbed Turquino Peak several times, forging a character and an iron will that was to distinguish his whole life and reach their highest expression when he became a hero of his country in Grenada.

In 1962 he became a member of the Young Communist League and after a management course undertook administrative work on several farms. In 1963 he helped implement the 2nd Agrarian Reform Law, became a farm administrator and later supplies chief of the Raúl Torres state farm. In 1979 he was named assistant director of the Western Railroads Enterprise.

He passed through several military schools and in 1977 graduated as company second-in-command and later as battalion political instructor. He was also a volunteer canecutter in several sugar harvests.

He continued his revolutionary trajectory as a member of the Agriculture and Livestock Youth Column. In 1967 he became a Young Communist League cadre, taking on the post of head of the Pioneer section and later general secretary of the Santa Clara municipal committee. He was also a member of the Communist Party of Cuba.

For his proven revolutionary spirit and unshakable principles he was selected for an internationalist mission in the sister nation of Angola. That was the beginning of a life as an internationalist worker that was to be cut short by the bullets of the assassins in Grenada. There he was supplies chief but, when attacked, his deep-rooted sense of duty and firm revolutionary conviction led him to pick up a rifle and die in combat with the dignity and heroism that had characterized his fruitful life.

Casto Regino Martínez Montes de Oca, the humble worker and proven revolutionary of yesterday is today his country's hero, an example in which revolutionaries will find inspiration in the most difficult and dangerous moments.

EVELIO MORENO CARTAYA

● Evelio Moreno Cartaya was born in Placetas, Villa Clara, on October 27, 1947. He attended school until the 7th grade and completed his military service in the brigade which has the difficult job of guarding the border between our country and the U.S. naval base in Caimanera. There he experienced the contempt of the U.S. Marines for our people. He was chosen an Advance Worker on several occasions and his comrades from ECOI No. 7 of Matanzas remember him as a serious and responsible worker. He participated in several people's sugar harvests and always maintained good relations with his comrades.

With his death, Evelio Moreno leaves behind two children.

OSCAR NÚÑEZ GIL

● Oscar Núñez Gil was an intelligent, exemplary young worker whose brief but productive life was a model for current and future generations of Cubans. He arrived on the tiny island of Grenada in August 1981 to carry out an internationalist mission.

He was born on January 17, 1953, into a working class home in the town of San Diego, Los Palacios municipality, Pinar del Río, where he lived and worked until his departure for Grenada as a cooperation worker.

Oscar Núñez Gil, father of one child and dedicated revolutionary, was a member of the UJC for 13 years, during which time he held various important posts at the local municipal levels until he joined the ranks of our glorious Communist Party in 1980.

This politically active comrade received his early education in the Ciro Redondo elementary school in his hometown and later completed 9th grade in the Pedro Hernández junior high in Los Palacios.

Conscious of its importance, Oscar was quick and disciplined to take on each and every task, no matter how difficult. Barely 16 years old, he was called up for military service and soon chosen for the special troops of the Ministry of the Interior, to which he belonged since 1971.

From that date on he was assigned diverse responsibilities in various work places. He worked as a teacher until 1973, when he transferred to the Tobacco Enterprise of the National Institute of Agrarian Reform, there working for two years. He then worked in the Rice Enterprise of Los Palacios.

Later he was promoted to section head of statistics in public nutrition. He was analyst for the municipal body of People's Power and was working in the delegation of the State Committee for Prices when he was chosen for the honorable vocation of all revolutionaries: that of an internationalist.

During this time, Núñez Gil admirably combined his work with his responsibilities as 1st lieutenant of the reserves and as outstanding CDR and CTC member.

This young person's image is enriched by his attitude toward our country's defense. The experience of three military schools and his having been chosen FAR Vanguard on two consecutive occasions enhanced the fine record of a hero of our country who died in defense of Grenada, in defense of his work, of internationalist principles, and in defense of the dignity of his people.

LÁZARO ORGAZ REYES

● Having spent barely three weeks in Grenada and without even having familiarized himself with the island's terrain, its people or with the great project the Cubans had undertaken at Point Saline, Lázaro Orgaz Reyes, veteran of two internationalist missions, fought and died in the struggle against imperialism.

Lázaro Orgaz was a member of the CDRs and the UJC. This young worker was born 25 years ago into a humble worker family where he developed as a man and a revolutionary. He was a Pioneer in a school whose name now combines with his to symbolize internationalism: Tamara Bunke.

He began his intermediate education at the Camilo Torres junior high. In 1975 he began his military service, after which he embarked on his working life. It was as a worker that he heroically died, defending his work, his life and his right to internationalist work.

His comrades from the René Bedia paper factory and from the Raúl González Diego establishment remember Lázaro as a responsible, efficient and congenial worker.

His brief time in Grenada did not prevent him from taking his place in combat, in defense of his comrades and of the dignity of the Cuban people. For that he will always be remembered by future generations who will view his life as a source of inspiration.

FIDEL RAMÓN ORTEGA MORENO

● Fidel Ramón Ortega Moreno was born on April 24, 1943, to a peasant home in the Cacahual farming district, Fomento municipality. Because of his family's difficult economic situation, Fidel Ramón was forced to abandon his elementary education and work alongside his father in farm work to guarantee their subsistence.

With the triumph of the Revolution, which offered promising horizons for future generations, he occupied his place in the construction of a new society and became a founding member of the Association of Young Rebels and of the CDRs.

In defense of his people's gains, Fidel Ramón immediately joined the National Revolutionary Militia in whose ranks he participated in the struggle against counterrevolutionary bandits in the Escambray Mountains. It was during this heroic episode that he first courageously took up arms which he would again use two decades later against the crime and infamy of U.S. interventionist troops in Grenada.

On joining the FAR, he trained as platoon leader and infantry company commander. He consistently maintained exemplary discipline and a strict sense of duty, grounded on tremendous loyalty and honor.

His impressive revolutionary record and the human and moral attributes which characterized his productive life, made him a worthy member of the glorious ranks of the Communist Party of Cuba since 1969.

After completing his FAR service in 1971, he became a construction worker and furthered his knowledge to the point of graduating as project chief — the very responsibility he had during his short stay in Grenada as a member of the internationalist contingent building the airport at Point Saline.

But the imperialist invasion impeded this humble worker — forged in our people's heroic endeavor to preserve legitimate conquests, steeled by the rough work of several sugar harvests and agricultural mobilizations — from completing the work which symbolized the friendship between the peoples of Cuba and Grenada.

A few days after his arrival in Grenada on October 13, Fidel Ramón Ortega Moreno, the worthy builder who was barely able to leave a trace of his work to the Grenadians, died. He bequeathed to humanity, however, the immortal example of heroes who fight and die for dignity and internationalism.

NELSON RAMOS CALÁ

● This young revolutionary and immortal hero of our struggle for dignity and justice was born on July 7, 1957, in Camagüey.

He completed his elementary and intermediate studies in Camagüey schools, and as a student and as a member of the Federation of Students in Intermediate Education he had an exemplary attitude toward all his tasks.

On being called up for military service in 1974, he took on his new tasks with great seriousness and enthusiasm, receiving diverse recognition. After his military service, he began to work at Construction Engineering Enterprise No. 6 in Camagüey province, where he participated in the building of the national highway as a bricklayer.

Nelson Ramos Calá was a CDR and CTC member. He was a FAR reservist and a permanent canecutter in several people's sugar harvests. The life of this young revolutionary was profoundly enriched by his experience as an internationalist worker in the sister People's Republic of Angola from 1979 to 1981, where he first gave himself over to a vocation of solidarity. On returning to Cuba, he was awarded a diploma of recognition for outstanding fulfillment of his duty.

In May 1983 this experienced internationalist worker was to go abroad again — this time to Grenada — where in addition to his selfless and generous contribution to that sister country's development he would bequeath to history an undying example of heroism, dignity and courage in the front-line against the imperialist enemy, in the vile and cowardly U.S attack on our construction workers.

The example of Nelson Ramos Calá will be everlasting in inspiring our youth and all our people to a bright and happy future.

JOSÉ ÁNGEL RIVERO SIFONTES

● Among the symbols of abnegation and heroism of Cuban youth is the example of José Ángel Rivero Sifontes, a young worker who died in Grenada in defense of the purity and honor of our revolutionary and internationalist principles.

José Ángel was born on March 17, 1957, into a worker home in Ciego de Ávila. He synthesizes the lofty patriotic values of a generation forged in our people's continuous battle for a better future for our country.

While he was still very young, his family moved to Havana. There he completed his elementary and intermediate education in various schools in the capital.

He began working in 1974 in the Maritime Works Enterprise of the Ministry of Construction, where he maintained an outstanding attitude toward his tasks as a welder and was chosen as an Exemplary Youth and Advance Worker.

For his flawless conduct since the beginning of his military service in 1976 and his active participation in all the tasks assigned by the Revolution, he became a member of the UJC on July 6, 1977. There he held various posts of organization, ideology, culture, sports and recreation, and obtained various forms of recognition for his outstanding work.

This politically active UJC and CDR member was chosen FAR Vanguard in 1977, and in 1978 he was chosen to attend the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students. His solid prestige led to his nomination as a People's Power delegate for San José municipal district no. 68 in 1978.

After his time in the FAR, in 1981, he began to work for the Construction and Assembly Enterprise of the Ministry of the Sugar Industry in Havana where, among several distinctions for his attitude to work, he was awarded the high honor of becoming an internationalist worker in Grenada.

For 14 months, José Ángel displayed an extraordinary sense of responsibility and discipline in his duties as supplies chief for the construction brigade at Point Saline airport. To this fine work of solidarity, he gave the best of his energies as a construction worker and revolutionary and is an immortal symbol of all our people's will to struggle.

CARLOS MANUEL RODRÍGUEZ LARRINAGA

● Carlos Manuel Rodríguez Larrinaga was born in 1954 in the Havana municipality of Mariel. The son of a humble worker, Carlos Manuel's short but intense life is that of a young person who was a product of the Revolution. At the age of 14 he joined the CDRs. He became a member of the Centennial Youth Column and began working at the Amistad Cubano-Mongolia sugarcane enterprise.

After Carlos Manuel was honorably discharged from military service, he became a construction worker. Later he worked with the Cuban Fishing Fleet, and from there he moved on to agricultural work for the Orlando Nodarse agro-industrial enterprise.

This humble young man whose life was devoted to work distinguished himself for his serious and responsible conduct, his maturity in carrying out tasks assigned to him, and his excellent relations with all his comrades. He participated regularly in voluntary work and in 1980 was chosen as an Outstanding Worker.

The high point in his life as a worker came in September 1982 when he did not vacillate in joining the construction workers' contingent building the new airport in Grenada. It was in his own work area, alongside his comrades, that his blood was generously shed for Cuba, for the dignity of man and for the right of all peoples to help each other.

Carlos Manuel is now a banner for workers, a symbol of the new Cuba and a fighter whose sacrifice will one day bear fruit in a liberated America that sooner rather than later will surely emerge from peoples' struggles. Imperialism may have killed him in the prime of his youth, but it will never be able to eclipse his memory and shining example.

AMADO ROMERO NOA

● In the municipality of Imías, Guantánamo province, where U.S. imperialism presently usurps a piece of Cuban territory, Amado Romero Noa was born to a poor peasant couple on July 13, 1949. An exemplary and dedicated worker, he went to the sister nation of Grenada as a helper in the construction brigade that was completing the new Point Saline airport.

He graduated from 6th grade in his hometown and in 1967 joined the Centennial Youth Column, where his dedication to work soon earned him diverse recognition.

Upon being honorably discharged, Amado Romero Noa worked for the Ministry of Construction for 13 years. Among his many merits, in addition to regularly participating in production campaigns and people's sugar harvests, are the 26th of July distinction, awarded to him in 1979 as the Best Heavy Equipment Operator, and the Advance Worker diploma, that he had won the previous year.

A member of the FAR reserves, an outstanding CDR member and an active trade unionist, Amado Romero Noa wrote in Grenada one of the finest pages of proletarian internationalism ever recalled by our people. His example will always be a source of inspiration for all Cubans.

SIXTO RUBÉN SOSA RODRÍGUEZ

● This heavy equipment operator of the Point Saline airport construction brigade had been in tiny Grenada one year and four months when his major work was brought to an abrupt end. A poor peasant before the Revolution triumphed on January 1, 1959, and then an active soldier in production and defense, Sixto Rubén Sosa Rodríguez' life was cut short in the criminal invasion of our sister Caribbean nation of Grenada.

Born on April 6, 1946, in Caonao, Algarrobo, Florida municipality, Camagüey, he led the life of poverty, starvation and hardship that was invariably the lot of all humble people in town and countryside in our exploitative society of the past.

First in this area and later in the municipality of Colón, he strived hard to complete his elementary education. His efforts were crowned when, already an adult, he completed worker-peasant junior high, to become a rice harvester mechanic after studying at the Cubano-Búlgara school in the former province of Santa Clara.

This internationalist construction worker had a long revolutionary record dating back to when he was 14 years old and joined the National Revolutionary Militia. That was in 1960, and his adolescent dreams led on to taking up urgent tasks of the triumphant Revolution under attack both at home and from abroad. Thus he served as a scout for militia battalions in the Jacán area and in clean-up operations in the Monte Gordo and Matanzas areas.

Girón and the October Crisis also saw this young revolutionary on the scene. After the initial stage of confrontation with the imperialist enemy and counterrevolution was over, he joined the Centennial Youth Column in Camagüey and later became a member of the FAR reserve.

He started working in 1963, by which time he was a family man and also a CDR and CTC member. Always maintaining a disciplined and militant attitude, he was a loading machine operator at the Colón Este state farm and elsewhere. In 1982, while working as a machine operator for the Beef Cattle Enterprise, he was selected for the internationalist contingent in Grenada.

He received many awards for his efforts in socialist construction. His background and internationalist inclination led him to take up the front-line of battle in defense of his work and fellow Cubans, of the attacked homeland and the dignity of all our people. He has today become one of the country's legion of heroes.

ELIO VÁZQUEZ BATISTA

● Elio Vázquez Batista was born on May 1, 1955, in remote Yateras, Guantánamo province, to a family of workers.

From the start, this hardworking and exemplary construction worker assumed the young generation's role in the socialist construction of our country. He was always ready to take up his post, be it in defense or production. He did his military service in the ranks of the Army of Working Youth, and when young workers were asked by the UJC to serve in the shock task project in Moa, in the north of Oriente province, he quickly joined in, knowing its importance for the future of our country's industrial and social development.

Like all young revolutionaries, he was a member of the FAR reserves and participated in many mobilizations and maneuvers.

A dynamic construction worker, he was always ready to exchange his work tools for a rifle to safeguard our gains. Thus, he was killed while fighting heroically in Grenada against the criminal imperialist invasion, an invasion which brought bloodshed and grief to the two nations and was roundly denounced by honest thinking people the world over.

He was awarded many diplomas and letters of recognition for his outstanding attitude in both defense and production. His participation in sugar harvest campaigns, his work in Moa, and his activity in the CDRs and his union local are examples of this.

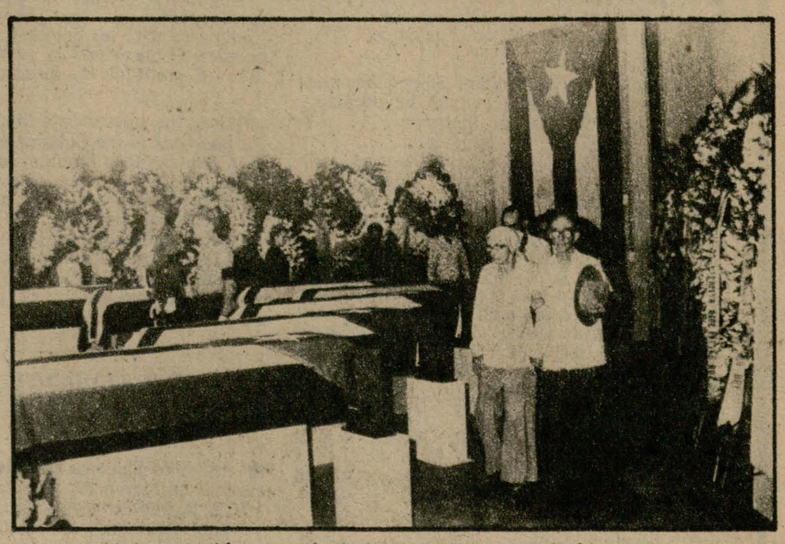
This modest worker studied at the Mariana Grajales elementary school in his hometown and then at the Jenaro Ortíz worker-peasant school in Guantánamo, where he reached 6th grade.

He began working in 1971 in Palenque de Yateras and later as a bricklayer's helper of the provincial Ministry of Construction until 1982. That was when he went to Grenada to join the internationalist contingent working on the Point Saline airport.

He had arrived in Grenada on December 1, 1982 and was there to write one of the finest pages of proletarian internationalism of our times. This new hero of our country, his courage and honor, will surely serve as an inspiration to all our young.







Last tribute being paid to the heroes. The first two pictures were taken at the Havana airport as the coffins arrived: Fidel, Raúl and other Party and government leaders preside over the solemn ceremony, and the moment as one of the coffins is brought off the plane from Holguín. The other picture was taken at the foot of the José Martí Monument in Revolution Square, where the 24 bodies lay in state and where hundreds of thousands of Cubans came to honor them. Among them can be seen the parents of our unforgettable guerrilla commander Camilo Cienfuegos.

List of surviving Cuban construction workers and cooperation personnel

● IN OUR previous issue (November 13) we reported that on Friday, November 4, after very carefully comparing the list of Cubans rendering their services in Grenada with the data furnished by the Red Cross, plus the available data concerning persons in the Cuban embassy, or outside the embassy but under diplomatic protection, the Cuban government had released a list of the 679 Cubans who were positively known to be alive in Grenada.

Due to lack of space, we had to postpone publication of that list until this issue.

The list is as follows:

	Name	Age	Agency	Post	Province
1	Abdala Sánchez, Eduardo	33	MICONS	Warehouse chief	City of Havana
2	Abréu Cruz, Roberto	38	MICONS	Bricklayer	Holguín
3	Acosta Acosta, Luis	42	MINFAR	Major, transport specialist	City of Havana
4	Acosta Lima, Marcos	44	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
5	Acosta Martínez, Lázaro	28	MICONS	Heavy equipment operator	Havana
6	Acosta Rivero, Miguel	22	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
7	Acosta Saborit, Santiago	28	MICONS	Crane operator	Matanzas
8	Aguiar Montes de Oca, Reynol	48	MICONS	Bricklayer	Matanzas
9	Aguilera Aballa, José	39	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
10	Aguilera Guerra, Jesús	39	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
11	Aise Sotolongo, Mirtha Silvia	28	MINED	Spanish teacher	Matanzas
12	Alarcón Aguiar, Pablo Valerio	36	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
13	Alcalá Sánchez, Antonio	43	MICONS	Driver	Havana
14	Alfaro Montero, Alfonso	54	MICONS	Electrician	City of Havana
15	Alfonso Bayo, Marcelo	30	MICONS	Architect	Matanzas
16	Alfonso Hernández, Victoriano Efraín	41	MICONS	Plumber	Matanzas
17	Alfonso Julia, Rolando Primitivo	43	MICONS	Draftsman	Matanzas
18	Alfonso Posada, Agustín	33	MICONS	Engineer	Matanzas
19	Alfonso Vega, Bárbaro	35	MICONS	Form carpenter	Matanzas
20	Almeida Yedra, Juan C.	60	MICONS	Bulldozer operator	Matanzas
21	Almeida Valdés, Gonzalo	25	MICONS	Road tehnician	Matanzas
22	Almesto Fernández, Francisco	47	MICONS	Driver	Cienfuegos
23	Alonso González, Cecilio	28	MICONS	Helper	Havana
24	Alonso Manresa, Rodolfo	30	MICONS	Aluminum carpenter	City of Havana
25	Alvarez Alvarez, Feliciano	24	MICONS	Helper	Pinar del Río
26	Alvarez Barroso, María Teresa	46	MICONS	Office worker	Matanzas
27	Alvarez Camejo, Emicenio	36	MICONS	Driver	Holguín
28	Alvarez Carcacés, Urbaín	30	MICONS	Helper	Santiago de Cuba
29	Alvarez Estrada, Bernardo	35	MICONS	Bricklayer	Camagüey
30	Alvarez Fraga, Pablo	29	MICONS	Stevedore	City of Havana
31	Alvarez Pomares, Augusto	38	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
32	Alvarez Ramírez, Cecilia de la C.	25	MINFAR	Lieut., translator	City of Havana
33	Alvarez Sánchez, Andrés	31	MICONS	Bricklayer	Matanzas
34	Alvarez Vila, Oreste	50	MICONS	Granite operator	City of Havana
35	Amador Caballero, Gabriel Eduardo	50	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
36	Aragón Ramos, Felipe	23	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
37	Aragonés Marín, Pedro	32	MICONS	Engineer	Villa Clara
38	Arango Cabrera, José	61	MICONS	Boiler operator	Havana
39	Argüelles Castañeda, Hipólito	40	MICONS	Mechanic	Cienfuegos
40	Armas Hernández, Manuel	36	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
41	Arrechea Herrera, Luis	23	MICONS	Asphalt technician	City of Havana
42	Arrieta Cantero, Orlando	23	MICONS	Carpenter	Matanzas
43	Arteaga Cabrera, Ricardo	33	MICONS	Electrician	City of Havana
44	Asín Estrada, Rafael	24	MICONS	Form carpenter	Matanzas
45	Avila Torres, Ezequiel	39	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
46	Azcuy Mirabal, Ramón	32	MICONS	Driver	Havana
47	Bacallao Mesa, Fernando	50	MICONS	Mechanic paving machine	City of Havana
48	Baluarde Solís, Medardo	38	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
49	Baños Mora, Reinaldo	31	MICONS	Glass cutter	City of Havana
50	Barcelay Savón, Eduardo	36	MICONS	Bricklayer	Guantánamo
51	Baró Maynoldi, Edilberto	53	MICONS	Bricklayer	Matanzas
52	Barraza González, Alberto	35	MICONS	Auto mechanic	Matanzas
53	Barroso Pérez, Alberto C.	30	MICONS	Tech. quarry explcit.	Santiago de Cuba
54	Batista Acosta, Carlos Luis	26	MICONS	Bricklayer	Matanzas
55	Batista Acosta, José Manuel	25	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
56	Batista Mora, Vicente	37	MINFAR	Capt., telecomms.	City of Havana
57	Batista Ramírez, Andrés	29	MICONS	Steel bar cutter	Holguín
58	Batista Zalazar, Rusbel	33	MICONS	Plumber	Holguín
59	Bauta Suárez, Cira Olga	43	MICONS	Painter	City of Havana
60	Bautista Pellicer, Juan	36	MINCIN	Typewriter mechanic	City of Havana
61	Bejerano Tornet, Ozaida	31	MINED	Spanish teacher	City of Havana
62	Bengochea Pascal, Gilberto	23	MININT	Translator	City of Havana
63	Benítez Torres, Julián	28	MICONS	Bricklayer	City of Havana
64	Berdecia Almarales, Raciel	34	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
65	Bermúdez González, Alberto	27	MICONS	Aluminum carpenter	City of Havana
66	Bernal Obregón, Víctor A.	33	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
67	Biart Canino, José Antonio	32	MICONS	Engineer	City of Havana
68	Bolaño Casanova, Adalberto	46	MINCIN	Typewriter mechanic	City of Havana
69	Bolaños Vergara, Enrique	40	MICONS	Architect	Matanzas
70	Borges Gandul, Víctor	39	MICONS	Maint. and workshop chief	Cienfuegos
71	Borges Zamora, Héctor Lázaro	29	MICONS	Concrete mixer operator	Matanzas
72	Borrego Laffita, Félix	23	MICONS	Form carpenter	Holguín
73	Borrego Legón, Víctor Manuel	46	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
74	Borroto Agüero, Nelson Julián	25	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
75	Boudet González, Francisco	45	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
76	Brito Urdanidia, Carlos Orlando	20	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
77	Brown Mc Carthy, Milton	36	MICONS	Form carpenter	Holguín
78	Buitrago Pérez, Jorge Alberto	33	MINSAP	Psychiatrist	City of Havana
79	Caballero Méndez, Ramón	30	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
80	Caballero Rodríguez, Juan	31	MICONS	Bricklayer	City of Havana
81	Cabalo Romero, Francisco	33	MICONS	Plumber	City of Havana
82	Cabarroca García, Hirán P.	29	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
83	Cabrales Laborde, Luis	27	MICONS	Helper	Guantánamo
84	Cabrera Catalá, Raymundo	37	MICONS	Bulldozer operator	City of Havana
85	Cabrera Hernández, Pedro	43	MICONS	Earth-moving machine operator	Matanzas
86	Cabrera Riquenes, José	37	MIP	Diesel mechanic	Granma
87	Cabrera Hernández, Gilberto	53	MICONS	Foreman	Matanzas
88	Calaña Carbonell, Amanda	25	MINED	Spanish teacher	Granma
89	Calderín Vigil, Julio A.	35	MICONS	Auto mechanic	Havana
90	Calzado Bejerano, Nelson	34	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
91	Camejo Alvarez, Heriberto	45	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
92	Camejo Velázquez, Gustavo	32	MICONS	Plumber	City of Havana
93	Campana Font, Manuel	26	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
94	Campo Tosca, Daniel	21	MICONS	Helper	Pinar del Río
95	Campos Fernández, Angel	41	MICONS	Bulldozer operator	Matanzas
96	Campos Reina, Octavio	27	MICONS	Glass cutter	City of Havana
97	Cancio Fors, Alberto Luis	32	CULTURA	Graphic art specialist	City of Havana
98	Carcasés Verdecia, Sara	35	MINED	Spanish teacher	Guantánamo
99	Cárdenas Acuña, Heberto	50	MICONS	Ceiling installer	City of Havana
100	Cárdenas Cárdenas, Rafael	32	MICONS	Outfitter	Matanzas
101	Cárdenas Quintana, Antonio	42	MICONS	Architect's assistant	Matanzas
102	Cardoso Martínez, Roberto	37	MINFAR	lst lieut., specialist	City of Havana
103	Cardoso Osorio, Pablo M.	26	MINFAR	lst lieut., inf. co. specialist	Camagüey
104	Cardoso Sale, Juan	27	MICONS	Helper	Pinar del Río
105	Carmenaty Castillo, Ridel	35	MINSAP	Pediatrician	Matanzas
106	Carralero Quintana, Raciel	26	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
107	Carrera García, Lázaro	31	MICONS	Painter	Matanzas
108	Carrillo Bejerano, Ramón	46	MICONS	Waterproofing installer	City of Havana
109	Casanova del Toro, Dionisio	48	MICONS	Plumber	Matanzas
110	Casanova Lazo, Avelino	50	MICONS	Concrete mixer operator	Cienfuegos
111	Castellanos Rojas, Jorge L.	31	MICONS	Lathe operator	City of Havana
112	Castillo González, José M.	29	MICONS	Carpenter	Matanzas
113	Castillo Reguera, Jesús	26	MICONS	Welder	City of Havana
114	Castro Cisnero, Alipio	44	MICONS	Mechanic	Matanzas
115	Castro Domínguez, Pastor	56	MICONS	Concrete mixer operator	Matanzas
116	Castro García, Mario	55	MICONS	Glass cutter	City of Havana
117	Castro Rodríguez, Oscar	22	MICONS	Concrete mixer operator	Matanzas
118	Celestino Viñet, Félix A.	38	MICONS	Bulldozer operator	Matanzas
119	Céspedes Martínez, Pedro	38	MICONS	Bricklayer	Villa Clara
120	Céspedes Soa, Carlos M.	52	MICONS	Foreman	Matanzas
121	Chataloin Vallín, Alberto	31	MICONS	Loading machine operator	Matanzas
122	Che Gil, Osvaldo Ernesto	55	MICONS	Bricklayer	Matanzas
123	Chirino Carvajal, Jesús	24	MICONS	Auto mechanic	City of Havana
124	Chirino Díaz, Pedro P.	33	MICONS	Cubana rep.	City of Havana
125	Chongo Echevarría, Reinaldo	40	MICONS	Bricklayer	Villa Clara
126	Cobo Martínez, Juan Amador	32	MICONS	Bricklayer	Matanzas
127	Collado Martínez, Jacinto Teodoro	36	MICONS	Mechanic	Matanzas
128	Collazo Borrego, Anselmo Enrique	35	MICONS	Paving roller operator	Matanzas
129	Conde Estévez, Antonio	23	MICONS	Helper	Havana
130	Conill Caro, Luis	34	MICONS	Carpenter	Pinar del Río
131	Contino Correa, Angel	34	MICONS	Bricklayer	Pinar del Río
132	Cordero Fuentes, Ramón	28	MICONS	Welder	City of Havana
133	Cordice Simón, Enrique	33	MICONS	Industrial mechanic	City of Havana
134	Crespo Couto, José Alberto	52	EMBASSY	Cubana representative	City of Havana
135	Crespo Fleitas, Victoriano	30	MICONS	Bricklayer	Pinar del Río
136	Crespo Lazo, Andrés	24	MICONS	Industrial mechanic	Havana
137	Crespo Torres, Reinaldo	29	MICONS	Helper	Havana
138	Cruz Barrera, Osiris	38	MICONS	Electrician	Havana
139	Cruz Batista, Roberto	27	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
140	Cruz Martín, Eulalio	29	MICONS	Bricklayer	Havana
141	Cruz Martínez, Pedro	26	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
142	Cruzata Ricardo, Juan	33	MICONS	Form carpenter	Granma
143	Cuesta Argudín, Roberto	42	MICONS	Waterproofing installer	City of Havana
144	Cuétara Mas, Mirian	28	MICONS	Building technician	Matanzas
145	De la Osa León, Eduardo	44	MICONS	Chief eng. construction	City of Havana
146	De la Torre Armenteros, Gregorio	27	MICONS	Helper	Pinar del Río
147	De la Torre Moré, Leonardo	27	MICONS	Plumber	City of Havana
148	De Lara Martínez, Gerardo Genaro	40	MICONS	Bricklayer	Matanzas
149	De los Ríos Carmona, Ernesto	29	MICONS	Welder	Matanzas
150	Del Forn Prieto, Jorge	41	MICONS	Programmer	Matanzas
151	Delgado Hernández, Frank	24	MINFAR	Sgt. 3rd cl., rad. teleg.	Pinar del Río
152	Delgado Montero, Orlando	34	MICONS	Loading machine operator	Matanzas
153	Delgado Rodríguez, Jesús	26	MICONS	Carpenter	Matanzas
154	Delisle Gamboa, Carlos	25	MICONS	Helper	Guantánamo
155	Denis Boch, Santo	21	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
156	Denis Guinse, Leonardo Plácido	53	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
157	Despaigne Bisset, Juan H.	44	CUBANA	Pilot	City of Havana
158	Despaigne Orrutiner, Ramón	26	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
159	Díaz Aguila, Conrado	37	MICONS	Bricklayer	Villa Clara
160	Díaz Alvarez, Pedro	27	MICONS	Helper	Pinar del Río
161	Díaz Croas, Fernando	45	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
162	Díaz Fernández, Alberto	33	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
163	Díaz Fernández, Gonzalo	35	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
164	Díaz González, Gastón	35	EMBASSY	1st secretary	City of Havana
165	Díaz López, Luis	35	MICONS	Welder	Matanzas
166	Díaz Marrero, Jorge Omar	23	MICONS	Lathe operator	City of Havana
167	Díaz Mitjans, Ginel	44	MICONS	Asphalt technician	City of Havana
168	Díaz Mollinedo, Guy	07	EMBASSY		City of Havana
169	Díaz Morales, Bernardo	42	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
170	Díaz Naranjo, Leonila	43	MICONS	Office worker	Matanzas
171	Díaz Rivera, Pedro	23	MINFAR	Sgt. 2nd cl., rad teleg	Pinar del Río
172	Díaz Rodríguez, Eliceo	27	MICONS	Bricklayer	Villa Clara
173	Díaz Tamayo, Jesús	28	MICONS	Mechanic	Holguín
174	Diéguez Ricardo, Wilfredo Román	44	MINED	Spanish teacher	Holguín
175	Domínguez Barrameda, Angel	31	MICONS	Asphalt plant mechanic	City of Havana
176	Domínguez Rodríguez, José	39	MICONS	Driller's helper	Matanzas
177	Donestévez Tejada, Carlos	54	MICONS	Chief mechanic	Matanzas
178	Driggs Campaña, Jacinto	31	MICONS	Driver	Holguín
179	Durán Zaldívar, Luis	44	MICONS	Greasing attendant	Holguín
180	Echemendía Amorós, Angel	59	MICONS	Granite operator	City of Havana
181	Echevarría Costa, Bárbaro	29	MICONS	Carpenter	Granma
182	Elejalde Maestri, Jorge Angel	42	EMBASSY	3rd secretary	City of Havana
183	Espino Rodríguez, Alfredo	36	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
184	Espinosa Delgado, Pablo	39	MICONS	Industrial electrician	Villa Clara
185	Esquivel Castro, José A.	37	MICONS	Mechanic	Cienfuegos
186	Esquivel González, Alberto	40	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
187	Estévez Brito, Raúl	22	MICONS	Caster	Matanzas
188	Estévez Sosa, Félix	44	MICONS	Carpenter	Matanzas
189	Fagundo González, Pedro P.	31	MICONS	Service station helper	Matanzas
190	Falcón González, Raúl	32	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
191	Fariñas Pérez, Eduardo	30	MICONS	Mechanic	Matanzas
192	Fernández Cintra, Jorge Luis	40	MICONS	Kitchen helper	Holguín
193	Fernández González, Raúl	26	MICONS	Bricklayer	Matanzas
194	Fernández Medina, José	31	MICONS	Concrete mixer operator	Matanzas
195	Fernández Hernández, Armando	33	MICONS	Crane operator	Matanzas
196	Fernández Sánchez, Lucio	44	MICONS	Electrician	Matanzas
197	Fernández Santiago, Adonis	48	MICONS	Bricklayer	City of Havana
198	Fernández Valdez, Isabel	36	MICONS	Office worker	City of Havana
199	Ferrales Ledea, José Gabriel	29	MINED	Spanish teacher	Granma
200	Ferrer Isaat, Eusebio	22	MICONS	Helper	Pinar del Río
201	Figueroa Echevarría, Lázaro Luis	25	MICONS	Mechanic	Matanzas
202	Figueroa Millán, Edelberto	39	MICONS	Brigade chief	Matanzas
203	Finalé Diéguez, Obdulio	38	MICONS	Electrician	Granma
204	Fleites Roque, Dionisio	41	MICONS	Granite operator	City of Havana
205	Flores Poland, Miguel	33	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
206	Flores Reyes, Ignacio	38	MICONS	Technical maintenance chief	Matanzas
207	Fonseca Benítez, Abel	33	MICONS	Helper	Havana
208	Fontaine Ortiz, Ennis	33	CECE	Economist	City of Havana
209	Fontaine Quirós, Ennis	01	CECE		City of Havana
210	Fouz Hernández, Manuel	40	MICONS	Cook	Villa Clara
211	Fragela Alfonso, Enrique V.	45	MICONS	Welder	Cienfuegos
212	Franco Tumbarell, Angel	28	MICONS	Auto electrician	City of Havana
213	Franki Rodríguez, Luis	56	MICONS	Granite operator	City of Havana
214	Freyre Ortega, Raúl	44	CECE	Economist	Las Tunas
215	Friol Reyes, Lorenzo	54	MICONS	Granite operator	City of Havana
216	Fuentes Iglesias, Gonzalo	38	MICONS	Helper	Pinar del Río
217	Fulleda Hernández, Daisy	31	EMBASSY	Office worker	City of Havana
218	Fundora Pérez, Raúl	23	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
219	Furnaguera Almaguer, José Roberto	35	MICONS	Topographer	Matanzas
220	Gaitán Torres, Noemí	37	MICONS	Kitchen helper	Matanzas
221	Galán González, Luis	32	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
222	Galindo Giral, Rangel	25	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
223	Gálvez Gálvez, Domingo	42	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
224	García Acosta, Heriberto	35	MICONS	Driver	Pinar del Río
225	García Alarcón, Pedro G.	28	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
226	García Delgado, Eduardo	27	MICONS	Carpenter	Matanzas
227	García Esperón, Giraldo	45	MICONS	Timekeeper	Havana
228	García Formental, Rafael	46	MICONS	Structure assembler	City of Havana
229	García García, Jesús	33	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
230	García González, Blas E.	41	MICONS	Wire stretching operator	Matanzas
231	García González, Juan	56	MICONS	Bricklayer	Matanzas
232	García Gutiérrez, Juan Ramón	52	MITRANS	Chief engineer	City of Havana
233	García Hernández, Carlos Manuel	46	MICONS	Carpenter	Matanzas
234	García Maceo, Ramón	30	EMBASSY	Custodian	Ciego de Ávila
235	García Masip, Fermín	30	MICONS	Heavy equipment operator	Havana
236	García Morales, Florencio V.	55	MICONS	Paving roller operator	Matanzas
237	García Nieblas, José Basilio	36	MICONS	Shop mechanic	City of Havana
238	García Oña, Lorenzo L.	38	MICONS	Steel bar cutter	City of Havana
239	García Reyes, Antonio	24	MINFAR	Lieut., chief of pers. and fin.	City of Hav.
240	García Salina, Martha Sofía	26	MINFAR	Lieut., translator	City of Havana
241	García Vega, Isidro D	43	MICONS	Mechanic	Matanzas
242	Garrido Gutiérrez, Rogelio T.	57	MICONS	Welder	Matanzas
243	Garrote Roses, Rafael Eusebio	38	MINAG	Agronomist	City of Havana
244	Garvey Savigne, Eduardo	28	CECE	Translator	City of Havana
245	Gil Domínguez, Rafael	41	MINFAR	Lieut. colonel	City of Havana
246	Gil Govea, William	47	MINFAR	Lieut. col., comms.	City of Havana
247	Gil Hernández, Carlos	45	MICONS	Asphalt technician	City of Havana
248	Gil Pérez, Edilio	27	CUBANA	Lieut. navigator	Cienfuegos
249	Girón Cavailhon, José J.	46	MINSAP	Ophthalmologist	City of Havana
250	Gómez Morejón, Justo	41	CUBANA	Lieut. col., route insp.	City of Havana
251	Gómez Rodríguez, Ubaldo	23	MICONS	Building technician	Matanzas
252	González Emerio, Luis	23	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
253	González Boza, Lázaro	27	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
254	González Castillo, Wilfredo	55	MICONS	Finishing dept. chief	City of Havana
255	González Colón, Manuel	26	INDER	Boxing trainer	Santiago de Cuba
256	González Espinosa, Gilberto	37	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
257	González Fonseca, Aníbal	26	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
258	González García, Raúl M.	24	MINFAR	Lieut., warehouse chief	Holguín
259	González Gelin, Sergio Alberto	30	MICONS	Welder	Matanzas
260	González Gómez, Alfredo	33	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
261	González Hernández, Francisco J.	29	MICONS	Engine mechanic	Matanzas
262	González Hernández, Humberto	44	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
263	González Hernández, Raciel	28	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
264	González Jiménez, Bienvenido	52	MICONS	Asphalt technician	City of Havana
265	González Marrero, José M.	44	MICONS	Plumber	Holguín
266	González Martínez, Pedro	26	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
267	González Molina, Fulgencio	46	MICONS	Fuel and lubricant tech.	City of Havana
268	González Pino, Jorge	49	MICONS	Assistant executive	City of Havana
269	González Pita, Carlos	31	MICONS	Carpenter	Pinar del Río
270	González Ríos, Antonio	38	MINFAR	Major, inf. co. specialist	City of Havana
271	González Rosa, Evelio	42	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
272	González Sánchez, Angel Pedro	39	MINFAR	Refrigeration technician	City of Havana
273	González Tejo, Ismael	62	MICONS	Personnel chief	Matanzas
274	González Torres, Luis	29	MICONS	Engine mechanic	City of Havana
275	González Villa, Liduvino	32	MICONS	Form carpenter	Guantánamo
276	Goris Miranda, Gilberto	49	MICONS	Bricklayer	City of Havana
277	Granda Riverón, Valentín	38	MICONS	Bricklayer	Matanzas
278	Granda Rodney, Antonio	33	MINED	Spanish teacher	Holguín
279	Grosso Pita, José	35	MICONS	Bulldozer operator	City of Havana
280	Guerra Garriga, Eduardo	37	MICONS	Fitter	Matanzas
281	Guerra Martínez, René P.	51	MICONS	Asphalt plant operator	City of Havana
282	Guerra Rodríguez, Nelson	44	MININT	Major	City of Havana
283	Gutiérrez Gómez, Juan T.	38	MICONS	Steel bar cutter	Camagüey
284	Gutiérrez Ortega, Rogelio	24	MICONS	Driver	City of Havana

Library Files

	Name	Age	Agency	Post	Province
285	Guzmán Cruz, Santiago	38	MICONS	Driver	Havana
286	Heredia Vinajeras, Juan	42	MICONS	Welder	Matanzas
287	Hereira Alfonso, Miguel Ángel	39	MICONS	Bulldozer operator	Matanzas
288	Hernández Aguila, María del Carmen	25	MINED	Spanish teacher	Villa Clara
289	Hernández Arias, Pedro A.	36	EMBASSY	Custodian	Ciego de Ávila
290	Hernández Baños, Pastora	55	MICONS	Reception chief	Havana
291	Hernández Cabrera, Guillermo	29	MICONS	Bricklayer	Villa Clara
292	Hernández Castro, René	48	MICONS	Paving machine operator	Matanzas
293	Hernández de Armas, Leonardo	36	MICONS	Radio operator	Matanzas
294	Hernández Díaz, Clemente	35	MICONS	Building technician	Matanzas
295	Hernández García, Pedro	46	MICONS	Cook	Matanzas
296	Hernández Hernández, Orestes	43	MICONS	Bulldozer operator	Cienfuegos
297	Hernández López, Mario	54	MICONS	Land surveyor	Matanzas
298	Hernández Mena, Alberto	50	MIP	Ship captain	Pinar del Río
299	Hernández Montalvo, Danilo	37	MICONS	Form carpenter	Matanzas
300	Hernández Reynoso, Leonardo	21	MINFAR	Sgt. 3rd cl., lst rad. teleg.	City of Havana
301	Hernández Rodríguez, Israel	48	MICONS	Granite operator	City of Havana
302	Hernández Sardiñas, Jorge E.	30	MICONS	Concrete mixer operator	Matanzas
303	Hernández Serrate, Francisco	45	MINREX	Courier	City of Havana
304	Hernández Silveira, Antonio	41	MICONS	Plumber	Holguín
305	Hernández Suárez, José L.	33	MICONS	Welder	Matanzas
306	Hernández Valle, Tomás	43	MIP	Ship captain	Pinar del Río
307	Herrera Soria, Eusebio	40	MICONS	Carpenter	City of Havana
308	Herrera Zulueta, Ramón	34	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
309	Hijuelo Santana, David	44	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
310	Hoyos Rodríguez, Carlos	31	MICONS	Instruments	Matanzas
311	Hutchinson Cooke, Arnaldo	49	P. LATINA	Journalist	City of Havana
312	Hymelys Sánchez, Jesús	44	MINFAR	Refrigeration technician	City of Havana
313	Ibarra Martínez, José Ramiro	34	MIP	Adviser	City of Havana
314	Iglesias Acosta, Luis C.	28	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
315	Iglesias García, Pedro	24	MICONS	Bulldozer operator	Pinar del Río
316	Izquierdo Acosta, Ramón	62	MICONS	Bricklayer	City of Havana
317	Izquierdo Serpa, Lázaro Enrique	19	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
318	Jenkis Jorrín, Israel	29	MICONS	Architect	Matanzas
319	Jiménez Pereira, Leonel	34	MICONS	Mechanic	Matanzas
320	Jiménez Piloto, Ignacio	31	MICONS	Asphalt sprayer operator	Sancti Spíritus
321	Jiménez Villavicencio, Armando	20	MICONS	Bricklayer	Villa Clara
322	Jorge Valdés, Rita Isabel	36	MINAG	Agronomist	City of Havana
323	Jorge Zamora, Rubén	35	MICONS	Engineer	Matanzas
324	Junco Díaz, Félix	37	MINCOM	Telecomms. technician	City of Havana
325	Kindelán Padilla, Tomás	37	MICONS	Bulldozer operator	City of Havana
326	Laborit Torres, Martín	26	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
327	Labrada Pupo, Rafael	62	MICONS	Carpenter	City of Havana
328	Labrada Rosales, Jorge R.	35	MICONS	Driver	City of Havana
329	Labrador González, Javier	32	MITRANS	Translator	City of Havana
330	Lara Franquis, Tomás Vicente	26	CULTURA	Sculptor	City of Havana
331	Larrondo León, Julio	52	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
332	Laurencio González, Pastor	27	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
333	Ledesma García, Marcelino	36	MICONS	Bricklayer	Pinar del Río
334	Leiva Sablón, Osmundo	46	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
335	Leiva Tamayo, Pablo	41	MICONS	Form carpenter	Matanzas
336	León Alonso, Nicolás	54	MICONS	Granite operator	City of Havana
337	León Rodríguez, Juan J.	24	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
338	León Velázquez, Amado	32	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
339	Leonardo Gabriel, Joseph	35	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
340	Leyva Basto, Rubén	52	MININT	Captain	City of Havana
341	Leyva Castillo, Antonio	39	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
342	Leyva Hidalgo, José	27	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
343	Leyva Medina, Bárbaro	23	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
344	Leyva Segura, Aleida	24	MINFAR	Lieut.(R), translator	Havana
345	Lincheta Pulido, Armando de J.	27	CUBANA	Pilot	City of Havana
346	Llanes Planes, Narciso Roberto	47	MINFAR	Col., inform. specialist	City of Havana
347	Llerena González, José	38	MICONS	Engineer	City of Havana
348	López Alarcón, Francisco E.	26	MINFAR	Lieut. (R), translator	City of Havana
349	López Dennes, Lázaro	33	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
350	López Echevarría, Roberto	26	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
351	López García, Agustín	24	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
352	López González, Ramiro E.	27	MICONS	Bricklayer	Camagüey
353	López Hernández, Rafael	31	MICONS	Bricklayer	Guantánamo
354	López Lugo, Orestes S.	21	MICONS	Driver	Havana
355	López Mustelier, Esmérito Luis	39	MINBAS	Diesel mechanic	City of Havana
356	López Pérez, Márcos	46	MICONS	Workshop chief	Matanzas
357	López Sánchez, Efraín	25	MICONS	Helper	Santiago de Cuba
358	Lorenzo Trujillo, Reinaldo	54	MICONS	Carpenter	City of Havana
359	Loynaz Hernández, Arnelio	45	MINFAR	Lieut. colonel	City of Havana
360	Lugo Alfonso, Pedro	59	MICONS	Granite operator	City of Havana
361	Lugo Hernández, Julián A.	28	MICONS	Helper	Havana
362	Macías Vidal, Alberto F.	46	MICONS	Carpenter	Matanzas
363	Macón Sánchez, Orlando	41	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
364	Manso González, Gaspar	35	MICONS	Translator	City of Havana
365	Mañé Gómez, Manuel	54	MICONS	Granite operator	City of Havana
366	Marín Garay, Fermín	29	MICONS	Welder	Pinar del Río
367	Marina Cabreras, Leonides	34	MICONS	Barber	Granma
368	Mariño Tamayo, Francisco	36	MICONS	Welder	Pinar del Río
369	Marrero Cruz, Enrique	37	MICONS	Paving roller operator	Matanzas
370	Marrero Pagés, Tomás	45	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
371	Marrero Portieles, Ramón Evelio	48	MITRANS	Land surveyor	City of Havana
372	Martín Manduca, Mario	48	MICONS	Painter	Matanzas
373	Martín Martín, Pedro	34	MICONS	Electrician	Guantánamo
374	Martín Plasencia, Felipe	35	MICONS	Carpenter	City of Havana
375	Martínez Alvarez, Isaías	28	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
376	Martínez Arias, Hiram	33	MICONS	Asphalt technician	Matanzas
377	Martínez Batista, Lorenzo	47	MICONS	Painter	City of Havana
378	Martínez García, Ramón	37	MICONS	Engineer	Havana
379	Martínez Hernández, Luis A.	31	MICONS	Asphalt plant chief	Pinar del Río
380	Martínez Herrera, Darío Antonio	37	MINSAP	Orthopedic surgeon	City of Havana
381	Martínez Lage, Luis	37	MICONS	Granite operator	City of Havana
382	Martínez Madruga, Pedro E.	33	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
383	Martínez Martínez, Evelio	50	MICONS	Foreman	Matanzas
384	Martínez Moreno, Fidel	23	MICONS	Helper	Havana
385	Martínez Padrón, Aldo B.	38	MITRANS	Electronic engineer	City of Havana
386	Martínez Quintana, Juan Gustavo	51	MINSAP	Internal medicine	City of Havana
387	Martínez Rodríguez, Emilio	42	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
388	Martínez San Jorge, David	22	MICONS	Ground-breaking oper.	City of Havana
389	Martínez Santovenia, Lázaro	41	MINFAR	Lieut. colonel	City of Havana
390	Mas García, Héctor	40	MICONS	Plumber	Matanzas
391	Mateo Ojeda, Pedro	49	MINFAR	Colonel, adviser	City of Havana
392	Mateo Ojeda, Ricardo	38	CUBANA	Lieut. col., supply chief	City of Havana
393	Matos Hidalgo, Roberto	35	MICONS	Land surveyor	Holguín
394	Mayea Marrero, Adi	43	MICONS	Work safety expert	City of Havana
395	Mayo Ramírez, Alberto	28	MICONS	Electric plant operator	Holguín
396	Medina Amoró, William	24	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
397	Medina Sánchez, José I.	30	MICONS	Lathe operator	City of Havana
398	Melean Ruiz, Alcides	45	MICONS	Painter	City of Havana
399	Méndez Hernández, Julián	41	MINAG	Mechanic	City of Havana
400	Méndez Hernández, Lucas Reynaldo	39	MINAG	Mechanic	City of Havana
401	Méndez Rodríguez, Rafael	44	MINFAR	Colonel, adviser	City of Havana
402	Mendoza Araújo, Alberto	29	MICONS	Bricklayer	Pinar del Río
403	Menéndez González, Elsa	36	MICONS	Office worker	Matanzas
404	Mengona Gutiérrez, Héctor Lorenzo	40	MINSAP	Gynecologist	City of Havana
405	Mérida Méndez, Rolando	31	MICONS	Carpenter	Matanzas
406	Mesa Barberia, José A.	40	MICONS	Bricklayer	Matanzas
407	Molina Chacón, Marcos	37	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
408	Molina Fonseca, Carlos	36	MICONS	Plumber	City of Havana
409	Molina Pérez, Fernando	27	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
410	Mollinedo Cruz, Flora	41	EMBASSY	Wood sculptor	City of Havana
411	Monagas Reyes, Juan C.	21	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
412	Monhs Gutiérrez, Andrés	25	MICONS	Warehouse chief	Havana
413	Montano Díaz, Roberto	33	MIP	Ship captain	Pinar del Río
414	Montano Ramos, Jesús	41	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
415	Montero Dopacio, Juan	32	MICONS	Steel bar cutter	Matanzas
416	Montero Fuentes, Pedro P.	34	MICONS	Lathe operator	City of Havana
417	Monterrey Sánchez, Máximo	27	MICONS	Concrete mixer operator	Matanzas
418	Montesino Alonso, Juan C.	23	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
419	Monzón Rodríguez, Roberto	44	MICONS	Crane driver	Pinar del Río
420	Mora Leluce, Pablo	33	EMBASSY	Diplomatic attaché	City of Havana
421	Mora Pascual, Gilberto	25	MICONS	Programmer	Matanzas
422	Morales Cárdenas, Francisco	46	MICONS	Foreman	Matanzas
423	Morales Cuza, Manuel	35	MICONS	Welder	City of Havana
424	Morales Melián, Justo R.	29	MICONS	Lab. technician	Santiago de Cuba
425	Morales Morales, Ernesto	24	MINAG	Mechanic	Havana
426	Morales Rodríguez, Guillermo	34	MICONS	Stevedore	Havana
427	Morales Salinas, Antonio R.	20	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
428	Morales Sta. Cruz, Joaquín	58	MICONS	Carpenter	City of Havana
429	Morejón Herranz, Román	33	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
430	Morejón Uriartes, Moisés	27	MICONS	Plumber	Havana
431	Moreno Mestre, Juan Carlos	22	MINFAR	Lieut., camp chief	Santiago de Cuba
432	Morera Morera, Frederlis	42	MICONS	Form carpenter	Holguín
433	Moro Ferrá, Ramón	33	MICONS	Service station helper	Holguín
434	Mouré Saladriga, Francisco	24	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
435	Muñoz Monzón, Beatriz Magdalena	25	ESTI	Translator	City of Havana
436	Mursulí Sánchez, Silvio	31	MICONS	Carpenter	Matanzas
437	Naranjo Hernández, Orlando	33	MICONS	Bricklayer	Matanzas
438	Naranjo Pérez, Guillermo	34	MICONS	Refrigeration mechanic	City of Havana
439	Naranjo Robaina, Rafael	22	MICONS	Lab. assistant	Matanzas
440	Naranjo Rodríguez, Edillo A.	34	MICONS	Chief mechanic	Matanzas
441	Navarro Fines, Mario	41	MICONS	Bulldozer operator	Matanzas
442	Negrín Ramírez, Luis	39	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
443	O'Farril Díaz, Francisco	46	MICONS	Heavy equip. mech.	City of Havana
444	Olano Marrero, Felipe J.	26	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
445	Oliva Leiva, Isael	43	MICONS	Engine mechanic	Havana
446	Olivera Hernández, Luis	38	MICONS	Bricklayer	Matanzas
447	Oracio Horta, Víctor A.	53	MICONS	Paving roller operator	Villa Clara
448	Oropesa Fernández, Julio	36	MICONS	Civil engineer	Matanzas
449	Orquijo Amaya, Alberto	26	MICONS	Al. carpenter's helper	City of Havana
450	Orta Montesino, Reinaldo	33	MICONS	Driver	City of Havana
451	Ortega Benítez, Héctor	44	MICONS	Granite operator	City of Havana
452	Ortiz, José de J.	33	MICONS	Bookkeeping assistant	City of Havana
453	Padrine Cabrera, Máximo	37	MICONS	Granite machine operator	Matanzas
454	Padrón Alvarez, Jorge E.	25	MICONS	Bricklayer	Matanzas
455	Pagés Alonso, Daniel	26	MICONS	Bulldozer operator	Matanzas
456	Palacio Montalvo, Victoria	33	MICONS	Office worker	City of Havana
457	Paneque Fonseca, Luis	34	MICONS	Bricklayer	City of Havana
458	Paramo Verdecia, Eduardo	44	MICONS	Carpenter	City of Havana
459	Parodi Pedroso, Rafael	40	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
460	Patiño Caballero, Isabel María	40	EMBASSY	Unlisted	City of Havana
461	Paz Gamboa, José	49	MICONS	Assistant executive	Matanzas
462	Pedroso Elosegui, Sergio	36	EMBASSY	Diplomatic attaché	City of Havana
463	Pedroso Figueroa, René	29	MICONS	Boilermaker	City of Havana
464	Pedroso Izaguirre, Manuel	30	MICONS	Helper	Pinar del Río
465	Pedroso Martinto, Antonio	27	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
466	Peguero Morales, Jesús	41	MICONS	Personnel	Havana
467	Peláez Rodríguez, Francisco	29	MICONS	Warehouse attendant	Matanzas
468	Peña González, Ricardo	41	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
469	Peña Padón, Ceferino	43	MICONS	Bulldozer operator	Granma
470	Peñalver Oceguera, Nilo	48	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
471	Peralta Meneses, Gabino	28	MICONS	Driller	Villa Clara
472	Perdomo Acosta, Roberto	46	MININT	Captain, adviser INM	City of Havana
473	Perdomo Estrada, Hermes	38	MICONS	Engineer	Villa Clara
474	Perdomo Jomolca, Pedro P.	34	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
475	Pereira Hernández, Reynaldo	23	MICONS	Electrician	Matanzas
476	Pereira Martínez, Luis	28	MICONS	Form carpenter	Guantánamo
477	Perera Córdova, Evaristo R.	29	MICONS	Chainman	Pinar del Río
478	Pérez Abréus, Aniceto	58	MICONS	Carpenter	Matanzas
479	Pérez Acosta, Luis C.	44	MICONS	Structure assembly chief	Camagüey
480	Pérez Aguilar, Rodolfo	31	MINFAR	Private (R), driver	City of Havana
481	Pérez Betancourt, Lázaro	27	MICONS	Helper	Pinar del Río
482	Pérez Calzadilla, Julio	27	Cubana	Lieut., flight technician	Pinar del Río
483	Pérez Chile, Rolando	33	MICONS	Heavy equipment operator	Havana
484	Pérez Cisneros, Orlando	33	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
485	Pérez Cruz, Antonio	46	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
486	Pérez Díaz, Remberto	31	MICONS	Plumber	City of Havana
487	Pérez Espinosa, Pedro L.	31	MICONS	Personnel chief	Matanzas
488	Pérez García, Julio A.	30	MICONS	Carpenter	City of Havana
489	Pérez González, Ovidio	44	MICONS	Assembly mechanic	Matanzas
490	Pérez Guio, José Ramón	19	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
491	Pérez Echevarría, Roberto	56	MICONS	Engine mechanic	Matanzas
492	Pérez Lanz, Marcelino	34	MICONS	Warehouse assistant	Matanzas
493	Pérez Pena, Norberto	34	MICONS	Cook	Matanzas
494	Pérez Ramón, Noel	34	MICONS	Helper	Havana
495	Pérez Rivero, Ramón	38	MICONS	Granite operator	City of Havana
496	Pérez Rodríguez, Francisco	47	MICONS	Foreman	City of Havana
497	Pimentel Martínez, Reinaldo	32	MICONS	Form carpenter	Camagüey
498	Pimentel Medina, Francisco	36	MICONS	Plumber	Camagüey
499	Piña León, Luis	38	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
500	Polo Castro, Carlos	54	MICONS	Painter	City of Havana
501	Pompa Laterot, Ernesto	30	MICONS	Helper	Santiago de Cuba
502	Ponce Valdés, Alejandro	52	MICONS	Warehouse assistant	Matanzas
503	Porras Hermelos, José	34	MICONS	Bricklayer	City of Havana
504	Porto Tejo, Luis Arturo	37	MITRANS	Electrical engineer	City of Havana
505	Portuondo Rodríguez, Tania	27	MINED	Spanish teacher	Santiago de Cuba
506	Poyato Millán, Alexis	49	MITRANS	Draftsman	City of Havana
507	Prado Rumbao, Jorge	41	Cubana	lst subof., route inspector	City of Havana
508	Prieto Reyes, Marys	27	MINFAR	Typist	Pinar del Río
509	Puertas Puentes, Heberto	46	MICONS	Painter	City of Havana
510	Puertas Puentes, Joaquín	48	MICONS	Painter	City of Havana
511	Pujol Raba, Guillermo	25	MICONS	Driver	City of Havana
512	Quintana Quintana, Reyno	34	MICONS	Bricklayer	Holguín
513	Quintero Pérez, Carlos	33	MINFAR	Major, inf. co. spec.	City of Havana
514	Quintero Valladares, José A.	63	MICONS	Bricklayer	Camagüey
515	Quirós Baluja, Lourdes	25	CECE	Office worker	City of Havana
516	Rabeiro Díaz, Cristóbal	60	MICONS	Granite operator	City of Havana
517	Ramón Rodríguez, Ramón	27	MICONS	Engine mechanic	Matanzas
518	Ramos Acosta, Ernesto	24	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
519	Ramos Arencibia, Luis	64	MICONS	Waterproofing installer	City of Havana
520	Ramos Fuentes, Antonio	50	MICONS	Granite operator	City of Havana
521	Ramos Negrín, Santiago	35	MICONS	Driver	Pinar del Río
522	Ramos Pérez, Faustino	43	MICONS	Carpenter	Havana
523	Ramos Pino, Alejandro	36	MICONS	Structure assembler	Matanzas
524	Rangel Díaz, Marcelo	23	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
525	Reed, Gail Ann	35	EMBASSY	Secretary	City of Havana
526	Revilla González, Alfredo	23	MICONS	Steel bar cutter	Matanzas
527	Reyes Contrera, Emilio	48	MICONS	Concrete mixer operator	Matanzas
528	Reyes Donatien, Israel	34	MICONS	Loading mach. operator	City of Havana
529	Reyes Guerra, Esteban	57	MICONS	Electric plant operator	Matanzas
530	Reyes Gutiérrez, Héctor L.	36	CUBANA	Captain, flight technician	City of Havana
531	Reyes Laguna, Rosa R.	42	EMBASSY	No post	City of Havana
532	Reyes Valero, Jacinto	38	MICONS	Technical foreman	Matanzas
533	Reymond Menadier, Justo	36	MICONS	Lathe operator	City of Havana
534	Reymond Menadier, Roberto G.	40	MININT	Major, adviser	City of Havana
535	Reynaldo Díaz, Erasmo A.	25	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
536	Reynosa Hernández, Alfonso	29	MINFAR	lst lieut., inf. co. spec.	Santiago de Cuba
537	Ricardo Alonso, Carlos L.	46	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
538	Ricardo López, José	24	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
539	Ríos Pomares, Heberto	52	MICONS	Stone mill chief	Matanzas
540	Rivero Maura, Azorides	51	MICONS	Painter	City of Havana
541	Rizo Martínez, Angel	47	MICONS	Form carpenter	Holguín
542	Robaina Montes, Danilo	25	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
543	Robainas Puentes, Miguel	25	MICONS	Helper	Pinar del Río
544	Robles Vidiaux, Clouferio	42	MICONS	Labor organization expert	Holguín
545	Rodríguez Becerra, Fernando	26	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
546	Rodríguez Carmenate, Félix	52	MICONS	Paving roller operator	Matanzas
547	Rodríguez Díaz, Eliel	35	MICONS	Bricklayer	Matanzas
548	Rodríguez Diéguez, Roque	30	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
549	Rodríguez Expósito, Luis	36	MINED	Spanish teacher	Villa Clara
550	Rodríguez Figueredo, Héctor	36	MICONS	Form carpenter	Granma
551	Rodríguez García, Hermes	27	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
552	Rodríguez García, Miguel Ángel	33	MICONS	Heavy equipment operator	Matanzas
553	Rodríguez González, Andrés	46	MICONS	Production chief	Matanzas
554	Rodríguez Hernández, Carlos R.	36	MICONS	Building technician	Pinar del Río
555	Rodríguez Hernández, Jorge	31	EMBASSY	2nd secretary	Havana
556	Rodríguez Hernández, Mario Octavio	39	MICONS	Aluminum carpenter	City of Havana
557	Rodríguez Yanes, José	55	MICONS	Form carpenter	City of Havana
558	Rodríguez López, Adalberto	31	MICONS	Engine mechanic	Matanzas
559	Rodríguez Martínez, Rodolfo	38	MICONS	Helper	Pinar del Río
560	Rodríguez Mayea, Javier	32	MICONS	Engine mechanic	Matanzas
561	Rodríguez Muñiz, Rigoberto	46	MICONS	Economic chief	Matanzas
562	Rodríguez Novo, Armando	32	MINFAR	Lieut., translator	City of Havana
563	Rodríguez Oquendo, Miguel	24	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
564	Rodríguez Ortega, René	42	MINBAS	Diesel mechanic	City of Havana
565	Rodríguez Palacios, José	25	MICONS	Helper	Villa Clara
566	Rodríguez Quevedo, Raciel	32	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
567	Rodríguez Rodríguez, Florentino	32	MICONS	Instruments	Sancti Spíritus
568	Rodríguez Román, Ricardo	29	MICONS	Bricklayer	Pinar del Río
569	Rodríguez Ruiz, Israel	33	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
570	Rodríguez Santos, Miguel	45	MICONS	Carpenter	Santiago de Cuba
571	Rodríguez Valdés, Guillermo	35	MICONS	Supply assistant	City of Havana
572	Rodríguez Valdés, Pedro	27	MICONS	Raker	Santiago de Cuba
573	Rodríguez Viquillón, Bartolo	36	MICONS	Form carpenter	Holguín
574	Rojas Pérez, Juan Berto	37	MICONS	Driver	Matanzas
575	Romero García, Manuel	53	MICONS	Earth-moving operations chief	Holguín
576	Romero Márquez, Toribio	33	MICONS	Stone mill shift chief	Pinar del Río
577	Romero Pérez, Tomás	59	MICONS	Painter	City of Havana
578	Romero Rivero, Oscar Luis	33	MINSAP	General practitioner	Matanzas
579	Romero Zambrano, Maritza	28	MINED	Spanish teacher	Santiago de Cuba
580	Rondón Arcaya, Modesto	31	MICONS	Form carpenter	Holguín
581	Rosales Rivero, Luis	41	MINAG	Mechanic	Havana
582	Rousso Lilo, Salomón	52	JUCEPLAN	Econ. planning adviser	City of Havana
583	Ruano Anoceto, Noemí	24	MINED	Spanish teacher	Villa Clara
584	Ruiz Gamboa, Juan	33	MICONS	Lab. assistant	City of Havana
585	Salgado Cordero, Estelo	31	MICONS	Driver	City of Havana
586	San Juan Matos, Jorge J.	29	MICONS	Steel bar cutter	Matanzas
587	Sánchez Ramírez, Rodolfo P.	23	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
588	Sánchez Ruiz, Sergio	28	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
589	Santana Izquierdo, Braulio	49	MICONS	Waterproofing installer	City of Havana
590	Santana Martínez, José	18	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
591	Santana Moreno, José	51	MICONS	Bricklayer	Villa Clara
592	Santana Soto, Gustavo	26	MICONS	Helper	Las Tunas
593	Santos Enriquez, Osvaldo	28	MICONS	Loading machine operator	Matanzas
594	Saroza Chaviano, Antonio	52	MICONS	Cook	Camagüey
595	Scull Lima, Emilio	36	MICONS	Steel bar cutter	Matanzas
596	Segura Márquez, Luis	33	MICONS	Bricklayer	City of Havana
597	Serrano González, Rolando	33	MICONS	Helper	Pinar del Río
598	Serrano Tamayo, Mireya	38	MICONS	Kitchen helper	City of Havana
599	Serrate Rubiera, Alberto	32	MICONS	Bricklayer	Matanzas
600	Silet Martínez, José	33	MICONS	Helper	Havana
601	Silva Casals, Angel de la G.	34	CUBANA	Purser	City of Havana
602	Silva Falcón, José R.	26	MICONS	Al. carpenter's helper	City of Havana

	Name	Age	Agency	Post	Province
603	Silva Lima, José F.	57	MICONS	Carpenter	City of Havana
604	Silva Rodríguez, Jesús	28	MINFAR	1st lieut., inf. co. specialist	Las Tunas
605	Smith Pérez, Pablo Marino	55	MICONS	Carpenter (MINIL)	City of Havana
606	Socarrás Robles, Onelio de Jesús	46	MICONS	Driver	City of Havana
607	Solar Justiz, Octavio	36	MICONS	Painter	City of Havana
608	Solórzano Valdés, Silvestre D.	32	MICONS	Helper	Havana
609	Soroa Pérez, Conrado Miguel	51	MINBAS	Assembly worker	City of Havana
610	Sosa Marrero, Orlando	34	MICONS	Form carpenter	Matanzas
611	Soto Aragón, Tomás J.	43	MICONS	Bricklayer	Matanzas
612	Soto Roque, Jesús	44	MICONS	Lab. assistant	Matanzas
613	Sotolongo Pérez, Antonio	60	MICONS	Granite operator	City of Havana
614	Sotomayor Dreke, Juan Gualberto	28	MICONS	Steel bar cutter	Matanzas
615	Stewart Moré, Jorge L.	26	MINFAR	Capt., adviser MP Inf. Bat.	Cienfuegos
616	Suárez Escalona, Felipe	33	CUBANA	1st lieut., supply chief	City of Havana
617	Suárez Fernández, José	46	MICONS	Heavy equip. mech.	City of Havana
618	Suárez Ferrán, Angel	35	MICONS	Welder	Havana
619	Suárez Hernández, Carlos M.	45	MICONS	Driver	City of Havana
620	Suárez Hernández, Samuel	44	MICONS	Service chief	City of Havana
621	Suárez Perdomo, Rubén	50	MICONS	Painter	Matanzas
622	Suárez Rodríguez, Leandro	24	CUBANA	1st. subofficer, radio telegrapher	Granma
623	Sureda Martínez, Bárbaro	30	MICONS	Soil technician	Villa Clara
624	Susarte Cadalso, Lázaro	28	MICONS	Bulldozer operator	Matanzas
625	Tabío Borges, Orlando	37	MICONS	Heavy equipment operator	Havana
626	Tamayo Gainza, Francisco	27	MICONS	Asphalt plant operator	Santiago de Cuba
627	Tápanes Tápanes, Gricel	21	MICONS	Draftsman	Matanzas
628	Terry Alarcón, Heriberto	27	MICONS	Aluminum carpenter	City of Havana
629	Texidor Savigne, Luis Felipe	27	CECE	Translator	City of Havana
630	Toledo Santo, Felizaldo	36	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
631	Tome Cartaya, Bernardo J.	26	MINFAR	Lieut., comms. expert	City of Havana
632	Torres César, Rigoberto	26	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
633	Torres Fernández, Ramón	37	MICONS	Plumber	Camagüey
634	Torres Morera, Ramón H.	31	MICONS	Carpenter	City of Havana
635	Torres Reed, Julián	03	EMBASSY		City of Havana
636	Torres Rizo, Julián	39	EMBASSY	Ambassador	City of Havana
637	Torres Romero, Enrique	27	MICONS	Waterproofing installer	City of Havana
638	Torrecilla Monagas, Armando	24	MICONS	Engine mechanic	Matanzas
639	Tortoló Comas, Pedro	38	MINFAR	Col., chief of personnel	City of Havana
640	Travieso Licea, Cristina M.	30	MICONS	Architect	City of Havana
641	Troya Díaz, Lázaro	36	MICONS	Raker	Matanzas
642	Trujillo Reyes, Luis	34	MICONS	Crane operator	Matanzas
643	Ugarte Lima, Juan A.	23	MICONS	Driver	City of Havana
644	Urquía Góngora, Jesús	35	MICONS	Bricklayer	Guantánamo
645	Urra Rodríguez, Lázaro	23	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
646	Valdés Canasí, Eliseo	36	MICONS	Carpenter	Matanzas
647	Valdés Cobarrubia, Cecilio	54	MICONS	Waterproofing installer	City of Havana
648	Valdés Esperón, Carlos	30	MICONS	Crane driver-operator	City of Havana
649	Valdés Gutiérrez, María A.	23	MINFAR	Lieut., translator	City of Havana
650	Valdés Melechón, Luis	52	MICONS	Painter	City of Havana
651	Valdés Moya, Orlando René	37	MICONS	Shop manager	City of Havana
652	Valdés Muñoz, Reynaldo	27	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
653	Valdés Pereira, Silvio	23	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
654	Valdés Tarano, Roberto	33	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
655	Valdés Martínez, José Ramón	39	MICONS	Structure assembler	Matanzas
656	Valera Rauno, Reinaldo	60	MICONS	Painter	City of Havana
657	Valladares Corderos, Ricardo	25	MICONS	Helper	Matanzas
658	Valle Valle, Manuel	33	MICONS	Helper	Pinar del Río
659	Vargas Gainza, Norberto	49	MICONS	Sanitary technician	City of Havana
660	Vargas García, José	32	MICONS	Bricklayer	Camagüey
661	Vázquez Iglesias, Juan Manuel	30	CULTURA	Painter	Matanzas
662	Vázquez Santos, Cándido	47	MICONS	Bricklayer	Pinar del Río
663	Vega Martínez, Vicente	53	MICONS	Bricklayer	Matanzas
664	Vega Suárez, Antonio L.	28	MICONS	Bulldozer operator	Matanzas
665	Veitía Herrera, Irma	30	MICONS	Translator	City of Havana
666	Velázquez Cabrera, Minardo	22	MICONS	Helper	Holguín
667	Veranes Cueva, Cándido	45	MINFAR	Lieut. col., org./mob. spec.	City of Havana
668	Verde Díaz, Gilberto	48	MICONS	Form carpenter	City of Havana
669	Vergara Moré, Jesús	43	MITRANS	Aero Caribe rep.	City of Havana
670	Vila Cuéllar, Lorenzo	30	MICONS	Bricklayer	Villa Clara
671	Villalonga Ortíz, Carmen	36	EMBASSY	Assistant bookkeeper	City of Havana
672	Villanueva Lozano, Fidel	28	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
673	Villar Figueroa, Guillermo	43	MICONS	Asphalt technician	City of Havana
674	Wilson Valiente, Margarita	41	MICONS	Painter	City of Havana
675	Yraola González, Abel A.	21	MICONS	Assistant bookkeeper	City of Havana
676	Zaldívar Núñez, Nelson	32	MICONS	Helper	City of Havana
677	Zambrana Alvarez, Crecencio Raúl	32	MINSAP	Surgeon	City of Havana
678	Zarzábal Pitaluga, Arturo R.	39	MICONS	Form carpenter	Holguín
679	Zayas Portado, Armando	40	MINFAR	Sublieut., chief internal services	Havana

Therefore, by Friday the 4th it was known in all certainty that of the 784 Cubans rendering services in Grenada, 746 were alive — the 679 included in the previous list plus the 67 who arrived in Havana on the first flight made to evacuate our compatriots after the U.S. occupation of tiny Grenada.

Subsequently, nine Cubans who had sought refuge in the Soviet embassy in St. George's, whose names were not known, arrived in Havana. They are Juan B. Calá Romero, Leopoldo Díaz Naite, Vicente Ferrer García-Herrera, Alfonso García Luis, Carlos Hernández Pérez, Rolando Núñez Suao, Leoncio Ramos Carmona, Epifanio Sosa Casanova and Miguel Zayas Jerez.

Later it was verified that five other Cubans were alive in the hands of the Yankee occupation forces: Francisco Castillo Vargas, Medardo Ortiz Rodríguez, Marzo del Cueto Souza, Celestino Rodríguez Hernández and Walterio Adán Lujano.

Not counting Comrade Carlos Díaz Larrañaga, section chief of the America Department in the Central Committee of the Party, who died heroically in action on October 25, there remains accordingly a total of 23 Cubans whose fate is not exactly known: Lázaro Alpízar Hernández, Jorge E. Amarán Vento, Sergio Au Menéndez, Romilio Avila Sánchez, Armando Figueroa Crossier, Reynold Fundora Aldazavas, Emilio García Arzola, Sergio E. Grandales Nolasco, Jorge Jesús Hernández Trimiño, Pedro Herrera García, Víctor Leal Rivera, Juan E. Malagón Leal, Carlos R. Martínez Montes de Oca, Evelio Moreno Cartaya, Oscar A. Núñez Gil, Lázaro Orgaz Reyes, Fidel R. Ortega Moreno, Nelson Ramos Calá, José A. Rivero Sifonte, Manuel Rodríguez Larrinaga, Amado Romero Noa, Sixto R. Sosa Rodríguez and Elio Vázquez Batista.

This means that the number of dead Cubans cannot exceed 24.

MICONS: Ministry of Construction
MINFAR: Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces
MINED: Ministry of Education
MININT: Ministry of the Interior
MINCIN: Ministry of Domestic Trade
MINSAP: Ministry of Public Health
MIP: Ministry of the Fishing Industry
CULTURA: Ministry of Culture
CUBANA: Cubana Airlines
CECE: State Committee for Economic Cooperation
MITRANS: Ministry of Transportation
MINAG: Ministry of Agriculture
INDER: National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation
MINREX: Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MINCOM: Ministry of Communications
MINBAS: Ministry of Basic Industry
ESTI: Cuban Center for Translation and Interpretation
JUCEPLAN: Central Planning Board
MINIL: Ministry of Light Industry

Why did Reagan block press coverage of the Grenada invasion?

● **Following is the text of an article distributed by** The New York Times **News Service on November 3**

● BOSTON (NYT).— A man who tries to hide what he is doing must be very much afraid of the consequences knowledge of the truth might have. In the case of the invasion of Grenada: What was Reagan trying to hide at all cost from the view of the American people? Why did he prevent press coverage of the invasion on such a small island?

It isn't really shrouded in much mystery, because what Reagan feared in all truth was that events on the spot would not back up the reasons he gave for proceeding to invade. He was afraid of losing public support (as has already been shown by the opinion polls) if people knew what he was doing too early.

Official justifications for the attack on Grenada are already being challenged, and what at first appeared to be clear and dramatic in Reagan's speeches is now less convincing in the light of facts which became known after censorship ended.

The security of U.S. citizens in Grenada was the first reason given by the president when he announced the invasion on October 25. He claimed to have information to the effect that "a large number" of Americans were "trying to escape."

U.S. officials claimed the regime in Grenada had shut down the airport, implying that the government on the island planned to hold American citizens.

Now we know that both Grenada and Cuba sent urgent messages to the United States in which they said that its citizens, especially the large group of medical students, were safe and sound. We have also learned that the airport was open and many Americans were able to leave the country the day before the invasion and had no problems at the airport where they didn't even see armed guards.

In fact, what the Reagan administration was least interested in was supervising the evacuation of Americans who wanted to leave. It did not inspect ships or planes coming from the island, nor did it respond to messages from Cuba and Grenada until after the invasion was in progress. It was actually seeking a show of force.

In his initial explanation of the invasion, the president did not mention Cuba or the Soviet Union, but three nights later in a nationwide TV address what he said had a very sinister meaning. According to him, Grenada was a Soviet-Cuban colony that was being conditioned to become the main military bastion for the export of terror.

The statement obviously had considerable political impact and it would be hard to find language better calculated to exploit the fears of Americans than "Soviet-Cuban colony," "military bastion" and "terror."

But where is the proof for these claims? Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, New York Democrat and vice-president of the Senate Intelligence Committee, is not what might be called party to communism. All the same, after hearing the president's remarks he said, "There is no evidence as yet of Cuban plans to take over Grenada."

Meanwhile, a Republican Senator told reporters, "We need to know a lot more before accepting claims that Grenada is about to become a Cuban bastion."

One of the first things reporters will try to find in Grenada, once they are able to slip the "guided tours" offer of the Reagan administration, will be the Cuban military installations on the island, as well as sounding out the views of Grenadians on the invasion.

The attitude of the Grenadian people is an especially important unknown factor which will have a lot of bearing on the Reagan operations.

The president argued that one of his objectives was to "restore democratic institutions in Grenada." But how will this be done exactly? Militarily or politically? How long will the Americans have to stay there?

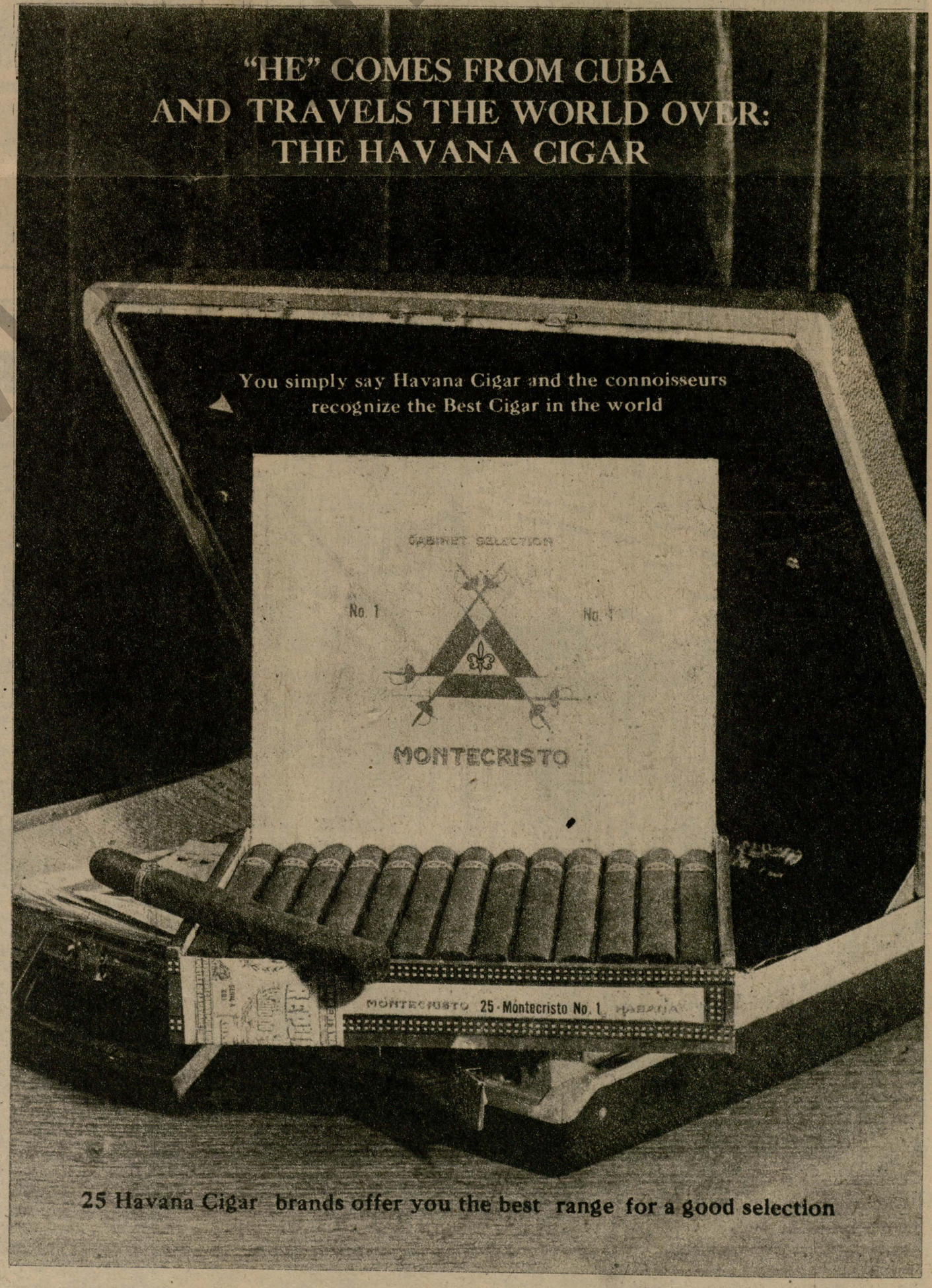
Wesley L. McDonald, commander in chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, told reporters his country's troops must crush Grenadian resistance before leaving the island. "We will have to identify the most radical elements," he said. He added, "It seems to me that the process of identifying the most rebellious elements will be very difficult, but we will have to do so because we can't allow ourselves the luxury of withdrawing and allowing another insurgent movement to reappear."

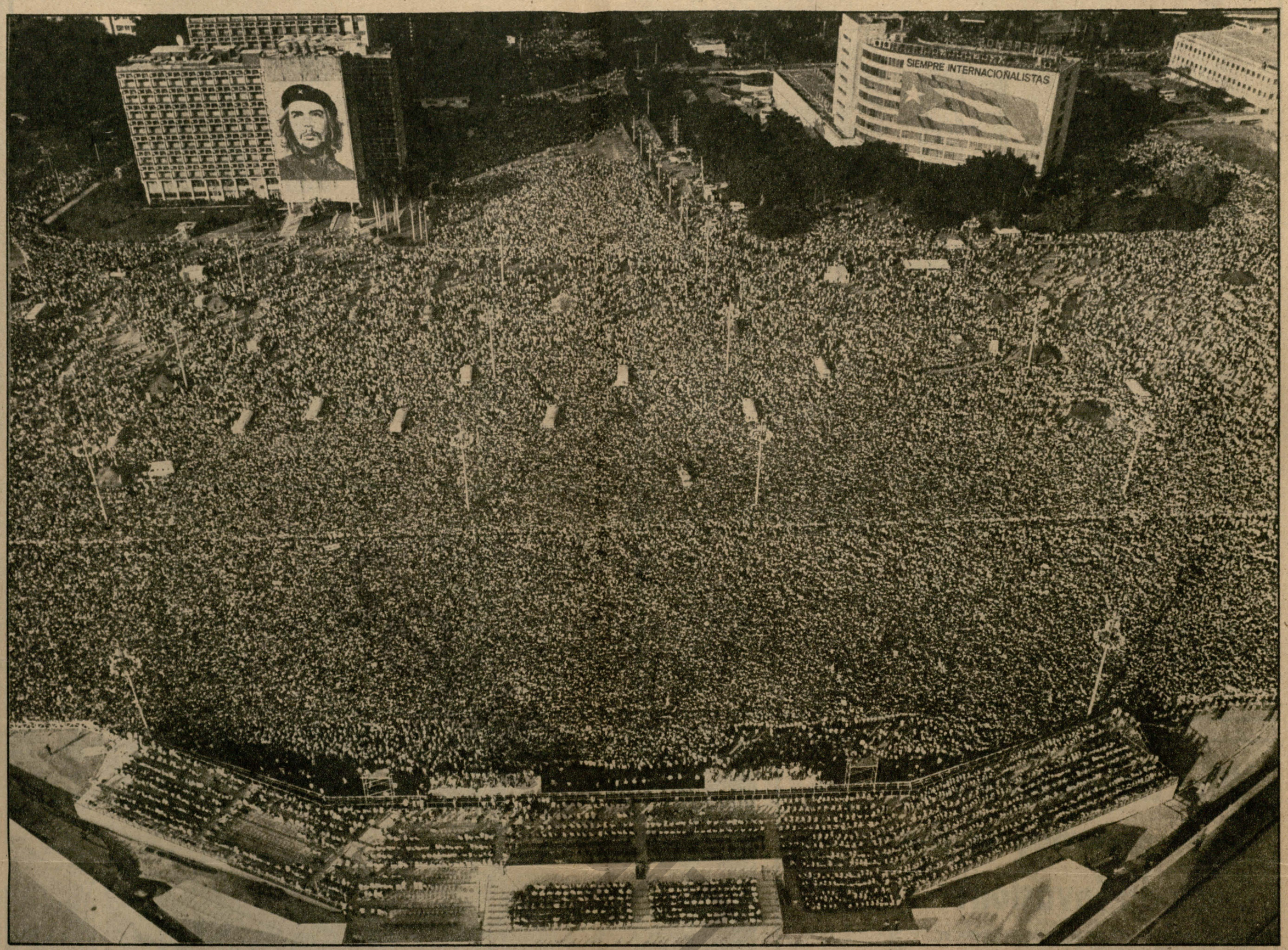
Refashioning the policy of a state, no matter how small it may be, can prove highly complicated for a foreign power. Did Reagan give thought to this problem when he assumed responsibility for the invasion?

The U.S. people should have been fully informed from the start so they would be better able to judge the incident. But Reagan didn't want to be bothered by the criticism of the Democrats and wanted unlimited power. That is why he made great efforts to keep people ignorant and impotent.

Reagan knew the truth would be known someday but if that day could be delayed there could be a big political difference. Americans would retain their initial impression that their president was a man determined to fight the communist threat and would not stop to reflect on the fact that it was a precipitous, illegal show of force.

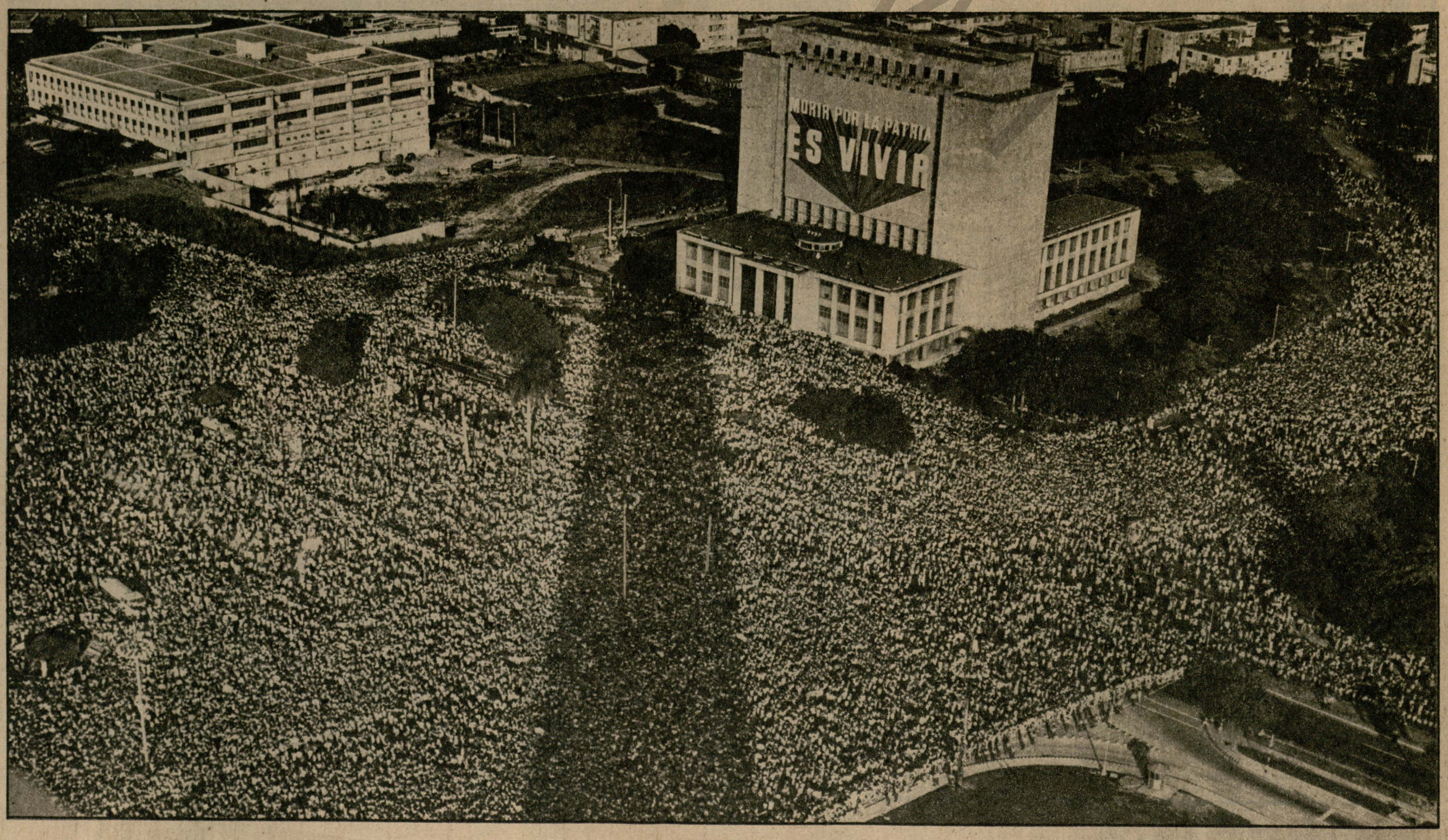
Retranslated from the Spanish





Their example will be multiplied, their ideas will be multiplied and they themselves will be multiplied in us!

WE SHALL BE LIKE THEM, IN WORK AND IN COMBAT!



WEEKLY REVIEW

Granma

Havana, December 4, 1983
Year 18 / Number 49

This REVIEW is published in English, French and Spanish

Year of the 30th Anniversary of the Moncada
Price in Cuba: 10 cts.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA

CLOSING DATE: NOVEMBER 28



MARIO MARTÍN MANDUCA

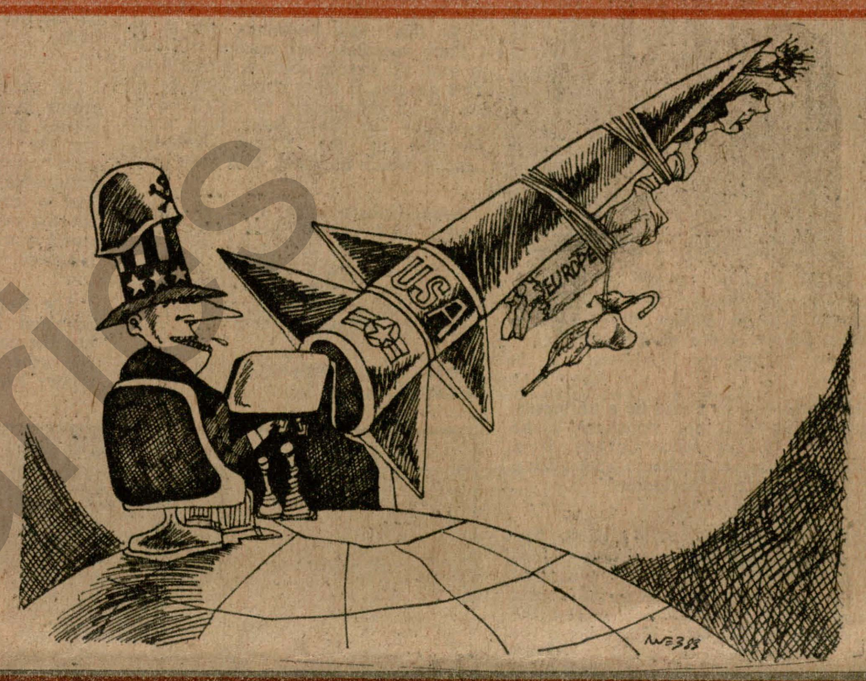
The conduct of a Communist

PAGES 4 AND 5

STATEMENT BY YURI ANDROPOV

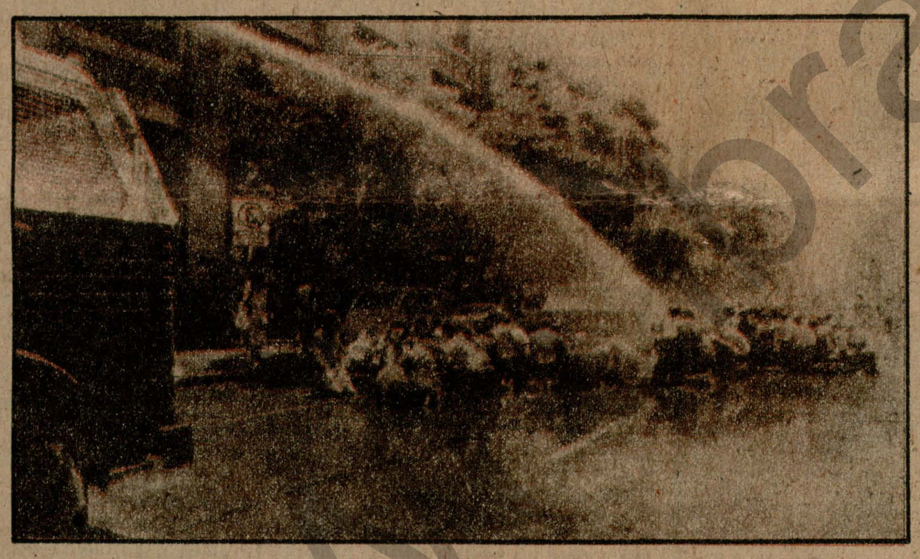
USSR WILL TAKE STRONG COUNTERMEASURES IN VIEW OF DEPLOYMENT OF NEW U.S. NUCLEAR MISSILES IN EUROPE

PAGE 8



EUROPE, NUCLEAR HOSTAGE — BY NUEZ

OVER 100 ARRESTED FOR PROTESTING AGAINST TORTURE IN CHILE



Fire hoses are trained on demonstrators in Santiago protesting against the Pinochet regime's torture practices. Many protesters were arrested by agents of the fascist regime. (Wirephoto)

20 BOMBS EXPLODE IN SANTIAGO

● BUENOS AIRES (PL). — Hundreds of people demonstrated in Santiago, Chile, on November 24 against torture practices by the National Information Center (CNI, the secret police) and the Chilean media's hushing up this reality.

The group, made up of religious and lay people, gathered outside the government daily **El Mercurio** to demand that the CNI be abolished.

Chanting slogans and carrying signs, the group denounced the mass media for not covering the systematic practice of torture in Chile which, in the course of this year, has reached 360 known cases.

The police tried to break up the demonstrators with tear gas and fire hoses.

Hatred of the political police increased recently after a worker set himself on fire because his son and daughter had been jailed and tortured by the CNI.

BUS DRIVERS ON STRIKE

BUENOS AIRES (PL). — About 20 bombs exploded in the Chilean capital as bus drivers went on strike demanding more pay.

The Santiago-Valparaiso railroad, power pylons around the capital, three banks and a municipal government agency were among the targets.

The blasts, which lasted for three days, resulted in a big mobilization of police and firemen.

The streets of Santiago were empty, partly as a result of a 24-hour strike starting November 25 by more than 2000 bus drivers demanding more pay.

The strike was declared illegal by the Ministry of Labor, which refused to act as a mediator.

BRITISH WEAPONS FOR PINOCHET

LIMA (AFP). — Chile has purchased an aircraft carrier, two frigates, a cruiser, 24 planes and 18 helicopters from Britain.

The Lima daily **La República** listed the purchases as the aircraft carrier **Hermes** (23 900 tons), two Broadsword 22 class frigates, the 5600-ton cruiser **Amtrim**, 24 vertical takeoff Harrier fighter planes and 18 Sea King and Lynx MG 13 helicopters.

The flotilla was tested in the Malvinas War along with the Harriers, Sea Kings and Lynxs, the paper noted, adding that the aircraft carrier, frigates and cruiser are armed with Sea Dart missiles and MK 32 antisubmarine torpedoes.

Counterrevolutionaries who sabotaged fuel tanks in Port of Corinto taken there on speedboats manned by U.S. military

● WASHINGTON (PL). — A U.S. television network confirmed that the counterrevolutionaries who sabotaged the fuel tanks in the Port of Corinto in Nicaragua had been taken to the spot on speedboats manned by members of the U.S. military.

According to CBS, agents of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) also took part in the operation on October 11 that seriously endangered the lives of over 20 000 local residents.

The so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Front (FDN) claimed responsibility for the attack. The FDN is made up of former Somocista guardsmen based in Honduras and has received over 50 million dollars from the U.S. government to wage war on the Sandinista Revolution.

Although the FDN took credit for the sabotage, U.S. citizens were in charge of the operation, CBS added.

The network also revealed that U.S. planes taking part in the Big Pine II maneuvers in Honduras are secretly making arms drops to the counterrevolutionary groups infiltrated in Nicaragua.

PEGASUS PLAN TO INVADE NICARAGUA — PAGE 10

OAS: HELPLESS IN REGIONAL CONFLICTS — PAGE 10

OPINIONS ON COSTA RICAN NEUTRALITY — PAGE 11

HONDURAS: ONLY HAITI IS POORER — PAGE 11



INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF LATIN SONG, VARADERO '83

CUBANS GIVE VENEZUELAN SINGER OSCAR D'LEÓN OVERWHELMING WELCOME

● FOR FIVE days, from November 23 to 27, millions of Cubans, regardless of age and sex, focused on a cultural event that became a huge, genuine people's party: the 1st International Festival of Latin Song, Varadero '83.

The Festival's highlight was Venezuelan singer Oscar D'León and his band who received an overwhelming welcome from the public.

The singer from Caracas has been an exponent of Cuban rhythms for years — especially the **son** — and a great admirer of a famous Cuban interpreter, the late Benny Moré. Oscar D'León not only captured attention and applause but also the affection and gratitude of the Cuban people who recognized an outstanding interpreter of our country's most genuine rhythms.

During each evening's performance in Varadero, before a massive audience which included 50 journalists and critics from ten countries, D'León, in turn, demonstrated his fondness for the Cubans. With the unaffectedness of an artist from a humble background, D'León accompanied his popular songs with improvisations, dances and handshakes for the audience who literally surrounded him and prevented him from moving from one place to another in the large amphitheater at the famous beach.

This artist-people rapport, together with D'León's interpretation of many Cuban numbers which he has popularized abroad, clearly constituted the event's main feature and the key to its success.

The live broadcast of the Festival's five nights on national television and radio gave all Cubans the opportunity to enjoy the Venezuelan singer's performance. He was elected the most popular foreign artist in Cuba last year in the **Opina** magazine poll. To the cheers and applause of the audience during the last night, D'León was presented with the trophy, the **Opina** Sunflower, by the publication.

At the opening night of Varadero '83, Oscar D'León told the press: "Despite the pressure not to travel to Cuba, I told myself: 'I have a moral commitment to myself and to that people who have rated me one of their favorite performers, and so here I am....'"

Together with their accompanying groups, 18 other international figures performed at the Festival and they all won the audience's applause at the amphitheater as well as at the many other events presented at various places in Varadero.

Among the guest artists was Puerto Rican singer Lucecita who sang **Tiburón** (Shark), by Rubén Blades, and **La Montaña** (The Mountain), José Antonio Corretger's verses set to music, and thus became one of the audience's and critics' favorite performers.

María de Lourdes, the Tapazula Mariachis and the Folkloric Ballet of the Education Department of the state of Jalisco (Mexico); the Madrid Ballet, Carlos Cano and his band (Spain); Chico Buarque and Milton Do Nascimento (Brazil); Marcelino Rostrand (Nicaragua); and other guests from Spain, Italy, France and Canada also participated in Varadero '83.

● *Santiago Cardosa Arias*

Granma Archives

FROM THE FOREIGN PRESS

RDA
REVISTA DE LA REPUBLICA DEMOCRATICA ALEMANA

DIDN'T JULIÁN HAVE PROBLEMS?

● Coping successfully with a new life

BY ULLA SCHWARZ / PHOTOS: ANDREAS MESCHKE

ON THE DAY was cold, damp and cloudy as we got off the train near Bautzen, in the Oberlausitz region. In contrast to the chilly temperature outside, we were warmly welcomed at the door of the building which houses the foreign workers at the harvesting machines factory in Singwitz.

We met Julián Ponciano Díaz in the building. He has been living in the German Democratic Republic for the last five years and was one of the first occupants in the residence.

A young man wearing two thick sweaters, one of them a turtleneck, plus an anorak, walked into the office of the head of the enterprise's foreigners department, Comrade Ingeborg Vieze.



Julián is a guide for the Cuban apprentices at the furnace factory in Stiebitz. He is shown here with a fellow Cuban, young Miguel Martí.

He looks like he could be a university student but he is not. Ponciano, as he is known to his fellow-Cubans, is a skilled worker, a mechanic specializing in the assembly of harvesters.

He arrived here in 1978 with the first group of Cubans who were to be trained as skilled workers in the GDR. Like most of the others, he had never worked in a large factory. Nevertheless, he met the norms set for his work almost from the start. He belongs to the group of Cubans who immediately began an emulation program to spur themselves to acquire quickly skill in their future trade and the necessary knowledge of German.

They were the vanguard of the group, but few could catch up to Ponciano in his work, for soon after he arrived he often surpassed his work norm by 10 or 20 percent.

The other Cubans soon recognized that he was a responsible person and took his word for things, as we say here.

The foremen also recognized his seriousness and maintained contact with the rest of the comrades through him. In the final year of his apprenticeship he was increasingly asked to prepare the work for the others.

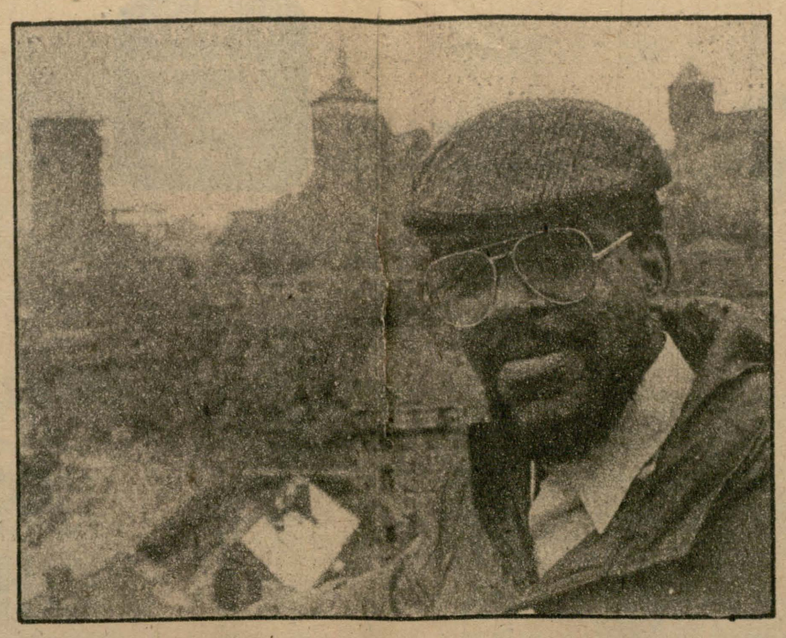
There were days when it depended on him to ensure that his Cuban and German comrades had the necessary work materials and assignments ready.

In addition to recognition from the enterprise, he was given other incentives. Along with his brigade, Ponciano received the state title of Socialist Labor Collective and he personally was given the Activist of Socialist Labor medal. The Free German Youth awarded him the Artur Becker bronze medal.

When Ponciano passed his test to be a skilled worker he wanted to go on to do a specialized course, but the comrades of the Communist Party of Cuba asked him to supervise a group of 21 Cuban apprentices who at present are on the outskirts of Bautzen learning to build furnaces. He is also helping to get things ready for the arrival of another group of young Cubans in the spring. "If the Party feels it is necessary for me to do this," said Ponciano, who is not a Party member, "my studies will have to wait. I'll start as soon as there's time." This attitude is what makes him deserving of all the honors he has received, especially the Pedro Sotto Alba medal, awarded by the Young Communist League, which he wears with great pride.

Some Cubans have a lot of trouble getting used to their new living conditions and others are unable to adjust. Some try to explain away all their problems through homesickness, the harsh climate and the customs in the GDR, which are strange to them.

What about Ponciano? Didn't he have problems?

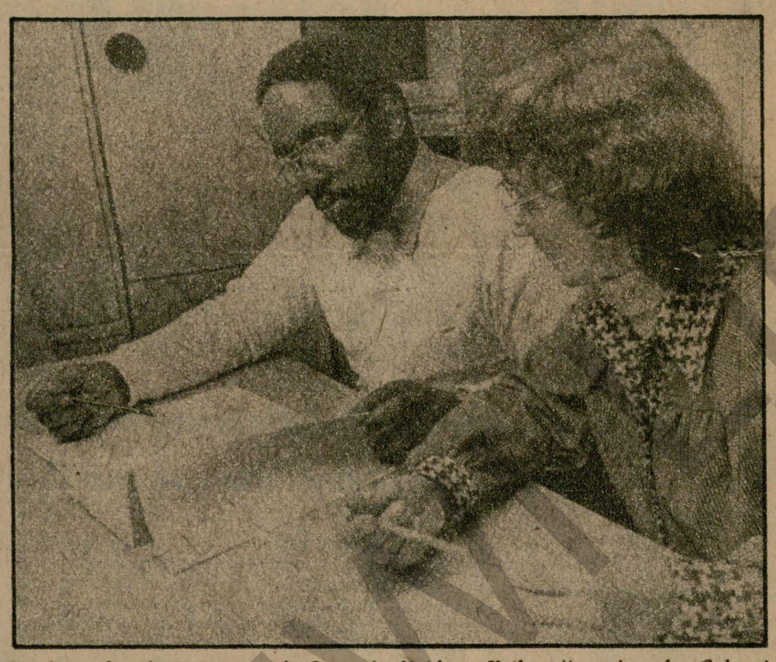


At first he experienced many unfamiliar things, just like the others. He didn't speak or understand German. Thus he felt foolish when, for example, he entered a store and was unable to ask for what he wanted, being forced to point just like a small child. This bothered him a lot.

As we spoke to him we realized how depressing this situation has been for the Cubans. We understood why he feels it would have been better if they had all learned the language before coming here.

At present apprentice training programs in the GDR start with German classes, and that's why those first weeks are the most difficult. But Ponciano didn't give up. He came to the only reasonable conclusion, namely, that he had to learn, learn, learn. And in order for the people of Oberlausitz to understand him well he has also learned the language.

The Germans' quiet, reserved manner bothered him less than other Cubans but the cold did affect him as much as the others, especially during his first winter here.



In the cadre department with Comrade Heidrun Kalley discussing the Cubans' fulfillment of the work norms.

He will never forget the winter of 1978-79 as he watched the snow fall as though it would never stop. In the morning, on the way to work, the buses would run adrift in the snow, but Ponciano would not return home with Christa, his comrade almost from the start.

Ponciano, who looks stronger than the other Cubans, is bothered by the cold as much as the other Cubans, but he would steel himself and walk several kilometers to work, and he did it not just once. His German and Cuban comrades must have known that they could count on a member of the Young Communist League and a conscientious Cuban worker.

He has close relatives in Cuba whom he misses and he worries about his parents who are no longer young. His father suffers from diabetes. "But that doesn't mean I can neglect my work," says Ponciano who was brought up in a spirit of respect and dedication for work in a small shoe repair store his parents owned.

Later on, his activities in the Young Communist League, in the officers' school of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and on an internationalist mission in the People's Republic of Angola taught him how necessary a sense of discipline is to do the right thing.

Thanks to these teachings, Ponciano soon realized that every worker in the GDR must work in a disciplined manner so that production never stops.

But being punctual and conscientious wasn't always easy. When he arrived here, he had just turned 23 and his personal desires were those of any other young person. He soon met Christa, got along well with her and they started living together. She lives in the countryside, and although Ponciano is from Havana, he discovered the joys of working in the garden and feeding the animals. But he always keeps in mind why the Party sent him to the GDR.

He is often seen with his comrades, whom he is in charge of, and he doesn't lose touch with those in the boarding school.

He catches colds every so often, and like the other Cubans he didn't realize at first that you can't go out in a light jacket when it's freezing weather without the risk of catching a cold. But the coughs and fever made the message sink in. The two sweaters and anorak show he has learned his lesson well.

Emeterio Betances: U.S. annexationism and the Antilles

BY JOSÉ A. BENÍTEZ
Columnist for **Granma** daily



IN 1912 Jamaican Dr. Louis S. Meikle published in London a book entitled **Confederation of the British West Indies versus Annexation to the United States of America**, denouncing the pro-annexation campaign in his country and abroad. The question of U.S. annexation of the British West Indies was seriously contemplated both in the United States and in the British possessions, wrote Meikle. Those who were opposed to that movement needed to be on the alert against any unforeseen event and prepared for any emergency, to be in a position to fight successfully any influence that might be at all suspected for doing away with the opportunity to achieve real independence and sovereignty.

By the time Meikle was writing, the United States already had taken over Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippines, Hawaii and Samoa, and Cuba had been turned into a neocolony of the U.S. empire. Defenders of such annexation, in and out of the United States, asserted that they were the result of a "manifest destiny."

Ramón Emeterio Betances was a staunch opponent of annexation right from the outset of his political career. He fought not only for the independence of Puerto Rico and Cuba, against those on the two islands who advocated annexation to the United States. He also fought for the independence and sovereignty of all the Antilles and wrote many books and articles on this subject — in Spanish and French, at times under his own name and at times under a pseudonym — in the United States, France, Spain, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Haiti, Venezuela and other Latin American countries.

In his struggle for the independence of the Antilles, Betances would always say that "annexationism was out of the question."

"Today," he wrote, "revolution erupts like a volcano among social strata that are the very core of the people. Cuba and Puerto Rico shall have independence and happiness."

While in exile in St. Thomas, following the 1868 Lares uprising, Betances met Dominican Gregorio Luperón and helped him in his struggle against the annexation of the Dominican Republic to the United States, as it was being masterminded by traitor Buenaventura Báez and U.S. President Ulysses S. Grant.

In 1896, President Grover Cleveland, nearing the end of his term in office, turned down the appeal made by a group of Congressmen to mobilize the U.S. army to fight Spain in the Spanish-Cuban War. Betances expressed his view on the matter very clearly in a letter from Paris to his friend Julio Henna. "You know," he wrote, "that I have never had any faith in Cleveland or Olney and that I feel the same way with regard to McKinley and Sherman. I expect nothing from them and do not count on them for anything."

Betances knew that Cleveland had mentioned the possibility of purchasing Cuba for 100 million dollars and that it would be a mistake to declare war on Spain. In a letter to Havana, of April 29, 1896, he referred to the United States' plans for annexation as follows: "I am deeply concerned over Mr. Cleveland's decision to engage in direct negotiations with Spain. If he chooses to intervene to recommend that we accept the reforms he considers correct, it will do us great harm. . . ."

Cuba's war of independence against Spain, organized by José Martí, broke out on February 24, 1895, after the U.S. government had confiscated the arms and other war matériel of an expedition organized by him.

In another letter to Henna dated July 9, 1896, Betances said: "Annexation: I don't believe that anybody in the rebel camp is calling for annexation. My information is altogether different and, whatever, I do not think the time has come to discuss the matter. If the Junta in New York is really revolutionary, it will try to put an end to the war as soon as possible by raising funds, even if they have to pawn Our Lady of Charity."

A concerned patriot, Betances fought strongly against all those in the Antilles and Latin America who were in favor of annexation.

"I have seen those thinkers afflicted by a senile love for the fair Republic," he said. "I know them well. I have seen these decrepit annexationists in Puerto Rico, in the Dominican Republic, in Haiti and among Cubans. . . ."

Betances affirmed that nobody had the right "to take a country and hand it over to a foreign power." In the case of Puerto Rico, he maintained, such a decision depended entirely on the Puerto Rican people.

"I put my name to revolution," he wrote, "not to the conquest of my land."

In a letter to Henna of July 24, 1898, following the shelling of the Puerto Rican capital, he said, "It is time the North Americans contribute to our liberation, but the country should not further annexation. Unless Puerto Rico acts quickly, it will become a U.S. colony for life."

Betances had great faith in the youth of Latin America and the Antilles. Thus he wrote in a letter to Gonzalo de Quesada on May 8, 1892.

"You speak in the name of Cuban youth and for that I am deeply grateful. I want you to know that, if I have earned your affection, you whom I consider the vanguard of youth in the Antilles will have all my strength, honor and intelligence."

The Antilles were Betances' great obsession and in an 1882 letter to Lola Rodríguez de Tió he wrote:

"Saving the Dominican Republic from U.S. claws and introducing industry to bring prosperity and, therefore, a desire for progress to the Antilles are worthy endeavors for a man's life."

His loyalty to Bolívar's idea and tradition was evident in an article written in 1869 under the pseudonym "El Antillano." There he mentions for the first time his idea of a Federation of the Antilles. On December 29, 1872, he wrote from Paris:

"No less powerful, though exerted in a different fashion, has been the influence of Latin America. Of these sister republics, five are the offspring of the same father, of the Liberator Bolívar who also hoped to wrest Cuba and Puerto Rico from the Spaniards. Their mission is that of sister republics."

Betances demonstrated how U.S. imperialism chose first to attack the weakest European power with colonies in the Caribbean — Spain — to later proceed with the gradual elimination of France and England's economic hold on Latin America.

But he didn't live to see it.

THE ARMS RACE PROMOTED BY THE U.S.

COUNTER TO ALL REASON

BY ROBERTO ÁLVAREZ QUIÑONES
Columnist for **Granma** daily

RECENTLY THE director-general of the FAO, Edouard Saouma, said in Rome that military expenditures resulting from the arms race had increased so much that "this world which is no longer able to feed its inhabitants with dignity, does have the capacity to kill them all."

This cruel paradox should be sufficient food for thought for any normal person with the slightest degree of sensitivity. As Saouma noted, while arms expenditures increase constantly, 40 million human beings — half of them children — starve to death every year in the world.

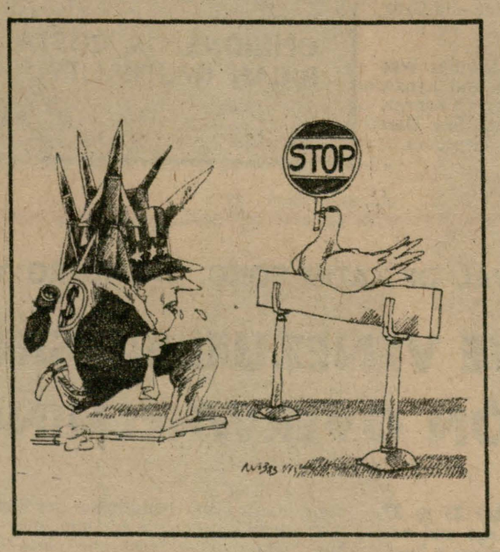
Saouma quoted many bitter contrasts. He noted that the cost of a single nuclear aircraft carrier is greater than the Gross National Product of 53 countries of the so-called Third World; that the underdeveloped nations as a whole spend on arms and military equipment purchases a sum equal to their food import bill; that is, they spend as much on the means of death as on the means of life.

Saouma recalled what Fidel said in New Delhi to the effect that if we were to observe a minute of silence for every person who starved to death in 1982 we would still be silent in the year 2000 and after.

This irrational position imposed on the world by the imperialist powers headed by the United States, of causing a full-scale arms race, must be studied carefully.

In addition to the threat which it represents — because with this arms race the Reagan administration is going all out to prepare an atomic war — the waste of resources caused by the imperialist arms buildup is an economic crime against humanity.

It is sufficient to point out that every second the world wastes nearly 20 000 dollars on arms, nearly 1.2 million every minute. By the time you have finished reading this article five minutes will have passed and the world will have spent another six million dollars on arms.



Every hour arms expenditures account for 720 million dollars; every day, 1800 million; every month, 54 000 million; and every year, 650 000 million.

While these huge sums are spent on atomic, conventional, chemical or biological weapons of mass extermination, there are 800 million chronically hungry people in the underdeveloped countries; more than 800 million cannot read or write; 1500 million have no medical care; and 1300 million have an income of less than 90 dollars a year, etc.

UN data indicates that with ten percent of the money spent on weapons it is possible to solve the world hunger problem and establish food reserves for emergencies such as natural disasters, droughts, floods, etc.

Every time a new atomic submarine of the Trident system and Ohio type is launched in the United States, weighing 18 700 tons and carrying 24 nuclear missiles with eight warheads each, it is as if 150 000 homes for more than half a million people sank into the sea, or 1800 modern hospitals with more than a million beds: one hospital for every ten tons submerged with the Trident.

A Trident costs 1800 million dollars.

A tank of any kind is equal in cost to a 36-story apartment building. An Intercontinental Ballistic Missile like the MX which Reagan wants to deploy is equal to five big hospitals, and an F-18 U.S. fighter is equal to 1500 homes.

A year's arms spending could serve to build a million schools for 660 million children and young people.

In the countries of the so-called Third World, military spending is increasing at the expense of pressing social, economic and cultural needs. As a result of the arms race spurred on by Washington, the U.S. military-industrial complex increases its arms sales to the underdeveloped countries every year.

In all, the military expenditures of the so-called Third World in 1982 were more than 80 000 million dollars, a large part of which ended up in the hands of arms manufacturing companies of the military-industrial complex in the United States and other capitalist countries.

Thus, in addition to representing the most serious threat ever faced by civilization of going up in flames, the arms race is an absurd waste of resources and runs counter to all reason.

FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ ON BOLIVIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION'S VISIT

● AT THE cordial invitation of the National Assembly of People's Power, an official delegation from the Republic of Bolivia visited the Republic of Cuba November 10-17. On the delegation were eight senators of the Republic and 19 national deputies representing all departments in Bolivia and nearly all parties and fronts within the Bolivian Parliament. Several of the representatives head commissions and other leadership groups in the Bolivian legislature.

The delegation met with the leadership of the National Assembly of People's Power headed by its president, Flavio Bravo Pardo. They were given an extensive explanation of the functioning of People's Power in Cuba, its establishment and current main tasks. They were also given a detailed report on the gains of the Revolution in various fields such as education, health, industrialization, agriculture, livestock raising, housing construction, recreational sites, sports and cultural facilities and other endeavors aimed at improving the material and cultural well-being of the working people. The Bolivian legislators delivered a note to the president of the National Assembly of People's Power written by president of the National Congress and vice-president of Bolivia, Licentiate Jaime Paz Zamora, which condemned the attack on Grenada and called for the immediate withdrawal of the invading forces.

The Bolivian delegation witnessed the huge rally held on November 15, a day of national mourning during which the Cuban people in patriotic unity honored the workers killed in Grenada. They valued highly the objective and profound speech given by the president of the Councils of State and of Ministers, Fidel Castro Ruz, who warned of the dangers facing Latin America and the rest of the world and called for renewed efforts to uphold peace while reaffirming Cuba's determination to unhesitatingly defend its territory and independence.

The next day the delegation met with Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, vice-president of the Councils of State and of Ministers, along with other leaders with whom they held exceptionally frank and cordial talks.

Carlos Rafael Rodríguez stressed the historical, cultural and other kinds of ties between Bolivia and Cuba.

He spoke of the great interest with which the Cuban people follow the development of the Bolivian democratic process forged through mass struggle and expressed support for its consolidation and for the overcoming of the economic crisis worsened by natural disasters. He reaffirmed the guiding principles of Cuban foreign policy, based on mutual respect, nonintervention and mutual benefit and stressed that these are in keeping with solidarity with the peoples who struggle against imperialist intervention, aggression and interference. He also spoke in detail about the international situation and how it is being worsened by the irrational policy of the Reagan administration, which is seriously threatening world peace, democracy and the independence of all Third World nations and even the very survival of human civilization.

He devoted particular attention to the tense situation in Central America and the Caribbean, the intervention in the independent and non-aligned country of Grenada which in no way threatened the United States and which was victim to the most serious and perfidious imperialist aggression in recent times. Visitors and hosts agreed that this attack served as a warning particularly for the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The members of the delegation mentioned the Bolivian people's efforts to maintain and consolidate their democratic achievements and the need to overcome the economic crisis. In this context they analyzed increasing economic and trade ties with Cuba, which has been successful in dealing with difficult problems in these fields and whose experience is very useful.

Their views on the international situation coincided regarding its gravity and the need for strong measures to stop the arms race and uphold world peace. Despite the fact that they represent different parties they all support an independent and actively non-aligned Bolivian foreign policy.

A similar climate prevailed in the discussion of bilateral and international issues held with Jesús Montané, alternate member of the Political Bureau and head of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the Communist Party of Cuba.

The visitors received extensive information on Cuba's progress in education from Minister José Ramón Fernández in a special meeting.

The delegation visited different economic development areas such as the Picadura Valleys cattle-raising program, the 30 de Noviembre sugar mill and sites of social and cultural interest such as the V.I. Lenin Vocational School and the City of Havana Historical Museum. They were able to appraise the development and successes of the Cuban Revolution and to talk with workers, people at large and labor and state leaders at the national and regional levels. They paid a special visit to Holguín province where Cuba's major mines are located. The Bolivian legislators received a warm and fraternal Latin American welcome everywhere.

At the end of their visit, the delegation, on behalf of the Bolivian people and Congress, expressed their appreciation for the invitation from the National Assembly of People's Power and stressed the need to continue to strengthen the idea of friendship and exchange established between the two parliaments and people.

To this end, it was unanimously agreed that the Bolivian Parliament should extend an invitation to a delegation from the National Assembly of People's Power to visit that country to return the warm welcome and interchange begun in Cuba. The date will be set at a later time.

Havana, November 17, 1983

WHAT NEXT? AN INVASION OF NICARAGUA? AN INVASION OF CUBA? A SLAUGHTER OF INSURGENT FORCES IN EL SALVADOR AND GUATEMALA?

● "THERE IS no Legitimacy in Depriving a People of their Right to Determine their own Future" — so reads the heading of a paid statement published in **The New York Times**, signed by dozens of noted U.S. figures and organizations, in protest over the illegal occupation of Grenada by U.S. forces. The long list includes Bishop John Adams, president of the Black National Congress of Churches; the Antonio Maceo Brigade; the Caribbean People's Alliance; Casa de las Américas (New York); Casa El Salvador; the Center for Constitutional Rights; former Senator Dick Clark; former Attorney General Ramsey Clark; Congressmen Ron Dellums and Walter Fauntroy; Vietnam Veterans Against the War; Black Lawyers National Conference; actors Harry Belafonte, Joanne Woodward, Lee Grant, Dick Gregory and Marlo Thomas; Coretta King; Nobel Prize winner Dr. Salvador Luria; several solidarity committees; and the Communist Party of the United States.

The statement reads as follows:

"The invasion of Grenada has firmly placed the United States on the path to war. Using guns instead of diplomacy, the president has turned the United States into an outlaw nation violating the obligations of the Western Hemisphere Treaty and the United Nations.

"Even those Americans who do not categorically condemn the use of military force by the United States must realize that the invasion of Grenada is a giant step toward world confrontation and another Vietnam War in Central America and the Caribbean.

"Its consequences have yet to be considered. Our closest allies are offended because they were not consulted or because their advice against this wreckless action went unheeded. Isolated from the world community, the United States first had to exercise its veto to avoid condemnation by the UN Security Council. Later, in the General Assembly, where there is no veto, the invasion was deplored by an overwhelming vote of 108 to 9 with 27 abstentions.

"What was evident to the world community but not reported in the U.S. press was the following:

"1) The Grenadian authorities sent repeated messages to the United States guaranteeing the safe evacuation of all U.S. citizens;

"2) on October 22, that is, three days before the invasion, the Cuban government sent a diplomatic note to the United States assuring it of its full cooperation in the evacuation of the U.S. and Cuban citizens and expressing its desire to avoid any violent confrontation; and

"3) the United States responded to Cuba's diplomatic offer first with the invasion and later with a note to Cuba three hours after the invasion started.

"House of Representatives spokesman Tip O'Neill commented on October 31 (**The New York Times**): 'For two years the president has been looking for an opportunity to go into Grenada, since the days when Haig was in the cabinet.'

"It is both cheap and easy for the world's most powerful nation to claim 'victory' over a tiny island many times smaller. There is no honor in such an act. There is no honor in violating the territorial sovereignty of any nation. There is no legitimacy in depriving a people of their right to determine their own future.

"We must urge the U.S. government to immediately recognize the illegitimacy of this invasion and to take decisive action to stop ad hoc military adventurism. If we don't act now, the clock of nuclear conflict will soon reach midnight. What next? An invasion of Nicaragua? An invasion of Cuba? A slaughter of the insurgent forces in El Salvador and Guatemala? We cannot wait for many of these steps to be taken before we reach the terrible end of the road to world war."

Retranslated from the Spanish.

Statement by the Communist Party of Cuba regarding the armed clashes within Palestinian resistance

● IT IS with profound concern that the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba views the continuation of the fratricidal struggle between Palestinians in northern Lebanon. It also feels that those who are directly participating in or encouraging these tragic events will have a grave responsibility to bear with regard to history and their own peoples. The internal struggle in the Palestinian resistance only furthers the objectives of the Zionists and imperialists. They are watching and encouraging the clashes in order to send into the fray the forces they have concentrated on the Lebanese coast later on, to take advantage of the conditions created by these struggles.

Zionism and imperialism will not differentiate between one or the other Palestinian group when they attack, and they have shown in the past that their aim is to wipe out the Palestinian people as a whole.

The enemy takes advantage of this struggle to seriously damage the image of the Palestinian revolutionaries and to undermine the gains in international prestige made by the PLO and the just cause of the Palestinian people. The continuation of this struggle will cause irreparable damage to the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

We once again call on all those involved in the conflict to respect the cease-fire, to hold talks to settle differences through democratic dialogue and to turn all their weapons against the main enemies, Zionism and imperialism, which are planning a new aggression against the Arab peoples.

Only firm unity within the Palestine Liberation Organization, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, allied with the Lebanese National Salvation Front and Syria, can overcome at this difficult point in time the aggressive plans being readied against the region.

EMIR OF KUWAIT MEETS WITH ISIDORO MALMIERCA AND LEVI FARAH

● KUWAIT. — Sheik Jaber al Ahmed al Sabah, Emir of Kuwait, granted a special audience on November 26 to Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Government Minister Levi Farah, now visiting this country.

The Cuban foreign minister conveyed to the Emir of Kuwait the greetings of President Fidel Castro and expressed his gratitude for Kuwait's stand on the invasion of Grenada by U.S. forces. He also voiced Cuba's concern over the divisions in the Palestinian resistance, which could lead to a joint U.S.-Israeli attack on the Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

During the meeting, Levi Farah pointed out the possibilities and the outlook for the development of economic and trade relations between Kuwait and Cuba and discussed construction in this respect.

The Emir of Kuwait recalled his talk with President Fidel Castro during the 7th Summit Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries and had words of praise for the present state of bilateral relations. He said that the strife between Palestinians and their division were contrary to the interests of the Palestinian people and the region.

The Cuban delegation first met with the heir to the throne and prime minister of Kuwait, Sheik Saad al Abdullah al Salem, who expressed his recognition for the efforts made by Cuba and the other members of the non-aligned committee to find a solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The Cuban foreign minister pointed to Cuba's and Kuwait's coinciding views on international affairs. He also drew attention to the many dangers to world peace implicit in the deployment of the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and to the threats made by the United States to attack the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean. He added that U.S. imperialism and Israel are preparing for a new military intervention in the Middle East.

The official talks between the two countries, presided over by the Cuban foreign minister and his counterpart, Sheik Sabah al Ahmad al Sabah, took place on the afternoon of the same day.



The Polish youth brigade visited the Amistad Cubano-Búlgara agricultural cooperative in Güines municipality in Havana province. After being warmly welcomed by the farmers, they learned about how agriculture and cattle-raising are structured in Cuba, what crops are grown and many other points in answer to their questions at a meeting lasting several hours with José Ramírez Cruz, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Party and president of the National Association of Small Farmers (ANAP), who gave a detailed exposé on the Cuban agricultural cooperative movement. The Brigade expressed great interest in the social benefits received by our farmers. Then they toured the cooperative and finally witnessed a show put on by cooperative members who sang and danced to typical Cuban country music. (Photo: Guillermo de Jesús, of Juventud Rebelde)



OVER 80 000 MEMBERS OF TERRITORIAL TROOP MILITIA IN HAVANA TRAIN IN HONOR OF ARMED FORCES DAY

In another demonstration of the Cuban people's organization, sense of discipline and revolutionary awareness, over 80 000 members of the Territorial Troop Militia (MTT) in Havana took part on November 27 in Combat Training Sunday declared by the Executive Committee of People's Power in City of Havana.

POLISH YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS CUBA

● HAVANA (AIN). — A delegation of 149 Polish young people, in Cuba at the invitation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, laid a wreath at the Revolutionary Armed Forces Pantheon in Colón Cemetery as a tribute to the Cuban internationalists killed in Grenada.

The young people make up the Karol Roloff Brigade and come from cities and provinces throughout the Polish People's Republic. They arrived on November 14 at José Martí International Airport.

During their month's stay here, the group will tour eastern and western provinces and the special municipality of the Isle of Youth.

WELCOMING CEREMONY

"During their visit to Cuba they will get to know a Revolution which is reborn every January 1 and a people who exert themselves in the construction of socialism," said Carlos Lage, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and first secretary of the Young Communist League, at the event welcoming the delegation.

On behalf of the Brigade's members, Jerzy Szmajdzinski, secretary of the Union of Socialist Youth, confirmed the collective's interest in getting to know the Cuban people who are in the process of building socialism.

TRIP TO SANTIAGO

Dozens of Pioneers holding bunches of flowers lined up on the tarmac at Antonio Maceo International Airport to welcome the young Poles.

"Here you will find warmth from two sources: the climate and the fraternal feelings in the hearts of Santiago residents," said Ricardo Martínez, member of the Provincial Bureau of the Party.

Tadeusz Iwinski, official of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, expressed the Brigade's appreciation for the welcome extended to them by Pioneers from the Clodomira Acosta Ferrals primary school who chanted slogans of friendship.

He added that the brigade members had been eager to visit the cradle of the Revolution and learn about this legendary part of the country.

The Polish youths have visited City of Havana, Havana province and the Isle of Youth and will go on to Camagüey, Ciego de Avila and the central part of the country.

MEETING WITH NICARAGUANS

The Brigade also had a get-together with a group of Nicaraguan youths visiting Cuba.

María Marta Díaz, member of the national executive body of the 19th of July Sandinista Youth, conveyed a warm, fraternal, militant greeting to the Poles on behalf of the young people of Nicaragua.

CUBANS WOUNDED IN GRENADA CONVALESCING SATISFACTORILY

● THE HERMANOS Ameijeiras Hospital in Havana has reported that the group of Cubans wounded in the fighting in Grenada is reported to be convalescing satisfactorily.

The 16 who are still hospitalized were operated on after being brought back to Havana and are still convalescing from their wounds.

In the opinion of specialized medical staff taking care of them, their wounds — broken bones in most of the cases — require further rehabilitation treatment prescribed for these types of injury.

Drs. Humberto Hernández Zayas and Lázaro Camblor, chief and deputy chief, respectively, of the neurosurgery department, told **Granma** that Alberto Chatelaín Vallín — one of the two Cubans who arrived on November 17 on a flight from San Juan, Puerto Rico — is well on the way to recovery and will soon be discharged. Alberto had a craniotomy performed to remove a part of the cranium fractured by shrapnel from a heavy caliber shell and so far is recovering satisfactorily with no long-term effects.

Mario Martín Manduca, also taken to Puerto Rico after being seriously wounded in the clash with U.S. invading forces, is undergoing rehabilitation treatment. Manduca was hit by a rifle bullet that caused a serious spinal cord injury. A minor surgical operation was performed on him on November 18 to remove the bullet.

After a brief visit to ward 18A, where the wounded are hospitalized, it was plain to see they are all in high spirits and ready to take on any new mission that may be assigned to them once they are discharged. During the past few days, they have been visited by their relatives and friends and comrades with whom they were working in Grenada.

On November 18, they also had a visit of a student delegation from the nearby República de Colombia Sports School.

● *Susana Lee*
Granma *daily reporter*

TRINIDADIAN ACTING PRIME MINISTER SAYS HIS COUNTRY ACTS IN A SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT MANNER AND IS PLEASED WITH COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC TIES WITH CUBA

● PORT OF SPAIN (PL). — Cuban Minister of Foreign Trade Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz met here on November 25 with the Trinidadian acting prime minister K. Mohammed, and other cabinet members.

During their talks the Cuban representative described his visit to the island as very fruitful. He said it was an important step in consolidating the commercial, economic and cultural ties linking the two countries that are, he continued, struggling against underdevelopment in the midst of the serious world economic situation.

The acting prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago, in turn, emphasized that his country acted in a sovereign and independent manner and that he was glad of the commercial and economic bonds his country maintains with Cuba. In his opinion, Minister Cabrisas' visit will strengthen these bonds.

Cabrisas was accompanied by Cuban Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago Iván Cesár Martínez. Also present at the talks was Trinidadian Minister of Trade Desmond Cartey.

The two sides each reported on their countries' current programs for agriculture, cattle-raising and industrial development. The talks were termed frank and cordial.

The Cuban minister also met with John Donaldson, acting foreign minister and minister of national security, to analyze matters of mutual interest and current international affairs, with emphasis on the Caribbean in the wake of the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

The talks underscored both countries' adherence to the principles of independence and sovereignty, which are the basis of the two nations' friendly relations.

Finally, on November 25, the Cuban minister of foreign trade and his Trinidadian counterpart Desmond Cartey signed a document that sets down the main points discussed during the visit.

MARIO MARTÍN MANDUCA

BY MARTA ROJAS (Granma daily reporter) / PHOTOS: JORGE OLLER

THE CONDUCT OF A COMMUNIST

THIS IS the story of Mario Martín Manduca, a 48-year-old painter born in Ceibabo, in the former province of Las Villas, on May 24, 1935. He was seriously wounded in Grenada during the unequal combat waged by the Cuban cooperation personnel when attacked by the U.S. Marines who invaded the tiny eastern Caribbean island on October 25, 1983.

When we interviewed him at the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital in Havana, he said:

"I'm just a Cuban who has always been true to his feelings; nobody has had to tell me what I should do."

A few minutes before, in another room, Mario's 86-year-old mother Altagracia Manduca had said about him:

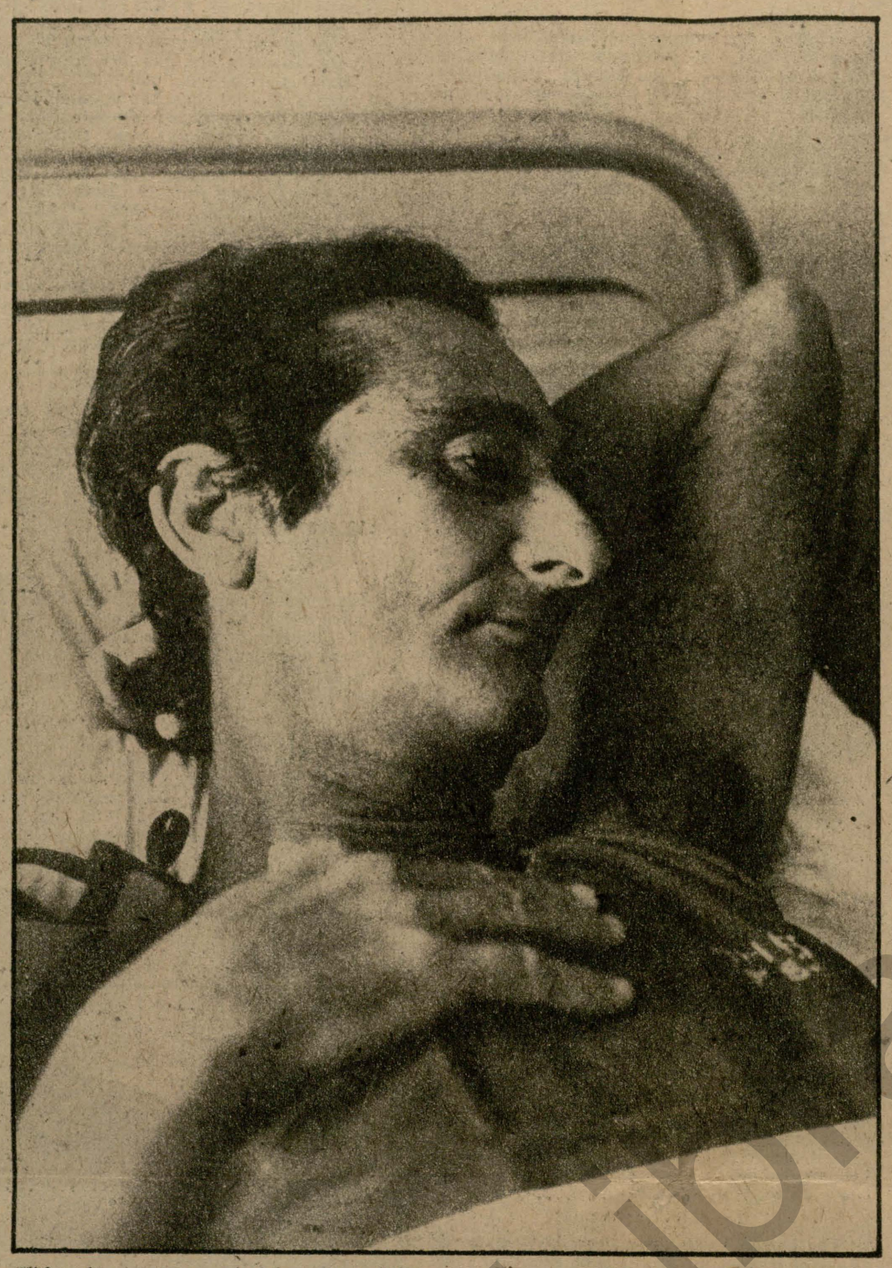
"In 1960, right after Fidel spoke of the need for young men to enter a Rebel Army school, my son Mario left home and went to the school at Minas del Frío in the Sierra Maestra. He had never left home before. He didn't ask for permission or advice and went to serve the Revolution where he was needed. He didn't have a cent and one of his sisters asked for an advance of five pesos of the ten-peso salary she received in the house where she worked and gave it to him for the trip."

Nearly 25 years later, Mario Martín Manduca, who had gone to serve the Revolution in Grenada as a painter, was critically wounded in the back. It happened on the morning of October 25 just after the U.S. troops landed and took over the Point Saline airport which he and the other members of the Cuban internationalist contingent in Grenada had helped to build.

He was hit by a bullet fired from an M-16 rifle. The day we interviewed him (November 18) the surgeons removed the bullet that had lodged in the spinal cord and caused a vertebral trauma. Right after being hit he collapsed facedown. He says he felt a numbing effect starting at the waist and then his lower extremities grew cold, but he didn't lose consciousness. He lay on the grass near the mortar of whose five-man crew he was a part. The instinct of self-preservation drove him to "bury himself in the ground," but it was just an idea because there were no trenches, the ground was compact and vegetation sparse.

The position in which he fell didn't enable him to see what was going on. Amidst the roar of planes and helicopters and the heavy cross fire he heard phrases like "I've been wounded!" "I've been killed!" But the scene before he was hit is engraved in his memory.

"My impression," he told us, "was that it was an invasion by the United States. And they were shooting at us. To me the proof that they were the Yankees was the number of white paratroopers who landed on the runway. They couldn't be Grenadians. They were dressed in camouflage uniforms like the mercenaries who came to Cuba during Playa Girón [Bay of Pigs invasion]. I felt great contempt and a lot of hatred as I thought of how such a powerful force was invading such a small island and attacking a spot where there were only a few hundred Cuban construction workers with a limited supply of weapons. The weapons we had had been given to us by Bishop for our defense, but they were inadequate to do battle with those troops and their huge air support. By then I didn't have anything to fight them with, not even my Kalashnikov [AK]. Besides, I couldn't feel my legs, I was like dead from the waist down, but I wasn't going to give up."

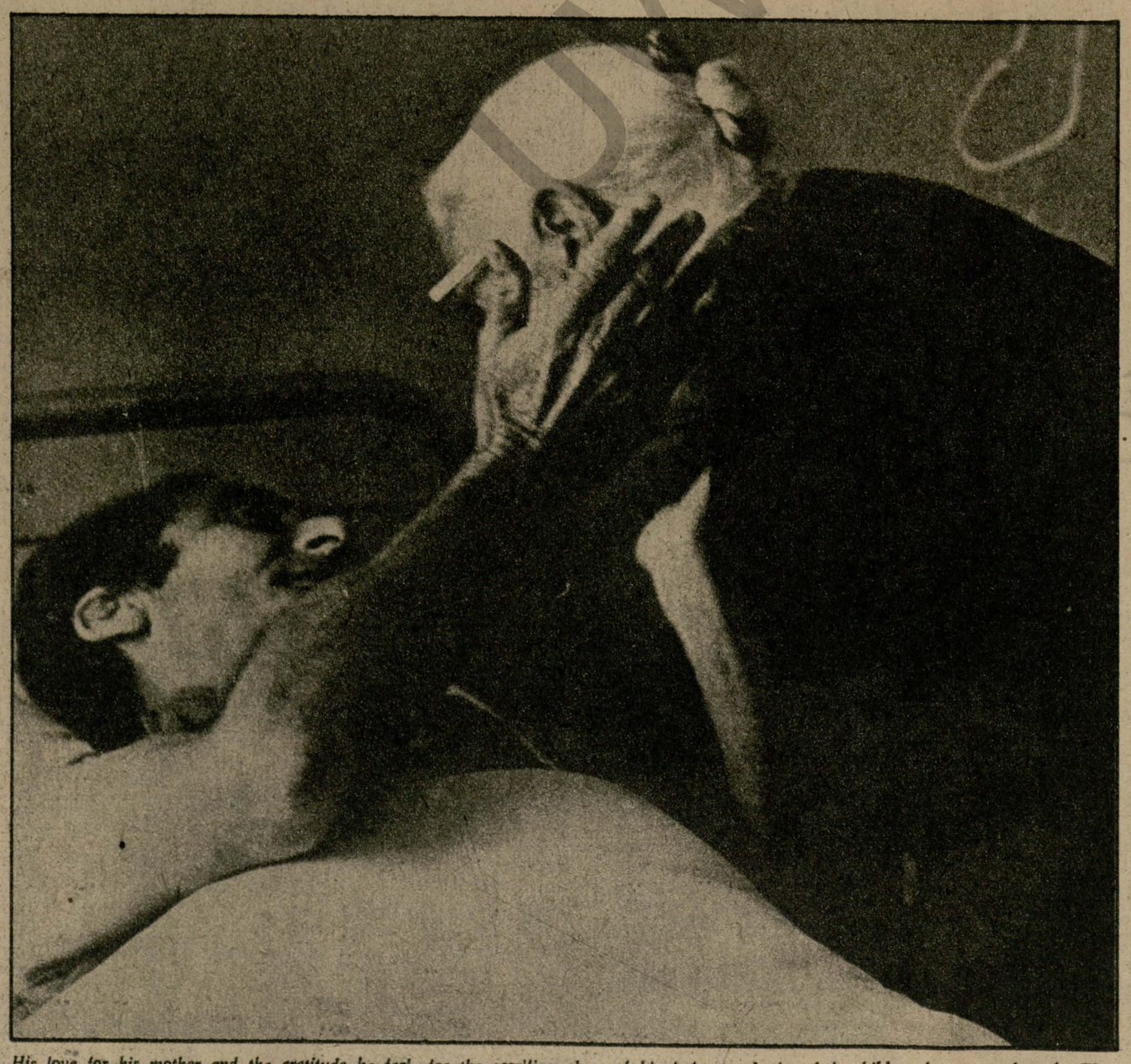


"I'd rather cease to exist than cease being a revolutionary and a Communist," is what Mario told Commander in Chief Fidel Castro when he returned to Cuba.

When Mario reached Cuba with the help of the International Red Cross from the U.S. military base where he had been hospitalized in Puerto Rico, he was in great spirits and said: "I'm in fine shape!" adding that he was willing to serve the Revolution and fight Yankee imperialism again.

What manner of man is this?

In the hospital I asked him, "Who are you, Manduca?" He answered simply, "A Cuban...." Perhaps what he meant to say was that he was a symbol.



His love for his mother and the gratitude he feels for the sacrifices she and his father made for their children know no bounds. The mother, who serves as his companion in the hospital now, taught him to read in their little hut in Ceibabo.



Mario displays the M-16 bullet he was hit with by U.S. troops who invaded Grenada. The bullet was removed from his back at the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital.

II

Mario is the son of Spanish immigrants, Juan Martín Expósito and Altagracia Manduca Isidro, of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. The parents were neighbors; they migrated separately to Cuba and met again in Las Villas where they were married in 1924. They had five children: Eladio, Mario, Esteban, Balbina and Gladys. Mario and his brothers and sisters lived in dire poverty. They had to move every time the landlord, Silvio Cardoso, wanted the well-tended land Juan and Altagracia had worked and who without warning would turn his animals loose on the land or plant cane there and de facto cancel the lease he had agreed on with them.

Things gradually got worse for the family and they ended up in the Topes de Collantes area of the Escambray Mountains growing taro, working on other farms for 30 cents a day and making charcoal to sell in town.

It's probable that Mario and his brothers' first job was as lumberjacks. The mother is not very sure since from an early age they did so many jobs such as clearing the land, milking cows, planting, putting up fences, digging wells, cutting cane and making charcoal.

At one point in the interview Manduca pressed his mother's hand and said to her.

"So many sleepless nights watching over the ovens so they wouldn't burn out of control in the woods. But you're sitting pretty now, Mother, with that strong heart of yours."

"Yes, son, but I've had three heart attacks."

"Mother, you've only had two."

"Three, son. The third was when you were in Grenada."

"But nobody told me about it, Mother."

"Everything turned out well and I was cared for, and I didn't want you to worry."

It was then that Mario put his hand to his face, covered his eyes and cried like a child.

Then with a great effort, for he didn't want his mother to notice, he started talking again:

"Mother, those ovens sure kept you busy. You didn't sleep watching over them."

The family settled in the mountains and even had a few head of cattle. But they continued paying land rent until 1959 when the Revolution made them the owners of the land they worked. However, at the end of 1959, the only truly prosperous year in their lives at that point, the counterrevolutionary bandits started to operate in the Escambray area, and the following year saw the murder of a couple who were their neighbors. For their own protection the Rebel Army and the National Revolutionary Militia moved them to the plains in order to carry out a plan to wipe out the bandits. The family went to live in Santa Clara. By that time Mario was at the Minas del Frío school for recruits.

In spite of his difficult economic situation, Mario enrolled in the school without earning any money, as stipulated.

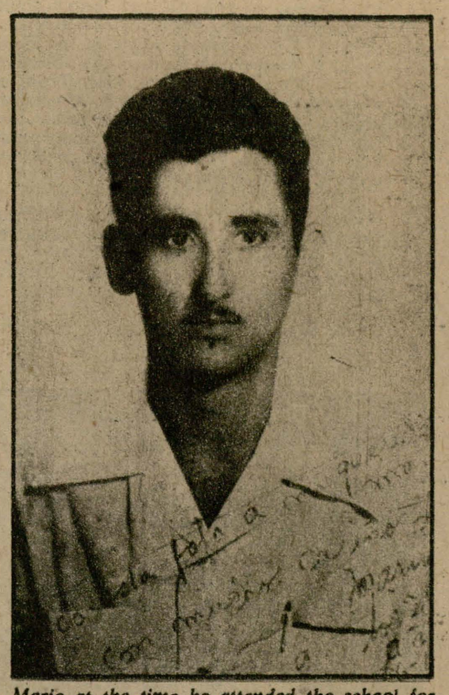
He remembers that when he arrived in the Sierra Maestra, Commander Aldo Santamaría (who headed the school for recruits which had been set up by Che Guevara) pointed to the woods and said, "This is your camp." "Where's the kitchen?" he was asked. "You'll have to make your own," he said.

Mario didn't wait for more orders other than the one implicit in the commander's answer. He and some other recruits dug a hole, laid two pieces of iron over it and started to cook. He was the cook. The rice was sticky at first, but he soon learned. In time he became head of the kitchen and then supplies chief. They changed camp and the new one was not outside; this time there were barracks where they could hang their hammocks. There were those who couldn't take the difficult conditions at the school, especially the long treks in the mountains. Even Mario, who was used to life in the mountains, found it difficult, but he went through the course with determination and intense enjoyment.

He recalls that one day the commander told them they were going to descend La Vela Hill, that they could not stop walking so those who fell would have to pick themselves up on their own. Many recruits left their knapsacks in the camp so as to walk without the added weight, but Mario and others walked with a 10- or 12-lb load on their backs.

The course continued and the students arrived in Havana. Mario tells the following story:

"When we were at the José Martí Technological School in Rancho Boyeros, soon after we arrived from Minas del Frío, we were given new FAL rifles. I was the supplies chief. One night I was seated next to a table making a list of things I had to buy while the other comrades were watching a movie. I saw a big man arrive. He looked at the entire Minas del Frío group gathered there and said — you must excuse me but that's what he said — 'This is a bunch of soldiers with real balls.' When he got close to me I stood up. He looked at what I was doing, put his hand on my shoulder and said, 'Sit down, go on with what you're doing.' Then he asked about what we ate, how we were, if we knew what cause we were defending and many other questions. It was Fidel."



Mario at the time he attended the school for recruits in Minas del Frío.

Playa Girón was drawing near.

III

On April 15, 1961, Mario Martín Manduca was sleeping in a bunk at the San Antonio de los Baños airfield, where his unit was stationed, when he heard a plane flying overhead very low. Then immediately two or three bombs exploded. It was the mercenaries attacking on the eve of the Playa Girón invasion.

"Our head was Captain Aeropagito Montero who immediately gave the pertinent orders and the artillery was organized for Girón. We all wanted to go but he said that not everyone could. They chose those who had completed advanced training at the Baracoa School, in Bauta. I had to stay and I felt very bad about that. But I pulled myself together and carried out my task at the base. With a piece of waste I cleaned the rockets and the other ammunition used by our few combat planes for the battle at Playa Girón. I remember the pilots from that time: Commanders Silva Tablada, Del Pino, Carrera; Carrera is the calmest man I have ever known. He would climb out of the plane, get into his little car and drive away as if nothing had happened. I never saw him go to the hospital for any reason.

"The San Antonio base was a military objective for the enemy, so, of course, they bombed it. A large bomb fragment fell near my barracks. I associate Girón with Grenada because before going there to join the construc-

tion workers' contingent, I used to say that the closest I had come to death had been during Girón."

Other revolutionary activities in which Manduca has participated include two People's Sugar Harvests, in 1962 and in 1963, both in the España Republicana sugar mill.

"But a great source of pride for me is that I taught seven or eight comrades how to read and write in 1961. I always liked school. When I was a child my older brother and I would take turns every day picking up the teacher on horseback on the roadside because the little schoolhouse was so far away. That was the only way we could make sure that she could give us classes. Later in '59 I built a school. When I went to Minas del Frío I was one of the recruits with the most schooling, and in the San Antonio base I was already in the fifth grade. Later I continued to get more schooling."

In 1964 Mario was married for the first time and had two daughters from this marriage, Mabel and Marielis. The following year he left the army and returned to Santa Clara. While he sought employment he received 100 pesos a month from the army. He couldn't accept receiving money without working so he helped beautify the city where the ceremonies marking the 12th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Garrison were to be held that year.

"I didn't agree with being paid for the job of cleaning up, but the comrades who gave me the assignment virtually forced me to accept because that's what was established."

After the 26th of July celebrations were over, he went to Matanzas to work as personnel chief at the Cumbre Alta farm. The following year the Party in the municipality of Canasí asked him to serve as municipal inspector for the Worker-Farmer Education Program. They wanted him because of the work he had done getting people at the farm to study, even the milkmen who worked at night.

He did the job on foot, covering the entire municipality, including the groupings of small farms, the latter with the help of the National Association of Small Farmers (ANAP).

When the municipality was in need of somebody to organize civil defense work he was given the post. A short time later the Party needed a man like him to carry out a difficult assignment. It did not involve education or organization; it was to convince small farmers of the need to reduce their plots to 72 **cordeles** [1 **cordel**=0.041 hectares].* For those who had more than that it was virtually impossible to understand the virtues of the special plan that Manduca told them about.

"I talked to them one by one. Some said they would rather die than give in. But I would go back to see them and finally I convinced them. I made them see that it was pointless to have over 72 **cordeles** of land if they couldn't work it, if they didn't get anything from it partly because they didn't have the manpower. Finally they accepted my arguments and entered the plan.

"To give you an example," Manduca said, "at the time it was necessary to plant sugarcane in Limonar; it was really important, and the Party, which was in charge of getting volunteers out, asked me to try to recruit at least 15 small farmers. When I talked to them about participating they would say, 'Well, Manduca, I'll do it for you, but only for you.' I didn't want to insist on the idea that they should do it for the Revolution and not for me, because I thought it wouldn't be politic since they felt affected by the previous measure. 'Alright, do it for me then,' I would say. On the day set by the Party to allocate the means of transportation, the comrades assigned a truck to several different areas including Canasí. 'I won't accept that,' I told them. 'I need a truck for myself.' 'But that's impossible, Manduca,' they said. 'Then how will I take all my people? I have 51 men who have promised to plant the cane, and all 51 are going to go.' They had only asked for 15."

Mario is still the ideal man for basic tasks. In 1969 a financial administrator for livestock projects in Canasí was needed and he was given the post. Among his responsibilities were making a daily check on milk production, the number of state-owned animals, division by the cattle ages and breeds, etc. in line with the project implemented by the Revolution to improve cattle herds.

Just as when he was an inspector in education, he had to do his new job on foot. Because of that one day his report did not reach Matanzas on schedule.

"My superior's name was Alcides. When I gave him the papers and explained the reason for the delay, he was very nasty. I told him to find somebody else for the job." At this point we were interrupted by some technicians who arrived to fit Manduca with his new false teeth.

"Then I went to work at ECIL in Matanzas. This is a large dairy and I was personnel chief of the distribution center. I had been voted an exemplary worker and it was at ECIL that I was processed for the Party and became a member in late 1969.

"I studied at the Party school in the province and then took a course on work standards. Then in 1972 I worked full time for the Party in the municipal labor office in Matanzas.

"But one day I was told I hadn't met a deadline and could no longer stay in the post, although I would remain a Party member. I didn't argue; I accepted because 'some things have to be concealed' and I wasn't in a position to explain at the time.

"Then I was told I would be doing some political work on the Matanzas docks and I went."

He started working as a greasing attendant and did maintenance work on gantry cranes. Since he had done all sorts of things from a very early age, the shift in work proved to be an easy one.

"But I was in dire need of a house since I had been divorced and then married my present wife Candelaria García, the mother of Mario, my youngest child. I was living in someone else's home under very difficult conditions. I asked the port administrative body for permission to join the house building brigade and it was granted."

From then on Manduca became a competent and then excellent construction worker at the apartment buildings going up in El Naranjal, a Mantazas suburb.

Since he had often indicated his willingness to participate in internationalist work, his wish was granted when in September 1980 he joined the Cuban internationalist forces in Angola. He served in Moçamedes and Point Noir on the crew of a BM-21 missile unit. His mission was cut short by a bout of malaria. Much to his chagrin he was forced to return.

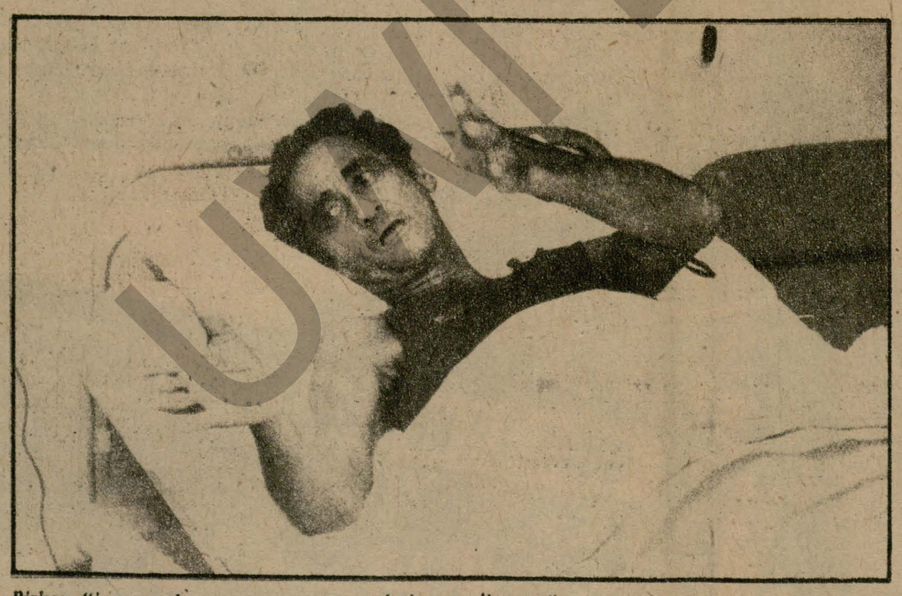
Two years later he was awaiting the opportunity to join the Celia Sánchez Manduley cooperation contingent building highways in Nicaragua. He had even been proposed for a leadership post in the contingent, but the worsening situation there due to the activities of counterrevolutionaries organized and paid for by the CIA and plans for a U.S. invasion led to the departure being postponed.

Later on, when more men were needed for the airport project in Grenada, Manduca was not called since he had been proposed for a leadership post on the Celia Sánchez Manduley contingent.

"In January 1983 I went to see Comrade Pichardo who was looking for people to go to Grenada. I told him I never wanted to be any kind of leader, only a simple worker or helper. 'What construction skills do you have?' he asked. 'I'm a painter B class," was my answer. 'Well, in that case there is room for you in Grenada,' he said. On April 5, 1983, I left for Grenada aboard the **Bahía de Nipe** and arrived there on April 16."

IV

"My greatest wish as a revolutionary and working man had been to help peoples who set out to make their own revolution. I really enjoyed painting, first in the dorms of the new camp and then as a crane operator on the airport terminal. At the end of my first week there I was chosen to lead the Party nucleus because the comrade who had held that position had completed his assignment in Grenada and was about to return to Cuba," Manduca went on.



Bishop "impressed me as a great revolutionary figure...."

Crane operator Manduca was summoned by the Party committee, in his capacity as general secretary at the airport terminal nucleus, to a meeting of all the secretaries for a briefing "on an external, serious situation affecting Grenada."

"They summoned us again," he said, "to give us new information: 'The Central Committee of the New Jewel organization had removed Maurice Bishop.' The instructions issued to us by our Party committee on the work site were very specific: we Cubans were not to talk to anyone about this internal affair of Grenada or get mixed up in anything. If anybody asked us what to do — many Grenadians worked with us at the airport — we were to answer that we knew nothing about the country's internal problems."

On October 19 the outcome became known: Maurice Bishop had been murdered a few hours after the people freed him during a mass demonstration. The Grenadian prime minister had been executed together with a small group of his most faithful collaborators, among them a woman, Jacqueline Creft, minister of education and Bishop's companion.

"They were betrayed," Manduca stated, and then he voiced his admiration for the Grenadian leader. "On May Day this year, during a parade we went to in St. George's, I saw Bishop for the first time, and he impressed me as a great revolutionary figure surrounded and loved by his people. This was again proven to me by the fact that the people freed him from house arrest and marched with him in the streets after he was removed from office. The news of his assassination caused us all a lot of suffering. All the Cubans became very indignant. That news was the saddest thing for us." Talking caused Manduca emotional strain and so we suggested we continue the interview some other day. But he insisted that we should go on, saying:

"I think that by answering the questions asked by **Granma**, my newspaper, the newspaper of the Central Committee of the Party, I'm doing my duty. Let's go on."

But at that moment the room set aside for this interview by the director of the hospital was stormed by a group of hospital workers. They brought beautiful red roses and one of the nurses of the 18th floor read a message expressing their praise and admiration for him. He showed his appreciation but insisted that he didn't deserve it or any of the other tributes he had received since his arrival back home. As he put it: "The true merit belongs to the 24 who died. The true merit belongs to Camilo, Che and the marvelous Cuban people." But Mario Martín Manduca is one of the best representatives of that people who, in his opinion, deserve all the praise.

Although Manduca was hit by a bullet that split his body into two parts, it failed to weaken his firmness. His willpower took the place of his reflexes which were already absent in his legs. In that condition he was able to turn himself faceup. Seriously wounded, he calmly observed what went on around him for nearly 36 hours, interpreted it and acted accordingly, without renouncing any of his principles. He promised himself to resist until death.

A chronology of the actions which reflect his supreme willpower is contained in this summary of his story. In his own words:

"I made an effort and turned over. At one point, two bombs exploded near me and the flying earth dirtied my face and chest. I wiped myself clean with my hands but this required a great deal of effort since I had lost a lot of blood and was getting weaker.



Manduca very much wanted to go on an internationalist mission. He served in Angola and Grenada.

"When that happened I thought that it was a miracle that I was still alive. The shelling continued.

"About four times I had to play dead when the Yankees went past me. They'd stop to look at me and even prodded me with the tips of their boots or the butts of their rifles. I only felt relief or hope when I heard one of them who spoke Spanish — in all the groups there were some who spoke Spanish — say: 'Leave him, he's dead.' And then they moved on. All I thought about was gaining some time, that I couldn't surrender.

"I don't know anything about medicine but I'd always heard that the body needs liquid to survive, and that any liquid could nourish me. But I couldn't move and the hours went by. I spent all the morning of October 25, the afternoon of that day, the night, the dawn of next day and the morning of the 26th losing blood and running a fever, maybe a temperature of 40°C, I don't know. I was hungry and thirsty, so I had no choice but to feed myself with my own spittle, so I made myself cough constantly and swallowed my phlegm. I think this helped me survive.

"It was on the afternoon of the 26th, at about four o'clock, that I saw a group of Yankee soldiers arrive in a jeep. I saw that one of them had a red cross painted on his helmet and a stethoscope around his neck. I was lying on my side in a little depression. My eyes were open. One of them asked me with contempt: 'Are you Cuban? What are you doing here?' he insisted: 'Were you building the airport for the Russians?' I answered: 'I am Cuban and I was building the airport for the Grenadian people.' Turning to the one with the red cross painted on his helmet I asked him for some water. The other one who kept pushing me with his boot said to me: 'Ah, so you want to live.' Annoyed I told him: 'Yes, I want to live, but with dignity, not abused. A bullet means nothing to you, so if you are going to abuse me, kill me right here, a bullet means nothing to you.' Then the medic pulled a knife out and slit my shirt to look at the wound and ordered that I be put in the jeep and taken to where they had the command post. There they stuck a tube through my side. They said it was to help me breath better.

"They had set up their command post where the Cuban military mission was. Another soldier told me: 'Your teeth are over there on the bed.' I had removed my false teeth when I was lying down where I was hit so as not to choke if I lost consciousness, but I hadn't noticed them picking them up. However, I realized that they wanted me to fall into a trap, so I replied, 'My teeth can't be on that bed because my bed is over at the camp where we construction workers live.'

"Then they put me in a helicopter. On taking off I saw the entire length of the runway and the airport and I thought: they can't take it away with them in their pockets, it's too big. It'll be a symbol; but it saddened me to see our Kato crane and our equipment being used by them.

"The trip in the helicopter was awful; it was very hot and very long, about an hour and a half. The craft landed on a ship. I think it was anchored near a little island but I don't know where. They hoisted me with a crane all the way up to the third floor of that ship and up there someone shouted at me in Spanish: 'Mario, Mario, I'm Puerto Rican, the Americans are good!' No one there could know my name and I didn't know him. He probably knew my name because he had read it on a card they had pinned on my clothes at the command post. Clearly this was part of the psychological warfare.

"I spent four or five days on the ship; I don't know whether it was sailing or anchored. The doctors worked on my back; I felt as if they were sawing my ribs. I felt relief but they told me: 'We have to take you to a more important hospital.' There was always someone who spoke Spanish. I answered, 'Do what you want with me, I'm in your hands and I'm dead from the waist down.'

"From the ship they moved me onto a plane that landed at Roosevelt Base, in Puerto Rico. I spent two days at the hospital on that base. The director of the hospital was a doctor named González from Puerto Rico, a descendant of the Canary Islands like myself. He told me that I was being transferred to the Veterans Hospital where there was more equipment. There I was relieved from the 24-hour military custody I always had — a different soldier every three hours — as if I could move. Alberto Chatelaín [another wounded Cuban worker taken to Puerto Rico] fared even worse — he had a guard with him even in the toilet.

"At the Veterans Hospital they did a good job on me and were nice to me. To say the opposite wouldn't be honest. Four or five days later I was transferred back to the base, with that soldier beside me the whole time.

"On several occasions some men who claimed they were from the Red Cross came to my bedside. They told me that Havana and Switzerland were trying to get me to Cuba. Some Puerto Rican employees would say to me: 'Mario, it looks like today is the day,' but nothing would happen. I don't know whether I did the right thing or not, but in front of them I pretended not to attach any importance to my return so they wouldn't think I was desperate and use psychological warfare on me. I simply would say to them and to those from the Red Cross: 'Ah, good.' And so it went until the day it turned out to be true.

"When everything was ready, one Puerto Rican said to me: 'Listen, Don Mario, your boss Fidel is waiting for you in Cuba, you're somebody big now....' I told him that my chief had many responsibilities and too much work to go to the airport and wait for me. But he insisted that a San Juan daily had reported that Fidel and Raúl had gone to the airport to receive all the Cubans arriving from Grenada."

While lying on a stretcher at the San Juan airport, Manduca and Chatelaín were surrounded by the crew of the Cuban plane and Cuban Red Cross staff, who quickly put them aboard so as not to delay their return.

Once they were inside the plane the captain announced that they could consider themselves in Cuban territory for that plane was part of Cuba.

For the two wounded men the trip was like a "bath of roses." Just as the Puerto Rican had said, Fidel and Raúl were awaiting the arrival of the plane in Cuba.

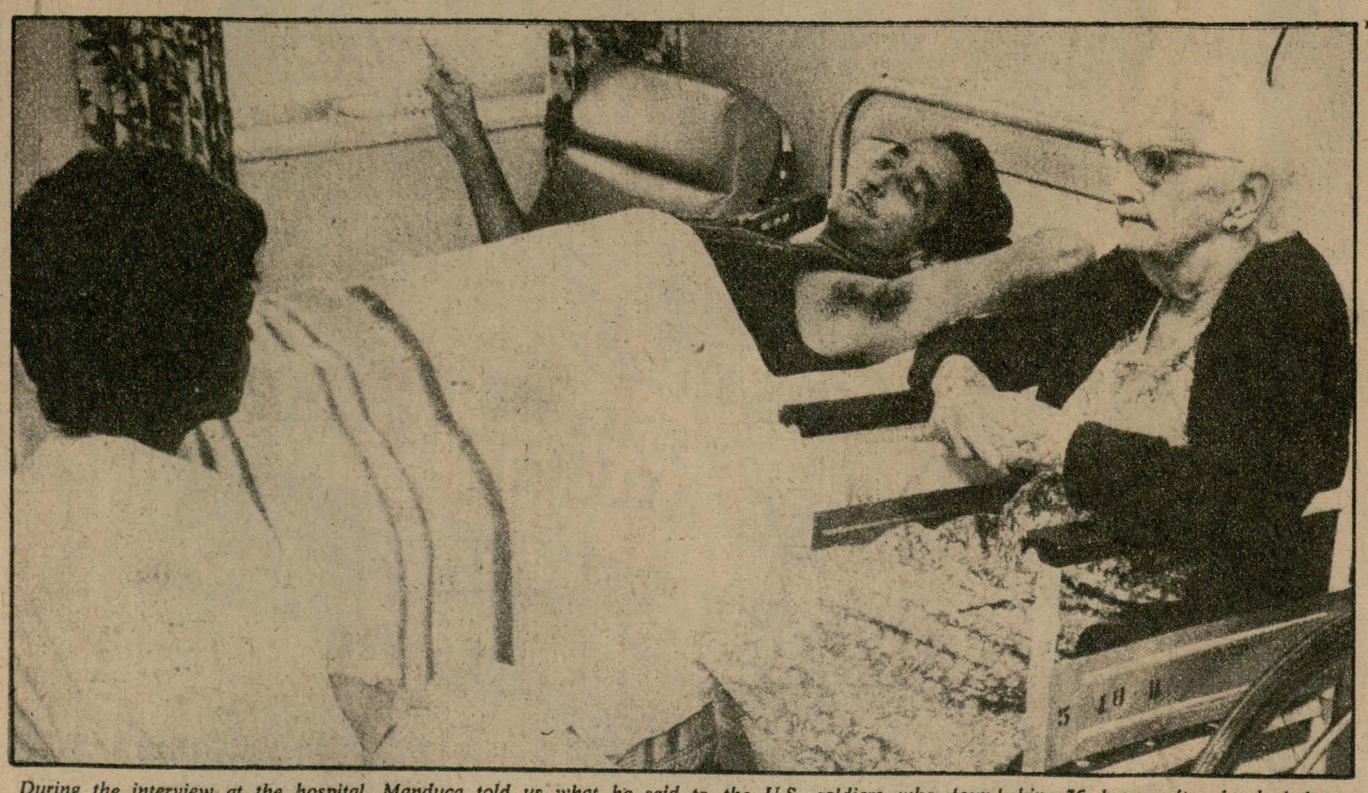
Those films of the arrival of our two brothers at José Martí Airport in Cuba will never be forgotten by the Cubans. At the time we didn't know what Mario Martín Manduca had said to Fidel as they embraced. What Manduca said was, "I'd rather cease to exist than cease being a revolutionary and a Communist. Fidel, thank you for having given me the opportunity of being a little more revolutionary and Communist."

"You're home now!" a deeply moved Fidel replied.

To Raúl, whom he also greeted with a long embrace, Mario said: "Minister, in 1981 I consented, and it says so on my identity card, to donate my organs. My lungs and my heart, everything from my waist up, are available if needed. I'm 48 so they're a little old, but might be of use."

"My friend, don't say that, because you still have many years to live," Raúl replied.

Mario Martín Manduca was giving yet another example of how a Communist should behave.



During the interview at the hospital, Manduca told us what he said to the U.S. soldiers who found him 36 hours after he had been wounded: "I want to live, but with dignity, not abused. A bullet means nothing to you, so if you are going to abuse me, kill me right here..."

* Land retained by those peasants who contributed land to state-owned farms, for which they were either paid rent or given a pension. The produce from the land that remained in their possession was for their own use.



The House of Charity reopened its doors after restoration.

Cuban capital celebrates 464th anniversary with more renovated buildings in Old Havana



Scene from Una aventura amorosa *(A Love Affair), by Cuban comedy writer José Agustín Millán (19th century) with which the Anaquillé Theater Group inaugurated the Comedy House.*

● THE CITY of Havana has just celebrated the 464th anniversary of its founding on the shores of a port that made the name of Cuba famous throughout the world.

Havana, now the capital of the first socialist state in the Americas, has a long history of major political events, a fine cultural tradition and countless incidents in the life of its revolutionary people that are impossible to sum up in a few lines.

Those who were in Havana in the last few weeks, especially those who had the opportunity to take part in the mass rally on November 14 and hear Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's eulogy for the Cubans killed in the U.S. invasion of Grenada, have felt the pulse of the nation, the strength of the Cuban people's revolutionary ideas.

Given the importance of the events that occurred over past weeks, the customary November 15-16 anniversary celebrations for the founding of Havana were postponed until November 18, but today's restoration of more old buildings serves to renew our commitment to all peoples to preserve and restore Old Havana as part of world cultural heritage.

Among the old colonial buildings opened after a painstaking period of restauration work were the Museum of Colonial Art and the building next to it, whose upper floor will house the Museum's technical department and whose ground floor will be used for the exhibit and sale of musical instruments.

The House of Charity, with its main hall as a reception room for People's Power in City of Havana, will also open its doors.

Other works include the facade of No. 113 Mercaderes Street; the old clock and watch repair shop; the 350 Years of Gold and Silver Work in Havana Exhibit which, with the help of the National Bank of Cuba, spans works of art fashioned by Havana's gold- and silversmiths from the days of their Holy Fraternity founded in 1655 as well as 19th-century jewelry; an exhibit of old Cuban portrait painting in the City Museum, featuring pieces from the Museum of Fine Arts collection; an initial section of La Mina Restaurant; the Arab House, perhaps one of the most original rooms in the Museum, with its adjoining Al Medina (City) Restaurant; the vintage car exhibit at the corner of Oficios and Jústiz Streets; and on Jústiz Street (which is less than 100 meters long, running up to a section of the old city walls), the Comedy House, a colonial mansion whose wide courtyard was famous for its open-air comedies written by Havana playwrights of the 18th century. The Comedy House is now the new headquarters of the Anaquillé Theater Group.

At 9:00 p.m. on the 18th, another anniversary of the capital was celebrated before the Templete, in the heart of what was once the old walled city, on which hundreds of workers from People's Power and other state agencies have worked and will continue to work to make it that much more beautiful and as welcoming as when it was founded in 1519 for what was to be a great destiny.

● *Eusebio Leal*
Historian and writer

BROAD RECONSTRUCTION PLAN

After a visit to the Colonial Art Museum in Cathedral Square and a tour of several other parts of Old Havana restored for the occasion, hundreds gathered for the traditional anniversary celebration this year presided over by Political Bureau members Armando Hart and Julio Camacho Aguilera.

Oscar Fernández Mell, member of the Central Committee of the Party and president of the Provincial Assembly of People's Power, reviewed the history of the city from the time of its founding in 1519. Havana, he said, had been witness to the birth of José Martí, Félix Varela and Julio Antonio Mella. It was also witness, he said, to Fidel's struggles as a student and later to his protest in front of the U.S. embassy (that was then in this part of the city) over U.S. sailors' desecration of the statue to José Martí. Later still, Fidel's appearance before the Supreme Court to file charges against Batista for the coup d'etat of March 10, 1952.

The City of Havana, he added, has been present in the struggles of the Cuban people and that same fighting spirit has prevailed in the opening of these buildings. They are the product of the work of various state agencies, especially the Ministry of Culture, he declared, praising the workers involved in their reconstruction.

Fernández Mell concluded by referring to celebration plans for the 465th anniversary, which call for extensive restoration work in Old Havana. It was hoped, he commented, that the population would participate not only in the celebrations but also in the work of restoration.

● *Omar Vázquez*
Culture columnist for Granma *daily*



Valuable objects were on display at the 350 Years of Gold and Silver Work in Havana Exhibit.

'GRENADA, THE TAKEOFF OF A DREAM'

THE IRREFUTABLE TRUTH OF A TESTIMONY ON FILM

● Interview with Rigoberto López, director of a documentary on the building of the airport in Grenada

● A NEW documentary from the Cuban Institute of Cinema Arts (ICAIC) is now being shown in major theaters in Cuba. It is a revealing testimony about the pretexts brandished by the Reagan administration which attempt to justify the criminal attack on Grenada. **Granada, el despegue de un sueño** (Grenada, the Takeoff of a Dream) forcefully exposes the hypocrisy of the U.S. imperialist propaganda campaign about the alleged "Soviet-Cuban penetration" of the tiny Caribbean island. It centers on the airport at Point Saline which was being built with the help of Cuban construction workers and the material, human and technical aid of other countries. The airport represented the realization of a long-held dream of the Grenadian people.

Beyond its cinematographic value, the foremost merit of this 30-minute film is the intense conviction with which it puts forward an irrefutable truth that only the U.S. government's fascist arrogance and demagogy could try to hide or twist.

In an interview for **Granma**, the director of **Grenada, the Takeoff of a Dream**, Rigoberto López, explained that the documentary was filmed during June and July of the present year by a team made up of cameraman Luis García, soundman Carlos Fernández and cameraman's assistant Mario Ballester. "At that time," Rigoberto said, "the main conflict concerning Grenadian reality was the hostile climate unleashed by U.S. imperialism against that country and the destabilization campaign which its mass media were carrying out against the Grenadian Revolution and its top leader, Maurice Bishop. The building of the new airport and the presence there of Cuban construction workers was at the center of that offensive."

This situation was touched off by Reagan's televised appearance last March when he touted the worn-out argument that the construction project constituted a threat to U.S. national security. Rigoberto saw a video of this appearance in Grenada and it gave him the idea that the documentary should respond to the question posed by Reagan: Who is the airport intended for? "We set out to make a documentary that would be directed at international public opinion, particularly U.S. public opinion, because don't forget that more than 70 percent of Caribbean tourism comes from the United States. We didn't try to do anything more than show the objective truth about the airport; we hoped that the reality and the statements by U.S. tourists themselves would expose the falseness of Reagan's statements. As the viewers will see, the interviews with the U.S. tourists follow a progression beginning with a woman who has just arrived in Grenada up until some who have been there several days. Also, we included statements by U.S. students from the University of Saint George's. None gives any indication of being afraid for themselves or their country. We also sought testimonies from different sectors of Grenadian society, private enterprise, the Church and the poorest strata of the population. Without exception, everyone had placed their hopes on the construction of the new airport."

With an all-encompassing journalistic approach, **Grenada, the Takeoff of a Dream** accumulates evidence that destroys the numerous lies fabricated by Reagan and his accomplices. The idea of the airport, as the statement of a Grenadian engineer demonstrates, was not the product of "Soviet-Cuban scheming" as the U.S. president shamelessly charged, but rather a project that had been planned for a long time to meet some of the country's urgent communication and economic needs. The unbiased statements made by a Finnish technician and a British one contradict the military character that the U.S. government alleged. The White House's "concern" about the length of the runway is refuted by Grenadian workers who don't see what distinguishes this airport from others, including even larger ones located on the neighboring islands of Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago.

At the time of the Yankee invasion of Grenada the documentary was practically finished. Obviously the new situation demanded that the script be reworked. "The end of the documentary



was going to be a beautiful and symbolic scene which we had accidentally filmed. In it three little girls, whom we see talking with Bishop earlier in the film, are running along the runway, an image that was going to be accompanied by the sound of airplanes taking off. But given the events we decided to end the film with the dramatic reality of Grenada today. What was going to be a song to the takeoff of a dream thus became a denunciation of the murder of that very dream."

Despite the turn of events, the testimonial value of the film remained intact. Rigoberto described to us how the urgency to finish the film fired everyone involved in this stage of filmmaking. Working night and day, the finishing stages, ranging from the editing done by Roberto Bravo to the developing of copies in ICAIC's color lab, demanded extraordinary effort. "It's in situations like this that one understands most categorically the meaning of cinema as a weapon." In addition to its prompt showing in the country, the documentary is being circulated internationally, adding yet another voice to the wave of protest that the world has raised in reaction to the invasion of Grenada.

Along with its clarifying objective, **Grenada, the Takeoff of a Dream** pays tribute to a revolution and a sister people who have been its protagonist. It is, Rigoberto told us, the vision of a Cuban filmmaker who came to love that country and wanted to show in his film "the Grenadian whom I knew, the typical hospitable Caribbean, smiling, friendly, representative of the vitality and beauty of a people — an image completely alien to that of a captive country which imperialist propaganda has tried to create."

● *Carlos Galiano*
Film critic
Photo: Osvaldo Salas

CUBA: LA NATURALEZA Y EL HOMBRE

An ambitious 17-volume work with black-and-white and color illustrations, about the geographic complexity of Cuba and its people's origins.

Well-known Cuban geographer Antonio Núñez Jiménez has written dialectically about many topics concerning Cuba's geography, its history and the society.

This first volume, **The Archipelago,** deals with the basic geography of the country, the political significance of its location in the Caribbean and the geographical and historical influences that helped shape and develop Cuban culture.

267 black-and-white and color illustrations
Binding : Hardbound with glossy jacket

Pages : 692
Size : 20 x 24 cm
Price : US$ 20



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FROM THE CUBAN PRESS

Taken from the magazine **EL CAIMAN BARBUDO**

A WOMAN CALLED REGINA

...IN REALITY BRAZILIAN WOMEN HAVE OTHER MORE URGENT, MORE CRUCIAL PROBLEMS TO SOLVE. HUNGER, AS YOU KNOW'



● Even before she was "A Woman Called Malú," Regina Duarte had been chosen best Brazilian actress in a weekly magazine's survey. Malú had the merit of transforming her, along with hundreds of thousands or millions of Brazilian women, in what was one of the last decade's most significant cultural and ideological processes, on both the individual and social level. Regina paved the way in breaking with the image of "the sweetheart of Brazil." She took on the new, which was first felt more as a loss than a gain, conscious of what was being left behind but still not clear on where she was going. But she was going.

Writing up how Regina talks loses all the expressiveness of her hands, gestures and laughter, that strange combination of the forcefulness of one who goes about doing what she wants and the tender insecurity of one who would seem to need protection in order to do so.

Regina's trip to Havana for the coming month of January 1984 will certainly be a great experience for her. It will also enable the Cuban people to learn a little more about her great sensitivity, her rebellious and emotional personality, about that woman called Regina Duarte.

BY EMIR SADER (special from Brazil)

Q. — Where were you born, Regina?

A. — I was born in the province of São Paulo, in a place called Franca, but I only lived there three months. Then I went to São Joaquim de Barra, also in São Paulo province, where I lived until I was six. From São Joaquim, where my father, who was in the military, worked as a shooting instructor and my mother was a piano teacher, we went to Campinas, where he retired from the army and bought a store. I lived there from when I was six until I was 18, when I came to São Paulo to work in television.

Q. — Is Malú the most important part you've had?

A. — I think so. From all points of view: interpretation, repercussions, content, the pleasure of doing something in touch with reality. Because other characters were always construed from fantasy and fable. I had left television because I felt enslaved by that whole image that was crystallizing around me: a good person, passive, tender, adaptable, ordered. I felt my attempts to construct more complex characters came up against this. People couldn't see me in any other way if I did a scene in which I tried to show other kinds of feelings.

Q. — During the '70s, you became the most important Brazilian television actress....

A. — Yes, although there were other important actresses, too. But my television personality was very strong, very identified with the public. I received lots of letters. All the press was tuned into me and what I did. That was when I decided to stop doing television for a time. The root to my problems was in television itself. I thought that by going back into theater I could regain some balance, in myself and in my relationship to the public and the press, for people to see me again as an actress and not a model. I worked in **Christmas Eve Supper,** a play I chose, an excellent and very significant script for what I was going through at the time, since it was about a whole family committing suicide at that supper. That made a real impact and from then on I really did impress the public, the press, and I myself underwent something special.

I also started psychotherapy and entered a whole unknown and frightening universe. I knew I had to break with the known and move on to something I wasn't really sure of.

Q. — What did you do after that?

A. — That was in 1975, eight years ago already. I did a television serial called "Marriage Dismissed" that was censored and even to this day has not been shown. We did 30 parts to the serial that never went on the air. It analyzed the whole process of the separation of a couple after a developing crisis in their marriage. It was axed just before it was due to be screened.

MALÚ IS MY MODEL OF A WOMAN

Q. — The serial ended where Malú was to begin?

A. — Exactly, because it was to end with the separation of the couple. It was censored because there was still no divorce in Brazil; separation was outlawed by the Church. The Divorce Law was only passed a year later, when Malú was already on the air.

In place of "Marriage Dismissed" we did another called "Nina," which was also very important for me. It is the story of a woman anarchist teacher in São Paulo, talking about the development of anarchism in the '20s and '30s. Nina tries to change the structure of teaching in that period. Then I did **The Holy Process** in theater, on tour throughout the country, until I was asked to do Malú. That meant I was out of television for two years. I'd also been two years off screen with "Nina." Altogether four years went by between "The Sweetheart of Brazil" and "Malú."

Q. — When you started "Malú," what were you going through in your personal life?

A. — I had separated from my first husband three years before and was living the life of a woman on her own, with two children, having to work and look after the kids, fighting to go on, but without fear. Malú was very like me.

Q. — What situations in Malú had you gone through yourself emotionally?

A. — The one on abortion, for example, was incredible because although I had had an abortion it was something I had wanted to erase from my mind. After the abortion I said to myself: "I did nothing. Nothing happened." And I tried to wipe out the memory. When I had to do the program I saw myself in that situation again. Two characters come in, a doctor who says it was not right, that God had made nature, that nature had its course and it should not be interrupted. The other says, "It's a matter of what you want, it's your body, you're the one who has a say over it. God gave you a body and a mind to decide. If you want a child, have it; if you don't, don't. You decide."

All this affected me a lot, given the religious upbringing I had which prevented me from even thinking about the subject. It was difficult to think about it. Another program in the series also hit me, one called "Animals and Hot Blood." Malú is at her place, fixing the apartment, and feels physically attracted to the worker who comes to change the kitchen tiles. Then I started thinking again about human sexual impulses: What are they? Should you be carried away by them or should they be repressed; and if they are repressed, for what reasons? What coherent feelings lead me to have or not have a pleasurable love relationship with a plumber in a moment of need? What ethical grounds do I have?

It was very hard for me to do the program in that I had to live all that. Malú resists it in the end, calling up someone she had an affair with before, to calm herself down, given how aroused she had been by the man. That was an incredible program. Strongest of all was that the program wasn't tied up. It was open-ended. If the majority of the crew thought Malú should give in to the man, then she would.

There was always a lot of debate over Malú's attitudes. If in the script she took a stand the crew didn't agree with, then it would be changed. The author was consulted and the script changed, because we wanted the program to be the product of collective work. It was the first time people had worked democratically in television.

Q. — Do you think Malú is representative of the problems of Brazilian women?

A. — I think so. But a minority of Brazilian women, clearly, because in reality Brazilian women have other more urgent, more crucial problems to solve. Hunger, as you know. Malú has a teenage girl, whom she could leave at home although there is no maid, because she is responsible and self-sufficient. But Brazilian women have four or five children. If one is a teenager, another is four years old and can't be left alone. She logically has other attitudes, other behavior, another relationship with the universe. That's to say, things are really simple for Malú. The greater part of our women have much more serious problems.

Q. — What were the main reactions to Malú in Brazil?

A. — Well, there were reactions like people getting together to watch the programs. It might seem incredible but that was prohibited here at the time. You couldn't have gatherings of more than I don't know how many people. We lived through things like that here. And so young and old, whole families, would get together in someone's house to have tea or coffee and talk.

The best part about Malú for me was that it opened up dialogue. Before, the television got switched off and it was to bed. That was impossible with Malú. The program ended and people couldn't sleep. They had to talk about what they had seen. But there were other reactions, like the ones I came across on the air shuttle from São Paulo to Rio. Many executives travel that way, and there were moments when I felt a deep dislike for those men who would say "Look, there's nothing positive about what you are doing. You are feeding ideas into my wife's head. Up until the other day she was a saint, a wonderful woman and now she is very confused. You are hurting our relationship." And I would say: "Me, I'm hurting your relationship? Then it must be a very fragile relationship. If I, as a character, or in my home, on a television screen, am creating problems for your relationship, then you should rethink that relationship, because it can't be in good shape."

Q. — Was Malú the cause or consequence of the increasing number of separations in Brazil?

A. — The year before Malú started, the number of separations had doubled. That was partly what motivated the series.

MALÚ'S SUCCESS IN CUBA WAS A SOURCE OF ENCOURAGEMENT

Q. — What was your reaction to the news of Malú's success in Cuba?

A. — I felt really pleased. I'm happy to know that the program I left behind some years back, whose end was very painful for me, is still very much alive. It confirms the intuitive feeling I had that the program was not over when it ended, that it was alive in the hearts and minds of all those who had seen it. Alive, because it was going to continue to be seen in the rest of the world. And when I'm told that Malú was a success in another country, as it was in Holland, Portugal, Spain, Mexico and now in Cuba, that the program was talked about, that it gave rise to polemic, then it confirms to me yet again how important and unforgettable it was for me.

Malú made a deep impression on me at the time and continues to do so today. It's like a springboard, you know, to keep growing. Because I start to think about Cuba, and I go back to thinking about women in Brazil, in its system, its structure, and I try to compare it with what happened in Cuba, to think out the reasons why it was a success there. Malú is a program with a touch of magic for me; it has great importance in my life, in my development and I think in a lot of people.

I was at first surprised about the success of Malú in Cuba. But then it reconfirmed my feelings when I did it, that is, it is something that goes beyond the moment, because it reflects the wider problems of the woman's condition. Yet again Malú opens unexpected doors.

Q. — What are the first things that come to your head when you think about Cuba?

A. — People planting sugarcane. I see a country of canefields and people planting and cutting cane. In my mind's eye, Cuba is a green, green island, with people planting and cutting cane. That's the first thing that comes to mind. Then comes another: people getting together to say what they feel, the problems they have. I'm thinking of the block, and the head of the block who takes up to the head of the district what people are wanting and putting forward to better the living standards of the block. All this then gets taken up before the city, the province and the nation. The idea I have of Cuba today is that. A kind of interlacing network. I find that's really something, which I don't feel exists here, something that connects together and becomes a global proposition.

Q. — What expectations do you have of your trip to Cuba in January 1984, as a guest of Casa de las Américas?

A. — My greatest expectations are of the people. Of solutions for a better life. How one can live better when independent, when there is no more tutelage, or people who say what you must or must not do, when you have broad freedom to do all that you can. My work as an actress is about human beings which is what in effect interests me.

Q. — What would you like to talk about with Cuban women?

A. — I think about love relationships between men and women, between mother and daughter, which is a complex relationship and one I would like to learn about in the experience of Cuban women. Work-children, work-husband. Man-woman relationships fascinate me. What about love? What about desire? Fidelity? All those problems we always face. What force is it that makes us act in one way or another? How do we learn about love? I'm very interested in all that. What is the love that we learn and at times makes us do so many awful things to others? Is it love, or what?

Q. — Have you worked in film?

A. — A bit, but it wasn't very good. I was Our Lady in Ariano Suassuna's **The Commiserate.** I was in Silvio Back's **Big Encounter,** a film in which a man aims to do well by marrying a rich girl. I did one film which was a pleasure to do: **An Entangled Cangaceiro,** perhaps the best I've done, with producer Daniel Filho, who was the producer for Malú.

Q. — What do you most like in Brazilian music?

A. — Right now César Camargo Mariano. My great idol is Caetano Veloso.

Q — Do you like Roberto Carlos?

A. — Sometimes, not too often, but I like him. There are times when he's great.

Q. — What professional plans do you have for the immediate future?

A. — Two films in 1984. One called **Scandal,** about the Conservatives' behavior in the interior of Brazil. The other, **The Immortal,** based on a story by Borges, to be filmed in Machu Picchu, Perú.

Q — Do you consider yourself a feminist?

A. — No, although I think I live according to certain precepts feminists consider positive.

I FIND THE U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA REPUGNANT

● Says Regina Duarte, Brazilian actress well known in Cuba for her portrayal of Malú ● Will be in Cuba soon

● JOURNALIST (Pedro Martínez Pírez). — Regina, I'd like to know your opinion of what the U.S. invasion of the small island of Grenada means for the sovereignty and dignity of the peoples of Our America. What do you think?

REGINA DUARTE. — I find it very repugnant, something that shouldn't be done under any circumstances.

JOURNALIST. — What do you think about the reasons given by the United States for the invasion of Grenada?

REGINA DUARTE. — If we are going to talk about reasons, I'd rather not go into it, because the whole thing is ridiculous.

JOURNALIST. — What has been the impact of the U.S. invasion of that tiny Caribbean island on Brazil?

REGINA DUARTE. — As far as I could see, everyone felt very indignant about the action, not just the government but the people, intellectuals, artists, everyone.

JOURNALIST. — What do you think about the statements made by the U.S. government regarding the invasion of Grenada as a military feat?

REGINA DUARTE. — To me it's something I can't register, I don't know what to say. It's so absurd.

JOURNALIST. — What lesson, what experience do you think the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly the Brazilian people, can draw from an action like the invasion of Grenada?

REGINA DUARTE. — Total repudiation.

JOURNALIST. — Do you wish to add any comments for Radio Havana Cuba?

REGINA DUARTE. — Yes, I'm delighted about the idea of visiting Cuba. I'm not a person closely linked to politics. You've approached me on a matter I'm not used to talking about. I'm an actress and I'm very pleased to know that my program on women was very successful in Cuba.

JOURNALIST. — Are you for peace in Latin America?

REGINA DUARTE. — For peace everywhere.

JOURNALIST. — Are you against aggression on the Nicaraguan people?

REGINA DUARTE. — I'm against any war feeling. I think there should be peace and goodwill among all persons and all nations.

Taken from the magazine **Sol de cuba**

NORMA AND BILL COOPER

20 TRIPS TO CUBA IN 8 YEARS

BY JOSÉ ANTONIO TAMARGO

"TWENTY TIMES they've come to Cuba, they told me on a sunny morning at Villa Trópico, one of the seven beaches along Havana's Blue Circuit. "Our first trip to Cuba was in 1975," said Bill Cooper. "We came to Trópico and we found what we wished to find, so we kept coming back."

Bill played professional football before retirement, while Norma is a pharmacist. They've been married 35 years, have three children — all of whom have also visited Cuba — and live in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

"With the trees and flowers in back and the ocean in front, Villa Trópico is really a beautiful place," Norma noted, then added: "We love your beautiful island and the people are just beautiful too.... They treat us — and all other tourists — as though we're very special people, and that's what counts."

For Bill, part of the charm of Villa Trópico is the wide range of things to do. He mentioned tennis, horseback riding, bicycling, mopeding, snorkeling and scuba diving, and then said: "I'm a fisherman. I like to fish. Here I can go fishing in the ocean and I can also do freshwater fishing in the mountains. I like to go fishing in the little villages like Jibacoa, get to know the people, have a beer at the local bar and be greeted like a friend there."

Norma added that, wherever she went, she always felt safe.

"So many places today aren't that way," she noted, "but here there's never been a problem, and that's important. You're very lucky to have an island that's so safe."

The Coopers have taken overnight trips to Havana, which they also enjoyed, but they really love Villa Trópico best and always stay there when they come to Cuba.

"This is our home, our **casa,**" Bill affirmed. "It's very difficult to explain it any other way. Here we have everything we want, and when you find paradise, it's hard to change."

On recent trips to Cuba, Norma and Bill have come with friends. This time they brought along 25 Canadians, none of whom had ever been to Cuba before. All were so favorably impressed that they want to come back again, according to Bill. Meanwhile, Norma has decided to lead tour groups to Cuba.



"I'm not a travel agent," she said, "but I do know lots of Canadians who are looking for a place like this to spend their vacations, and once they've been to Villa Trópico they'll all want to return...."

SOVIET UNION'S FIRM RESPONSE TO U.S. GOVERNMENT AND ALLIES' WARLIKE COURSE

● *MOSCOW, November 24 (TASS).— What follows is the complete text of a statement issued by Yuri Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR:*

The Soviet leadership has already informed the Soviet people and all other peoples of its views on the warlike course being followed by the U.S. administration. It has also warned the U.S. government and those of the other Western countries that support it of the dangerous consequences of such a course.

However, Washington, Bonn, London and Rome have paid no heed to the voice of reason, and the first steps to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles are being taken in the FRG, Great Britain and Italy. Thus, the appearance of U.S. Pershing and Cruise missiles in Europe is now a fait accompli.

For almost 40 years — longer than in any other period in modern history — Europe has lived in peace. This has been made possible by the consistent policy of peace observed by the countries of the socialist community, the actions of the peace-loving forces on the continent and also the realistic stand taken by sensible Western politicians. The approximate balance in military forces, including nuclear forces, between the NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty countries in Europe was an objective factor in European security and stability.

Now the United States and NATO have taken a step designed to tilt the balance in their favor. The nuclear missiles being deployed near Soviet borders and those of the USSR's allies are not designed, in general, to defend Western Europe, which nobody is threatening. The deployment of the U.S. missiles on European soil does not improve Europe's security but rather increases the real danger that the United States drag the peoples of Europe into a holocaust.

In the two world wars the flames of destruction never reached U.S. territory. Now in Washington they harbor the idea that by deploying their medium-range missiles and creating a greater nuclear threat to the socialist countries they can prevent their territory from being the target in a counterstrike. Regarding the security of the United States' West European allies, the impression Washington gives is that it is interested in this to the extent that the destruction of the Europeans' lives and cities may diminish the damage caused to the United States if Washington falls prey to the temptation of starting a nuclear war with the illusory hope of winning it.

The deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe is a far cry from being a measure resulting from concern in the West over the balance of forces in Europe. It has been repeatedly demonstrated with figures — and many Western political leaders and specialists agree — that at present an approximate parity exists in Europe between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty regarding the medium-range nuclear missiles with a substantial advantage for NATO in nuclear warheads. Therefore, if anyone should worry it is the Warsaw Treaty member countries which are threatened by the NATO states' war machines.

Taking all this into account, the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist community cannot overlook the fact that Washington declared a "crusade" against socialism as a social system and that those who have issued the orders to deploy the new nuclear arms on our doorstep erect their policy on this absurd premise. One gets the impression that, on deploying Pershing II and Cruise missiles in Europe, the governments of a series of NATO countries would like to implement this adventurous premise on a concrete nuclear missile basis.

Could the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries ignore this danger? No, they could not. This is why in the meeting held in Moscow on June 28, 1983, the top leaders of the Party and state of the seven socialist countries declared that under no circumstances would they permit the NATO block to have military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty countries.

When the governments of the FRG, England and Italy consented to the deployment of the U.S. missiles in their respective countries, it is impossible that they did not know that from the very start the United States had no desire to come to a mutually acceptable agreement on nuclear arms in Europe and made every possible effort at the Geneva talks and elsewhere to prevent such an agreement. They also had to know that the Soviet Union and its allies would inevitably adopt countermeasures to protect their security and would not permit the United States and NATO to upset the approximate balance of forces in Europe.

In addition, we made it clear that the appearance of the new U.S. missiles in Europe would make it impossible to continue the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons in Europe. The recent measures taken by the governments of the FRG, England and Italy constitute unequivocal evidence of the fact that counter to the will of their own peoples, their countries' security and the interest in peace for Europe and the rest of the world, those governments gave the green light to the deployment of the U.S. missiles. By so doing they assumed, along with the government of the United States, all responsibility for the consequences of a shortsighted policy that the Soviet Union had warned against.

Having carefully analyzed all facets of the new situation, the Soviet leadership adopted the following resolutions:

First: Since the United States thwarted the possibility of arriving at a mutually acceptable agreement at the talks on the problems of nuclear arms limitation in Europe and since the continuation of the talks would serve only as a cover for the actions of the United States and several other NATO states aimed at undermining European and international security, the Soviet Union does not consider it possible to take part in these talks any longer.

Second: All unilateral commitments assumed by the Soviet Union, designed to create more favorable conditions for the success of the talks, are considered null and void. This includes the moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union.

Third: In agreement with the governments of the German Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the preparations begun some time ago — and which were announced — to deploy tactical-operational missiles of greater range in those countries will be accelerated.

Fourth: Given that by deploying its missiles in Europe the United States is increasing the nuclear threat to the Soviet Union and taking this circumstance into account the Soviet missiles will be deployed in seas and oceanic areas. Given their characteristics, our missiles are adequate to meet the threat posed for us and our allies by the U.S. missiles being deployed in Europe.

Naturally, other measures will be taken to guarantee the security of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

On starting to implement our decisions, we state that the countermeasures taken by the Soviet Union will be strictly within the limits established by the actions of the NATO countries. The Soviet Union, we repeat, does not aspire to military superiority. We will just do what is absolutely necessary to prevent the military balance from being upset.

If the United States and the other NATO countries were to show they were willing to return to the situation that existed before they began deploying the U.S. missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union would be willing to do likewise. This would make valid our previous proposals on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms in Europe. In this case, that is, if the situation that existed were reestablished, the commitments made unilaterally by the Soviet Union in this respect would again be valid.

The Soviet Union proclaims firmly and clearly that it continues to be faithful to its principled purpose of putting an end to the arms race, especially in nuclear arms, to diminish and finally to end the threat of a nuclear war, and that it will continue to make every necessary effort to reach this lofty goal.

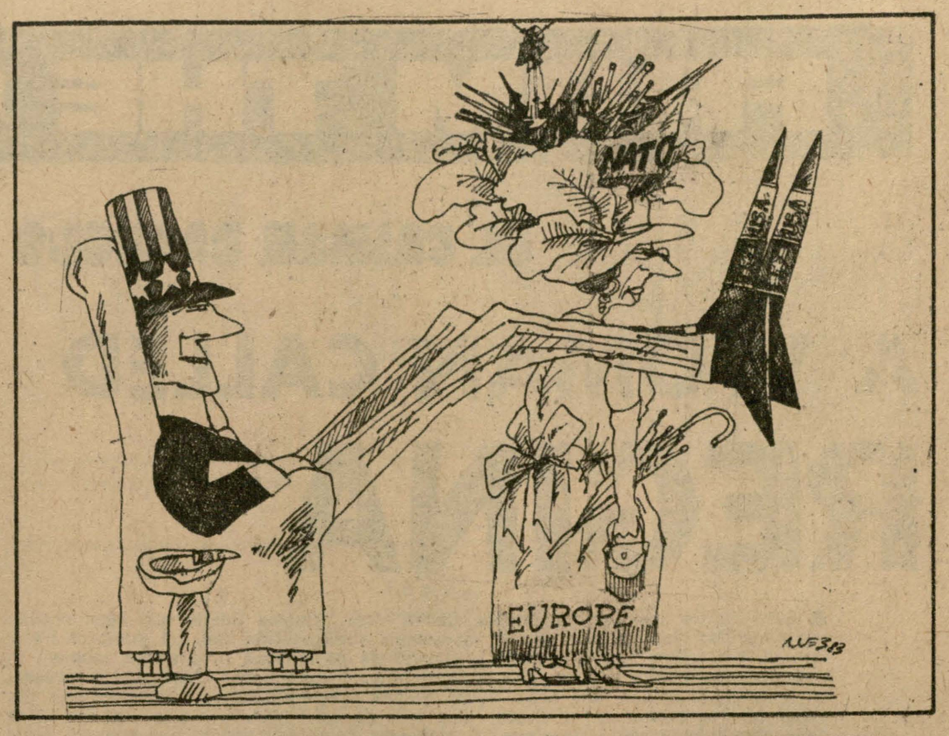
The Soviet Union continues to advocate a radical solution to the problem of nuclear arms in Europe and reiterates its proposal to achieve a Europe free, in general terms, of medium-range and tactical nuclear arms.

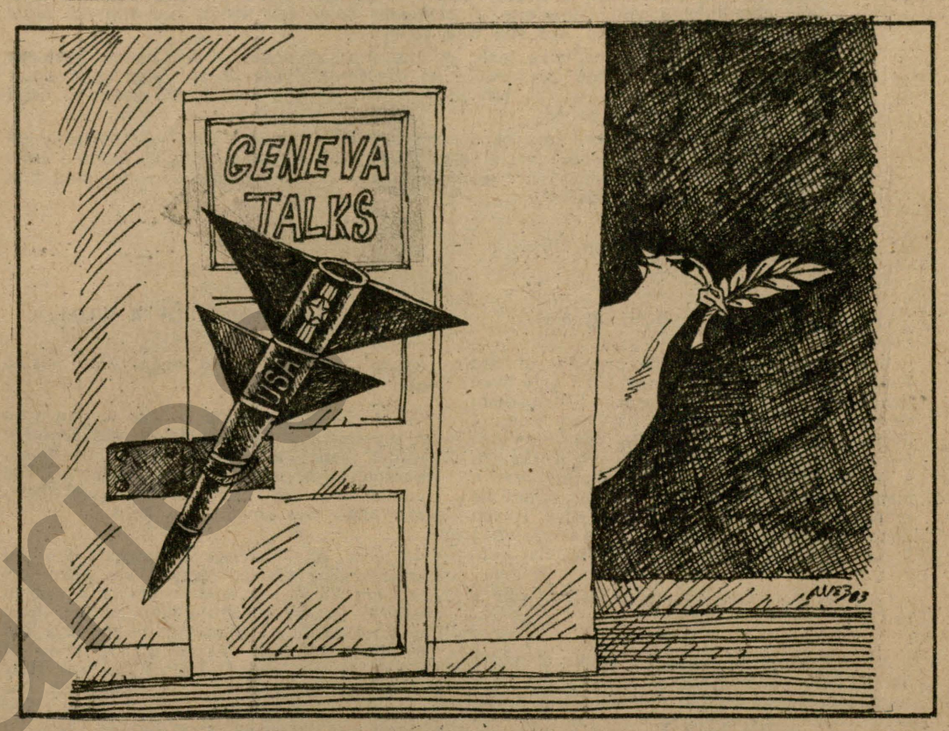
The Soviet leadership urges the leaders of the United States and the West European states to weigh once again the consequences of their plan to deploy the new U.S. missiles in Europe, which constitutes a threat to their own peoples and to humanity as a whole.

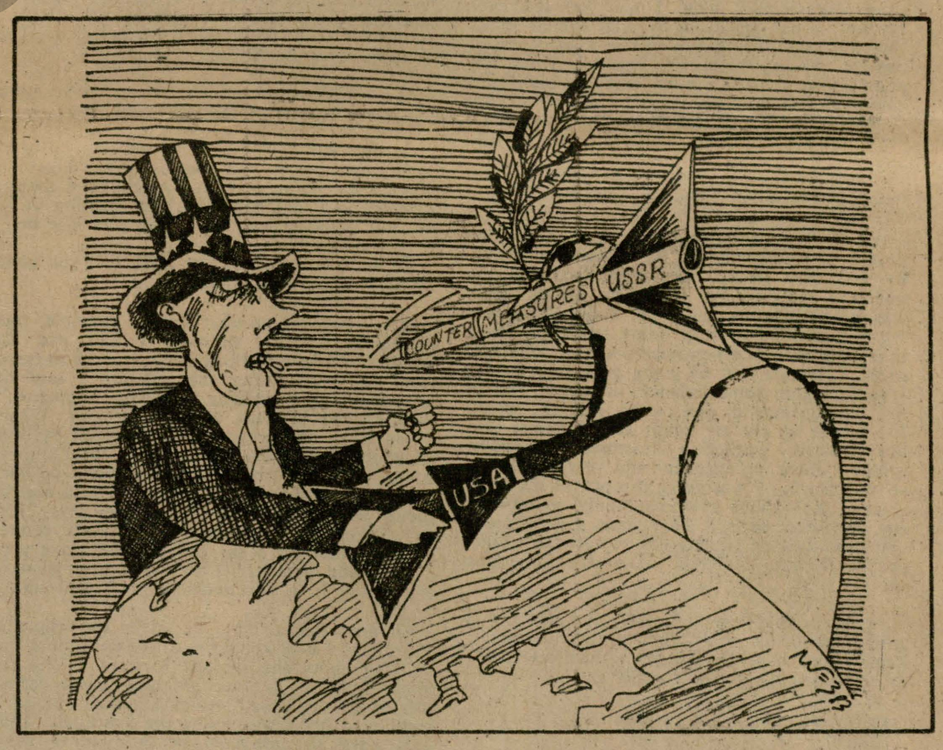
We already live in an exceedingly fragile world. For this reason, those statesmen weighed down by such a great responsibility must analyze the present state of affairs and take a rational decision. Only human reason can and should stave off the danger that threatens humanity. We urge those who are driving the world into an increasingly dangerous arms race to give up their unattainable goal of achieving military superiority through these methods, to impose their will on other peoples and states.

The Soviet Union is convinced that peace can be strengthened and the security of the peoples guaranteed not by increasing the number of arms or inventing new types of armament but, on the contrary, by reducing their number to a level incomparably lower than the existing one. Humanity has too many unfulfilled tasks only because colossal material and intellectual resources, among others, are diverted to other activities. From this standpoint, arriving at an agreement on a radical reduction of nuclear and other types of arms would benefit all peoples.

The Soviet leadership declares that, in keeping with the wishes of the Soviet people, it will continue to make every possible effort to stave off the threat of war and preserve the world for the present and future generations.







U.S. CONTINUES NUDGING WORLD TOWARDS WAR

BY LUIS M. ARCE
Granma International staff

THE U.S. SECRETARY of Defense Caspar Weinberger confirmed that the Pentagon will deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe according to the schedule worked out by NATO. The announcement coincided with the decision made by the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany to agree to the stationing of the Cruise and Pershing II missiles in their country and that of Norway supporting missile deployment in five Western European nations.

With these decisions, the United States dangerously increased the likelihood of war and further strained the already deteriorating negotiations which could have led to an understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Weinberger's comments show the United States will virtually refuse to consider vital elements of the nuclear issue such as non-deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, the inclusion of British and French missiles in the balance of forces, the reduction in the number of medium-range bombers and the establishment of true parity in medium-range planes and missiles for both sides in Europe.

Western European nations which have already officially accepted the deployment of the 572 U.S. missiles have unfortunately helped block any solution to these problems and can now be dragged into a nuclear war against the will of their peoples and even without their consent. The joint control system does not entail dual key and therefore enables the Pentagon to operate the missiles without prior consultation.

It is clear that the United States has no intention of conducting serious negotiations and continues its foreign policy of force and blackmail.

It is in this belligerent militarist context that we must view Weinberger's comments to the press, following the parliamentary decisions in the FRG and Norway.

This is not only a return to the era of gunboat diplomacy. It means a return to the notion that a small group of imperialist powers headed by the United States can rule the world, even if it means resorting to nuclear war to wipe out socialism.

This sinister notion is at the heart of Weinberger's remarks. The countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union are the logical result of an analysis of the course of events.

The antiwar movement, which in practice and through its evolution has become an expression of the will of the masses on the international scene, will have to further increase its efforts and exert all types of pressure to make those who are playing with fire come to their senses.

Never before have progressive forces faced such a challenge, because the very survival of the human race is at stake. Never before have the unity and solidarity of peoples been so necessary.

Weinberger's announcement that European deployment will continue on schedule means humanity will be virtually at the mercy of a group of power-hungry adventurers who have the means and the power to start a nuclear war whose consequences could surpass the wildest imagination.

PUBLISHED: 11/23/83

Granma ● *Weekly Review of the Official Organ of the Communist Party of Cuba ● Editor: Jorge Enrique Mendoza ● Editorial and administrative offices: Ave. General Suárez y Territorial, Plaza de la Revolución "Jose Martí," Apartado 6260, Havana, Cuba ● Telephone: 70-6521 ● Subscription rates in foreign countries (including airmail postage): 1 year, the equivalent of 12 U.S. dollars in any convertible currency.*

USSR CALLS OFF GENEVA TALKS WITH U.S. ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN EUROPE

● Soviet decision taken after nearly 3 years of Washington's systematic rejection of countless reasonable proposals calling for nuclear parity in Europe

● GENEVA, November 23 (PL). — Soviet and U.S. negotiators left here today after nearly three years of Washington's systematic rejection of countless proposals based on nuclear parity in Europe.

The Soviet delegation announced this morning that it was calling off the sixth round of talks for an undetermined period. The announcement came after a short plenary meeting held, as agreed, at the U.S. diplomatic mission to international agencies in Geneva.

Long hours at the negotiating table did not prevent the United States from implementing its plans to begin deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in five Western European countries, which will tip current nuclear parity on the old continent in favor of the West.

The suspension of this round of talks, which began last September 6, came as the main U.S. airport in Federal Germany was readied to receive Pershing II missile components starting today.

The talks, proposed in October 1979 by the Soviet Union, even before the NATO agreement on missile deployment, had a preliminary phase lasting from October 17 to November 17, 1980, but the Carter administration decided to postpone the talks until Reagan's inauguration in January 1981.

These talks opened on November 30, 1981, but in none of the successive rounds was any progress achieved.

The United States at all times stuck to its aim of achieving superiority over the USSR. Its so-called Zero Option, bombastically introduced as something new, called for the Soviet Union to dismantle all its medium-range missiles in exchange for the non-deployment of the 572 Pershing II and Cruise missiles.

This was followed by an "interim solution" and a subsequent modification that, aside from not taking into account the existence of 162 British and French missiles, proposed the installation of some of the new U.S. missiles.

The Soviet stand, radically opposed to the U.S. stand, called for a freeze on nuclear stockpiles, no more deployment of nuclear warhead carriers and then reduction.

The USSR's proposals were many and ranged from substantial reductions, respecting parity, to a complete elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe.

The talks were enmeshed in a blatant anti-Soviet campaign on the part of the Reagan administration, a deterioration of bilateral relations and a worsening of the international situation in general.

While the Geneva talks proceeded, the White House was taking practical steps to ensure that Western European countries put no obstacles in the way of stationing missiles on their soil.

Evidence of this was the arrival in Britain of the first Cruise missiles before the end of the Geneva talks and also the fact that NATO countries were forced to ratify their commitment to missile deployment even when there was still some hope of an agreement.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said today that the Reagan administration regretted that the Soviet Union had called off the talks. This announcement came shortly after Britain and NATO branded the step as "unjustified."

Once again, as Soviet Minister of Defense Dimitri Ustinov said last week, the United States is seeking to fool world public opinion, just as it had only used the Geneva talks for that very purpose.

At the time of establishing parity, Washington always disregarded the fact that in Europe at this moment there are roughly 1000 nuclear warhead carriers belonging to each side.

Together with countless options advanced by the Soviet Union to keep the talks moving, Moscow warned on more than one occasion that it would not stand for U.S. military supremacy and would adopt whatever measures necessary to prevent it.

HOW ARE THINGS IN POLAND?

Comrade Juan Marrero, head of the Granma daily international staff and member of the daily's Editorial Board, paid a working visit to Poland recently. In the three articles appearing below, Marrero gives his impressions and opinions regarding the situation in that country.

A JOURNALIST'S IMPRESSIONS (I)



Warsaw: the situation is getting back to normal.

THE QUESTION that serves as the lead to these articles has been on the lips of everyone we have seen since we returned to Cuba after a week's stay in the Polish People's Republic.

This attitude reflects our people's concern — similarly felt throughout the world — caused by the counterrevolutionary events of 1980, 1981 and 1982. The events were provoked and encouraged by the enemies of socialism who tried to erode and destroy the existing social system in Poland, who planned to deepen the economic crisis and undermine the independent path which the Polish people, through the long and painful struggle against Hitler's hordes — in which six million Poles died — began after World War II, 38 years ago.

The answer we've given to our comrades' question, "How are things in Poland?" is summarized below:

We were in Poland September 23-30. We visited Warsaw, a northeastern province and the port of Gdansk, which was a focus of the counterrevolutionary activity. What we were able to gather during our stay was that the situation is moving toward normality, although it is still difficult and complex. We think that it will be this way for a long time for it would be idealistic and not objective to expect successes immediately after the healthy steps taken by the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party. The PUWP's measures are directed at strengthening the Party internally and rectifying lines of work and work styles which had led to the neglect or underestimation of ideological tasks and, consequently, to a distancing of the Party from the masses and in particular from the young people who comprise half of Poland's population.

It is clear that today the leaders of the PUWP and the Polish state are aware of the need to adopt, fulfill and respect measures to right things from a social viewpoint and to give priority to the ideological side in order to confront and overcome the diversionary and subversive activity of the antisocialist elements and also to contribute to the complete stabilization of Poland's economy and in the long term to pull it out of the profound crisis it is in.

We would like to illustrate the above with some of the experiences we had during our visit to Poland. They were signs which encouraged us and strengthened our belief that the Polish revolutionaries and the healthy forces of their society will recover from the initial setbacks and move forward with a strong militant spirit.

For example, two years ago legal measures had to be taken to combat the phenomenon of alcoholism. According to the statistics, Poland was the world's leading consumer of hard liquor, with an average annual per capita consumption of eight liters; 700 000 Poles suffered from alcoholism and four million drank too much. The introduction, serving and consumption of alcohol in work places was prohibited, since the problem had reached such extremes that people were getting drunk in schools, hospitals, offices and factories. The sale of alcoholic beverages was limited to bars, restaurants and cafeterias and their prices were increased. In keeping with the new laws, administrative heads face prison sentences if they allow such negative practices.

We had heard a great deal about the alcoholism problem and we were impressed by its tendency to decline. The fact that such negative attitudes are being combated within the Party itself sets an example. We went to the **Trybuna Ludu** annual party which was attended by delegations from 28 countries and the atmosphere was sober in every sense, particularly in regard to alcoholic beverages. When we visited the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk or the agricultural complex of Czerninie, or the northeastern communities, the drinks that were being served were coffee, tea, water or soft drinks. Clearly these are simple examples, but prerequisites for the new times which must begin for Poland.

Of course this is not the only sign. There are other encouraging signs of greater weight and importance. For example there are the efforts to reinforce the ideological work.

We attended the beginning of a one-year course for more than 200 Party members who will be receiving classes in Marxist philosophy and political economy, the history of the PUWP, international politics and other subjects. The classes are being held in the Polytechnic University of Gdansk where professionals and shipbuilding technicians are trained.

The director of the course and the province's ideological secretary spoke at the solemn ceremony. They emphasized that the future relationship of the Party with the workers and the people of Gdansk in general depended in large measure on the ideological preparation of those cadres.

They spoke of the "necessity to develop the new man...to use mass media to go to the heart of matters to educate and guide the people... to develop the philosophical and political thought of the cadres, delving into the original sources of Marxism...to zealously work for the society to have confidence in itself...to change work styles...to struggle against unnecessary paperwork and meetings which separate us from daily life and the masses...ideology disconnected from the people is pure charlatanism...words should be accompanied by deeds."

These are some of the thoughts put forward in Gdansk, a little more than two years after the 9th Special Congress of the PUWP, in which mistakes made were strongly criticized, 60 percent of all elected organs were changed and emphasis was placed on the commitment to be more vigilant and set up the safeguards which would prevent the party from falling into the same errors and to help it carry out its vanguard role in Polish society.

What we saw in this respect is that within the Party there is a much fresher spirit and activity which will lead to the recovery of its prestige and authority.

But this goal will take time to reach.

ONE GAME REAGAN CAN'T WIN (III)

WHEN REAGAN decreed his economic sanctions against Poland, he was trying to win his bet that in a matter of a few days, weeks or months the socialist community would have lost a member. He dreamed that by calling off financing for chicken feed, thereby interfering with poultry production, he would help crush Poland's social regime.

He dreamed that by not allowing the Polish fleet to fish within 200 miles off the U.S. coastline, thereby substantially reducing fish supplies on the Polish market and, at the same time, foreign exchange income from diminishing exports, he would be forcing Poland to give up socialism.

He further dreamed that measures such as banning Lot Airlines from flying to the United States, restricting the use of U.S. know-how and licenses in Polish factories and depriving Poland of its favored-nation status in U.S. trade, would bring an end to socialism in that European country.

He dreamed, in short, that his economic blockade and big stick policy of creating greater difficulties for the Polish people would encourage the development of the antisocialist forces and would quickly lead to changes in the political regime of the Polish state and to getting Poland out of the Warsaw Pact.

All of that amounted to a midsummer night's dream, for not even the fact that several Western governments like the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway went along with the U.S. sanctions succeeded in changing the path of the Polish People's Republic.

On our recent tour of Poland, where we spoke to many people, we quickly realized that the enemies of socialism had underestimated the Polish people's moral reserves, their patriotism, spirit of sacrifice and militancy, apart from the fact that the CMEA countries, particularly the Soviet Union, were not going to turn their backs on the sister nation, its revolutionary forces, the heroic Polish people.

Although the series of economic blows dealt Poland by the Reagan administration and the West in general made the situation worse, it did not succeed in bending the will of the Polish people, led by an irreproachable, strong leader who has struggled all his life for the Polish people's well-being, General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski.

In a recent interview Jaruzelski said that it took Washington 16 years to recognize the USSR, 25 to recognize the GDR, 30 to recognize China and 11 years to realize that it couldn't conquer the Vietnamese. He then wondered how long it would take it to realize that it had lost the game in Poland.

Cuba, a country not recognized by the United States and victimized by a criminal economic blockade that has lasted over two decades, is aware that peoples achieve great heights when surrounded by difficulties.

A Polish Communist told us: "Don't doubt it for a second, we will defend socialism with everything."

Reagan has lost his bet on Poland.

In its November 22, 1982 issue, **Time** magazine commented on the firm and sensible measures adopted by the Military Council of National Salvation and wrote, "We should close this chapter and move on to something else. This is one game we can't win."

By this they clearly meant that the economic blockade and the pressure on Poland were bound to fail and that the hopes harbored by the United States and the entire West that the antisocialist forces would be able to take over the country were no longer within reach.

Significantly, the U.S. magazine talked about "moving on to something else," not stopping the hostility against Poland. All the facts show that the "Polish card" has not been discarded by the warmongers and adventurists, those trying to make the international situation tenser and those who fan antisocialist hysteria. As recent proof, witness the Nobel Peace Prize being awarded to Lech Walesa.

Why Walesa?

For the same reasons that prompted them to give it to Theodore Roosevelt for his big stick policy and for turning the Marines loose on Latin America; or Menachem Begin, a terrorist who murdered thousands of Palestinians; or Henry Kissinger, secretary of state in the Nixon administration that intensified the genocide in Vietnam.

They gave it to Walesa, the same man who told Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci for **Le Figaro** of Paris on March 31, 1981, "I've never read a book in my life...and I don't give a damn about certain things, books, interviews, the Nobel Prize...." But they gave it to him just the same.

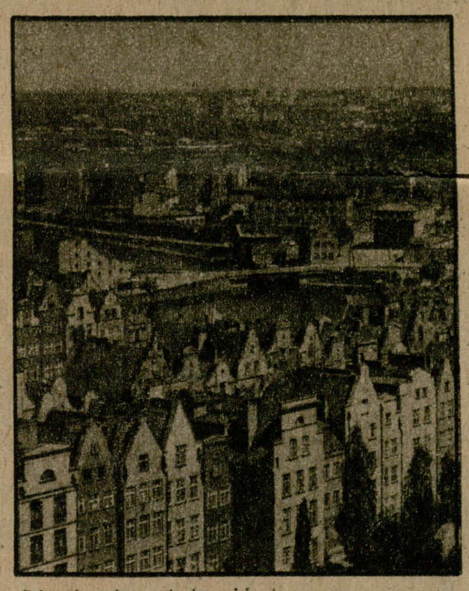
His disrespectful words were not even taken into consideration.

Instead they valued more his political stand and his admiration for the main advocate of imposing economic sanctions on the Polish people, the man who is leading the world toward nuclear holocaust with his arms race, his decision to station new nuclear missiles in Europe, the man bent on stirring up trouble in different parts of the planet.

In the same interview Walesa said:

"I greatly admire Reagan, the way he walks and speaks. He resembles me...maybe he speaks much better than me, but he certainly walks just like me."

No wonder Walesa is known as the Yankees' man in Gdansk.



Gdansk: view of the old city.

IMPROVING, THOUGH NOT AS MUCH AS WE'D LIKE (II)

IN THE Lenin shipyards in Gdansk, a Polish Communist said to me: "This year is better than last. The situation is improving in all senses, though not as much as we'd like."

These words are like a barometer of Poland today.

Present-day Poland is fortunately no longer the Poland of 24 or 30 months ago, the Poland of street fights, terrorist acts against the socialist state, strikes that paralyzed the economy, shortages of food and commodities, the Poland that Western-instigated adventurist Solidarity elements wanted to push into fratricidal civil war.

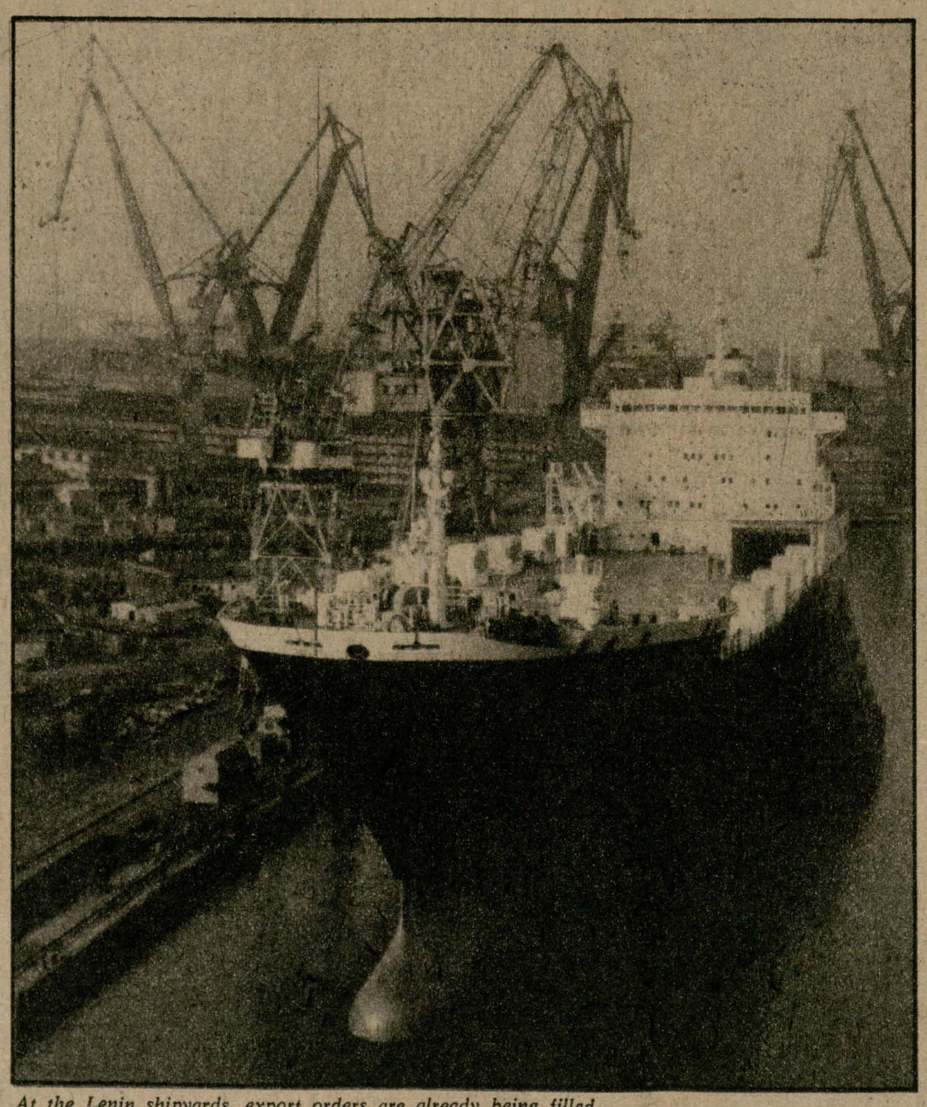
There are difficulties, to be sure, but calm prevails today, plus the assurance that the situation will continue to stabilize and that the economic and political measures that were put into effect in the last few months will have positive results.

In Bielowieza, a beautiful place in northeastern Poland, just three kilometers from the Belorussian frontier, we met with several PUWP leaders, among them Kolodiejuk, first secretary in the region, who said: "Our factories are operating on a regular schedule now. Production in this region (Biatowiesha) in the first eight months of the year was 18 percent over the same period last year. Output is up to the 1979 level, a substantial achievement given the drop as of 1980.

"In agriculture, the purchase of grain from farmers has been 16 percent greater than last year. Purchase of beef was up to last year's level, which was by no means one of the worst."

Work in the Lenin shipyards, where the antisocialist conflagration broke out, is back to normal. We toured several of the shops, including some of the most up-to-date ones with computerized laser ray steel cutters used in building oil tankers, general cargo ships, fishing boats and other craft. 1980 and 1981 were years in which the Gdansk shipbuilding industry showed marked decline due to the incidents that took place. In 1982 the situation was brought under control and all export orders were met.

"In the first eight months of this year," the shipyards' director said, "we've gone two percent over the plan. This year we won't have any trouble meeting our export commitments."



At the Lenin shipyards, export orders are already being filled.

Another production center we visited was the Powisle agricultural complex in Czerninie (also in the Gdansk area). The 16 000-hectare complex has also had very positive results.

Powisle director Jerzy Josefiak said that this year they expected profits of 56 million zlotys (1 dollar = 95 zlotys), that is, 40 million over last year. He attributed this increase to the economic reform introduced in early 1982 giving the enterprise greater autonomy in planning and making for added material incentives for workers.

Changes are today being made in the principles and mechanisms of the economy, for it is considered that the tensions, conflicts and social crisis had revealed the lack of efficiency of the Polish economy.

The introduction to **The Polish Economic Reform,** a government press office pamphlet, provides a brief panorama of the Polish economy up to the time when the reform went into effect (January 1, 1982): "...estimated production per worker is no more than 20-50 percent that of workers in the highly industrialized countries (Poland having similar or superior skill potential in terms of human resources). This makes for a relatively low living standard, which is contrary to the real possibilities of the country and the aspirations of society. The means of production are not being used to capacity, while the consumption of materials is excessive and quality and technology in production are lacking.

"All the negative features of the Polish economy," the pamphlet explains, "are derived from the lack of mechanisms to stimulate higher quality and greater production, a greater degree of economic efficiency and the full utilization of the means of production. The social aspect is also very important; that is, the economic system in force until then did not guarantee work satisfaction in accord with participation in the economy...."

The people of Poland believe that the economic reform can bring about a favorable change in the situation, but this will take time.

The reform is designed to make profits and profitability the motive force behind economic development, together with a rationalization of pricing and wage systems, greater autonomy for enterprises and worker participation in self-management bodies making decisions on the yearly production plan, investments and general lines of production; in short, in each of the fundamental aspects of an enterprise.

While the first steps of the reform are being taken, Poland has put into effect a triennial plan (1983-85) designed to restore production and consumption to 1979 levels and cope with the United States' economic blockade and dependence on the West in relation to technology and raw materials. In plain language, what is being sought is to meet the need for food and industrial products, develop a line of products to replace imports, set up small plants and maintenance and repair shops and develop a series of export items to obtain foreign exchange. This will enable Poland, on the one hand, to meet payment commitments on the 25 000-million-dollar debt to the capitalist countries and, on the other, to be able to import raw materials indispensable for economic development.

These are some of the factors and circumstances that will give readers an albeit schematic idea of the complex nature of the Polish crisis and contribute to a greater understanding of the reasons why Poland has had to ration gasoline, beef, flour and other items, and why there is a shortage of coffee and fish, for example.

Polish people we talked with believe that it will take several years of tightening their belts to come out of the crisis and that, above all, this will depend on the work, enthusiasm and spirit of the workers and the Polish people as a whole.

What counts is that next year and in years to come the Communist at the Gdansk shipyards can again say that the situation is "improving, though not as much as we'd like."

The main thing is that it is improving. In Poland, improvement is synonymous with normalization and stabilization, which is favorable to socialism and to the interests of the Polish people.

FROM THE RÍO BRAVO TO PATAGONIA

OAS RESOLUTIONS AND NONRESOLUTIONS

BY JOAQUÍN RIVERY
Granma international staff

THE 13TH session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, which just ended at Washington headquarters, revealed the details of the crisis the Organization is going through. The event concluded with a resolution which can be described as positive and the unfortunate lack of other necessary resolutions.

The positive measure adopted by the foreign ministers was in support of the Contadora Group's efforts to find a negotiated solution to the conflicts in Central America. The resolution stresses the member states' obligation to respect the principle of nonintervention and to settle all disputes by peaceful means only.

The fact that the resolution was adopted at a time when the United States is increasing the preparations for direct armed intervention in Central America, is important because Washington wasn't able to block it.

However, a day later, on November 18, not far from OAS headquarters, the U.S. Congress approved 24 million dollars for "covert" operations aimed at overthrowing the Sandinista government. The mastermind and senior partner of the OAS lost no time in ignoring the only significant resolution the Assembly enacted.

Ironically, the United States presented a resolution to the OAS, which was approved, dealing with the need to revitalize regional peace-keeping institutions.

AFP commented that "the OAS demonstrated its helplessness in the face of regional conflicts in which the biggest power in the hemisphere is involved."

Significantly, everyone points to the absence of a resolution on Grenada.

The Spanish news agency EFE remarked that the meeting ended "without coming up with answers to the serious problems of the region, torn by economic crisis, intervention and conflict in Central America."

Meanwhile, in Quito, Ecuador, the Latin American Parliament passed a resolution saying, "The Organization of American States is no longer a valid instrument of coexistence in the hemisphere and the peoples of Latin America cannot expect anything from it in terms of the defense of their sovereignty, upholding human rights and genuine development with social justice."

The parliamentarians stressed that "the Latin American peoples have an urgent need to establish their own international organization to represent and defend them."

It was precisely because of the OAS' inefficacy that Secretary-General Alejandro Orfila of Argentina resigned.

In his resignation note Orfila said, "We must recognize that the OAS has been alien to or barely involved in many of the major issues that affect and determine the future of America."

AP was the only news agency to defend the results of the OAS meeting. In a news analysis on November 19, AP said that the Assembly had been "one of the most useful and lucid regional debates in a long time."

As a regional organization the OAS has been declining for several years because of its acknowledged ineffectualness and limited value. Then it virtually received the death blow when the United States disobeyed the resolutions passed during the Malvinas War and gave full support to the British.

Following the Malvinas War and U.S. support for the aggressors in flagrant violation of the resolutions, there has been growing criticism of the OAS.

That is why observers were both surprised and suspicious when the United States introduced the resolution to revitalize institutions that Washington always ignores, and their amazement grew after reading the AP comment.

It seemed as though the United States was trying to bring a dead body back to life.

THE PEGASUS PLAN TO INVADE NICARAGUA

● THE DEPLOYMENT of troops in Central America and the numerous statements being made by U.S. and Honduran government officials and members of the armed forces demonstrate that the U.S. plans to invade Nicaragua are under way.

Recently the Council of Hemispheric Affairs (COHA), a private U.S. organization specializing in Latin American questions, charged that the Reagan administration was getting ready to launch a military attack on the Nicaraguan people and government within three or four months, according to a plan called Pegasus and worked out by the Pentagon and the State Department.

According to the COHA, the plan was disclosed by the same U.S. official source that informed of the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

The Pegasus Plan calls for a series of attacks from Honduran territory designed to provoke a retaliatory attack from Nicaragua.

In that case, the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA) would claim that the Nicaraguan government represented a military threat to the rest of Central America and that aid from the United States would be essential to neutralize it.

The COHA charged that the attack on Nicaragua would be carried out by Honduras, CONDECA and the counterrevolutionary elements of the Nicaraguan Democratic Front (FDN) and the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE). Furthermore, the CIA, which is financing the counterrevolutionary bands, is also supplying Honduras with planes to bolster its air force, the COHA added.

At present the United States has over 6000 soldiers in Honduras, plus ships, planes and a radar station to monitor air operations. The radar station is located on Tigre Island, which belongs to Honduras.

In a press conference held in Washington on November 22, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger did not discard the possibility of U.S. troops taking part in an invasion of Nicaragua, adding that the possibility of an invasion was a hypothetical question and that he was not inclined to discuss hypothetical questions.

That same day, General Wallace H. Nutting, commander of the U.S. intervention forces in Honduras, speaking at the graduation of a field artillery battalion in Puerto Castilla, said, "Soon, we will have to face difficult days" in Central America.

He tried to justify the presence of over 6000 U.S. soldiers in Honduras by saying they were there to defend Honduras, which also meant defending the United States.

Nutting's explanation conflicts with Washington's allegation that the U.S. troops are in Central America to take part in the joint U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers.

Nutting also said, "We consider the freedom and security of Honduras to be as important as our security and freedom, and their defense as our defense."

The U.S. ambassador in Honduras, John Dimitri Negroponte, also made threats on Nicaragua.

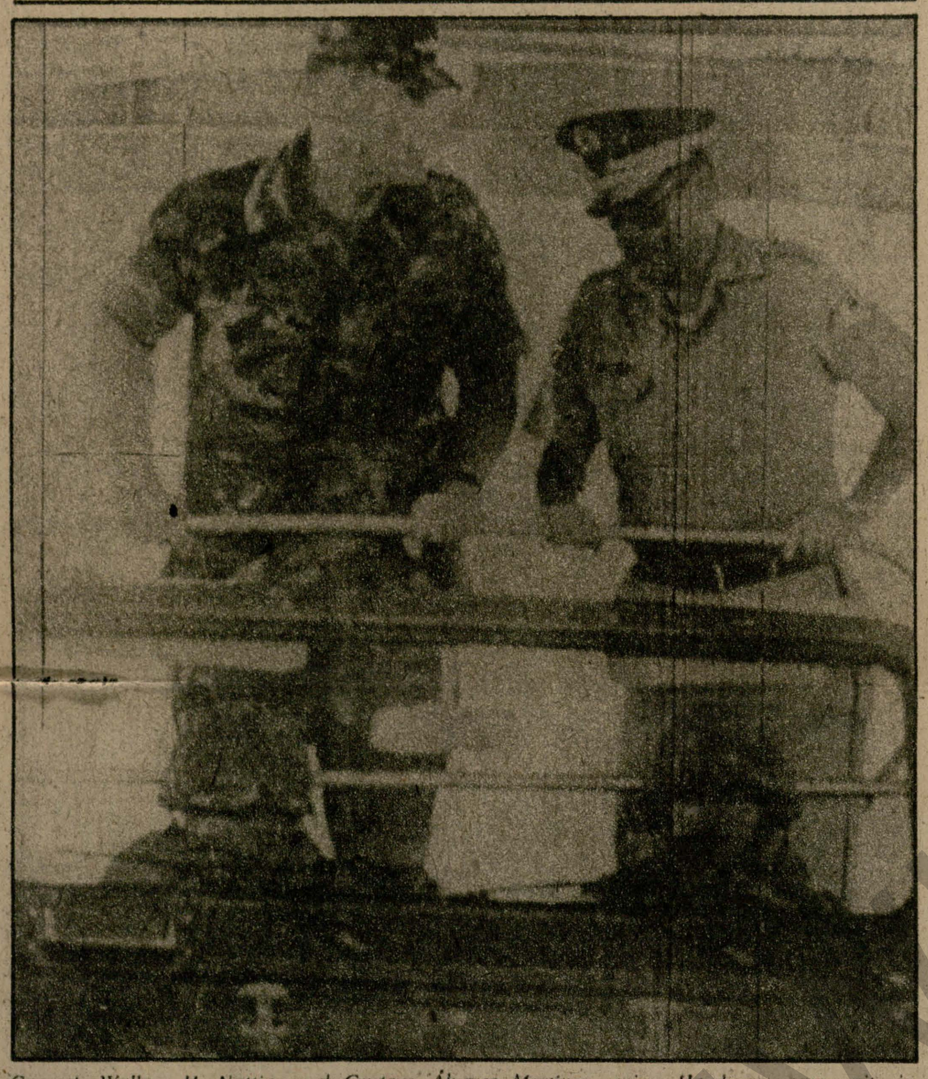
U.S. government and military officials have been making brazen, threatening statements against Nicaragua frequently and for quite some time — to be more exact, since Ronald Reagan became president. For them, the country aggressed against is the accused.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reported on November 22 that between 700 and 1200 counterrevolutionaries are stationed in Costa Rican territory close to the Nicaraguan border and that these forces, financed by the United States, are deployed in the vicinity of Las Pavas, La Libertad, Cacahuatela, El Cacao and Cabalceta estate, near the border post of Peñas Blancas. These forces plan to use the airport in Upala to secure air cover for their attacks on Nicaragua.

The Sandinista government also denounced the presence of large contingents of FDN forces preparing to open a new front for attacks on Nicaragua from bases in Guanacaste province, in Costa Rica.

Also on November 22, the Nicaraguan government revealed that Honduras-based counterrevolutionaries had attacked the Nicaraguan border posts in Murupuchí, in Nueva Segovia, and Santo Tomás del Norte, in Chinandega.

The machinery to invade Nicaragua has started to grind.



Generals Wallace H. Nutting and Gustavo Álvarez Martínez review Honduran army units in Puerto Castilla. After the deployment of U.S. military forces in Central America, Nutting, commander of the U.S. intervention forces, predicted that they would soon have to confront difficult days in the region. (Wirephoto)

NICARAGUA: FRESH AIR AND CORN FOR ALL

BY CARLOS BATISTA MORENO
Prensa Latina special

"THERE ARE so many things that must be changed, comrade. First power, then ownership and then ourselves and after that...fresh air and corn for everyone, fresh air and flowers for everyone...." These words, written in 1970 by Nicaraguan poet Ricardo Morales Avilés (then a member of the Sandinista National Leadership) in a prison cell during the Somoza regime, are taking shape in the Revolution's determination to push ahead with the agrarian reform.

Commander Jaime Wheelock Román, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, said recently that the Government of National Reconstruction was determined to continue and even hasten the land reform measures begun in July 1979 following the triumph of the Sandinista Revolution.

Wheelock reiterated that the process would be maintained on the basis of a mixed economy and that the state would continue to protect all private producers and peasants who own their land, provided they produced using honest means.

FIRST POWER, THEN OWNERSHIP

The recovery of idle land, which made for a notable change in the overall picture of land ownership, began with the implementation of two decrees prescribing the confiscation of the property of dictator Somoza and his circle. Then in July 1981 the Agrarian Reform Law was enacted.

The text of the law, approved by the people at a mass rally to celebrate the second anniversary of the triumph of the Revolution and later ratified by the Council of State, affected the owners of over 350 and 700 hectares of either idle or abandoned land (according to soil condition) and landowners who abandoned the country after July 1979.

According to official data, whereas in 1979 all cultivated land was privately owned, four years later the figure had been reduced to 70 percent, with 23 percent allotted to the People's Ownership Area (APP, state and social) and seven percent to collective ownership (cooperative farms).

There were also marked changes in the private sector. The large landowners (over 350 hectares) whose land was idle generally speaking, owned 41 percent of the cultivated land, now down to 12 percent.

By the end of this year the number of landowners affected by the expropriation of 362 703 hectares of land will run to 582.

FRESH AIR AND CORN FOR EVERYONE

The agrarian reform in Nicaragua covers more than the expropriation of latifundists' idle land. Portions of the APP and cleared virgin land have also been distributed among the peasantry.

According to official reports, as of October 1983 a total of 237 192 hectares were distributed among 15 759 peasant families and it is expected that 201 918 hectares will be distributed among 9821 families before the year is out.

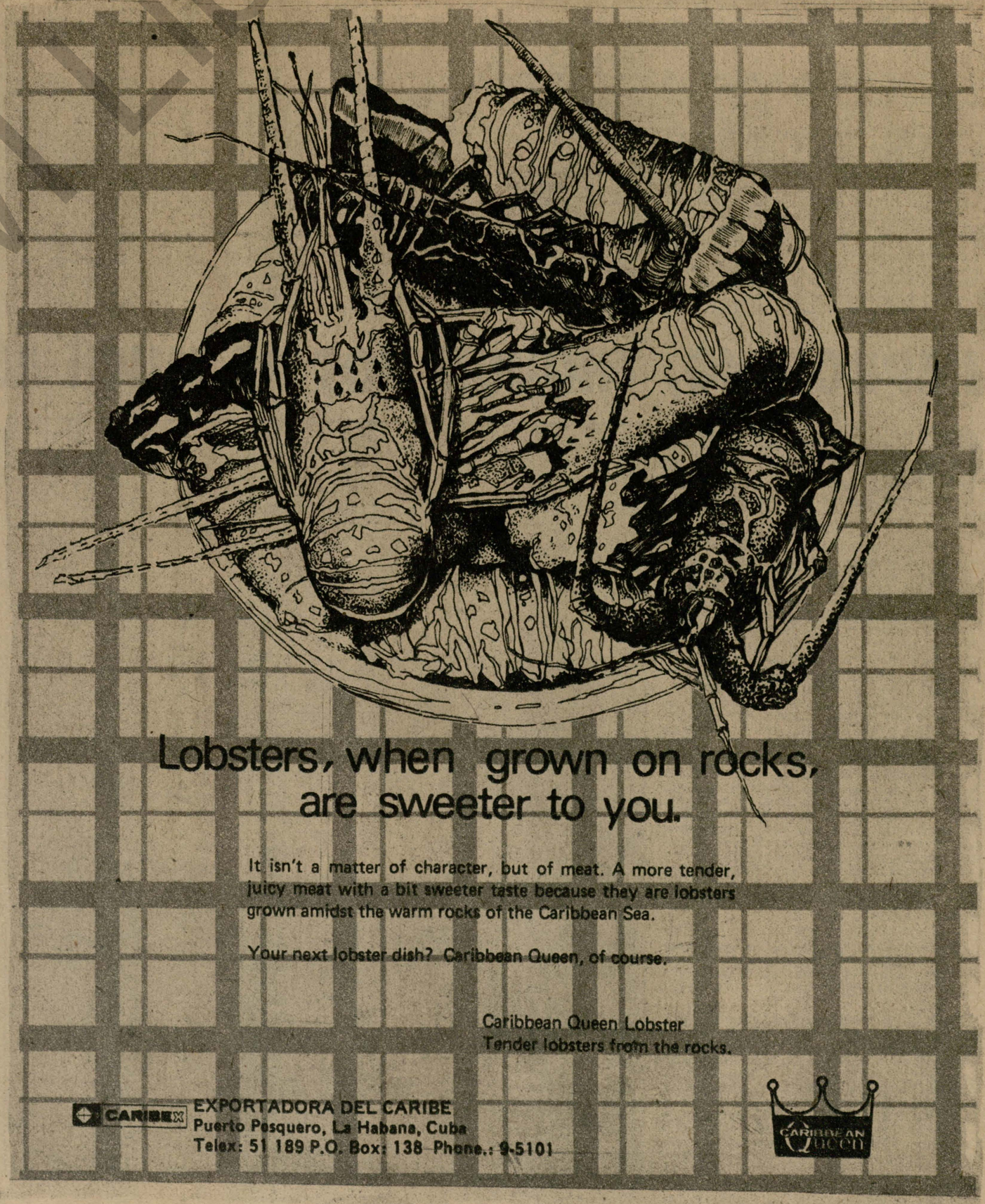
Furthermore, by that time, 1271 Indian families mostly in Zelaya department will be in possession of 14 000 hectares.

The lands turned over to these Indian communities and those earmarked for special projects come from idle areas. The special projects will encompass 94 410 hectares and will benefit 2436 families.

The agrarian reform program is being carried out in the midst of escalating attacks by counterrevolutionary bands financed by the United States whose preferred targets include cooperative and state farms and their workers.

In view of these attacks which threaten the lives of the peasants scattered in the countryside, many have joined the voluntary cooperative and self-defense farms, and while defending their own lives and the agrarian infrastructure they are also contributing to the development of the program.

These attacks are the best indication of the political and economic importance of the land reform and this is why, while the enemy's attacks increase, the Sandinista Revolution — without disregarding defense — is pushing ahead with the law that guarantees "fresh air and corn for everyone."



HONDURAS

ECONOMIC CRISIS AND DEPENDENCE

BY LUIS ALBERTO BARQUERA

TODAY IN the grip of an economic crisis, Honduras is the second poorest country of the continent — Haiti is the first — with a 60-percent unemployment and underemployment rate, a foreign debt of more than 2000 million dollars and a yearly per capita income of 475 dollars. National interests take a backseat to U.S. interests in the area now more than ever before.

As in all Latin America, the history of the Honduran economy since takeoff has been that of the specific role of enclave for U.S. interests in the international division of labor.

Since the last quarter of the 19th century, Honduras entered the world capitalist economy as a monoproducer/agroexporter of raw materials and foods: bananas, coffee, timber and the exploitation of some minerals, including gold.

By the beginning of the century, this Central American country was already an example of what the United States called "banana republics." In 1925 it became the world's leading banana producer and started to pay for that distinction by renouncing its economic and political sovereignty.

Now Honduras has become an example of how economic penetration paves the way for intervention within its borders and opens the door for it to become the best ally of the United States, facilitating its interventionist plans.

Now more than ever, the "enclave" notion enables us to understand what Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Viron P. Vaky meant when he described Honduras as "a key country for the bridge-building process we hope will develop in Central America."

The current economic crisis in Honduras has its historical roots. The shadow of pro-U.S. dictator Tiburcio Carías Andino, who ruled from 1933 to 1949, falls on the current President Roberto Suazo Córdova. Suazo (on his own admission) formulates policy "in line with the norms of international agencies like the International Monetary Fund," which means higher taxes, inflation, unemployment, foreign debt, etc.

This New Year's Day, Honduran Deputy Minister of Labor Giovani Martínez told the press in San José that 60 percent of the economically active population was unemployed or only part employed.

The government claims that unemployment only totals 20.6 percent of the economically active population.

Martínez explained that this means that 700 000 of the 1 116 500 workers in Honduras are unemployed.

He noted that another 172 000 people, 14.8 percent, had to be added, given several companies' recent layoffs.

Meanwhile, Honduran labor unions have repeatedly said that 56 percent of the economically active population is unemployed or underemployed, one of the highest rates in Latin America.

In line with this, last January 21 a spokesman for the Honduran Private Enterprise Council (COHEP), Jorge Gómez Andino, predicted 600 businesses would go bankrupt in 1983.

According to data from the Ministry of Labor and Social Security 65 factories went bankrupt in 1982, leaving 12 700 people jobless in the first half of that year alone. State agencies laid off 10 000 workers as well.

The Standard Fruit Company, one of the most powerful transnationals operating in Honduras, laid off more than 2000 workers in early December 1982.

In addition to the huge unemployment, the 1980 inflation rate was 12 percent, 30 percent in 1981, and this year COHEP predicts it will be 40 percent.

The foreign debt has grown to the extent that the United States increases its geopolitical operations in Honduras, making it the most important anticommunist springboard in the Central American area.

Honduras' overall public debt in early 1980 was 925 million dollars, of which 625 was external and 300 internal.

In 1981 Honduras had a foreign debt of 700 million dollars which, added to that of previous years, made for a total of about 1400 million. In relative terms it was one of the most debt-ridden nations of Latin America.

Pillars in U.S. strategy are credits through the World Bank (WB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Agency for International Development (AID) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

On August 20, 1982, as part of President Reagan's aid program, AID granted a loan to Honduras of 57 million lempiras (28.5 million dollars).

On September 14, the WB chipped in with a 210-million-dollar loan, according to Gonzalo Carías, president of the Central Bank of Honduras.

On October 4, the IMF said the regime would receive 150 million dollars during 1983 to "put the economy on a sound footing."

This year, on February 17, the Foreign Ministry in Tegucigalpa reported that the government had received 157 million lempiras (78.5 million dollars) from the European Economic Community. EEC aid to Honduras last year was 57 million lempiras (28.5 million dollars).

By late 1982, the foreign debt of the country had reached more than 4000 million lempiras (2000 million dollars), according to experts.

As for economic stagnation, the real growth of the GDP was an average of 7.5 percent in the 1976-79 period, but by 1980 it was down to 2.6 percent, 0.3 percent by 1981. In 1982, according to estimates by the Honduran Society of Economists, it was down to 1.5 percent.

This same source indicates that the slowing down of investment and exports has led to capital outflow and a lack of investments in the country, "eliminating a key element for possible future recovery."

In the first six months of 1982 alone, Honduran exports dropped by more than 300 million dollars, according to the National Exporters Association of Honduras (ANAEXHON) and its chairman Richard Zabalah.

In a paper presented at the Congress of Sociology in Managua in 1982, it was reported that 1979-81 capital outflow ran to 450 million dollars.

In addition to the flight of capital, investments have been halted and there has been a big increase in the short-term foreign debt, while debts to the state go unpaid.

To all these specifically Honduran elements must be added the impact of the world crisis, which has lowered demand and prices for its export articles. The country is also plunged deeper in debt, with the high price of oil and the high interest rates on the money markets.

Huge loans obtained to finance current deficits, says Ramón Velázquez Nazar, head of the Society of Economists, "have led to foreign debt-servicing charges taking up a considerable part of export earnings."

Honduran economist Cristóbal Acosta reports that, starting in 1979, the debt service charge "took up more than half of the new loans, which means new loans are obtained to pay back the previous ones."

Regarding government income, Velázquez Nazar pinpointed the general economic stagnation which, "as a consequence of the dropping off or decline in exports and investments — the latter as a result of the austerity program worked out with the IMF — has meant a virtual stagnation in government income."



In Tegucigalpa, during one of the protest demonstrations of mothers whose sons and daughters have disappeared. They are victims of the repressive policies which have been in force especially since General Gustavo Álvarez Martínez took command of the army.

It should be stressed that the Suazo Córdova government has not taken meaningful steps to solve the economic crisis in Honduras, because its economic policy is geared to a war economy, although formally speaking this does not yet exist.

Great efforts have been made to strengthen the air force, the biggest in Central America, and everything needed for conventional warfare has been brought in: military advisers, training of pilots and technicians to handle equipment, arms and ammunition deliveries, radar and communications devices, etc.

According to their commander, General Gustavo Álvarez Martínez, the budget for the armed forces of Honduras this year is 45 153 800 dollars, not counting extras coming from Washington to pay for Somocista camps in the country.

There can clearly be no economic recovery since the measures taken by the Suazo Córdova government — unemployment, debts, new levies — are not designed to strengthen the economy but accentuate economic and political dependence.

Many experts have commented that the man who really rules Honduras is U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte, with the help of Suazo Córdova and Álvarez Martínez.

On May 28, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz announced that the United States was soon to establish a military base in Honduras without prior notification to Foreign Ministry officials in Tegucigalpa. At this base, 100 U.S. advisers will train 2500 Salvadoran soldiers.

This is why Suazo Córdova and Álvarez Martínez have opted for putting themselves — along with the resources, territory and future of their country — in imperialist hands.

The main problem facing the Honduran economy today is not that of producing bananas, as in 1925, to compete on the world market. Large-scale U.S. aid can go toward solving the most urgent short-term problems of a weak and worn-down economy, but it will not get that economy on its feet and moving again.

The United States thinks of Honduras when it is losing ground, because it realizes that this country offers it the best conditions for intervention in other nations of the area, especially Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Sovereignty is the key problem of the Honduran economy.

Taken from the magazine Centroamérica en la mira *published by SALPRESS.*

COSTA RICAN POLITICIANS ON COUNTRY'S NEUTRALITY

BY OSCAR HIDALGO

● SAN JOSÉ, November 18 (PL). — Neutrality in matters of foreign policy was the main proclamation of President Luis Alberto Monge's administration.

Due to the importance attached to this proclamation, Prensa Latina conducted a survey among political leaders of varying persuasions. These were the opinions voiced by some:

Claudio Guevara (Christian Democratic Party): "Generally speaking, we tend to neutrality because this is a people that has tended to be isolated.

"This international isolation is something of our own, in order not to get involved in foreign conflicts. I think that the proclamation of neutrality is in line with the feeling that it isn't convenient for us to get mixed up in the fighting in other countries and that it is better to try to hold permanent talks in order to solve all the major problems of Central America."

Arnoldo Ferreto (Popular Vanguard Party): "This proclamation is made to improve the international image of the Luis Alberto Monge administration and particularly to try to counter the imprudent, inopportune stands taken by former Foreign Minister Fernando Volio.

"It is a positive thing for President Monge to formally proclaim neutrality. But we don't have many illusions. It is positive because they realize that their foreign policy lines in Central America have been rejected, but they must now take a clear, coherent stand.

"U.S. Ambassador Curtin Winsor has announced that in January from 400 to 1000 soldiers will begin to arrive to help build infrastructural works in the northern area bordering on Nicaragua. Let no one be fooled. This is obviously an extremely serious maneuver coordinated with the aggression being committed from Honduran territory up north. This is part of a pincer operation to attack Nicaragua."

Ricardo Rodríguez (independent): "After the toppling of Anastasio Somoza (1979) and the coming to power of Luis Alberto Monge (1982), due to the economic crisis the country sought financial aid that the United States grants in times of difficulty. This led the government to compromise the country, not directly in terms of government actions, but in terms of groups seeking intervention against the Nicaraguan government and in the Central American conflict.

"However, a strong national reaction ensued and this, I believe, caused the president to reconsider his position and to make this proclamation, aimed perhaps at putting a certain block on the use of the nation's territory for invading Nicaragua and at improving its overseas image. This is, moreover, in keeping with the president's way of thinking.

"This proclamation of neutrality is an important step to show that neither Costa Rica nor its people want our territory to be used to intervene in the internal affairs of other nations.

"The resignation of Foreign Minister Fernando Volio had been under consideration for several months and the proclamation was but one of many factors leading up to it. He is a man who is excessively tied to U.S. interests.

"The behavior of Volio greatly disturbed the cabinet, the government, the National Liberation Party and the country itself.

"On the other hand, the United States was trying to influence the diplomatic decisions made by the government. And they depended on Volio.

"What prompted the resignation was firstly the president's visit to Mexico and secondly the vote condemning the U.S. occupation of Grenada at the UN, which was opposed by the foreign minister.

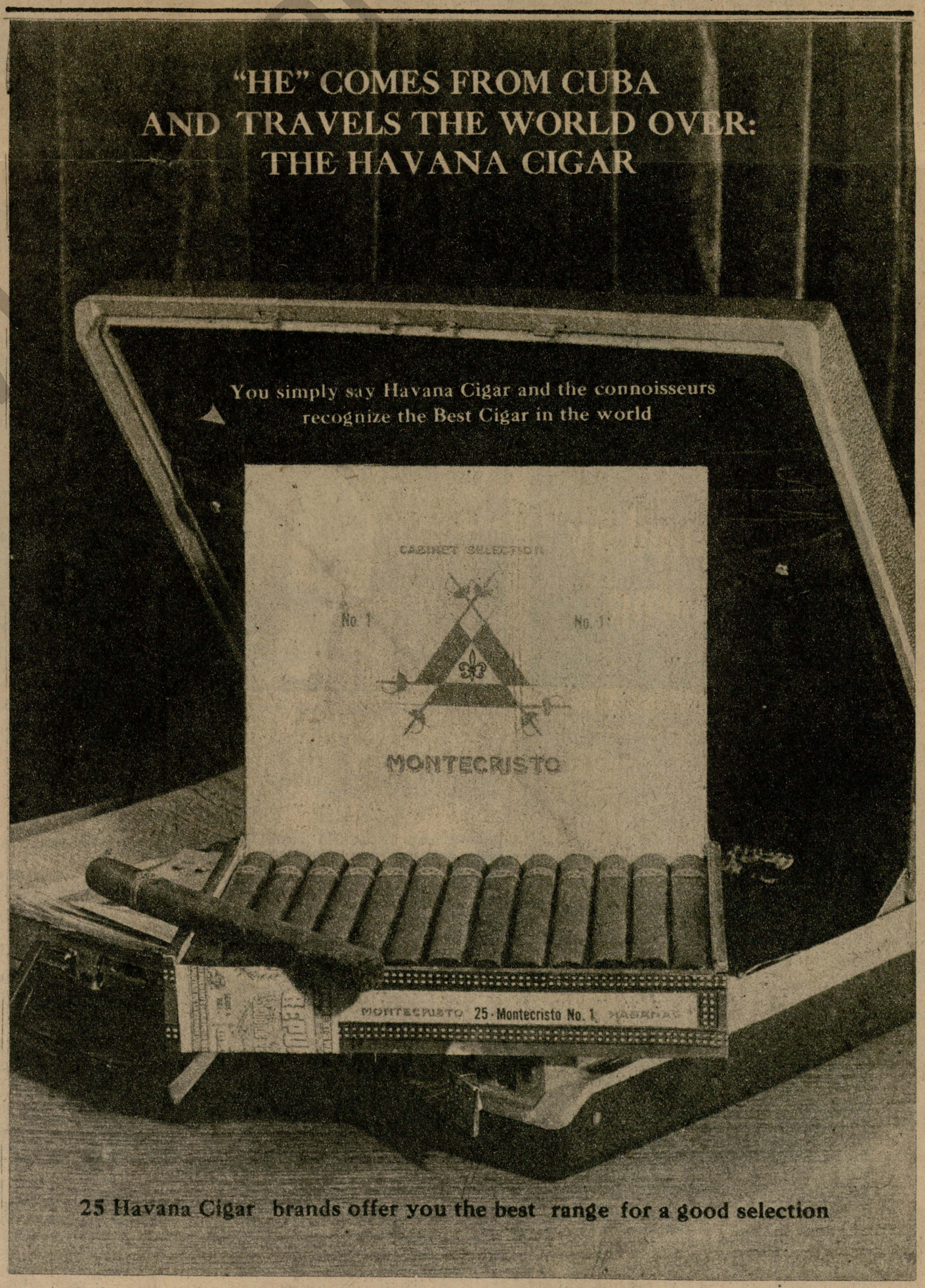
"A third reason was the role played by Volio at the OAS, when he only had the support of countries like Honduras, Paraguay, Guatemala and El Salvador. Now we should ask ourselves: Will foreign policy change? Will the president feel bound, in line with his proclamation of neutrality, to appoint a foreign minister who is really committed to that neutrality?"

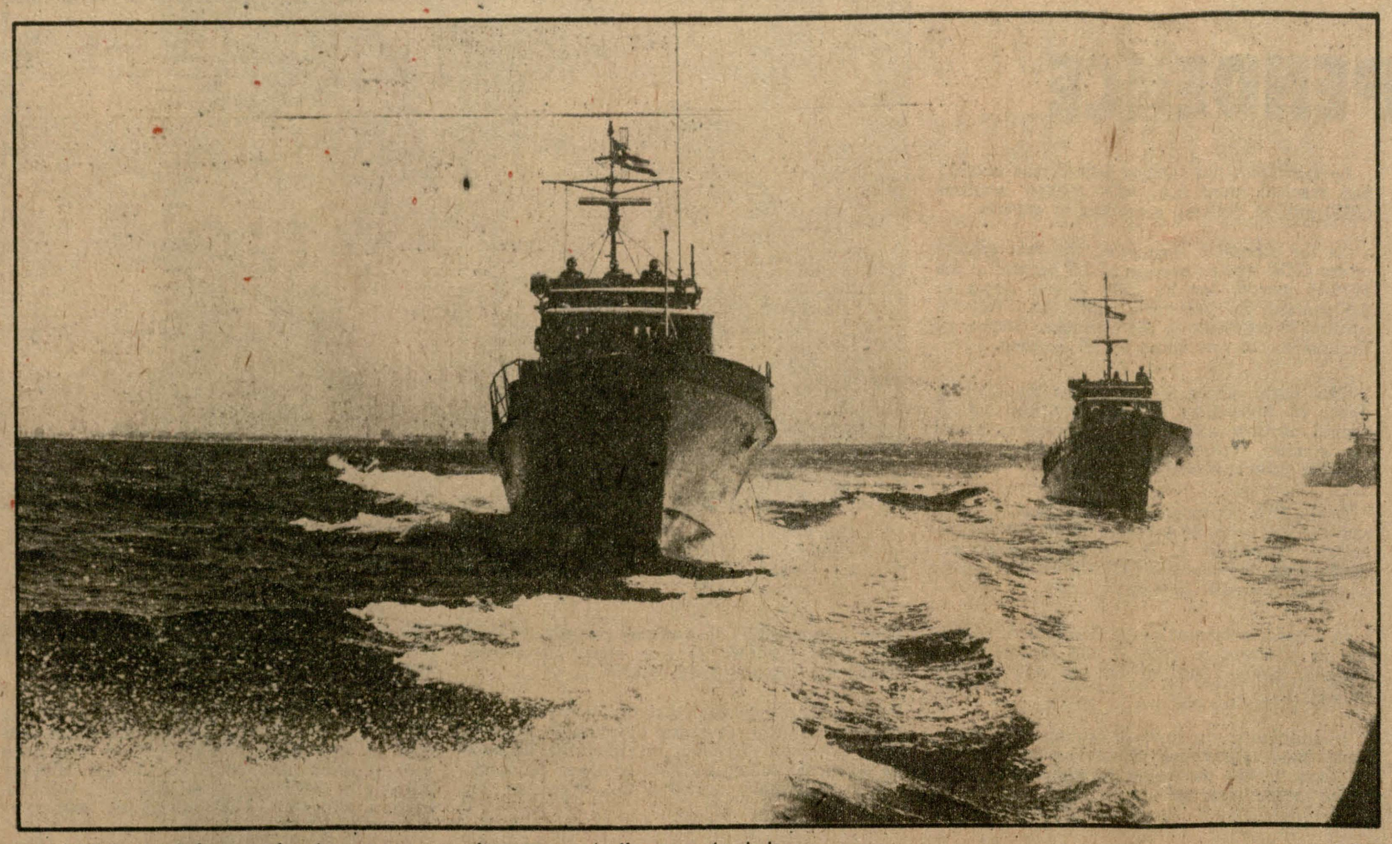
Edgar Ugalde Álvarez (ruling National Liberation Party): "The proclamation of neutrality of Costa Rica evidences President Luis Alberto Monge's extraordinary political acumen, since it is what best suits the country in the circumstances and given the situation prevailing in the Central American region. It is also an initiative that is inspired by the people's support for peace and tranquility and that embodies the antimilitarist feelings of the Costa Rican people. It means that money investments that would be otherwise earmarked for military expenditures go to benefit the population."

Jorge Luis Villanueva Badilla (president of the Legislative Assembly, ruling National Liberation Party): "Ever since Costa Rica became independent last century, its vocation has been to occupy a neutral position in all the conflicts that have broken out in other countries. This has been as traditional a policy as the asylum which Costa Rica grants to politicians fleeing their countries as a result of domestic struggles and wars between countries; and it has shaped the concept of Costa Rica as a country of asylum because it doesn't take part in conflicts. What has been a reality is now consolidated by constitutional mandate.

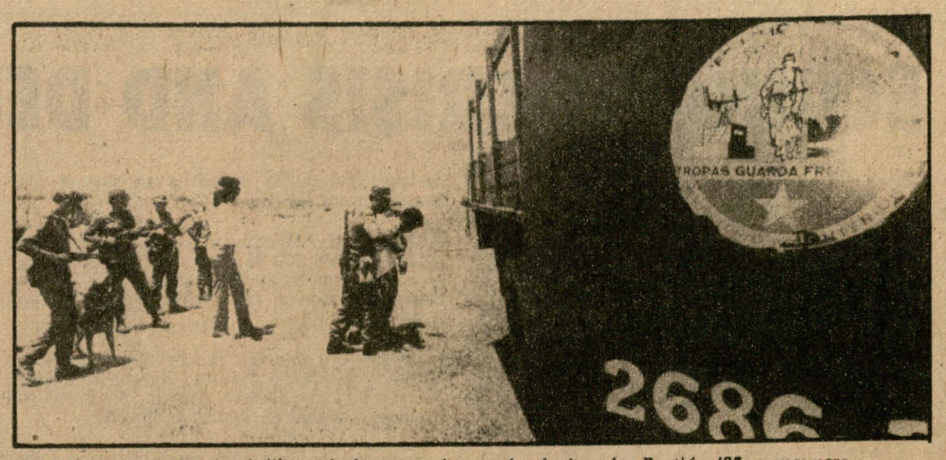
"Ours is perpetual neutrality because we have lived with it for over a century and we would like to continue in this way. We are an unarmed country, because the 1959 Constitution which is still in force bans the army. Ours is an active neutrality because it is established that in the event of our territory being violated or in the event of any obligation being imposed on us by world or regional agencies, we are empowered to arm an army in line with our possibilities.

"What we have to do is announce our neutrality, we have to make it known throughout the world. The aim is to give Costa Rica the image it really should have."





The Border Patrol has naval units to guarantee the success of all types of missions.



An "enemy agent" who infiltrated the coast is caught during the Bastión '83 maneuvers.



Members of the support troops set up a land mine.

FRONT-LINE FIGHTERS

BY AURELIO PEDROSO / PHOTOS: JORGE CERVANTES

ON THE DEPARTMENT of Vigilance and Protection of Ports and Coasts was founded on March 5, 1963, to put an end to counterrevolutionary attacks on Cuban merchant ships, fishing boats and coastal communities.

The first units were composed mainly of young people inexperienced in this type of warfare, but already familiar with the struggle against the enemies of the Cuban Revolution. Divided into groups and sometimes lacking the necessary armament, they were stationed at several strategic spots along the Cuban coasts.

There, living in huts formerly occupied by charcoal makers, under constant attack by swarms of mosquitoes and gnats, entangled in thickets of mangrove trees and operating a small fleet of flimsy boats, they wrote with their blood and sweat the history of a branch of the Revolutionary Armed Forces which they called the Border Patrol Troops.

Twenty years have passed since the Border Patrol was founded and the present members maintain the same fighting spirit and dedication that characterized its founders. The only difference lies in the high level of preparation they now have, thanks to the cooperation of the socialist community, chiefly the Soviet Union, which has provided us the modern resources necessary for mounting an appropriate response against violators of our territorial integrity.

There is no such thing as rest for these fighters of the front line of attack against the enemy, because they work under conditions where they must be prepared for the surprise factor and the unexpected.

Our enemies are familiar with the skill and the firepower of the Border Patrol Troops, and they are always trying new sophisticated methods to evade their vigilance.

In the Bastión '83 maneuvers the members of the Border Patrol Troops demonstrated their fighting capacity and combat readiness to defend every inch of Cuba's coasts, beaches and outlying cays.

In the joint maneuvers with the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the support forces composed of fishermen, retired persons, housewives and people from all walks of life, these fighters carried out successfully every mission assigned to them, demonstrating their ability to frustrate any attack carried out by the imperialist enemy.

The support given the Border Patrol Troops by citizens organized into the Territorial Troop Militia (MTT) is of great importance, and the exercises demonstrated the importance of coordination between the Border Patrol, the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the MTT.

The close proximity of the imperialist enemy and the characteristics of the Cuban archipelago make it necessary to protect our coasts and at the same time our fishing units for the sake of the country's safety and the development of fishing operations in Cuban waters.

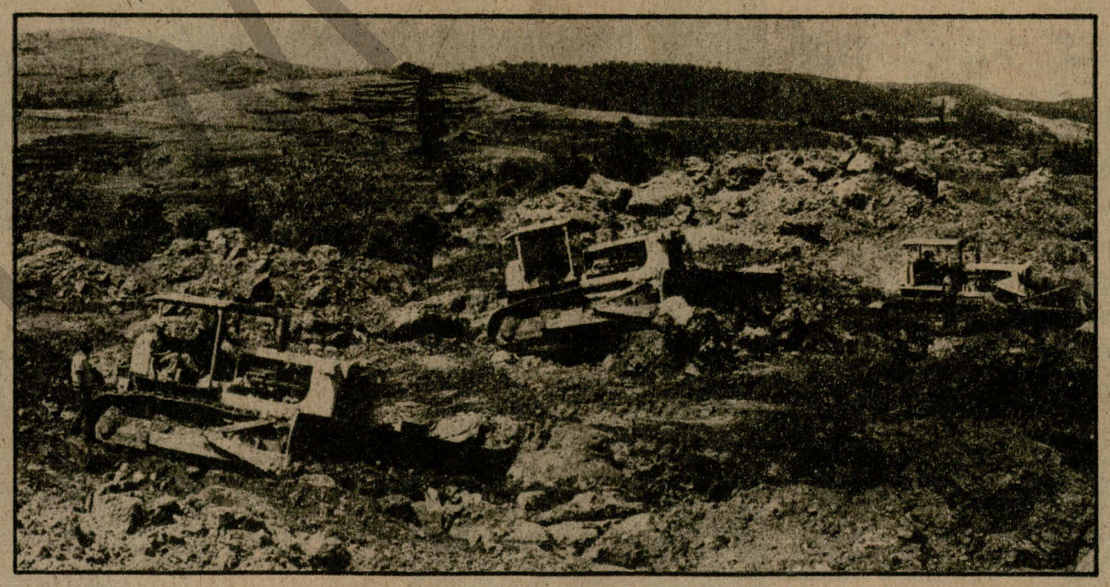
The members of the Border Patrol and their militia detachments know that the counterrevolutionary groups supported by the CIA are always figuring out new ways to harm our resources and violate our territorial integrity.

Many raids on our coasts have been frustrated by the determination and courage of the Border Patrol Troops, which quietly and anonymously guarantee the tranquility of the people, no matter what the threats and show of power coming from Mr. Reagan and his cohorts.



Men and women of the Territorial Troop Militia join the Border Patrol Troops in an operation.

Reforestation on soil once ruined by strip mining



Willpower and technology go hand in hand in the reforestation of areas devastated by U.S. companies' strip mining.

Terraced slopes ready to be covered with topsoil.



Topsoil left abandoned by strip mining and partially lost through exposure to the elements is today used to replenish terraces.

BY RAISA PAGÉS
Granma daily reporter
PHOTOS: FELICIA HONDAL

TWO THOUSAND hectarea of bleak, barren land somewhat resembling a lunar landscape, is what remains of the once lush Ocujal Forest in eastern Cuba following decades of strip mining by U.S. companies. Here, the Mayarí Forestry Enterprise is putting into effect a long-term reforestation program. This calls first of all for the replenishment of topsoil on terraced slopes, which prove the most effective in the case of seriously eroded land.

Héctor Nilson, forestry engineer in charge of the enterprise's development department, told **Granma** that the project will extend for 14 years, with 200 hectares to be planted to Mayarí pine seedlings every year starting with this.

Nilson pointed to a mound of topsoil that was to be transferred to the terraces. "U.S. companies left it abandoned here after mining the land. A lot of this precious topsoil has been lost due to rain and years of exposure to the elements, but we're using what's left."

The stifling heat is almost unbearable. Not a single blade of grass can be found in this land crisscrossed by dry gullies.

Antonio Magaña, assistant reforestation director of the enterprise, told us that when the crew arrived there wasn't a single shrub to protect them from the sun. The first thing they did was build a wooden dining room to avoid having to eat their lunch out in the open under the blazing sun.

"Once the terracing is done," he said, "it's covered with topsoil. The next step is to open deep holes into which the seedlings are planted along with organic fertilizer. Seedlings can then grow into trees on what was once bare rock."

THE BENEFITS OF TERRACING

Seen from a distance, the terraced hills look like step pyramids. To an inexperienced observer, it would seem as if water running down these steps would wash the topsoil away.

However, Juan M. Rivera, director of the experimental reforestation project in Sierra del Rosario, in Pinar del Río province, was there to talk about his experience with this system of soil reconstruction.

"When I began the topographic study of Ocujal I was very discouraged," he said. "I had worked on poor soil before but I had never imagined such devastation. Now I can feel happy because I have seen that with willpower and technology everything is possible."

As we were leaving, one of the workers speaking on behalf of the rest said: "We won't stop until 2000 hectares of land are planted to seedlings, so that one day our children and grandchildren will have Ocujal Forest as one more of the lasting achievements of the Revolution."



WEEKLY REVIEW

Granma

Havana, November 20, 1983
Year 18 / Number 47

This REVIEW is published in English, French and Spanish

Year of the 30th Anniversary of the Moncada
Price in Cuba: 10 cts.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA

CLOSING DATE: NOVEMBER 14

FIDEL, AT THE EULOGY FOR THOSE KILLED IN GRENADA

NOT JUST THE SMALL COUNTRIES, BUT ALL MANKIND IS THREATENED. THE BELLS TOLLING TODAY FOR GRENADA MAY TOLL TOMORROW FOR THE WHOLE WORLD

EVERY DAY, EVERY HOUR, EVERY MINUTE – AT WORK, AT OUR STUDY AND COMBAT POSITIONS – WE WILL REMEMBER OUR COMRADES WHO DIED IN GRENADA

OUR PEOPLE FELT SUCH DEEP FRIENDSHIP FOR BISHOP AND GRENADA

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT LOOKED DOWN ON GRENADA AND HATED BISHOP

LET US HOPE THAT THEIR PYRRHIC VICTORY IN GRENADA AND THEIR AIR OF TRIUMPH DON'T GO TO THEIR HEADS LEADING THEM TO COMMIT SERIOUS, IRREVERSIBLE ERRORS



The experiences of Grenada will be examined in detail to extract the utmost benefit from them for use in case of another attack against a country where there are Cuban cooperation personnel or on our own homeland

NOT A SINGLE ONE DESERTED HIS HOMELAND

SPEECH ON PAGES 2-3

● THE CUBAN people's patriotic and deeply moving tribute to the 24 Cuban internationalist workers who died in Grenada in an unequal battle against the forces of imperialism was expressed in the November 14 eulogy delivered by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

More than a million packed Havana's Revolution Square to overflowing, spreading down nearby access roads, in what was an impressive anti-imperialist, internationalist and revolutionary demonstration.

Present on the rostrum were relatives of the dead heroes and their internationalist comrades.

At 4:00 p.m., the national anthem was sung by all those present, accompanied by a 21-gun salvo and followed by the playing of taps.

Hundreds of Cuban flags, as well as signs and posters condemning imperialism and reflecting patriotic slogans, were raised as the commander in chief began to speak and on many occasions during his speech.

BURIED WITH MILITARY HONORS

The remains of the Cuban internationalist workers were subsequently buried with military honors in the Armed Forces Pantheon at Colón Cemetery.

Accompanied by a cortege of relatives of the dead and Party, government and mass organizations leaders, the remains were taken to the cemetery on 12 double caissons, escorted by members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) and the militia and preceded by the band of the General Staff of the FAR playing funeral marches.

At the graveside, in complete silence a bugler played the call to attention. This was followed by the national anthem, three rifle volleys and the sound of taps.

Those present included Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, and Guillermo Torriello, president of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America.

ARRIVAL OF BODIES IN HAVANA

The Cubana Airlines plane that carried the remains of the 24 Cuban construction workers and cooperation personnel from Holguín, in eastern Cuba, to Havana, landed at José Martí International Airport at 5:00 p.m. on Sunday, November 13.

Fidel, Raúl and other members of the Party Political Bureau, Secretariat and Central Committee, presided over the ceremony marking the beginning of the honors being paid by the capital to the fallen heroes.

While six squads composed of members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the National Revolutionary Militia transferred the caskets draped with the Cuban flag from the airliner to ambulances to be taken to Revolution Square, the band of the FAR General Staff played a funeral march and a company composed of land, air, antiaircraft, navy and militia troops presented arms. The ceremony ended with the playing of the national anthem.

IDENTIFICATION

On Saturday November 12 the remains of 37 Cuban and Grenadian fighters killed near the area where the Cuban construction workers and cooperation personnel had offered resistance to the Yankee attackers arrived in Holguín from Barbados. The bodies had been exhumed by Red Cross personnel in Grenada for the purpose of identification and transfer to Cuba.

Identification should have been carried out in Grenada, but the United States refused to grant Cuban technicians permission to travel to the island. It was then decided to have it done in Barbados, but the government of that country, which had previously given its consent, ignored the agreement between the United States, the Red Cross and Cuba and also objected.

This made it necessary to transfer to Holguín the 37 bodies that had been buried in the same area in order to proceed with their identification. A large number of specialists and technicians worked arduously to establish the national and personal identification of the Cubans killed in Grenada.

The bodies of the 13 Grenadians that were taken to Holguín were returned to Grenada following funeral rites in Holguín.

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUTE

Hundreds of thousands filed past the remains lying in state at the foot of the monument to José Martí at Revolution Square, from 9:00 p.m. November 13 through 4:00 p.m. November 14, to pay their last respects to the fallen heroes, and a permanent honor guard was mounted throughout.

The Council of State issued a decree declaring a period of national mourning from 5:00 p.m. November 13 through midnight November 14, and a three-day period of official mourning.



IN THE PRESENT CONDITIONS OF OUR CONTINENT, A U.S. WAR AGAINST A LATIN AMERICAN PEOPLE WOULD RAISE THE MORALE OF ALL THE PEOPLES OF LATIN AMERICA AND TURN THEIR FEELINGS AGAINST THE AGGRESSORS

Speech given by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and of Ministers, at the eulogy for the heroes killed in unequal combat against U.S. imperialism in Grenada. Held in Havana on November 14, 1983, Year of the 30th anniversary of the Moncada

(TRANSLATION OF THE TRANSCRIPT MADE BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE)

Compatriots:

ON OCTOBER 15, 1976, a little over seven years ago, we gathered here, in this same place, to deliver a funeral address for the 57 Cubans who were vilely murdered in the Barbados plane sabotage, carried out by men who had been trained by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Today we have come once again to bid farewell — this time to 24 Cubans who died in Grenada, another island not very far from Barbados, as a result of U.S. military actions.

Grenada was one of the smallest independent states in the world, both in territory and population. Even though Cuba is a small, underdeveloped country, it was able to help Grenada considerably, because our efforts — which were modest in quantity though high in quality — meant a lot for a country less than 400 square kilometers in size, with a population of just over 100 000.

For instance, the value of our contribution to Grenada in the form of materials, designs and labor in building the new airport came to $60 million at international prices — over $500 per inhabitant. It is as if Cuba — with a population of almost 10 million — received a project worth $5000 million as a donation. In addition, there was the cooperation of our doctors, teachers and technicians in diverse specialties, plus an annual contribution of Cuban products worth about $3 million. This meant an additional annual contribution of $40 per inhabitant. It is impossible for Cuba to render material assistance on that scale to countries with significantly large populations and territories, but we were able to offer great assistance to a country like tiny Grenada.

Many other small Caribbean nations, used to the gross economic and strategic interests of colonialism and imperialism, were amazed by Cuba's generous assistance to that fraternal people. They may have thought that Cuba's selfless action was extraordinary; in the midst of the U.S. government's dirty propaganda, some may even have found it difficult to understand.

Our people felt such deep friendship for Bishop and Grenada, and our respect for that country and its sovereignty was so irreproachable, that we never dared to express any opinions about what was being done there or how it was being done. In Grenada, we followed the same principle we apply to all revolutionary nations and movements: full respect for their policies, criteria and decisions; expressing our views on any matter only when asked to do so. Imperialism is incapable of understanding that the secret of our excellent relations with revolutionary countries and movements in the world lies precisely in this respect.

The U.S. government looked down on Grenada and hated Bishop. It wanted to destroy Grenada's process and obliterate its example. It had even prepared military plans for invading the island — as Bishop had charged nearly two years ago — but it lacked a pretext.

Socioeconomically, Grenada was actually advancing satisfactorily. The people had received many benefits, in spite of the hostile policy of the United States, and Grenada's Gross National Product was growing at a good rate in the midst of the world crisis. Bishop was not an extremist; rather, he was a true revolutionary — conscientious and honest. Far from disagreeing with his intelligent and realistic policy, we fully sympathized with it, since it was rigorously adapted to his country's specific conditions and possibilities. Grenada had become a true symbol of independence and progress in the Caribbean.

No one could have foreseen the tragedy that was drawing near. Attention was focused on other parts of the world. Unfortunately, the Grenadian revolutionaries themselves unleashed the events that opened the door to imperialist aggression.

Hyenas emerged from the revolutionary ranks. Today no one can yet say whether those who used the dagger of division and internal confrontation did so **motu proprio** or were inspired and egged on by imperialism. It is something that could have been done by the CIA — and, if somebody else was responsible, the CIA could not have done it any better. The fact is that allegedly revolutionary arguments were used, invoking the purest principles of Marxism-Leninism and charging Bishop with practicing a personality cult and drawing away from the Leninist norms and methods of leadership.

In our view, nothing could be more absurd than to attribute such tendencies to Bishop. It was impossible to imagine anyone more noble, modest and unselfish. He could never have been guilty of being authoritarian; if he had any defect, it was his excessive tolerance and trust.

Were those who conspired against him within the Grenadian Party, army and security, by any chance, a group of extremists drunk on political theory? Were they simply a group of ambitious, opportunistic individuals, or were they enemy agents who wanted to destroy the Grenadian Revolution? History alone will have the last word, but it would not be the first time that such things occurred in a revolutionary process.

In our view, Coard's group objectively destroyed the Revolution and opened the door to imperialist aggression. Whatever their intentions, the brutal assassination of Bishop and his most loyal, closest comrades is a fact that can never be justified in that or any other revolution. As the October 20 statement by the Cuban Party and government put it, "No crime can be committed in the name of revolution and liberty."

In spite of his very close and affectionate links with our Party's leadership, Bishop never said anything about the internal dissentions that were developing. To the contrary, in his last conversation with us he was self-critical about his work regarding attention to the armed forces and the mass organizations. Nearly all of our Party and state leaders spent many friendly, fraternal hours with him on the evening of October 7, before his return trip to Grenada.

IN SPITE OF OUR PROFOUND INDIGNATION OVER BISHOP'S REMOVAL FROM OFFICE AND ARREST, WE FULLY REFRAINED FROM INTERFERING IN GRENADA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Coard's group never had such relations nor such intimacy and trust with us. Actually, we did not even know that group existed. It is to our Revolution's credit that, in spite of our profound indignation over Bishop's removal from office and arrest, we fully refrained from interfering in Grenada's internal affairs, even though our construction workers and all our other cooperation personnel in Grenada — who did not hesitate to confront the Yankee soldiers with the weapons Bishop himself had given them for their defense in case of an attack from abroad — could have been a decisive factor in those internal events. Those weapons were never meant to be used in an internal conflict in Grenada and we would never have allowed them to be so used; we would never have been willing to use them to shed a single drop of Grenadian blood.

On October 12, Bishop was removed from office by the Central Committee, on which the conspirators had attained a majority. On the 13th, he was placed under house arrest. On the 19th, the people took to the streets and freed Bishop. On the same day, Coard's group ordered the army to fire on the people and Bishop, Whiteman, Jacqueline Creft and other excellent revolutionary leaders were murdered.

As soon as the internal dissentions which came to light on October 12 were manifest the Yankee imperialists decided to invade.

The message sent by the leadership of the Cuban Party to Coard's group on October 15 has been made public; in it, we expressed our deep concern over both the internal and the external consequences of the split and appealed to the common sense, serenity, wisdom and generosity of revolutionaries. This reference to generosity was an appeal not to use violence against Bishop and his followers.

This group of Coard's that seized power in Grenada expressed serious reservations regarding Cuba from the very beginning because of our well-known and unquestionable friendship with Bishop.

The national and international press have published our strong denunciation of the events of October 19, the day Bishop was murdered. Our relations with Austin's short-lived government, in which Coard was really in charge, were actually cold and tense, so that, at the time of the criminal Yankee aggression, there was no coordination whatsoever between the Grenadian army and the Cuban construction workers and other cooperation personnel. The basic points of the messages sent to our embassy in Grenada on October 12 through 25, the day on which the invasion took place, have been made public. Those documents stand in history as irrefutable proof of our clean principled position regarding Grenada.

Imperialism, however, presented the events as the coming to power of a group of hard-line Communists, loyal allies of Cuba. Were they really Communists? Were they really hard-liners? Could they really be loyal allies of Cuba? Or were they rather conscious or unconscious tools of Yankee imperialism?

Look at the history of the revolutionary movement, and you will find more than one connection between imperialism and those who take positions that appear to be on the extreme left.

Aren't Pol Pot and Ieng Sary — the ones responsible for the genocide in Kampuchea — the most loyal allies Yankee imperialism has in Southeast Asia at present? In Cuba, ever since the Grenadian crisis began, we have called Coard's group — to give it a name — the "Pol Pot group."

Our relations with the new leaders of Grenada were to be subjected to profound analysis, as was set forth in the October 20 statement by the Party and government of Cuba. In it, we also stated that, due to our basic regard for the Grenadian people, we would not rush to "take any steps regarding technical and economic cooperation which may jeopardize the basic services and vital economic interests of the people of Grenada." We could not accept the idea of leaving the Grenadians without doctors or leaving the airport, which was vital to the nation's economy, unfinished. Most certainly, our construction workers were to leave Grenada when that project was completed, and the weapons that Bishop had given them were to be returned to the government. It was even possible that our very bad relations with the new government would make it necessary for us to leave much earlier.

The thing that placed Cuba in a morally complex, difficult situation was the announcement that Yankee naval forces were en route to Grenada. Under those circumstances, we couldn't possibly leave the country. If the imperialists really intended to attack Grenada, it was our duty to stay there. To withdraw at that time would have been dishonorable and could even have triggered aggression in that country then and in Cuba later on. In addition, events unfolded with such incredible speed that if the evacuation had been planned for, there would not have been time to carry it out.

In Grenada, however, the government was morally indefensible, and, since the Party, the government and the army had divorced themselves from the people, it was also impossible to defend the nation militarily, because a revolutionary war is only feasible and justifiable when united with the people. We could only fight, therefore, if we were directly attacked. There was no alternative.

It should nevertheless be noted that, despite these adverse circumstances, a number of Grenadian soldiers died in heroic combat against the invaders. (APPLAUSE)

The internal events, however, in no way justified Yankee intervention. Since when has the government of the United States become the arbiter of internal conflicts between revolutionaries in any given country? What right did Reagan have to rend his mantle over the death of Bishop, whom he so hated and opposed? What reasons could there be for its brutal violation of the sovereignty of Grenada — a small independent nation that was a respected and acknowledged member of the international community? It would be the same as if another country believed it had the right to intervene in the United States because of the repulsive assassination of Martin Luther King or so many other outrages, such as those that have been committed against the black and Hispanic minorities in the United States, or to intervene because John Kennedy was murdered.

The same may be said of the argument that the lives of 1000 Americans were in danger. There are many times more U.S. citizens in dozens of other countries in the world. Does this, perchance, imply the right to intervene when internal conflicts arise in those countries? There are tens of thousands of Grenadians in the United States, England and Trinidad. Could tiny Grenada intervene if domestic policy problems arose that pose some threat to its compatriots in any of those countries? Putting aside the fallacy and falseness of such pretexts for invading Grenada, is this really an international norm that can be sustained?

A thousand lessons in Marxism could not teach us any better the dirty, perfidious and aggressive nature of imperialism than the attack unleashed against Grenada at dawn on October 25 and its later development.

IN ORDER TO JUSTIFY ITS INVASION OF GRENADA AND ITS SUBSEQUENT ACTIONS, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND ITS SPOKESMEN TOLD 19 LIES

In order to justify its invasion of Grenada and its subsequent actions, the U.S. government and its spokesmen told 19 lies; Reagan personally told the first 13.

1. Cuba had to do with the coup d'etat and the death of Bishop. (SHOUTS OF "THAT'S A LIE!")

2. The American students were in danger of being taken hostage. (SHOUTS OF "THAT'S A LIE!")

3. The main purpose of the invasion was to protect the lives of American citizens.(SHOUTS OF "THAT'S A LIE!")

4. The invasion was a multinational operation undertaken at the request of Mr. Scoon and the eastern Caribbean nations. (SHOUTS OF "THAT'S A LIE!")

5. Cuba was planning to invade and occupy Grenada. (SHOUTS OF "THAT'S A LIE!")

6. Grenada was being turned into an important Soviet-Cuban military base (SHOUTS OF "THAT'S A LIE!")

7. The airport under construction was not civilian but military. (SHOUTS OF "THAT'S A LIE!")

8. The weapons in Grenada would be used to export subversion and terrorism. (SHOUTS OF "THAT'S A LIE!")

9. The Cubans fired first. (SHOUTS OF "THAT'S A LIE!")

10. There were over 1000 Cubans in Grenada. (SHOUTS OF "THAT'S A LIE!")

11. Most of the Cubans were not construction workers but professional soldiers. (SHOUTS OF "THAT'S A LIE!")

12. The invading forces took care not to destroy civilian property or inflict civilian casualties. (SHOUTS OF "THAT'S A LIE!")

13. The U.S. troops would remain in Grenada for a week. (SHOUTS OF "THAT'S A LIE!")

14. Missile silos were being built in Grenada. (SHOUTS OF "THAT'S A LIE!")

15. The vessel **Viet Nam Heroico** was transporting special weapons. (SHOUTS OF "THAT'S A LIE!")

16. Cuba was warned of the invasion. (SHOUTS OF "THAT'S A LIE!")

17. Five hundred Cubans are fighting in the mountains of Grenada. (SHOUTS OF "THAT'S A LIE!")

18. Cuba has issued instructions for reprisals to be taken against U.S. citizens. (SHOUTS OF "THAT'S A LIE!")

19. The journalists were excluded for their own protection. (APPLAUSE AND SHOUTS OF "LIERS!" "FIDEL, FIDEL, GIVE 'EM HELL; LET'S MAKE 'EM RESPECT US WELL!")

None of these assertions were proved, none are true and all have been refuted by the facts. This cynical way of lying in order to justify invading a tiny country reminds us of the methods Adolf Hitler used during the years leading up to World War II.

The U.S. students and officials of the medical school located there acknowledged that they were given full guarantees for U.S. citizens and the necessary facilities for those who wanted to leave the country. Moreover, Cuba had informed the U.S. government on October 22 that no foreign citizens, including Cubans, had been disturbed, and it offered to cooperate in solving any difficulty that might arise, so that problems could be settled without violence or intervention in that country.

No U.S. citizen had been disturbed at all prior to the invasion, and if anything endangered them, it was the war unleashed by the United States. Cuba's instructions to its personnel not to interfere with any actions to evacuate U.S. citizens in the area of the runway under construction near the university contributed to protecting the U.S. citizens residing in that country. Reagan's reference to the possibility that Grenada might turn into another Iran — a reference calculated to appeal to the U.S. feelings wounded in that episode — is a demagogic, politicking, dishonest argument.

The assertion that the new airport was a military one — an old lie that the Reagan administration had dwelt on a lot — was categorically refuted by the English capitalist firm that supplied and installed the electrical and technical equipment for that airport. The British technicians of the Plessey company, which has made a name for itself internationally as a specialist in this field, worked alongside the Cuban construction workers, to whose civilian worker status they attest. Several countries of the European community that are members of the Atlantic alliance cooperated in one way or another with the airport. How can anyone imagine them helping Cuba to build a military airport in Grenada?

However, the idea that Grenada was being turned into a Soviet-Cuban base is refuted by the proved fact that there wasn't even one Soviet military adviser on the island.

The supposedly secret documents that fell into the hands of the United States and were published by the Yankee administration a few days after the invasion refer to the agreement between the governments of Cuba and Grenada by virtue of which our country was to send Grenada 27 military advisers, which could later be increased to 40 — figures that coincide with the ones Cuba published on the number of advisers, which was 22 on the day of the attack, to which were added a similar number of translators and service personnel from the mission. Nowhere in those documents that they have been crowing over is there something that has anything to do with the idea of military bases in Grenada. What they do show is that the weapons that the Soviet Union supplied to the government of Grenada for the army and the militia were subject to an article that prohibited their export to third countries, which refutes the idea that Grenada had been turned into an arsenal for supplying weapons to subversive, terrorist organizations, as the present administration likes to call all the revolutionary and national liberation movements. No weapons ever left Grenada for any other country, and, therefore, Reagan can never prove that any did.

The assertion that Cuba was about to invade and occupy Grenada is so unrealistic, absurd, crazy and alien to our principles and international policy that it cannot even be taken seriously. What has been proved is the absolutely scrupulous way in which we refrained from meddling in the internal affairs of that country, in spite of our deep affection for Bishop and our total rejection of Coard and his group's conspiracy and coup, which could serve only the interests of imperialism and its plans for destroying the Grenadian Revolution. The messages containing precise, categorical instructions to our embassy in Grenada, which have been widely publicized by the government of Cuba, constitute irrefutable proof of the clear position of principles maintained by the leadership of our Party and state with regard to the internal events in Grenada.

The civilian status of the vast majority of the Cuban cooperation personnel in Grenada has been shown to the whole world by the hundreds of foreign journalists who saw them arriving in our country and who were able to interview each and every one of them. Nearly 50 percent of them were over 40 years old. Who could question their status as civilian cooperation personnel and workers with long years of experience on their jobs?



Our commander in chief, Raúl, Sergio del Valle and José R. Machado Ventura mount the last guard of honor at the foot of the monument to José Martí.



There was indignation and condemnation of imperialism and the determination to fight and win.

THEY WILL NOT FIND IN EL SALVADOR, NICARAGUA AND CUBA THE PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES OF REVOLUTIONARIES DIVIDED AMONG THEMSELVES AND DIVORCED FROM THE PEOPLE THAT THEY FOUND IN TINY GRENADA

THE FACTS HAVE SHOWN THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED BY CUBA WAS ABSOLUTELY TRUE

When the U.S. government spokesmen asserted that there were from 1000 to 1500 Cubans in Grenada at the time of the invasion and that hundreds of them were still fighting in the mountains, Cuba published the exact number of Cuban citizens who were in Grenada on the day of the invasion: 784, including diplomatic personnel with their children and other relatives. The agencies that sent them and the kind of work they did were also reported, as well as the instructions given them to fight in their work areas and camps if attacked, and the fact that it was impossible — according to the information we had — for hundreds to remain in the mountains. Later, the names and jobs of all cooperation workers were published, as well as the known or probable situation of each one. The facts have shown that the information provided by Cuba was absolutely true. There isn't a single fact in all that information that could be proven false.

The assertion that the Cubans initiated the acts of hostility is equally false and cynical. The irrefutable truth is that the Cubans were sleeping and their weapons were stored at the time of the air drop on the runway and around the camps. They had not been distributed. There weren't enough to go around, and they weren't distributed until the landing was already under way, and that is when the Cuban personnel went to the places assigned to them for that emergency. Even so, our personnel, now organized and armed, had time to see the U.S. paratroopers regrouping on the runway and the first planes landing. That was the invaders' weakest moment. If the Cubans had fired first, they would have killed or wounded dozens — perhaps hundreds — of U.S. soldiers in those early hours. (APPLAUSE) What is strictly historical and strictly true is that the fighting began when the U.S. troops advanced toward the Cubans in a belligerent way. It is also true that when a group of unarmed cooperation personnel was captured, they were used as hostages and forced to lead the way in front of the U.S. soldiers.

The invasion of Grenada was a treacherous surprise attack, with no previous warning at all — just like Pearl Harbor, just like the Nazis. The note from the government of the United States to the government of Cuba on Tuesday, October 25, in an attempted response to our note of Saturday, October 22, was delivered at 8:30 in the morning, three hours after the landing had taken place and an hour and a half after the U.S. troops began attacking our compatriots in Grenada. Actually, on the afternoon of the 25th, the U.S. government sent the government of Cuba a deceitful note that led us to believe that the fighting would cease in a reasonable and honorable manner, thus avoiding greater bloodshed. Although we immediately responded to that note, accepting that possibility, what the U.S. government did was to land the 82nd Airborne Division at dawn on the 26th and attack with all its forces the Cuban position that was still resisting. Is this the way a serious government behaves? Is this the way to warn of an attack? Was this the way to avoid greater bloodshed?

Mr. Scoon blatantly declared that he approved of the invasion but that he had not previously asked anyone to invade Grenada. A few days after the landing, Mr. Scoon — lodged in the **Guam** helicopter-carrier — signed a letter officially requesting the intervention. Reagan could not prove any of his false assertions.

When, as a pretext for keeping the **Viet Nam Heroico** — which was in the port of St. George's on the day of the invasion — from being used as a means of transportation for evacuating the Cuban hostages from Grenada, it was alleged that it carried special weapons, its captain was immediately asked if by any chance he carried weapons on board, and the only thing that was determined was that it had just one fearful weapon — its name: Vietnam. (APPLAUSE)

The slanderous charge that Cuba had given instructions to carry out actions against U.S. citizens in other countries was given a worthy, official and public reply based on reality, proven by the history of the Revolution, that Cuba has always been opposed to acts of reprisal against innocent people.

The government of the United States has not condescended to offer the number of people arrested nor the figure of Grenadian losses, including civilian losses. A hospital for the mentally ill was bombed, killing dozens of patients.

And where is Mr. Reagan's promise that U.S. troops would withdraw in a week? President Reagan himself in his first address to the U.S. people, at 8:30 a.m. on the day of the invasion, in a speech prepared before the landing, stated that the situation was under control. That same day, his own spokesmen described the resistance the invading forces were facing. The military ride the Pentagon had planned would take four hours did not take into account the tenacious and heroic resistance of the Cuban cooperation personnel and of the Grenadian soldiers. (APPLAUSE)

Who, then, has told the truth, and who has cynically lied about the events in Grenada? No foreign journalists — not even those from the United States — were allowed to see and report on the events on the spot. The pretext that this prohibition was a security measure for the journalists is both superficial and ridiculous. What they obviously wanted was to monopolize and manipulate the information so they could lie without any let or hindrance to world public opinion, including the people of the United States. This was the only way they could spread deliberate lies and falsehoods of all kinds — which would be difficult to clear up and refute after their initial impact and effect on the people of the United States. Even in this, the method used by the U.S. administration was fascist.

ALL THOSE LIES THAT THE WORLD DID NOT BELIEVE, TOLD BY THE U.S. PRESIDENT AND HIS SPOKESMEN, MADE A TREMENDOUS IMPACT ON U.S. PUBLIC OPINION

What is left now, objectively, of those 19 assertions? Where are the silos for strategic missiles that were being built in Grenada? But all those lies that the world did not believe, told by the U.S. president and his spokesmen, made a tremendous impact on U.S. public opinion.

Moreover, the invasion of Grenada was presented to the U.S. people as a great victory for Reagan's foreign policy against the socialist camp and the revolutionary movement. It was linked to the tragic death of 240 U.S. soldiers in Beirut, to the memory of the hostages in Iran, to the humiliating defeat in Vietnam and to the resurgence of the United States as an influential power on the world scene. A dirty, dishonest appeal was made to U.S. patriotism, to national pride, to the grandeur and glory of the nation. This was how they got a majority of the U.S. people — it is said that it was 65 percent at first and then 71 percent — to support the monstrous crime of invading a sovereign country without any justification, the reprehensible method of launching a surprise attack, the press censorship and all the other similar procedures the U.S. government used for invading and justifying its invasion of Grenada. Hitler acted the same way when he occupied Austria in 1938 and annexed Sudetenland, in Czechoslovakia, in the name of German pride, German grandeur and glory and the happiness and security of German subjects. If a poll had been taken in Hitler Germany at that time, in the midst of the chauvinistic wave unleashed by the Nazis, around 80 or 90 percent of the people would have approved of those aggressions.

The deplorable, truly dangerous fact — not only for the peoples of the Caribbean, Central America and Latin America, but for all the peoples of the world — is that, when world opinion unanimously denounced the warmongering, aggressive, unjustifiable action that violated a people's sovereignty and all international norms and principles, most of the people of the United States — manipulated, disinformed and deceived — supported the monstrous crime committed by their government.

There is something even more disturbing: when this about-face was effected in U.S. public opinion, many U.S. politicians who initially had opposed these events ended up by condoning Reagan's actions, and the press — censured, humiliated and kept at a distance from the events — ended up moderating its complaints and criticisms.

Are these, perchance, the virtues of a society where the opinion and the political and informational institutions can be grossly manipulated by its rulers, as they were in German society in the time of fascism? Where is the glory, the grandeur and the victory in invading and defeating one of the tiniest countries in the world, of no economic or strategic significance? Where is the heroism in fighting a handful of workers and other civilian cooperation personnel whose heroic resistance — in spite of the surprise element; the shortage of ammunition; and their disadvantages in terms of terrain, arms and numbers — against the air, sea and land forces of the most powerful imperialist country in the world forced it to bring in the 82nd Airborne Division, when the last stronghold was being defended at dawn on October 26 by barely 50 fighters? (APPLAUSE) The United States did not achieve any victory at all — not political or military or moral. If anything, it was a Pyrrhic military victory and a profound moral defeat, as we pointed out on another occasion.

The imperialist government of the United States wanted to kill the symbol of the Grenadian Revolution, but the symbol was already dead. The Grenadian revolutionaries themselves destroyed it with their split and their colossal errors. We believe that, after the death of Bishop and his closest comrades, after the army fired on the people and after the Party and the government divorced themselves from the masses and isolated themselves from the world, the Grenadian revolutionary process could not survive.

In its efforts to destroy a symbol, the United States killed a corpse and brought the symbol back to life at the same time. (APPLAUSE) Was it for this that it challenged international law and won the repudiation and condemnation of the world?

Does it feel such contempt for the rest of mankind? Is that contempt really so great that Mr. Reagan's appetite for breakfast on November 3 was not at all affected, as he declared before the press?

THE INVASION OF GRENADA SHOULD LEAD US TO AN AWARENESS OF THE REALITIES AND DANGERS THAT THREATEN THE WORLD

If unfortunately all this were true — and it seems to be — the invasion of Grenada should lead us to an awareness of the realities and dangers that threaten the world.

Mr. O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, said that it was sinful that a man who was totally uninformed and ignorant about international problems and who doesn't even read the documents was president of the United States. If we consider that the United States has powerful sophisticated means of conventional and nuclear warfare and that the president of that country can declare war without consulting anyone, it is not only sinful but truly dramatic and tragic for all mankind.

An air of triumph reigns in the Reagan administration. The echoes of the last shots in Grenada have barely died away and already there is talk of intervening in El Salvador, Nicaragua and even Cuba.

In the Middle East and southern Africa imperialism's acts of interference and military aggression against progressive countries and national liberation movements continue unabated.

In Europe, the first of the 572 Pershing and Cruise missiles are already being deployed, surrounding the USSR and other socialist countries with a deadly ring of nuclear weapons that can reach their territories in a matter of minutes.

Not just the small countries, but all mankind is threatened. The bells tolling today for Grenada may toll tomorrow for the whole world.

The most prestigious and experienced scientists and doctors assure us that man could not survive a global nuclear conflict. The destructive power of these stockpiled weapons is a million times greater than that of the unsophisticated bombs that wiped out the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in just a few seconds. This is what the Reagan administration's aggressive, warmongering policy can lead to.

Meanwhile, the arms race is already a reality in the midst of the worst economic crisis the world has witnessed since the '30s. And, with the problems of development of the vast majority of the peoples in the world still to be solved, who can feel confidence in a government that acts as precipitately, rashly and cynically as the U.S. government did in Grenada? Reagan did not even bother to listen to the advice of a government as closely linked to him politically, ideologically and militarily as the British government. It is not strange that, in a poll taken just a few days ago, more than 90 percent of the British were categorically opposed to the United States' having the unilateral prerogative of using the Cruise missiles that are being deployed there.

In our hemisphere, just a year and a half ago, a NATO power used sophisticated war means to shed Argentine blood in the Malvinas. The Reagan administration supported that action. It did not even consider the Organization of American States or the so-called security pacts and agreements, but scornfully pushed them aside. Now, basing itself on the alleged request of a phantasmagoric Organization of Eastern Caribbean states, it has invaded Grenada and shed Caribbean blood and Cuban blood. Nicaragua paid a price of over forty thousand lives for freedom, and nearly a thousand more sons of that noble people have been killed in the attacks made by mercenary bands organized, trained and equipped by the U.S. government. In El Salvador, over 50 000 people have been murdered by a genocidal regime whose army is equipped, trained and directed by the United States. In Guatemala, more than 100 000 have died at the hands of the repressive system installed by the CIA in 1954, when it overthrew the progressive Arbenz government. How many have died in Chile since imperialism staged the overthrow and assassination of Salvador Allende? How many have died in Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil and Bolivia in the last 15 years?

What a high price our peoples have paid in blood, sacrifice, poverty and mourning for imperialist domination and the unjust social systems it has imposed on our nations!

SYMBOLS, EXAMPLES AND IDEAS CANNOT BE DESTROYED. WHEN THEIR ENEMIES THINK THEY HAVE DESTROYED THEM, WHAT THEY HAVE ACTUALLY DONE IS MADE THEM MULTIPLY

Imperialism is bent on destroying symbols, because it knows the value of symbols, of examples and of ideas. It wanted to destroy them in Grenada and it wants to destroy them in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Cuba; but symbols, examples and ideas cannot be destroyed. When their enemies think they have destroyed them, what they have actually done is made them multiply. (APPLAUSE) In trying to wipe out the first Christians, the Roman emperors spread Christianity throughout the world. Likewise, all attempts to destroy our ideas will only multiply them.

Grenada has already multiplied the Salvadoran, Nicaraguan and Cuban revolutionaries' patriotic conviction and fighting spirit. (APPLAUSE) It has been proved that the best U.S. troops can be fought and that they are not feared. (APPLAUSE AND SHOUTS) The imperialists must not ignore the fact that they will encounter fierce resistance wherever they attack a revolutionary people. Let us hope that their Pyrrhic victory in Grenada and their air of triumph don't go to their heads, leading them to commit serious, irreversible errors.

They will not find in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Cuba the particular circumstances of revolutionaries divided among themselves and divorced from the people that they found in tiny Grenada. (APPLAUSE AND SHOUTS)

In more than three years of heroic struggle, the Salvadoran revolutionaries have become experienced, fearsome and invincible fighters. There are thousands of them who know the land inch by inch, veterans of dozens of victorious combats who are accustomed to fighting and winning when the odds are one to ten against elite troops, trained, armed and advised by the United States. Their unity is more solid and indestructible than ever.

In Nicaragua, the imperialists would have to confront a deeply patriotic and revolutionary people that is united, organized, armed and ready to fight and that can never be subjugated. (APPLAUSE)

With regard to Cuba, if in Grenada, the imperialists had to bring in an elite division to fight against a handful of isolated men struggling in a small stronghold, lacking fortifications, a thousand miles from their homeland, how many divisions would they need against millions of combatants fighting on their own soil alongside their own people? (PROLONGED APPLAUSE AND SHOUTS)

Our country — as we have already said on other occasions — might be wiped off the face of the earth, but it will never be conquered and subjugated. (PROLONGED APPLAUSE AND SHOUTS OF "COMMANDER IN CHIEF WE AWAIT YOUR ORDERS!")

In the present conditions of our continent, a U.S. war against a Latin American people would raise the morale of all the peoples of Latin America and turn their feelings against the aggressors. A bottomless abyss would be opened between peoples that, because they are in the same hemisphere, are called upon to live in peace, friendship and mutual respect, and cooperate with one another.

The experiences of Grenada will be examined in detail to extract the utmost benefit from them for use in case of another attack against a country where there are Cuban cooperation personnel or on our own homeland. (APPLAUSE AND SHOUTS)

The Cubans who were captured and virtually turned into hostages had an unforgettable experience of what a country occupied by Yankee invading troops is like. The physical and psychological treatment given the cooperation personnel who were taken prisoner was insulting and a cause for indignation, and promises of all kinds were made to each of them to try to get them to go to the United States. But they were not able to break their steel-like staunchness. Not a single one deserted his homeland. (APPLAUSE AND SHOUTS)

There was no manipulation of the news, nothing was hidden from the people, in our country. All reports concerning the invasion that were received directly from Grenada were transmitted to our population just as they arrived, even though the ones on October 26 turned out to be exaggerated. As a matter of principle, at no time were efforts made to play down the seriousness of the situation or to minimize the magnitude of the dangers facing our compatriots.

We are deeply grateful to the International Committee of the Red Cross (APPLAUSE) for its interest, dedication and efficient efforts to identify and evacuate the wounded, sick and other prisoners and the dead as quickly as possible. We are also grateful to the governments of Spain and Colombia for the immediate efforts they made in this regard. (APPLAUSE)

In bidding farewell to our beloved brothers who died heroically in combat, fulfilling with honor their patriotic and internationalist duties, and in expressing our deepest solidarity to their loved ones, we do not forget that there are Grenadian mothers and U.S. mothers who are crying for their sons who died in Grenada. (APPLAUSE) We send our condolences to the mothers and other relatives of the Grenadians who were killed and also to the mothers and other relatives of the U.S. soldiers who died — because they, who also suffer from the loss of close relatives, are not to blame for their government's warmongering, aggressive, irresponsible actions; they, too, are its victims. (APPLAUSE)

Every day, every hour, every minute — at work, at our study and combat positions — we will remember our comrades who died in Grenada. (APPLAUSE)

The men whom we will bury this afternoon fought for us and for the world. They may seem to be corpses. Reagan wants to make corpses of all our people, men, women, the elderly and the children; he wants to make a corpse out of all mankind. But the peoples shall struggle to preserve their independence and their lives; they will struggle to prevent the world from becoming a huge cemetery; they will struggle and pay the price necessary for mankind to survive.

However, they are not corpses; they are symbols. They did not even die in the land where they were born. There, far away from Cuba, where they were contributing with the noble sweat of their internationalist work in a country poorer and smaller than ours, they were also capable of shedding their blood and offering their lives. But in that trench, they knew they were also defending their own people and their own homeland.

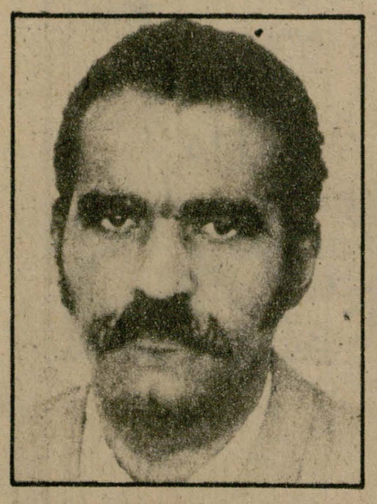
It is impossible to express the generosity of human beings and their willingness to make sacrifices in a more pure way. Their example will be multiplied, their ideas will be multiplied and they themselves will be multiplied in us. No power, no weapons, no forces can ever prevail over the patriotism, internationalism, feelings of human brotherhood and communist consciousness which they embody.

We shall be like them, in work and in combat! (APPLAUSE)

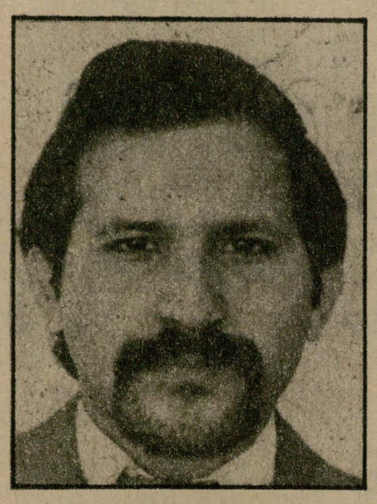
Patria o Muerte!

Venceremos! (OVATION)

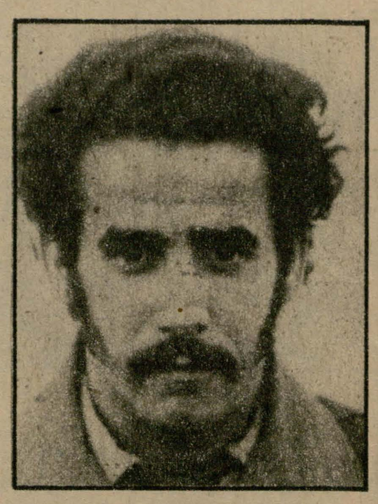
There is no death for those who have fulfilled their life work — José Martí



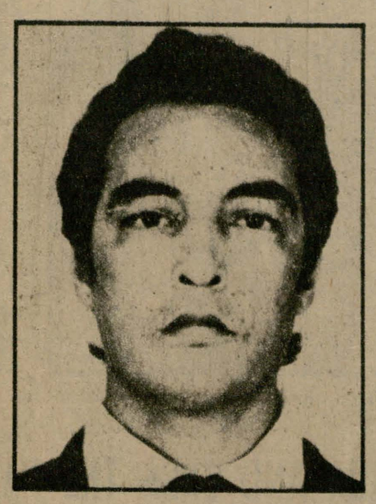
CARLOS ANDRÉS DÍAZ LARRAÑAGA. 41. Communist Party of Cuba (CPC) member. Married, 5 children. Official of the Party Central Committee America Department. Born in Havana. Post: Caribbean section chief. Time in Grenada: a few hours.



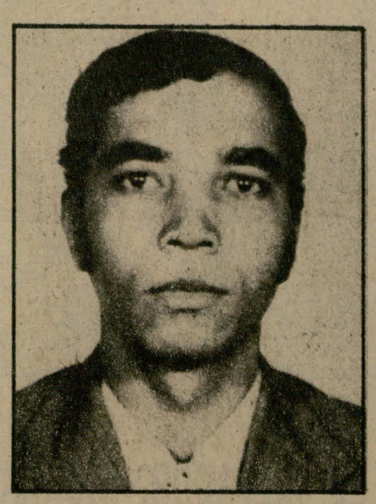
LÁZARO RAMÓN ALPÍZAR HERNÁNDEZ. 23. Young Communist League (UJC) member. Born in Havana. Married. Work center: national UJC Ideological Secretariat. Helper. Time in Grenada: 2 months.



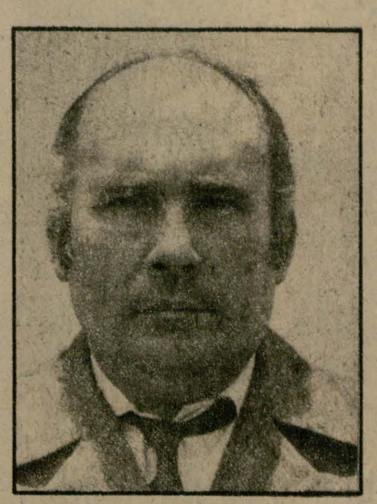
JORGE EVIDIO AMARÁN VENTO. 26. Born in Puerta de Golpe, Consolación del Sur, Pinar del Río. Single, 2 children. Work center: Ministry of Transportation (provincial). Mechanic. Time in Grenada: 15 months.



SERGIO AU MENÉNDEZ. 38. Born in Cárdenas, Matanzas. Married, 3 children. Work center: Hermanos Toscano Carpentry Shop. Carpenter. Time in Grenada: 15 months.



ROMILIO ÁVILA SÁNCHEZ. 27. Born in Holguín. Married, 2 children. Work center: ECOI (Construction Engineering Enterprise) No. 9. Bricklayer's helper. Time in Grenada: 2 months.



ARMANDO FIGUEROA CROSSIER. 45. Candidate to CPC membership. Born in Havana. Married, 2 children. Work center: Provincial Enterprise for the Supply and Sale of Equipment and Spare Parts. Post: coordinator of mechanization. Time in Grenada: 15 months.



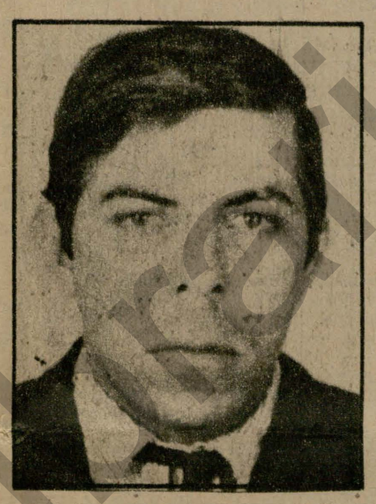
VICENTE REYNOL FUNDORA ALDAZÁVAL. 51. CPC member. Born in Matanzas province. Work center: CPC Propaganda Enterprise in Matanzas. Carpenter. Time in Grenada: 10 months.



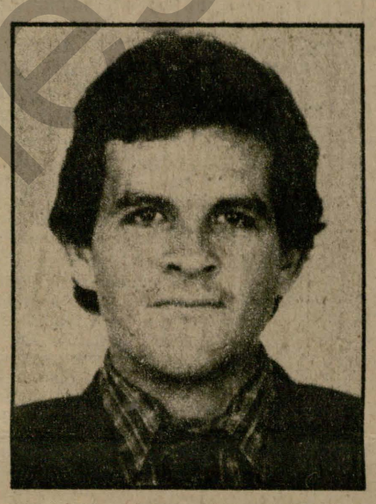
EMILIO GARCÍA ARZOLA. 44. CPC member. Married, 1 child. Born in Melena del Sur. Driver. Work center: ECOI No. 8 in Matanzas. Time in Grenada: 2 months and 6 days.



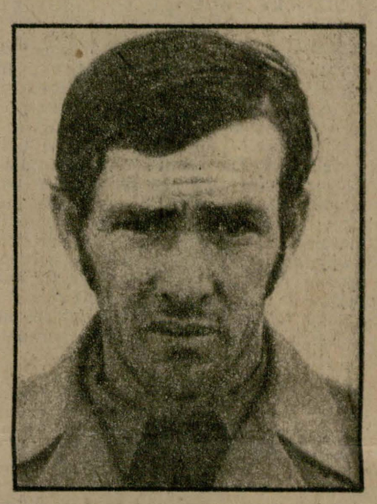
SERGIO E. GRANDALES NOLASCO. 49. CPC member. Born in Guantánamo. Married, 4 children. Military. Captain, specialist in transportation. Time in Grenada: 3 months.



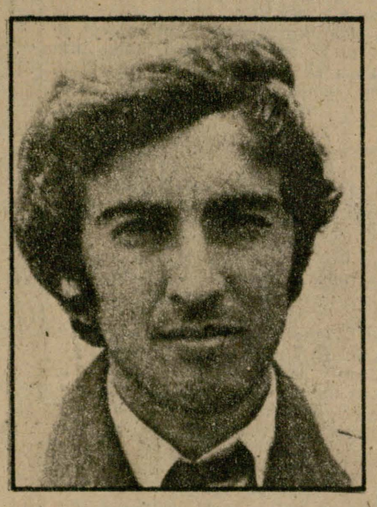
JORGE JESÚS HERNÁNDEZ TRIMIÑO. 29. Born in Yagüaramas. Single. Work center: minibrigade, Perico. Electric power plant helper. Time in Grenada: 18 months.



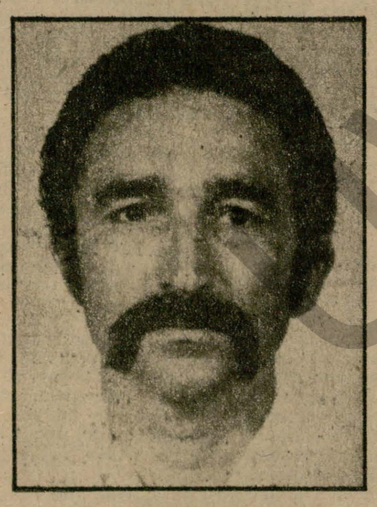
PEDRO HERRERA GARCÍA. 26. Born in Manguito, Matanzas. Worker. Single. Work center: ECOI No. 7, Matanzas. Oiler, class A. Time in Grenada: 20 months.



VÍCTOR LEAL RIVERA. 28. Born in Pinar del Río. Married, 2 children. Work center: Montoto Establishment. Equipment operator. Time in Grenada: 16 months.



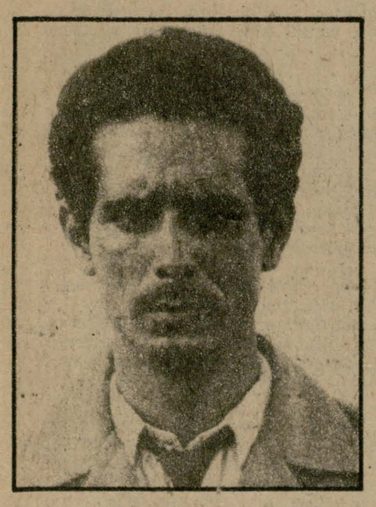
JORGE ENEDY MALAGÓN LEAL. 23. Born in Havana. Worker for the Cereal Complex in Havana. Planner. Time in Grenada: 13 months.



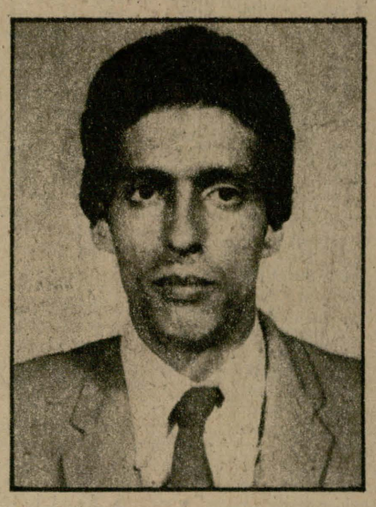
CASTO R. MÁRTINEZ MONTES DE OCA. 40. CPC member. Married, 1 child. Born in Santa Clara of peasant family. Personnel chief, Caribe Union of Construction Enterprises. Time in Grenada: 15 months.



EVELIO MORENO CARTAYA. 37. Born in Placetas, Villa Clara. CPC member. Married, 2 children. Driver, class B. Work center: ECOI No. 7 in Matanzas. Time in Grenada: 2 months.



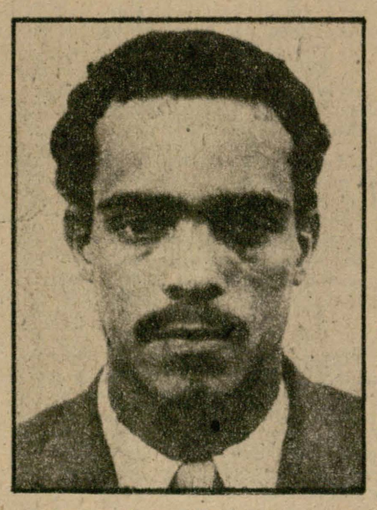
OSCAR A. NÚÑEZ GIL. 30. CPC member. Born in San Diego de los Baños, Pinar del Río. Married, 1 child. Work center: People's Power in Los Palacios. Reservist, 1st Lieutenant, Revolutionary Armed Forces. Time in Grenada: 15 months.



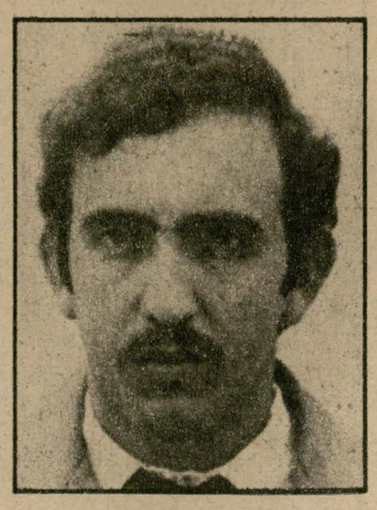
LÁZARO ORGAZ REYES. 25. UJC member. Single, 1 child. Born in Calabazar, Havana province. Work center: Raúl Diego González Brickyard. Dump truck driver. Time in Grenada: 1 month.



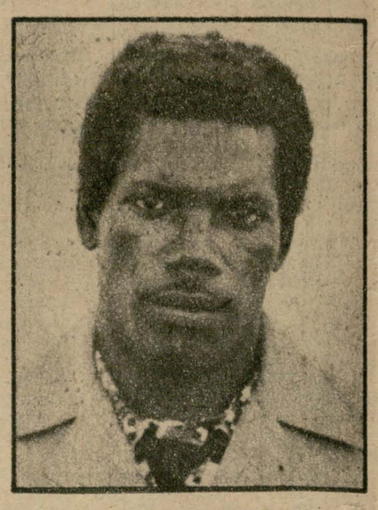
FIDEL RAMÓN ORTEGA MORENO. 40. CPC member. Born in Santa Clara. Married, 3 children. Work center: ECOI No. 10, Group 9, in Villa Clara. Project chief. Time in Grenada: 12 days.



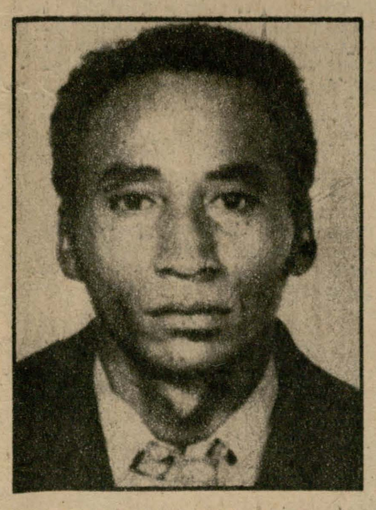
NELSON RAMOS CALÁ. 26. Born in Camagüey. Single, 1 child. Work center: ECOI No. 16. Bricklayer, class B, and plumber. Time in Grenada: 7 months.



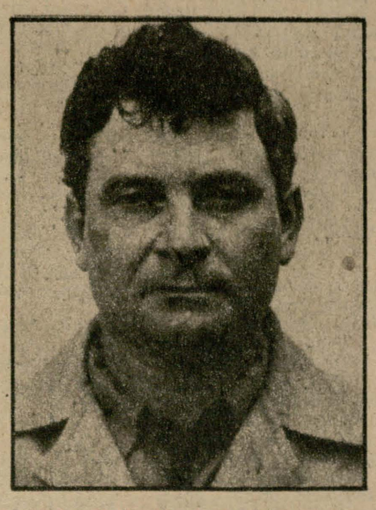
JOSÉ ÁNGEL RIVERO SIFONTES. 26. UJC member. Born in Morón, Ciego de Ávila. Single. Work center: Ministry of the Sugar Industry. Warehouse chief. Time in Grenada: 15 months and 25 days.



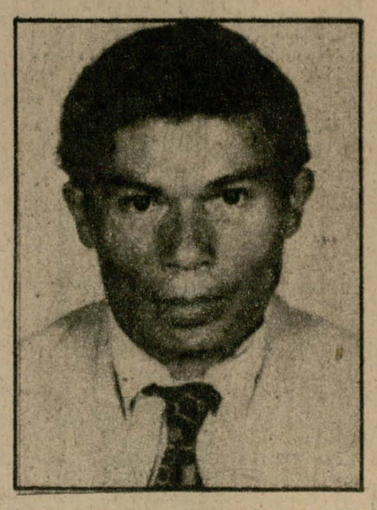
CARLOS MANUEL RODRÍGUEZ LARRINAGA. 29. Born in Quiebra Hacha, Havana province. Single. Engine mechanic. Time in Grenada: 15 months.



AMADO ROMERO NOA. 34. Born in Guantánamo. Construction worker. Helper to construction brigade. Time in Grenada: 10 months.



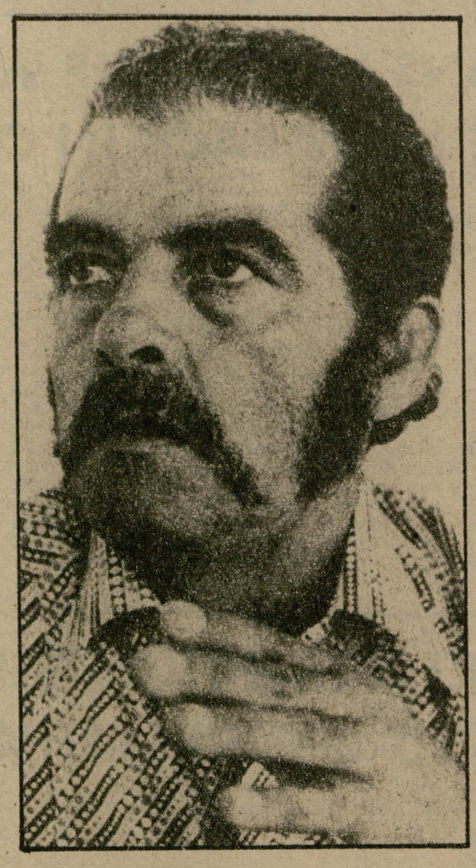
SIXTO RUBÉN SOSA RODRÍGUEZ. 37. Born in Florida, Camagüey. Married, 2 children. Work center: Beef Cattle Enterprise. Machine technician. Driver. Time in Grenada: 15 and a half months.



ELIO VÁZQUEZ BATISTA. 29. UJC member. Born in Guantánamo. Single. Work center: Integral Enterprise No. 6 in Guantánamo. Time in Grenada: 7 months.

I WITNESSED THE U.S. PLUNDERING OF CUBAN CONSTRUCTION WORKERS' BELONGINGS

● They stole mattresses, equipment and fans and used terrorist methods



● REINOLD AGUIAR Montes de Oca, Cuban bricklayer and project chief, was eyewitness to the looting carried out by U.S. soldiers in Grenada of the belongings of cooperation personnel in their dormitories.

The construction worker from Matanzas was held captive in the U.S. concentration camp which the invaders set up near what had been the internationalists' old camp. He was suffering from kidney stones at the time, which required that he be taken to the sick bay for treatment from the Cuban doctors.

"The sick bay was near the buildings used as storehouse for mattresses purchased by our comrades and many traveling bags. On Thursday [November 3], while I was in the bay, I saw them make off with all the mattresses and bags of our comrades," said Reinold.

"When the time came to leave for Cuba the Yankees shouted at us: 'Don't get anything... there's no time to get anything!' It was theft. Two teachers had fans stolen, they weren't allowed to take them with them. It was done, of course, to steal them."

Reinold tells of the abuse to which one construction worker was subjected: "A Yankee officer forced him to lie on the floor and then kicked him." He also spoke of other cases in which the hatred, terrorist methods and other abuses of these soldiers were manifest.

"I remember a Marine commander, when we were all in a mess hall, who told us to be quiet and not speak because we could be shot as spies. 'Remember there are 2000 soldiers very near here, on Point Saline runway, and those soldiers are Americans,' said the Yankee Marine."

● *Fernando Dávalos*
Granma *daily reporter*
Photo: Mario Ferrer

THEY WANTED TO KNOW WHAT WAS THE ADVANTAGE OF BEING A MEMBER OF THE PARTY; THE HONOR OF BEING THE VANGUARD IN WORK, I TOLD THEM

● Pastora Hernández Baños of the construction workers' contingent group in Grenada



● "THE CAMP where we were held was surrounded by barbed wire; the men were in the open air, on the ground, exposed to the night air, sun and rain. They were packed together, virtually without water, in unsanitary conditions. It really was a concentration camp.

"That was what the place was like, where captured Cuban construction workers and other construction personnel were held, after resisting the vile attack of the U.S. invaders in Grenada," explained Pastora Hernández Baños, teacher and reception chief for the construction workers in Grenada.

Pastora had been in Grenada for 28 months and was also working as a teacher for all the workers to reach a 9th grade education. In Cuba she works as an elementary school inspector in Bauta municipality, and one of her sons is an official at the Cuban embassy in Grenada.

"We were sleeping when the noise of the planes woke us up. We saw many paratroopers land and then shortly after there was a lot of shooting.

"We heard the shots but didn't know if they were fighting the Grenadians. We skirted the hills near our living quarters and headed for the part of the airport where the other Cubans were. But we were surrounded by Marines and ordered to halt. There were dozens of them and they were well armed. Our comrades didn't have time to defend themselves and were captured."

Pastora said the Cubans were lined up and searched and then told no harm would come to them and they would be taken to the spot where other prisoners were held, and that is what happened.

"They told us we were prisoners of war because we had opposed them and that they would shoot if we made any move. Then we were taken to a camp where there were other captured Cubans. The women were sat on the ground apart from the rest and were three hours there in the sun.

"Then we were taken by truck to the dormitory we had left in the first place. Everything there had been searched and was in disarray. They had taken watches and other personal belongings. They didn't respect our property and engaged in psychological warfare. They would come in every so often, aim their weapons, and search and question us.

"One of the questions was if I was a member of the Communist Party and I told them without fear that I was. Then they wanted to know what the advantage of being a member was. My answer was that there were no privileges, only the honor of being the vanguard in work and other tasks of the Revolution."

Pastora said that on November 4 officials of the International Red Cross arrived and said that at 4:00 p.m. they would be taken to Barbados by plane. When they reached the plane they had to go in single file guarded by heavily armed U.S. troops and dogs. On boarding the plane soldiers tied their hands and searched them.

It was with their hands tied that they made the nearly hour-long trip to Barbados.

"At all times we remained calm and with revolutionary spirit. We conducted ourselves with dignity, in keeping with the prestige of our country and the Revolution," concluded Pastora Hernández.

● *Reynold Rassi*
Granma *daily reporter*
Photo: Pedro Beruvides

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRISONERS IN GRENADA NEVER FLAGGED

● Say construction workers Orlando Delgado Moreno and Armando Fernández Hernández



● "WE SPENT several days in the concentration camp, surrounded by soldiers armed to the teeth with their rifles permanently pointed at us. We were out in the open, under the hot Grenadian sun all day and exposed to the rain and the cold night air, but nothing could dampen our fighting spirit. Everybody's morale was very high, even under those circumstances."

This was what lift operator Orlando Delgado Moreno and truck driver Armando Fernández had to say shortly after their arrival in Cuba from the U.S. concentration camp in Grenada.

The two construction workers come from the same construction enterprise in their hometown of Jagüey Grande. They were very young at the time of the invasion of Playa Girón, but images of our people fighting off the mercenary invasion were well engraved on their minds.

Orlando and Armando told us how, in the early hours of October 25, a U.S. reconnaissance plane had flown over the airport and the Cuban construction workers' camp. "The paratroopers began their descent at daybreak. Several of them were shot on their way down by two Grenadian soldiers on the runway, a long way from our camps. Those brave soldiers were killed by the invaders, who continued advancing toward our camp. After they had set themselves up in favorable positions, they began their attack.

"We fought for two days and then ran out of ammunition," Delgado Moreno said, adding, "In view of the Cubans' stiff resistance, the Yankees attacked with planes, helicopters and artillery. They didn't have the nerve to get into close-quarters fighting. In fact, there was one time when they advanced on us with a jeep armed with a machine gun and when we fired on them they took to their heels," said Moreno, talking about the last moments of fighting after the mission's building where the Cubans' resistance was strongest was destroyed by the enemy fire.

"Some of us crouched behind a cluster of trees in a gully," he said, "and when a Yankee advance detachment, feeling they were perfectly safe after the criminal attack on the mission's headquarters, tried to make its way along the gully we opened up with everything we had. The body of one of the dead Marines rolled down to my feet. The rest fled. I got the impression that some of them were wounded."

Moreno also told us about the withdrawal by Colonel Tortoló and other comrades who continued defending the mission's building until the last few minutes. "It was a real feat," he said, "because they were completely surrounded but they managed to break through the enemy lines by making their way through a wooded section near the road leading to St. George's. It was a real feat, because they did it under crossfire."

Regarding the Grenadian soldiers' fighting spirit, Armando Fernández commented: "The Yankees lied, as always, when they said they had few battle casualties in Grenada." Armando added that when they were in the prisoners' camp they saw between 50 and 60 wounded and dead U.S. soldiers being evacuated aboard a U.S. plane and that they had also seen the remains of at least eight helicopters that had been shot down.

They said that they were in the prison camp three days with practically nothing to eat and they spoke very highly about the Cuban doctor who was looking after the Cuban prisoners. "Dr. Martínez took care of the prisoners at all times and kept us up to date on the latest news coming through on a small radio he had hidden in the infirmary.

"In spite of the situation we were in, it seemed as if the Marines were terribly scared of the Cubans. Every time we went to the latrine they had two or three accompany us, rifles cocked and ready to fire," Fernández said. He added that the invaders also tried to psychologically wear them down, proposing that they remain, or telling them that nobody in Cuba was worried about them, or asking if they weren't afraid to return to Cuba.

One of the U.S. soldiers tried to convince him to stay by saying: "You'll be arrested the minute you land in Cuba." His answer had been: "I wouldn't leave my country for anything in the world. When I return, my people will be there waiting for me."

● *Joaquín Oramas*
Granma *daily reporter*
Photo: Mario Ferrer

THEY ASKED ME WHETHER I'D LIKE TO LEAVE CUBA AND MY ANSWER WAS I'D NEVER BETRAY MY HOMELAND OR THE REVOLUTION

● Says Cuban construction worker Emilio Martínez Rodríguez

● EMILIO MARTÍNEZ Rodríguez was one of the Cuban construction workers who heroically confronted the U.S. troops that invaded Grenada and attacked our men and women who were building an airport there. Married and the father of three, Emilio had spent 15 months in that country working as a concrete mixer. A year and a half ago he was on a construction minibrigade of the National Institute of Tourism (INTUR) at Varadero Beach, Matanzas.

"We were all in the new camp we had at the airport, when the Yankee troops started the invasion at dawn on the 25th. I was ordered to distribute the weapons and together with three other comrades to defend the barracks where we lived in the event of being attacked. As the Marines advanced on the camp we thought they weren't going to shoot. Suddenly, one of our comrades some 15 meters away from me was killed by a sniper. Right then a shoot-out started in response to the attack.

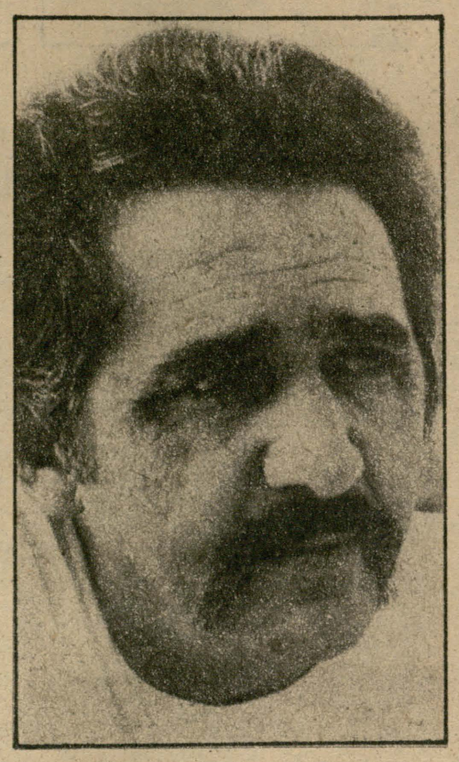
"Several hours after the combat began they shouted for us to surrender, but we refused and the fighting went on. A short time later they sent over two helicopters that opened up with everything they had. We saw the Americans advancing and since we had run out of ammunition I told my comrades that we should move on to our military mission which was not far away. On our way to the mission we were surrounded and captured.

"They asked us why we shot at them if they didn't want to attack us, and we replied that they were the ones who had attacked us and we had no choice but to defend ourselves."

Emilio explained that the Marines had turned them over to the soldiers from Barbados who were helping the Yankees invade Grenada. They remained in their custody for three days.

He added that they were then taken to Point Saline, where the old camp was located. They remained there for five days together with other Cuban prisoners lying on the floor, exposed to the sun and the rain, with just one meal a day and very little water.

"They put the Cubans to work setting up a barbed-wire fence that made the enclosure look like a concentration camp. I think it was on October 29 that the International Red Cross authorities came, and then conditions improved somewhat for they demanded better treatment for the Cubans. They played an important role and they all seemed concerned about our situation.



"We remained there until November 4, when we left for Barbados. They reinforced their presence at the airport with thousands of men armed with even heavy machine guns.

On boarding the plane they tied our hands behind us, searched us and pushed us inside the aircraft. They did their best to humiliate us again but we all behaved with dignity.

"At the camp they kept threatening us with their rifles, trying to provoke us. Some of them were eager to shoot us. It was a war of nerves. They tried to intimidate us but they failed. We helped each other and supported each other there. No one softened or hesitate; we all stood firm and ready to confront any situation," observed the Cuban construction worker.

Emilio said he was classified in group A, although he didn't know what it meant. He said he was questioned three times, twice by officers and once by a civilian. He then went on:

"They asked me about the number of Cuban military there were, the work I did, whether I had been on missions in the Middle East, Angola or Ethiopia.... One of the interrogators asked me whether I had ever thought about leaving Cuba and if I would like to, and I replied: 'I will never leave my country or betray my homeland or the Revolution.' After this, I wasn't questioned any more."

● *Reynold Rassi*
Granma *daily reporter*
Photo: Liborio Noval

THE YANKEES KEPT THEIR GUNS POINTED AT THE CUBAN WOMEN

● Another serious charge of terrorism and looting on the part of the aggressors in Grenada ● Shameful and embarrassing body searches carried out on the Cuban women



● AT ALL times and under all circumstances they kept their guns pointed at the Cuban women internationalists, says Mirta Silvia Aise Sotolongo, a Cuban teacher in Grenada.

"I felt offended by the Yankees every moment, because of the treatment they gave us and the psychological torture they systematically used against us," the young Spanish teacher from Los Arabos, Matanzas province, went on to say.

The journalists questioned her about the constant pressure exerted by the Yankee soldiers on our teachers and other women comrades.

"They frequently used psychological torture. For example, they would come to us, count us and says: 'There's one missing! Where is she?' Then they would ask us our numbers and count as again, trying to frighten us," relates Mirta Aise.

"The numbers? What numbers?" the Cuban press asked.

"The Yankees numbered us. They gave each one of us a number and classified us according to the information they thought we could offer. They gave me a piece of cardboard perforated with the number 623 and they classified me in group A, which was the group they thought could offer no further information. Group B indicated people had something to offer and group C was supposed to have much more information. Later they subjected the comrades in group C to constant interrogations."

The young Spanish teacher describes how the intervention forces organized a pair of heavily armed soldiers to accompany each one of the women, even to the bathrooms, and that she felt pressured the entire time. "But the body searches were the most offensive," she says.

She relates how they carried out four complete body searches on her, from head to toe. "They didn't take off our clothes, but they placed their hands all over our bodies, without the least consideration and in a most insolent way," explains Mirta.

"The last search was the most disgusting because it was in front of hundreds of soldiers. It was also total: their hands feeling inside our clothes. The one who searched me was a military woman, with masculine features and gesture, wearing battle fatigues," she relates.

"We remained extremely calm, without becoming agitated, even when it seemed as though they were going to murder us. And this bothered them. They displayed an unnecessary show of force with us. They even used police dogs to try to frighten us!" explains Mirta Aise.

"The invading soldiers took advantage of the construction equipment which the Cubans had at Point Saline, where they were building the new airport. They used the trucks and the tractors. To the invaders it was like war booty. I remember seeing construction chief De la Osa's little white Lada. They had removed the doors and were taking it from one place to another."

● *Fernando Dávalos*
Granma *daily reporter*
Photo: Mario Ferrer

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FROM THE RÍO BRAVO TO PATAGONIA

COMMUNIQUÉ ISSUED BY THE FMLN GENERAL COMMAND

WE ADDRESS ourselves to the Salvadoran people, the Central American peoples and the peoples of the world, to the international community, to inform them of serious events which are taking place. Overwhelmed by the devastating blows struck by the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front against the puppet army, especially during the last two months, the defense minister of the Salvadoran dictatorship, General Eugenio Vides Casanovas, following instructions from the U.S. government, just a few days ago asked the armies of Honduras and Guatemala to invade our country. In response to this request, 4000 Guatemalan soldiers have been concentrated in Jutiapa, Valle Nuevo, San Cristóbal and Ciudad Pedro de Alvarado, near the Salvadoran border, and Honduran troops have gathered in Jícaro Galán, where the roads to El Salvador and Nicaragua link up.

Meanwhile, there has been a steady increase in the number of U.S. soldiers and military supplies in Honduras, and the already huge U.S. naval presence has grown with a new group of warships, headed by an aircraft carrier, which is approaching the Central American coast.

A battalion of U.S. army troops of engineer corps has been stationed in Costa Rica, allegedly to carry out humanitarian projects.

The number of U.S. troops threatening the borders and coasts of El Salvador and Nicaragua is over 25 000, more than 5000 of them in Honduras.

For its part, the Nicaraguan government has denounced intense preparations directed by the Pentagon to invade that sister nation. The order issued to the armies of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras by the Pentagon's Southern Command to reactivate the Central American Defense Council was rapidly carried out.

These measures are similar to those that proceded the Yankee attack on Grenada. Once again Reagan is getting a group of puppet governments and traitors to their people to use their troops to aggress against neighboring peoples while making them appear as calling for military intervention by the United States, which will in fact play the decisive role. The invasion by Honduran and Guatemalan forces will undoubtedly be followed by Yankee planes and troops. Reagan will decide on the date for the attack. He will also decide whether to attack the Salvadoran people first and then Nicaragua or vice versa, but both operations are part of the same plan with the same objective: to deprive the Central American and Caribbean peoples of the right to decide their own destiny and to bring them to their knees before Yankee imperialism. Reagan is mistaken this time. The peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador will never surrender! We will make the invaders bite the dust of defeat. The request for foreign armies to invade our territory is a cowardly act and a vile betrayal of the people and the homeland for which Vides Casanovas, the High Command of the armed forces, Alvaro Magaña and his government will have to answer.

The guild and political leaders of the recalcitrant oligarchy and all those who in the Constituent Assembly give their approval; all those who in one way or the other collaborate with the invaders will receive well-deserved punishment at the hands of our people.

The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front and the Democratic Revolutionary Front are a broad alliance of forces for democracy, national independence and social progress, and together they are the largest and most effective popular organization in the history of our country. From the ranks of the people and with their support, the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front has built up a large army with indestructible fighting morale and clear-sighted and profound revolutionary and patriotic awareness which has been tempered in thousands of battles. This army has great military capability to which the demoralized and worn-down forces of the puppet army can testify. The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front and the Democratic Revolutionary Front have raised to unprecedented heights the Salvadoran people's patriotic spirit and their unbreakable determination to win, which have not wavered even with repressive terror and massacres that have resulted in the loss of 50 000 lives so far.

In Grenada imperialism took advantage of the split in the revolutionaries' ranks to carry out the invasion, but in our country they will find we are not divided nor will we ever be, on the contrary, we are more united than ever. Greater unity has led to crushing military blows, and if need be we will take whatever united step or decision is required. We will not fail our people. We will restate to them that we are their vanguard.

All this constitutes the most formidable moral, political and organizational preparation to resist any attack, an impassable wall against which the invaders will crash. The decision for Honduran, Guatemalan or U.S. forces to intervene in our country is unquestionable proof that the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front has already defeated the puppet army led by General Vides Casanovas. It is because of the noisy collapse of the dictatorship and the prediction of the total defeat and routing of the army that the Yankees and their puppets are coming to our country to try to save the genocidal butchers. The sure engagement in combat between our forces and the Yankee, Guatemalan and Honduran troops will mean our struggle has reached the highest, the last and the definitive step to victory. Along with our people, we are ready to confront, resist and defeat the invaders.

Our victory will be more solid, definitive and overwhelming.

The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front General Command ORDERS all commanders and fighters of its heroic revolutionary armed forces to ensure peak combat readiness in all army, guerrilla and militia units. It ORDERS all its political cadres and activists to put all their energy and ability into increasing the effectiveness of our political structures, the open and secret mass organizations and organs of people's power which function in the territory under our control, in order to mobilize the people for unrelenting action against the invaders. The people will constantly multiply the ranks of our glorious revolutionary armed forces; they will ensure their supplies and assist them by giving them information; and they will help deceive and exterminate the invaders. The General Command calls on the working class, the peasantry, the students, teachers, government and private employees, professionals, technicians and all their organizations to close ranks to defend the homeland and be ready to struggle and resist the invaders on all fronts. We call on the priests and pastors of all churches to redouble their contribution to strengthening the spirit of our people who, like David against Goliath, must confront aggression by the most powerful and criminal imperialist power.

The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front General Command URGES the small and medium businessmen to adopt a patriotic stand, to cooperate with the resistance to the invasion, to disobey the instructions of the traitorous oligarchy that has decided to sell out our country to save the millions they have amassed from the blood of the Salvadoran people.

We will respect the lives and property of those big businessmen who reject the invasion, and they will be able to join in the reconstruction of the country and the new life of the nation.

At this time of great danger for the country, the political parties in the Constituent Assembly have a challenge which they must face with bravery: to break with the gang of traitors and strengthen the country's unity in the face of its bestial enemies. The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front supports pluralism based on the interests of the Salvadoran people and will respect the political rights of those who do their duty to the country at this time.

The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front General Command CALLS ON all soldiers, NCOs and officers to fulfill their pledge to the flag and rebel against the commanders who have betrayed the country and sold out their honor to Yankee imperialism. All soldiers, NCOs and officers of the armed forces who take the stand of rejecting the invasion will earn our respect and have a place in the ranks of the people to battle for national salvation and a future of freedom, independence, social justice and progress for the Salvadoran people.

The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front General Command CALLS on all the peoples of the world to extend to the Salvadoran people and Nicaragua their most active solidarity. It CALLS ON international organizations and independent governments, especially the governments of Latin America, on the independent press all over the world to speak out against the rabid imperialist aggressor and Reagan's insane policy which threatens to consume the world in nuclear flames, and to give our peoples all the political, moral and material help they can.

DEATH TO THE INVADERS!!!
DEATH TO THE TRAITORS OF THE COUNTRY!!!
DEATH TO YANKEE IMPERIALISM AND ITS PUPPETS!!!
YANKEES, GET OUT OF GRENADA AND CENTRAL AMERICA!!!
UNITED TO FIGHT UNTIL FINAL VICTORY!!!
REVOLUTION OR DEATH, WE WILL WIN!!!
FARABUNDO MARTI NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT GENERAL COMMAND

Commander Roberto Roca
Commander Fermán Cienfuegos
Commander Shafik Jorge Handal
Commander Leonel González
Commander Joaquín Villalobos

El Salvador, November 5, 1983, on the 172nd anniversary of the San Salvador people's insurrection, the first cry for independence in Central America.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL ANNOUNCES NEW 9-MEMBER U.S.-DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT OF GRENADA

● ST. GEORGE'S, November 9.— The "governor-general" of Grenada, Paul Scoon, announced the formation of a provisional administrative government of nine members, designated by U.S. military authorities.

The new prime minister is Alister McIntyre, assistant secretary-general of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, who is 51 years old and lives in Geneva, Switzerland.

The foreign minister is Patrick Emmanuel, of the University of the West Indies, while Nicholas Brathwaite was named minister of health, education and youth development.

The others picked are Arnold Cruickshank, for agricultural resources and industrial development; James de Verre Pitt, construction, housing, environment, science and technology; Allen Kirton, civil service and cabinet secretary; Joan M. Purcell, labor, employment and women's affairs (the only woman in the cabinet); Christopher Williams, minister without portfolio; and Raymond Smith, telecommunications, information and postal service.

According to news agencies, it is not clear what executive powers his government will have since U.S. forces control the island.

755 OF THE CUBANS WHO WERE WORKING IN GRENADA ARE NOW BACK IN CUBA

● Last group arrived on November 9 ● 9 flights to bring back construction workers and cooperation personnel

● SHOUTING "COMMANDER in Chief, we await your orders" and holding up a Cuban flag, the 26th of July flag, the banner of the Young Communist League, and portraits of Fidel and Che 25 Cubans arrived at Havana's international airport. The group included 19 construction workers and other cooperation personnel and six Cuban officials of the Cuban embassy in St. George's, headed by Ambassador Julián Torres Rizo.

There to welcome them at the foot of the plane's ramp, as on each previous occasion of the arrival of a group of Cubans from Grenada, were Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, General of the Army Raúl Castro, and members of the Political Bureau, Secretariat and Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, along with the crowd on the air terminal terrace.

This was the ninth and last flight since November 2, when the transfer of Cuban construction workers, cooperation and diplomatic personnel from Grenada to Cuba began. Two diplomats remained in Grenada, Gastón Díaz González, as chargé d'affaires, and radioman Pablo Mora Letuce. They will remain in St. George's until all matters pending are settled.

To date, 755 of the 784 Cubans who were working in Grenada at the time of the U.S. invasion have returned to Cuba.

Roberto Seijas Suárez, who was aboard the Cuban freighter **Viet Nam Heroico** at the time of the invasion, remains aboard the vessel.

Arrangements are being made with the Red Cross for the transfer to Cuba of the two wounded Cubans, Alberto Chataloin Vallín and Mario Martín Manduca, who are now in Puerto Rico and who are now in a condition to travel.

There is confirmed information regarding 22 of the construction workers and cooperation personnel killed in combat. There is no exact information on the remaining two, Oscar Núñez Gil and Lázaro Orgaz Reyes.

GROWING CONVERGENCE BETWEEN VENEZUELA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO IN OPPOSING GRENADA INVASION

BY OSCAR PERDOMO MARÍN

● CARACAS, November 9 (PL).— The lightning visit to Trinidad and Tobago by Venezuelan Foreign Minister José Alberto Zambrano Velasco serves to highlight the convergence between Caracas and Port of Spain in opposing the U.S. military intervention in Grenada.

The foreign minister traveled to Port of Spain yesterday and held talks with Prime Minister George Chambers. He delivered a personal message from President Luis Herrera Campíns reiterating the position of Venezuela (like Trinidad and Tobago, an oil producer) on the situation in the area following the U.S. military occupation of Grenada.

Venezuela, according to the analysts, is seeking a national and international consensus for the next meeting of the Organization of American States and the UN General Assembly where the issue of Grenada, an eastern Caribbean nation 140 kilometers off the Venezuelan coasts, will be raised.

Before going to Trinidad and Tobago, which is also near Venezuela, the foreign minister held talks with members of his own COPEI Party and the opposition Democratic Action Party which, according to the opinion polls, seems likely to win the December 4 elections.

There appears to be a desire for continuity in Venezuelan foreign policy after Herrera Campíns leaves office early next year.

In two Foreign Ministry statements, Venezuela called for upholding the principle of nonintervention and withdrawal from Grenada of foreign forces of occupation, headed by those of the United States.

The second Foreign Ministry statement rejected the possibility of a Commonwealth force being sent to Grenada to replace U.S. forces when they withdraw.

DELICATE AND DANGEROUS TIMES FOR LATIN AMERICA, SAYS HERRERA CAMPÍNS

CARACAS, November 9.— President Luis Herrera Campíns said Latin America is "living through delicate and dangerous times," and warned of the possibility of large-scale conflict, reported AP.

President Herrera has repeatedly expressed concern over events in Grenada and the crisis in Central America, which continues in spite of mediation efforts by the Contadora Group of Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and Panama.

Herrera told the press: "One never knows if a conflict which breaks somewhere can give rise to a much greater one," according to the news agency.

He added: "The effort we are making for democracy in the hemisphere is sincere, direct and clear, along with the effort for peace in the Caribbean and Central America."

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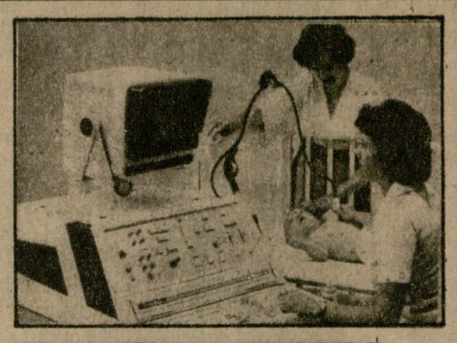

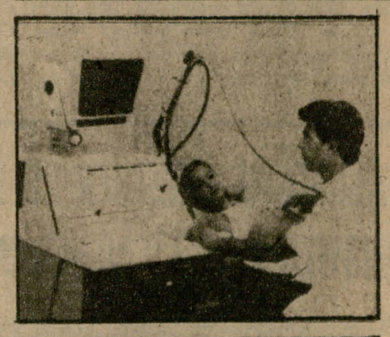

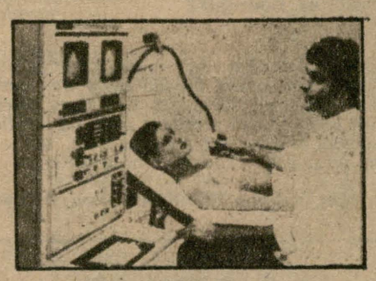

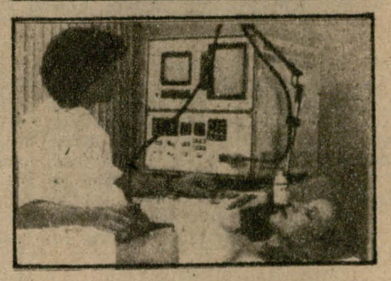

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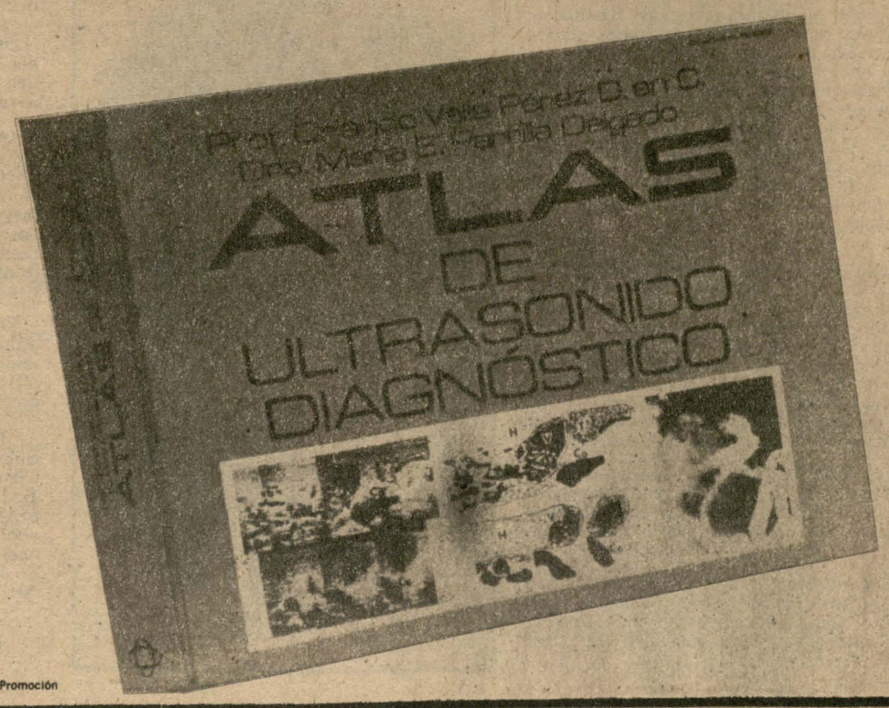

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