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FIDEL CASTRO ADDRESSES CDR ANNIVERSARY RALLY

Havana Domestic Radio/Television Services in Spanish 0109 GMT 29 Sep '74 F

[Speech delivered by Prime Minister Fidel Castro at Revolution Plaza, Havana, marking the 14th anniversary of the Committees for Defense of the Revolution--live]

[Text] Guests, comrades of the party leadership and of the government, comrades of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR]: Exactly a year ago on this same square on the occasion of another anniversary of the CDR's founding, we held a gigantic event in solidarity with the Chilean people and in tribute to the heroic President Salvador Allende. [applause] Since then, the Chilean people have endured one of the bloodiest and most grotesque tyranny's modern times can recall. In the wake of 11 September 1973, tens of thousands of Chileans have been tortured, murdered, jailed or banished by the ferocious and bloody government which emerged from the fascist military coup.

Hundreds of thousands of workers have lost their jobs. The nationalized industries have been returned, for the most part, to the former owners, and Chile's doors have again been opened to the penetration and domination by foreign monopolies. Finally, as an additional service to imperialism, in recent days the fascist junta shamelessly violated the Cartagena agreements by granting special privileges to foreign investments, and, threatening the very survival of the Andean Pact in which many South American countries place their hopes for development and economic integration, the fascist junta has given everything that its imperialist masters expected and has produced the bitter results which an aroused public opinion of all the world's people expected from the said events.

The enormous wave of solidarity in all the world's nations, generated by the Chilean tragedy, has not weakened with the passing of time. On the first anniversary of the heroic death of President Salvador Allende, his stature is enlarged before the eyes of the world public opinion and the peoples are doubling their condemnation and repudiation of the fascist junta. No event in recent time has really hurt world sensibility so much or produced such unanimous repudiation in all corners of the world. No government is so unpopular and morally isolated as the Chilean fascist government.

And what is it that in recent days has generated the fullest world public indignation? What is it that makes even more grotesque and repugnant the role played by the Chilean clique? The full and confessed confirmation of U.S. Government participation in the process which ended with the overthrow and death of President Allende [remainder of sentence drowned in crowd chanting]. U.S. officials then were quick to deny what everyone suspected--the responsibility of that country's government in the Chilean events. After 1 year, it has been learned, with a multitude of details, that the CIA intervened shamelessly in the Chilean process under orders of the highest U.S. leaders for 10 consecutive years so as to prevent, first, a triumph by the Popular Unity [UP], to block assumption of the government after the [UP] victory, and finally, to work actively for the overthrow of President Allende.
At the Third LOS it was said with regard to the sea that man has developed an extraordinary capacity to explore and exploit maritime resources within the jurisdictional zone, as in the zone which begins where the 200 miles end. A few nations have taken advantage of this development, which they control with secret selfishness. The Third World hopes to break through this secret at the next maritime conference, when it meets in the near future. The tremendously important problems discussed on that occasion were not resolved. Only the fundamental bases which will be used at future meetings to gain our ends were established.

TORRIJOS COMMENTS ON PANAMA-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS

Buenos Aires IPS in Spanish 2056 GMT 27 Sep 74 C

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Sep--Panamanian Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos has stated that "the spirit behind Panama's foreign policy is that of being the maker of our own destiny." He said: Today, the struggle for the recovery of our sovereignty in the Canal Zone is the religion that unites all the Panamanians. "We firmly hope," he added, "that the new treaty will be a happy end to the many efforts and sacrifices of our people on the long road to justice."

The Panamanian leader made this statement in answer to a question by Miodrag Marovic, a special correspondent for Belgrade's weekly NIN. Torrijos said that he was happy about the successful development of relations between Yugoslavia and Panama, relations which he characterized as "frank, cordial and positive from a diplomatic, commercial and solidary point of view." "We are in agreement with the points of view of the nonaligned countries, and we uphold the nonaligned principle as one which is fundamental for human coexistence."

Torrijos concluded by stating that it is a certainty that relations between Yugoslavia and Panama "will continue improving on the basis of mutual respect, esteem, revolutionary solidarity and the will to contribute to peace in the world."

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH YUGOSLAVIA--Panama and Yugoslavia have signed an agreement on the construction of a petroleum refinery in Panama. Marcelino Jaen, president of the legislation commission, signed for Panama and said this was an important step for Panama's economic liberation. The Yugoslav firm will conduct feasibility studies and offer economic aid for the installation. [Panama City Radio Libertad in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Sep 74 C]
It is known today— from the release of the report by CIA Director William Colby before the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee's Intelligence Subcommittee on 22 April 1974 and other revelations by CIA agents published by the U.S. press itself— that in the 1964 elections the CIA delivered to the Christian Democratic Party $3 million to support its candidate, Eduardo Frei, against Salvador Allende; that in the 1970 elections, the CIA invested huge sums to again block the triumph of the popular candidate; that the same year, after the victorious election of the popular forces, it invested $350,000 to bribe the Chilean Congress not to ratify Allende's election; that immediately, after the UP government was constituted, the CIA spent $5 million in support of opposition candidates and to influence the news media; and lastly, that in the summer of 1974, the CIA financed the counterrevolutionary demonstrations, truckers and shopkeepers strikes in which tens of thousands of fascists participated, and other events which directly led to the criminal and treacherous coup of 11 September of that year. These large amounts of money were negotiated in the black market above official rates, thereby contributing to speculation and aggravating monetary difficulties.

Without considering the close relationship between the Pentagon and the Chilean forces to which they [the U.S.] continued supplying arms, while the popular government found all credits blocked in the United States and in international financial organizations controlled by the United States, the CIA clearly played a decisive role in the creation of conditions and preparation of the groundwork for the fascist coup which has caused so much mourning, blood and tragedy for the Chilean people.

The Central Intelligence Agency and the top U.S. officials who promoted and heated up that policy are directly responsible for the thousands of Chileans who have been tortured, murdered, jailed and banished, and for the awful conditions of repression, unemployment and poverty which millions of persons are now suffering in that sister country. The pure, revolutionary and heroic blood of Salvador Allende, [applause], assassinated on 11 September, indelibly stains the U.S. rulers before history. Out of the long list of acts of aggression by that country against Latin American countries— which go back from the invasion and occupation of half of the Mexican territory in the last century to today, from the despoilment of the Panama Canal Zone, interventions in Cuba, Nicaragua, Mexico, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Guatemala and so forth; some of them in the past, others current, overt or covert, to first take over and later plunder the natural resources of our peoples and subject them to its dictates and interests—few have been so repugnant, sordid and treacherous as this blatant interference in Chile's domestic affairs.

If it is true that responsibility for such events falls on previous U.S. administrations, the new president—to the surprise and amazement of Latin American public opinion—has declared that such events were carried out for the sake of the best interests of the United States. In other words, the U.S. Government at this point in time openly proclaims the right to intervene by any means, regardless of how illegal, dirty or criminal they might be, in the domestic processes of the people of this hemisphere, as long as the reactionary and selfish interests of that country make such intervention advisable. Is this not a flagrant contradiction of all the standards of international law and the fundamental principles which rule the United Nations? Does it not violate the international agreements and treaties imposed by the United States on the people of this hemisphere? What does the shameless OAS have to say about this [applause, cheering], the discredited OAS, the prostituted OAS [cheering]? Can anyone imagine that there remains even an atom of virtue or moral authority or reason for existing on the part of that ridiculous and faint-hearted institution? [shouting from the crowd]
Let us say so frankly. The ones largely responsible for these events are those who were accomplices of the United States in its aggression against other Latin American countries, those who tolerated, seized on and even supported events such as the overthrow of Arbenz in Guatemala, the massacres against Panamanian students and people in the Canal Zone, and the invasion of Santo Domingo by the Yankee Marine Corps in 1965.

How about the history itself of U.S. acts of aggression in the OAS against the Cuban revolution? How about the economic blockade, the Ciron invasion, the piratical attacks from Central American countries and Miami, and the subversion, terrorism and sabotage fomented by the CIA against our people for many years? It cannot be forgotten that in its policy of aggression against Cuba, the United States bought the shameful complicity of many governments by distributing among them the sugar quota and the spoils of the Cuban economy.

Is it so strange that—with fundamental lack of respect and consideration toward our peoples—the United States has now confessed and justified intervention in Chile, while it threatens Venezuela and Ecuador, among other oil-producing countries, with reprisals of hunger and even worse if they do not yield to its demands to reduce the price of oil? Will it be, perhaps, the OAS—an instrument in the worst tradition of neocolonialism—which will defend, integrate and politically unite the peoples of Latin America in the face of U.S. haughtiness and dominance? [crowd chants "No"]

The African countries have their Organization of African States in which South Africa, Rhodesia or Europe are not included. And those African people who recently reached the world of independence and are incomparably poorer than Latin America, but they have a much higher and worthy concept of the meaning, functions and rule of a true regional organization. [applause] The United States on the one hand and the Latin American and Caribbean countries on the other are two worlds as different as Europe and Africa. There is no room for both in the same community. The Strait of Gibraltar, which is a miniscule sea, separates them there. Here we are separated by the Rio Grande and the Florida Strait.

In both cases it is a technological chasm and there are completely different cultures. The United States is already a great community. The peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean still have ahead the historic task of forming theirs, as the indispensable condition for freedom, development and survival. And that can never be achieved on the basis of unworthy, prostituted and hodge-podge [relations] with the United States. [applause] Together, our peoples will have sufficient strength to give ourselves the security and guarantees that neither the Inter-American Mutual Assistance Treaty nor the OAS have ever offered against the domination, aggressions and interference by the United States.

Moments ago I mentioned the U.S. threats against the petroleum-exporting countries—two of which are in Latin American, Venezuela and Ecuador—to demand a cut in prices. The way the petroleum issue has been posed, in unusually harsh terms, by the U.S. President and other leaders of that country, at the United Nations and at the Ninth World Energy Conference in Detroit—where the Yankee authorities in fact prevented Cuba's participation by denying visas—puts the issue in sharp relief.

In a concerted and perfectly blueprinted action, the leaders of that country have demanded that the petroleum countries reduce prices, holding them responsible for the imminence of a worldwide economic crisis and threatening them with possible varied reprisals. The U.S. press agencies themselves have taken it upon themselves to particularly stress the dramatic nature of those pronouncements, and they have not lacked a basis for it.
In Detroit the president of the United States said, textually: Throughout history, states have gone to war, contending for natural advantages such as water, food or more accessible land or sea routes. But in the nuclear era any local conflict can become a world catastrophe. War creates risks that are unacceptable to all humanity.

He added: "In the nuclear era there is no reasonable alternative to international cooperation." And further on he stated: "Sovereign nations strive not to depend on other countries which exploit their own resources to the detriment of other states. Sovereign nations cannot allow the policy they should follow to be dictated, nor their fate to be determined by means of the artificial manipulation and distortion of world product markets. No one can predict the extent of the damage or the end of disastrous consequences if countries refuse to share the goods nature gave them for the benefit of all humanity. Last week at the United Nations General Assembly I said that any attempt made by one country to employ a product with political aims would inevitably tempt other countries to use their products for their own ends."

And in conclusion, he asserted: "It is very difficult to talk of energy problems without falling into apocalyptical language."

The U.S. President's remarks were complemented by similar statements from the U.S. secretaries of state and treasury. The U.S. strategy is quite clear: To closely group under its direction the developed capitalist countries; to divide the nations of the Third World and isolate the petroleum-producing countries with the aim of imposing U.S. conditions on them. And to do that, it not only threatens them with food reprisals but even war.

In the first place it is unjust to blame the petroleum countries for the worldwide inflation and the international monetary crisis. The responsibility for such problems fundamentally rests with the United States itself. It foisted on the community of nations the monetary system that gave the dollar a privileged position vis-a-vis all the other currencies.

It flooded the world, and the reserves of the central banks of almost all countries, with U.S. bills that far exceeded their gold backing. It blocked and separated the socialist community from international commerce. It began the cold war. It unleashed the arms race. It and its allies in military pacts invested hundreds of billions annually in weapons, for a quarter of a century.

It promoted the war in Vietnam that cost upwards of $150 billion. The U.S. war budget exceeds the figure of $80 billion annually. And the CIA alone annually spends billions.

The fact is that the roots of the inflation and the monetary crisis, which emerged long before petroleum prices rose, lie in that fateful imperialist policy. And, finally, the United States established the society of consumption and the unlimited squandering of countries' natural resources. In any event, the increase in petroleum prices heightened the crisis situation that had been set off by the imperialist society itself.

In the second place, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries emerges as a just reaction of the producing countries that belong to the underdeveloped world to defend themselves from unfair prices, unequal interchange, and the exorbitant profits of the big transnational companies that essentially are North American.

Those who invented the monopolist prices of petroleum far above production costs were not the producing countries but the huge petroleum companies which, by doing so, reaped fabulous profits for the benefit of the imperialists' metropolis.
For many years petroleum suffered the same fate as the raw materials produced by the underdeveloped world. But oil is a special kind of raw material, because iron, aluminum, tin, copper, nickel, uranium, lead, manganese and many other products are used almost exclusively by industrialized countries. Oil, however, is needed to a greater or lesser degree by all the peoples of the world. Among all raw materials it is the most essential and the most indispensable. Therein lies the strength and also the weakness of the countries which produce it in this confrontation with imperialism. As soon as the oil prices rose, after the latest crisis in the Middle East, the developed capitalist countries quickly increased the prices of equipment, technology and industrial products, to a greater degree than the cost of energy increased the cost of production.

They responded to the increase in oil by immediately increasing the prices of their exports. They have this recourse for confronting their difficulties, but there are many countries in the world which are not industrialized and which do not have oil, and the prices of their agricultural products and raw materials do not compensate for the great increase in industrial products and energy. It is for this reason that the imperialist strategy takes into account that, for the ears of many poor countries, the demand that oil prices be reduced will have a pleasant sound. This could result in a great division of the Third World countries and therefore in the defeat of the oil-exporting countries—a defeat that in the long run would be a defeat for all producers of raw materials and would mean the worsening of the unequal exchange which the imperialists have imposed on our peoples.

Oil has a privileged position among all raw materials. That is why it is in the vanguard in this struggle. However, this imposes a great responsibility on the OPEC countries. If we want all the underdeveloped nations to make the oil battle their own, it is necessary for the oil-producing countries to adopt the struggle of the underdeveloped world.

[applause]

It is not by investing oil revenue in industrialized capitalist countries, or in the international financial organizations controlled by the imperialists that the support of the underdeveloped world can be obtained. Those resources should be primarily invested in the Third World—in the struggle against underdevelopment—so that the oil battle will be a real banner and a hope for all the marginally subsisting peoples of this world. If not, a large part of the underdeveloped world would have nothing to gain in this struggle, except to pay more for manufactured products and energy and be resigned to greater poverty in an already critical situation.

Neither the oil producers nor the other underdeveloped peoples can allow themselves the luxury of missing this historical opportunity. Now is the time for all the Third World countries to join forces and take up the imperialist challenge. If the oil-producing countries remain united and firm, if they do not let the U.S. threats intimidate them [applause], if they seek the alliance of the rest of the underdeveloped world, then the industrialized capitalist countries will have to accept as inevitable the disappearance of the shameful and unjust conditions of exchange which they have imposed on our peoples.
The nonaligned countries could join together and give a firm, united and emphatic answer to the threats and pressures of the United States. [applause] In the face of the divisive imperialist strategy, a more determined unity is necessary. In this way [rhythmic applause] in this way, the necessary international cooperation would not be imposed in the terms which the imperialists demand, but would rather be based on the aspirations and the more legitimate interests of all the peoples of the world.

The Venezuelan Government has responded vigorously and with dignity to the speech of the U.S. President. [applause] However, only a few Latin American countries--several of which are oil producers, or potential exporters--have given Venezuela their support. Many governments have kept silent. When Venezuela nationalizes iron and oil in the near future, as its government has announced, it can be assumed that the imperialist policy toward Venezuela will be hardened. This is the historic moment in which Venezuela needs the support of the peoples of Latin America, and Latin America [lengthy applause] and Latin America needs Venezuela. We must view its struggle as a struggle of all our peoples. At the same time Venezuela--with the extraordinary financial resources which it can generate as the result of a firm and victorious oil policy--could accomplish as much as Simon Bolivar's soldiers did in the last century for the unity, integration, development and independence of the peoples of Latin America. [applause]

Cuba, which with the generous aid of the Soviet Union [applause] has not suffered the energy crisis, and whose development marches onward despite the imperialist blockade and the cowardly behavior of many regimes of this continent, does not hesitate to proclaim its support for the fraternal country of Venezuela [applause] and that country's government in its just aspirations vis-a-vis the United States' claims. Let the Venezuelans gain from the experience of the Cuban revolution's example which, under the most incredible conditions of blockade and hemispheric isolation, has stanchly and unflinchingly withstood the imperialist attacks. [prolonged rhythmic applause and shouts] And after 15 years it emerges victorious and unvanquished as an irreversible fact on this continent. Venezuela will not be alone in this hemisphere as Cuba was. [shouts] And perhaps fate has reserved again for the fatherland of the illustrious liberator a foremost and decisive role in the final independence of the Latin American nations. Fatherland or death! We shall overcome! [applause]

REPORTAGE ON U.S. SENATORS' VISIT TO CUBA

Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 27 Sep 74 F

[Text] Several newspapers of New York City are giving special attention to the visit to Cuba by two U.S. senators, Jacob K. Javits and Claiborne Pell. According to the reports, the senators will arrive in Havana today in the afternoon hours.

Meeting With Health Minister

Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Sep 74 C

[Text] Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado will meet today with U.S. Senators Jacob Javits and Claiborne Pell, according to sources close to the U.S. delegation now visiting our country. The U.S. senators, who arrived in Havana yesterday on a direct flight from Miami, plan to make a visit today to educational centers and to meet with Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa.
Javits and Pell last night met for over 2 hours with Cuban Public Health Minister Jose Gutierrez Muniz while the 29 newsmen accompanying them were briefed on health activities in our country. Shortly before midnight, the U.S. delegation toured several areas of the capital where Cubans sang popular songs on the 14th anniversary of the creation of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], the largest mass organization in Cuba.

At the end of their first day in Cuba, the U.S. visitors attended an artistic showing of the famous international Tropicana Cabaret in Marianao. Javits and Pell will attend the mass rally scheduled for tonight in this capital on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the CDR. The main speaker will be Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro. The U.S. senators' return home is scheduled for Monday.

Remarks on Roa Meeting

Paris AFP in Spanish 2154 GMT 28 Sep 74 C

[Text] Havana, 28 Sep--Two members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee met here today with Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa and then declared that "something good may come" from their talks in Cuba.

Jacob Javits, (R-NY) and Claiborne Pell (D-RI) arrived in Havana yesterday on a visit characterized both in Washington and here as "private." They spoke for 1 hour and 20 minutes with the Cuban foreign minister this noon.

"It is my impression that there seem to be no obstacles to discussion of the problems that affect them and us," Javits said to newsmen. He added: "This confirms, in my opinion, that this is an opportune moment to review our relations with them." He said: "From what I could see, they seem to be reviewing their relationship with us." Seconded by his colleague Pell, Javits added: "Let us hope that something good can come out of all this." He immediately clarified this, noting, "when I say something good I do not mean that we are going to throw ourselves into Cuba's arms, but I mean that somehow, somewhere, some kind of normalization of relations will have to occur." After pointing out that "we had a very wide ranging discussion (with Roa) about all the problems between our two countries," Javits said that the talk must be considered "completely" informal."

"He heard our view just as we listened to his complaints of our (United States) actions," Senator Pell said. He added, "I believe that the fact that U.S. newsmen are here with Cuba's permission is proof of the change on their part, and perhaps our being here is a slight sign of a change in the climate."

Pell said that he hoped that "the conditions to be established (for finally normalizing U.S.-Cuban relations) will not be too harsh, and that they will be met as we progress." Javits said, "This seems to be exactly the right time," and added, "I want to emphasize that we stand firm on the position that anything done, if anything is done, will be done bilaterally." Javits concluded: "Cuba has to do many things to prove to the American people that Cubans are ready and that they can and will undertake with good faith that which the two countries require in order to normalize their relations after such a long time."

Pell reiterated: "We stress that we did not come to Havana to negotiate. We are here to listen to and to convey [words indistinct] the reactions."

After their meeting with Roa and their chat with newsmen, the two senators left for the next appointment on their schedule, lunch with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, deputy prime minister in charge of organizations related to foreign affairs. During the evening Javits and Pell are to meet with President Osvaldo Dorticos, and finally with Prime Minister Fidel Castro.
Meeting With President

Paris APP in Spanish 0137 GMT 29 Sep 74 C

[Text] Havana, 28 Sep--Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos met this afternoon with the two U.S. Senators Jacob Javits and Claiborne Pell for "a long talk" in a cordial and pleasant atmosphere.

The Cuban president received both members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations committee in his office at the Palace of the Revolution here. With a broad smile, Dorticos shook hands with the congressmen, saying: "For you all my time is available. I think this will enable us to speak at length, to talk as long as necessary."

"We want to thank you very much for the warm welcome and consideration you have shown us," answered Javits as the Cuban president and his guests sat at a small conference table about a meter from each other. "I wanted to receive you in my working office. That will set protocol and solemnity aside somewhat," said Dorticos.

"I am very happy that we are seated this way. If we sat at different ends of the table we would be very far from each other," commented Pell. Javits added: "As soon as the newsmen leave we can begin to talk."

In the meantime, almost 50 newsmen--special U.S. correspondents and permanent foreign correspondents stationed in Havana--were filming, taking photographs and recording the cordial and brief meeting. One of them asked the Cuban president the significance of receiving the U.S. congressmen "at such a high level."

Dorticos answered: "I think the gentlemen senators are interested in talking at this level, and why not please them?"

Immediately, when the press had left, the private talks began between the Cuban statesmen and the U.S. congressmen, which--as scheduled--would last an hour and a half.

EDUCATION, CULTURE AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO SIGNED

Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Sep 74 F

[Text] An agreement between Cuba and Mexico on cooperation in the fields of education and culture was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Relations. The document was signed by Mexican Public Education Secretary Victor Bravo Ahuja and Cuban Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez.

One of the document's clauses provides for the acceptance of studies taken in either country, as long as they conform with educational plans required by the two nations. Both sides agree to encourage cooperation and the exchange of experiences between the two countries.

At the conclusion of the signing of the agreement that provides for the creation of a joint Cuban-Mexican commission which will supervise the fulfillment of the stipulations contained in the document, another agreement on scientific and technical cooperation was signed. This agreement was signed by Ernesto Melendez Bachs for the Cuban side and Gerardo Bueno Cirron for the Mexican side. This accord states that the two countries will formulate a program with specific objectives and projects in fields of mutual interest.

The Mexican and Cuban education ministers delivered speeches at the conclusion of the signing of the documents. Both Bravo Ahuja and Fernandez attributed great significance to the accords in the strengthening of the cultural ties existing between Mexico and Cuba.
SAUDI ARABIA, BRAZIL AGREEMENT ON OIL SALES

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Sep 74 p 21 X

[Text] Beirut—Saudi Arabia is going to finance its sales of oil to Brazil through non-traditional arrangements which will serve as a model for transactions between the Arab countries and other developing countries.

This information was given to O GLOBO by financial sources in the Lebanese capital, which in addition clarified the main points of the secret agreement signed recently during the visit of Saudi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs al-Saqqaf to Brazil.

1) Saudi Arabia is the largest exporter of oil to Brazil, with about $2 billion worth of sales annually. Henceforth, in order to level off the balance of trade between the two countries, the Saudis have agreed to spend part of what they earn from oil exports on the purchase of Brazilian products.

2) At the outset in establishing this type of current account, the Brazilian Government will discount part of the payments which it has to make for Saudi oil and will export its products. In the future, the arrangement may evolve in such a way that money will not enter into Brazilian imports of oil, at the same time opening up the Saudi Arabian market to Brazilian products.

3) Thus, through a non-conventional system, the Saudis would in effect be financing the sale of their oil to Brazil, inasmuch as it would be exempted from immediate expenditure or the outlay of foreign exchange.

It is learned also that with this operation, which also reflects the policy directives of Petrobras, Brazilian diplomacy is taking the first step with a view to insuring the regular supply of oil to Brazil from areas that the government regards as strategic for that supply: Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The second step will be the visit of Kuwaiti Oil Minister al-'Atiqi to Brazil. As is known, the invitation has already been made by Itamaraty. An attempt will be made to establish similar arrangements during the discussions with the Kuwaitis.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ALCOA UNRECEPTIVE TO NATION’S BAUXITE DEMANDS

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 14 Sep 74 p 2 X

[Jose Romero Rojas article]

[Excerpt] The Alcoa Exploration Company has been reticent regarding demands made by the Dominican Government in negotiations for the revision of the bauxite exploitation contract, official sectors said yesterday.
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