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B R A Z I L

10 October 1967

PORTUGUESE MINISTER MEETS MAGALHAES PINTO

Buenos Aires REUTERS in English to REUTERS London 1938 GMT 9 Oct 67 C (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro--Portuguese Foreign Minister Alberto Franco Nogueira flew to Brasilia today with his Brazilian counterpart Jose de Magalhaes Pinto.

He was to have lunch with President Arthur da Costa e Silva and then meet with Magalhaes Pinto for the third time to discuss ways and means to increase commercial and cultural exchanges between the two countries.

Last night Nogueira was the guest of honor at a banquet at the Clube Ginastico Portugues, given by the Portuguese and Luso-Brazilian associations. In an after dinner speech, he praised Portuguese traditions and culture in its African overseas territories.

The minister defined his country's relations with the Western world as one of reality, "without being misled by myths and inventions created by third parties for alien objectives."

BRIEFS

JUSTICE MINISTER'S STATEMENTS--Justice Minister Gama e Silva refused to comment on Carlos Lacerda's statements but added that the Costa e Silva administration has sufficient military and political support, in addition to the support of the people, to face any crisis. Regarding the purchase of land by foreigners, he said the Justice Ministry is conducting a thorough investigation with the cooperation of other federal and state security agencies. (Rio de Janeiro Radio O Globo Portuguese 2323 GMT 9 Oct 67 C)

ADMIRAL HECK'S VIEWS--Speaking to reporters on 9 October following a visit to President Costa e Silva, Admiral Sylvio Heck stated that the revolution must set its house in order before thinking of the electoral problem. The former navy minister said the revolution was carried out to combat administrative inertia, corruption, and subversion and will continue supporting Costa e Silva. Regarding the Broad Front, Admiral Heck said a democratic regime exists in the country and all individuals can group to form new parties as long as their political rights have not been suspended. As things stand, he asserted, the Broad Front intends to put civilians against military men, military men against military men, and military men against civilians. Regarding his preference of candidates he said: We want well-prepared men to govern. It does not matter if they are military men or civilians. (Rio de Janeiro Radio O Globo Portuguese 2150 GMT 7 Oct 67 C)

DE GAULLE INTERFERENCE--JORNAL DO BRAZIL says that French President Charles de Gaulle is interfering in Latin America's internal affairs by selling military equipment to Peru and Argentina. The newspaper says that France is now providing arms to South Americans with the intention of becoming a great mediator capable of resolving conflicts between our countries at a later date. [Text] (Santiago Chile Radio President Balmaceda Network Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Oct 67 P)

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BOLIVIA

The fact that the National Liberation Army has extended its struggle to Cochabamba Department is very significant because the military never dreamed that the guerrillas would extend themselves from the southeast to the center of Bolivia. The peasants have defeated the army, the police, and even the vested interests in the past. That shows that they have military experience and appears to show that everything is ready for the peasants and the guerrillas to struggle together.

Everyone knows that the military supports the wealthy people and the millionaires. The peasants will not permit that situation. Just as they fought for agrarian reform, the peasants will not be slaves again and will fight together with the guerrillas. They will take up the guerrilla struggle as their own.

The armed struggle is against the wealthy, the millionaires, and for placing power in the hands of the workers, the peasants, the humble, the miners. The National Liberation Army has students, peasants, workers and miners in its ranks. We have said before, the fire of the struggle is burning and it will continue to burn since it is being fanned by favorable winds.

ARMS BROUGHT IN SECRETLY ACROSS BORDERS

From Brazil

Paris AFP in French 1733 GMT 8 Oct 67 E (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

[Text] La Paz--Bolivian authorities announce that arms and ammunition were smuggled in from Brazil recently. Information obtained in Santa Cruz from the Customs Administration and the Criminal Investigation Office indicates that the arms and ammunition--whose precise nature is not yet known but which were presumably intended for guerrilla warfare--came into the country disassembled among goods in various shipments on the Cochabamba-Santa Cruz railroad.

From Argentina

Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 1949 GMT 6 Oct 67 E (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

[Text] Buenos Aires--According to unofficial sources in Buenos Aires, 12 railroad cars--guarded by Argentine troops--arrived yesterday at Quiaca on the Bolivian border. Last July, an armored train with 28 heavily guarded cars passed through the Province of Tucuman, in the southern part of the country, on its way to La Paz. At that time, the Argentine officials claimed that the train was carrying "flour," in spite of the fact that the residents of the area reported that it was carrying weapons and ammunition.

BRIEFS

TEACHERS STRIKE--After a 21-day general strike which paralyzed all the country's public schools, teachers returned to classrooms on 5 October. President Barrientos refused to withdraw a decree ordering the teachers to return to the classrooms or face dismissal. He personally led negotiations with teachers but his proposals were not accepted. However, the teachers accepted the mediation of La Paz Archbishop Jorge Manrique and an agreement was reached. (La Paz INTERPRESS Spanish INTERPRESS Santiago 1238 GMT 5 Oct 67 C) (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

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