Economic Community adopted trade barriers against Argentine imports. According to Perez, trade has soared “from $35 million in 1977, to $500 million per year today.”

The Soviet Union has exerted economic influence in several strategic sectors of the economy. For instance, Perez said, the biggest hydroelectric power project, La Plata, will purchase its turbines and very positive for the struggle in our continent. But, as you can see, there are big contradictions in Nicaragua. There’s a danger of the revolution turning into its opposite—why, for instance, did Nicaragua support the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea? Every victorious revolution must be careful not to exchange one boss for another. We take this lesson for the Argentine people, too.”

Foreign Ministry, External Trade Ministry and the National Bank.

Commentators viewed the current reorganization in Cuba as part of an attempt to tighten and further centralize control of the state apparatus. It has also been related to efforts to deal with the country’s severe economic problems.

In other news, there were reports from Havana that about 3,000 people were arrested in mid-January. Diplomatic officials in Havana linked the arrests to the proliferation of anti-government leaflets and slogans in residential areas.

Meanwhile, police tightened control over the city and stopped and inspected all vehicles on the road.

**KAMPUCHEA SUPPORT:** Marking the first anniversary of the Kampuchean people’s resistance to the Vietnamese invaders, about 200 people attended a program in New York Jan. 18 sponsored by the Kampuchea Support Committee.

Speakers at the meeting included Nobel laureate and Harvard professor George Wald, who was an anti-war activist during the time of the U.S. aggression against Vietnam.

“I want the Vietnamese to leave [Kampuchea],” he said, “I hope the agony of the Kampuchean people is soon ended and they achieve real independence from the Soviet Union.”

Another speaker, UN Deputy Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea, Chen Youn, told the audience that on that very day, $800 in medical equipment and vitamins gathered from supporters in the U.S. had arrived in his country via the Kampuchean Red Cross.

Also speaking at the event was Cheng Proubol, a Kampuchean resident in the U.S., who toured the liberated area in Kampuchea last month.

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**AFGHANISTAN**

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**New Pamphlet**

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**Santa Cruz, Ca.—**Nearly 450 students and faculty crowded an outdoor symposium at the University of California Jan. 25 to hear journalist David Kline describe his recent visit to Afghanistan and the significance of the Soviet invasion of that country.

Kline, who spent a week behind Afghan rebel lines last October, is currently on a national speaking tour that will bring him to nearly 20 cities. His talks are being variously sponsored by student and faculty clubs, progressive political organizations, and business and professional groups concerned with foreign policy.

Standing before a wall spray-painted with a huge “Stop the Draft” sign, Kline urged Santa Cruz students to oppose President Carter’s attempts to use the situation in Afghanistan to bolster his own aggressive arms. He also called on Americans to demand that Carter take concrete steps to help European and third world countries stand up to the immediate threat of Soviet aggression.

“Reschedule Pakistan’s debt to the U.S. so their economy will be strengthened; make Israel recognize Palestinian rights so the Mideast can enjoy greater stability; provide arms and economic aid with no strings to countries whose national independence is being threatened—these are just a few things U.S. ruling circles should do,” Kline told the crowd.

“Sending troops would increase the risk of superpower conflict and world war,” the journalist added. “But so will doing nothing; so will appeasing Moscow; and so will ignoring third world demands that Washington help them protect their stability and independence.

“That is the lesson of the Second World War,” Kline emphasized. “Aggression unopposed leads to war.”

Speaking with Kline at UC Santa Cruz were two campus professors specializing in West Asian affairs. Though all three speakers did not agree that the Kremlin was intent on world domination, they all noted that Moscow’s brutal takeover of Afghanistan signaled the growing threat of a catastrophic world war.

It was this concern over the possibility of global war that produced the large crowds for Kline’s talks that week at three Portland, Oregon, campuses, as well as in Berkeley, Cal. The Berkeley event, sponsored by the Committee to Send the Shah Back, also featured an Afghan expatriot and a spokesman for the committee.