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Importance of the process for the new constitution

- participation of political forces (parties)
from extreme left to the right (pro-American)

beneficial effects:

- 1) a place within the system instead of going into clandestine operations (overtly counterrevolutionary instead of clandestinely)
- it is our thesis that if things are done + discussed in the open they can be to a certain extent discussed, controlled + the damage limited
- 2) it keeps the ruling party "on its toes"
(verify the outcome of a capite 16 about delegating legislative powers to the president)
get more info on the "reforms do inquilinos" law of 1980.
- 3) has tactical advantages internationally, drawing support from some countries (in this case Scandinavian, US, etc) and puts a limit to somewhat destabilisation (inversion)

— other considerations

It has been demonstrated historically that imperialism does not ~~accept~~ ^{allow} any ~~the~~ attempt to transform the ~~no~~ basis of a given society that falls short of complete submission (examples: May, Angola, Chile, Granada, Nicaragua - the most flexible of all). Now in Southern Africa

with the destruction of the Apartheid Regime disappears the main destabilizer element of the ~~regime~~ region. But if apartheid has been killed imperialism has not. (There is already evidence that the White Amer. regime is quite worried about the communist component of the ANC). How is imperialism going to try to prevent any change contrary to their interests (as they see them) in SA?

The most probable areas would be through internal counterrevolutionary forces.

— On the other hand it is important to note that in every case the ultimate guarantee of the success of the process of revolutionary change in a given society lays in its popular army. (see Chile, Cuba, Nicaragua, Mozambique)

— But there is also the necessity of struggling at other levels, in an conscious + organized manner.

Here to come the importance of the Nicaraguan process.

(get more info. on the cabildos, the main points raised by the population, if they were from region to region, etc) — info on the sessions of the Nat. Assembly.

— info. on how the Constitutional Committee that made the 1st draft worked, especially for the study of other constitutions.

Practical:

- ① Contact - Judy Butler.
- ②. Seminars?
- ③. Responsible.

- On the question of autonomy:

1). Have there been major changes in Sandinista policy on the question of rights for ethnic groups since the Triumph of the Revolution?

2). Can you give a description of the proportion of the population, numbers, involved, spatial distribution and principal social characteristics?

3). The present situation and the process of dialogue.

4). What constitutional provisions ~~are~~ exist and are contemplated? Concretely: land, army, central local resources

5). To what extent has experience in other countries been useful?

Do they participate in central gov't?