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JPRS L/8394

11 April 1979

TRANSLATIONS ON LATIN AMERICA
(FOUO 5/79)



LATIN

AMERICA



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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BECERRA VIEWS ARGENTINE-BRAZILIAN RELATIONS

Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 8 Mar 79 p 1

[Article by Alfredo Becerra]

[Text] Despite the hard tone of the Argentine note to Brazil, diplomatic relations are still normal. Our foreign minister, Brig Gen Carlos Washington Pastor, attended a dinner last night which was held in his honor by the Brazilian ambassador, Claudio Garcia de Souza, at the Brazilian embassy in Buenos Aires.

Meanwhile, it was reported in Brazilian diplomatic circles that Itamaraty will not respond to the latest Argentine note until 15 March, when the new administration will take over. The inauguration ceremonies will also be attended by Pastor, along with Undersecretary of Foreign Relations Carlos Cavandoli and Argentine Ambassador to Brazil Oscar Camillon.

The day after the new Brazilian foreign minister, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, takes office, he will meet with his Argentine counterpart to discuss in very general terms the need to continue tripartite negotiations in order to reach an agreement on the Itaipu and Corpus projects.

These elements indicate that both sides are aware of the enormous weight of existing ties between the two countries in economic and political terms, aside from the conflict over Itaipu. This awareness is what has made Itamaraty's stubbornness in delaying an agreement in the tripartite negotiations even more incomprehensible.

Argentine-Brazilian relations are going around each other in different lanes which have no connection, as if they were isolated compartments. Meanwhile, several matters, especially trade, have been dealt with peaceably and even enthusiastically, while Itaipu has become a center of open conflict.

Sometimes this situation has been considered to be the fruit of a peculiar political style which reigns in this region. However, nothing indicates that international relations in other parts of the world are exempt from this dichotomy. In this case, however, the positive and negative points seem to be more obvious, more contrasting, due to the proximity of the two countries and the magnitude of the interests involved.

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It seems that this relationship does not depend on general guidelines, but on the whims of things and circumstances, as if men could not control them and were, on the contrary, controlled by them. Thus, for the present Itaipu is presented as a conglomerate of interests which are very powerful and exert strong pressure on everything, as if they were live beings or had some sort of unimaginable autonomy which does not really exist, and therefore make any pretense in that direction a mere fantasy, an irrational idea.

If the controversy unleashed over Itaipu at least served to contribute to the establishment of global criteria that could explain and regulate that bilateral relationship, the waste of effort and ideas would not be in vain.

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ARGENTINA

DISSENSION SEEN AS TRANSITION PERIOD IN POLITICAL PROCESS

Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 21 Feb 79 p 19

[Article by Rodolfo Pandolfi]

[Text] The relaxing of control is always the most complex stage of a political process. At times reality forces governments to tighten control in order to prevent the development of disintegrative tendencies. However, the /escalation/ [in boldface] toward the maximum useful level of control can, as a rule, be carried out without internal ruptures. On the contrary, the escalation can serve objectively to strengthen the bonds among the elements of the governmental apparatus and to create conditions tending to bring about the union of the community.

However, although strict control is often necessary--and even salutary--from the point of view of the governing body, it is obvious that its extension beyond a reasonable length of time becomes a growing danger. If the control rigidifies the social organism, the excess stress causes it to split even more rapidly than does the lack of control.

As a result, in all processes the relaxing of control ultimately becomes inevitable from a political point of view. However, every administration's intention is to manage that process in order to prevent a bursting forth which would completely undo what had been accomplished. A rapid relaxation of control--as demonstrated by Argentina's own recent experience--only makes past tightenings pointless.

At the same time, every government knows that however well controlled a relaxation process may be, there is always a political price to be paid when the transition takes place. It would be childish to suppose that the beginning of a thaw would not be marked by the usual criticism from two very familiar sources: those who consider the relaxation unwise or hurried and those who find its pace too slow. Converging complaints of this sort, which form the classic political scissors (It is always said that to /cut down/ [in boldface] a government, two blades are used at the same time), can be overcome if those in power have imagination, audacity, poise and, above all, if they are consistent.

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In various Latin American countries the relaxation of political control is at different stages. In Uruguay, and to an extent in Brazil, this relaxation is becoming visible.

Nevertheless, it should be understood that the stated, express and manifest purpose of the relaxation is to allow the growth of individual liberties in order to enrich society, which otherwise would ossify into a conformist rigidity. Although some criticism may be motivated by opportunism, the appearance of criticism--most of it constructive--should be the goal sought by those in power. No one can offer to expand liberties and not see them used. Freedom does not exist to make room for praise, but rather for the interplay of ideas.

The process which Uruguay is undergoing at present has interesting characteristics.

At the moment, the relaxation of official policy regarding civil liberties, as well as categorical statements by senior military officials, has led to a demand for the expansion of this policy.

For example:

The latest issue of the liberal journal BUSQUEDA, edited by former Secretary of Planning Ramon Dia, contains a number of comments on the subject by its political columnist Danilo Arbilla. Arbilla discusses certain statements made by Lt Gen Luis Queirolo, commander in chief of the Army, during his most recent speech. Among other things, the general said, on assuming his post, "It's all right for the men and institutions currently directing affairs to be criticized or shown their errors, for it would be shortsighted and foolish to depend on praise and flattery."

Arbilla says that the commander in chief's statement should be considered in relation to "the full exercise of freedom of expression, which is still subject to certain limitations in this country." "Freedom of information--freedom of the press--is the antidote to the problems noted (rumors, slander). However, its scope extends beyond its usefulness with respect to these specific issues: There is only one means of defending and supporting the democratic system, and that is by keeping the public informed about everything that happens. This is the primary, basic duty of the press, and to carry it out it cannot be restricted. At times there is support for the idea of establishing different categories of liberties. This idea carries with it the belief that some of the citizens' rights can be limited or taken away and yet their liberty will remain intact. It is somewhat like saying that a woman can be partly pregnant. Freedom is a whole whose limits are known to everyone."

In the same issue, opposition journalist Leonardo Guzman describes as captious the arguments which suggest that the establishment of complete freedom

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and democracy should be delayed until further economic development has been achieved. He notes that on the contrary, there is no economic solution without a political solution. He recalls the origin of liberalism and states that the existence of legal principles is not a consequence of the wealth of nations, "but rather often the cause of it."

Another liberal journal, NOTICIAS, points out "the compromising of the armed forces' honor," referring to General Queirolo's speech. In that same publication, Julio Cesar Espindola, vice chairman of the Council of State, refutes the idea advanced in some circles concerning the need to have a single candidate. Espindola says, "The press now enjoys complete independence," and that this is salutary. However, concerning the idea of having a single candidate, as the Brazilians do, he answers, "Personally, I don't like the idea. An election with a single candidate is technically possible, but politically I don't think that it's advisable." He adds that if the citizens disagreed with the principle of the single candidate, many blank ballots would be cast, "and I suppose that no one would be able to prevent it."

The daily EL DIA, representing the Colorado viewpoint, published a supplement about the political parties, "a subject with a past, a present and a future." The material includes considerable information about jurist Justino Jimenez de Arechaga.

All this information indicates the political opening-up now taking place in Uruguay and, more or less simultaneously (although with other characteristics), in Brazil. It shows, in short, that the relaxation of control necessarily entails debate concerning all subjects and that this debate is --naturally--participated in by those who are participating in the process. The manner in which this controlled thaw is being carried out constitutes a clearly important experience for those living in the Southern Cone, where the phase of armed struggle against subversion has essentially come to an end everywhere, yet where restrictions are being maintained in order to forestall an excessive quickening of a necessary relaxation.

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ARGENTINA

RELATIONS WITH U.S. TAKE FAVORABLE TURN

Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 14 Feb 79 p 10

Article by Eduardo J. Paredes, "Relations With the United States Are Improving"

Text Several apparently unrelated signs indicate to observers that there has been a perceptible change in the policies of American President Jimmy Carter with respect to bilateral relations with Argentina.

The most important is, undoubtedly, the decision by the Export-Import Bank of the United States--Eximbank--to return to its original policy of unconditionally accepting requests for direct credit from Argentine companies. For the last 2 years the agency, on instructions of the State Department--doubtless pressured by Congress--deferred that sort of request from countries under question in the matter of human rights. That weapon of economic sanction works to abruptly cut off all economic support, if one remembers that it was preceded by a previous elimination of credits for military aid. That total ban is the one the United States is presently applying to Nicaragua, for example.

Although the Carter Administration has been prudent with regard to definite references to its relations with Argentina, diplomatic sources indicate that the work of the embassies has been fruitful, both that of the Argentine Jorge Aja Espil in Washington, and that of Dr Raul Castro in Buenos Aires.

Castro has developed an intelligent policy, essentially based on acquiring good information and getting it to his country--sometimes in person--combined with a solid element of analysis and comparison with previous periods. The diplomatic sources evaluated that work and concluded that, in opinion of the United States, the human rights situation in Argentina is normalizing. The sources stressed the importance of the fact that lists of persons arrested by the Executive Branch, the location of others, and the trials in ordinary courts of subversive persons are being made public. Castro may have taken it upon himself to make it clear to his government that a few episodes of violence, isolated and repudiated by authorities, cannot be associated with the will of those governing.

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On his part, Ambassador Aja Espil had no respite in his difficult diplomatic work in recent months. Although he operates within the obvious reserve required by his service, sources indicate that he is clearly an executor of the slow but successful policy of "thaw" between the two countries. One subject that is always hanging over those relations is not linked--considering the complexity of international politics--either to human rights or to international credits. That is the American interest in Argentina's unconditionally signing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and under that laudable proposal, not developing its advanced nuclear technology.

In that matter, Argentina is maintaining an independent line of opinion which still causes diplomatic friction with Washington. The approval of the nuclear plan with an investment of nearly \$5 million and the construction of four nuclear power plants based on natural uranium reflect Argentina's decision to develop its nuclear technology for energy, with the intention of incorporating Canadian and West German technology for the reactors.

Observers stress that the United States is gradually abandoning any strategy of economic pressure against Argentina, although it hopes to one day see it aligned with the United States with regard to the ban on nuclear weapons.

Our country should give attention to those gestures of detente from Washington without abandoning its plans for energy and its independence of opinion.

Nevertheless, the observers felt that Argentina's joining the convention on the prohibition of development, production and storage of biologic and toxic weapons, and on their destruction, was more important than it seemed. The convention was set in motion by the United States in April 1972.

Joining the convention was considered a diplomatic step which, while it does not bind Argentina to sign treaties that may turn against it, is a clear gesture of participation with the American intentions on disarmament.

Another sign of reciprocity with respect to American concerns is the Argentine position of inviting members of the Human Rights Committee of the Organization of American States to visit the country.

The United States has complete confidence in the DAS' ability to observe in the matter, and State Department advisors were pleased at the invitation. At least they considered it a step in the direction of what is called goodwill.

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CUBA

CASTRO RELEASES SOCIALIST SPANIARD; HOLDS GUTIERREZ MENOYO

Madrid CAMBIO 16 in Spanish 11 Feb 79 pp 30-31, 33

[Article: "Fidel Releases Spaniards, Except One"]

[Text] Carlos Gutierrez Zabaleta, Spanish socialist detained in Cuba by Castro for years, is now in Spain, but without his son. His son, Commander Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, leader of the Cuban Revolution, is the last Spanish political prisoner in a Castroite prison.

"I lost everything except my dignity," said 86-year old Carlos Gutierrez Zabaleta on Garcia Morato Street, in Madrid, near the PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] headquarters barely 24 hours after arriving from Cuba, his enforced prison for the past 14 years.

He is a native of Madrid, is small and lean, with a kind look. He has lost his eyesight in one eye and hopes that suitable treatment will relieve his asthmatic bronchitis. However, his mind is still lucid and his voice strong. He speaks a rich, pure Castilian Spanish that almost 30 years in that Caribbean island have not been able to corrupt.

Carlos Gutierrez is one of two Spaniards that Castro wanted to detain against their will in the island. The other, his son, Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, commander of the revolution, chief of the Second Escambray Front, is still in a prison in Havana, in underdrawers. He refuses to wear a convict's uniform and rejects the "rehabilitation program" that the Cuban authorities offer him. If he had accepted it, he might now be free. (See "Fidel Releases Spaniards: Except Two," CAMBIO 16, No 358).

"My son is like me," he said with spirit and with a flash of pride. "He thinks as I do and I am glad that he also sees things thus: one may lose everything, except dignity."

I Had Forgotten About the Cold

Carlos Gutierrez Zabaleta, a doctor by profession, arrived Monday, 29 January, in Barajas, on a Spanish Air Force plane with 97 other repatriated persons, freed by Castro, thanks to the intervention of President

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Suarez and the helpful efforts of opposition parties.

"I had forgotten about how cold it gets in my country," was one of his first comments on returning to freedom, as he pulled up the collar of his lightweight grey overcoat that he had bought 20 years before in New York. When he referred to Madrid, he said "my country"--a country that has changed a great deal since he left it at the beginning of the 50's. "The traffic is really horrible," he repeated, trying to identify the downtown streets, now full of tall buildings of glass and aluminum and overpasses.

The overcoat and an old trunk full of papers and old clothing--"we had to take it all," his daughter Sara said later--she had not seen her father in 18 years-- It was his entire baggage. This was all that this old man had been able to accumulate in almost a half century of struggle in pursuit of freedom.

"I lost it all several times," Carlos Gutierrez said without emotion. "I was in prison in 1934. I had to see how my own subordinates lowered the republican flag in my office in Valencia. Then the Franco authorities prevented me from practicing medicine. I lost El Retiro, my antirheumatism clinic, which now is the Florida Park festival hall. All that I did again in Cuba I lost."

And more. He lost his oldest son, Jose Antonio, in October 1937, who died from a wound at the Majadahonda front. He lost his son, Carlos, struck down by bullets on the second floor of the presidential palace in Havana, on 13 March 1957, just a few meters from dictator Fulgencio Batista, who narrowly escaped from the assault.

Today, all that he has are his baggage, his old overcoat, two daughters--one in Oviedo and the other in Miami (U.S.A.)--and his son, Eloy, once a hero of the Cuban Revolution and now a "counterrevolutionary," first sentenced to death by the Castroite authorities; later, to 30 years in prison; and, when tried again in 1974, once more to 30 years in prison.

"I Still Have My Dignity."

"I have experienced moments of anguish and desperation," said Carlos Gutierrez, "but I still have my dignity and, as my son, Eloy, says, I do not harbor hatred, nor rancor. I literally follow the old Chinese saying of the Tang dynasty, "do not dwell on the past or what is over; think of the present; and prepare for the future." Do not think of the past or what is over. He repeated this sentence constantly during his conversation with Pedro Paramo, of CAMBIO 16.

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Not the slightest semblance of complaint against the government that kept him away from his family, living in freedom; not one curse against those who fought with his son and who now keep him in prison. "They cannot ask me to forget, because to forget does not depend on the will of man. But I do not harbor any rancor against anyone, neither here nor there." "There" and "here" sometimes become mixed up in Gutierrez Zabaleta's mind on his first day of freedom. There are times when "here" is Havana and "there" is Spain.

They Make Life Enjoyable

His life in Cuba in recent years was difficult. "I lived on 130 pesos a month," he said. "Seventy-nine belonged to me as a retired person; and the rest came from the pension of my son, Carlos, who died in the assault on the palace. Actually two pensions were not allowable; but I had friends who succeeded in obtaining a legal means to make it possible to add a part of Carlos's pension to mine. And yet, with that amount there was not enough even for the most basic needs, and many times I had to resign myself to one meal a day."

The psychosis of poverty accompanied Carlos Gutierrez on his first walks in Madrid. The store windows claimed his attention--"there aren't any there." It did not matter if they were grocery stores where cleaning products, fabrics, or photographic material were sold.

"We gave him a transistor as a present," said Sara--"and his obsession was not to wear the batteries down. When we realized this and told him not to bother about that, that when they were worn out, more could be bought, his reaction was to ask for a dozen in case the stores should run out of them." Marvelling, Carlos Gutierrez said that he had seen a toothbrush that stored toothpaste in its handle, and that only a slight pressure was required for the toothpaste to appear among the bristles. "These things are not necessary," he said, smiling, "but it's true, isn't it, that they make life more enjoyable and more comfortable?"

The smile and the amiable jest flashed into his narrative when he recalled the incidents of his life, however dramatic.

From Doctor to Black-Marketeer

"I did a little of everything in my life. My profession," he said, "was that of doctor, especially in the field of rheumatism. Then I was a soldier. During the Civil War, I was chief of the Carabineer Medical Corps. I became chief of the central zone, Andalucia and Levante. When the war ended and I was barred from exercising my profession, I became a receiving clerk for bananas in a warehouse in Valencia! How miserable were the women of the marketplaces in Valencia! Then I was also a clerk in the central station in Valencia. I was a black-marketeer in rice, because we had to live somehow. I was a waiter. In Cuba I was a

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Via Blanca clerk, when this highway was being built between Havana and Matanzas; and later, with the victory of the revolution, I returned briefly to my real profession when I was made technical deputy director of the National Institute for Hydrology and Medical Climatology. Then I worked in spas..."

The only thing that seems to have been enduring with Carlos Gutierrez is his faith in socialism. Upon arriving in Madrid, before going to the Red Cross to undergo an operation for cataracts, before going to some big stores to acquire a very basic wardrobe, Carlos Gutierrez went to the PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] headquarters. His visit had nothing to do with protocol. He wanted to deliver to the Pablo Iglesias Foundation an album of photos and signatures of illustrious socialists, from Largo Caballero to the Generalitat government, collected during his stay in Model prison, in 1934.

"It is my father's way of showing gratitude for the letters that Luis Yanez had been sending to him in Havana in recent months," explained his daughter, Sara.

Enrique Mugica was the one who received the document and heard with surprise the offer of the old man who had recently arrived from Cuba: "If I can be of any service to you," said Carlos Gutierrez, upon seeing the hustle and bustle in the building caused by the electoral campaign, "count on me."

But, when the freedom of his son again became the topic of conversation, the old socialist wearily commented: "If I were young, I would think about founding an eclectic party."

Carlos Gutierrez said goodbye to his son, Eloy, in prison in Havana two days before leaving for Madrid. Eloy is in a prison hospital. He has chickenpox.

My Son Is Better.

"He is now being treated well," said his father. "He is on a special diet for a gastric ulcer and apparently they are considering the possibility of an operation for a detached retina--the result of ill-treatment in the Isle of Pines. Now they are taking good care of him." The treatment accorded Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo and his father changed radically as a result of President Suarez's visit in September and the efforts of the PSOE. "For years I have lived isolated from the world," he said with sorrow. "No one came to my house. Many whom I believed to be friends avoided me as soon as Eloy opposed Castro. Then things changed. A few months ago, whereas I used to encounter only silence, for example, when I went to ask the authorities for my departure permit, everything changed. They brought Eloy home several times and Captain Andres, who always accompanied him, was so kind that we regarded him almost as a member of the family."

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His son's freedom is now his greatest obsession. "Eloy is not a terrorist. Many times in talking together we have commented that the consequences of bombs and violence end by ruining those who utilize them. I am proud that Eloy now says that he does not hate or feel rancor. I agree with that, as I do with his refusing to accept freedom if all political prisoners in Cuba are not also simultaneously set free."

"Fidel Is Quite Ready"

The old Spanish socialist believes that that moment is near. "Cuba is changing," he said, "perhaps imperceptibly for many; but I have seen things lately that forebode changes and I trust in them, for the good of Cuba."

He knows Fidel Castro. For some time the Cuban leader confided in Carlos Gutierrez. On one occasion, he went by helicopter to Santa Fe, in the Isle of Pines, to talk for an hour with the person from Madrid about establishing some spas for the purpose of providing a tourist inducement in the island. Upon the recent installation of the revolutionary government, Eloy said to his father on a certain occasion: "What did you do to Fidel that he speaks admiringly of you?"

And in the opinion of Carlos Gutierrez, who only characterizes Castro as "quite ready," the Cuban leader seems to be up to something. Breezes of freedom are gently blowing over the island, it seems; and they might affect Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, commander of the revolution and the last Spanish political prisoner in a Castroite prison. Castro will visit Spain after the elections.

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CUBA

USSR PUBLISHES STATISTICS ON SOCIALIST ACHIEVEMENTS

Moscow VESTNIK STATISTIKI in Russian No 1, 1979 pp 6-9

Text I. The Republic of Cuba for 20 Years

On 1 January 1979 the working people of the Republic of Cuba and all progressive mankind mark the 20th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Cuba. Cuba became the first state to build socialism in the Western Hemisphere.

In the past 20 years Cuba has turned from the backward, dependent, semi-colonial, agro-industrial country that it was before the 1959 revolution into an economically developed agroindustrial country in which industry occupies a predominant position. Since the victory of the revolution the nation's industry has grown 2.9-fold.

Socialist ownership of the means of production is predominant in all sectors of the nation's economy.

Given below are certain data which characterize the success of socialist construction in the Republic of Cuba.

1. Territory and Population of the Republic of Cuba

Territory of the Country	110,900 km ²
Population at the end of 1977	9,649,000
including the city of Havana (within the limits of Greater Havana)	1,981,000
Population Density per 1 km ²	87

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2. Population, Birth Rate, Death Rate and Natural Increase in Population

	1950 r.	1955 r.	1960 r.	1965 r.	1970 r.	1975 r.	1977 r.
Population at mid-year in thousands	5 680	7 027	7 810	8 551	9 332	9 471	9 503
Births per 1,000 population	28,3 ¹	30,1	31,3	27,7	20,7	19,8	17,6
Deaths per 1,000 population	7,2 ¹	6,1	6,4	6,3	5,4	5,6	5,8
Natural Increase per 1,000 population	21,1 ¹	24,0	27,9	21,4	15,3	14,2	11,8

1. 1952

3. Extent of the Socialist Sector in the National Economy
(in percentages)

	Gross Industrial Production	Gross Agricultural Production	Retail Trade Turnover Including Public Catering	Construction
1945 r.	96	61	89	93
1976 r.	100	71,5	100	100

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4. Production of the Most Important Industrial Items

	1960	1970	1975	1976	1977
Electrical power, billions of kwh....	3,0	4,9	6,6	7,2	7,7
Petroleum, thousands of tons.....	25,4	159,1	226,1	231,1	255,8
Steel, thousands of tons.....	27,6	143,6	303,9	260,6	310,7
Rolled metal products, thousands of Railway freight cars..... ^{tons}	70,4	93,1	218,9	261,2	306,6
Buses.....	...	...	502	190	501
Cement, thousands of tons.....	...	300	1 718	1 267	1 970
Sulfuric acid (in monohydrate) thousands of tons.....	813	712	2 083	2 501	2 656
Radios, thousands.....	43,1	315	410	382	375
Television sets, thousands.....	11,6 ¹	19,1	113	91,1	120
Paper, thousands of tons .....	...	...	25,6	25,1	33,0
Fabric--total, millions of sq. m.... including:	18,1	36,1	63,0	71,7	62,9
cotton, millions of sq. m.....	103 ¹	78,0	114	140	152
Footwear, millions of pairs.....	83,9 ¹	75,7	137,6	134,1	148,9
Fish, thousands of tons.....	12,0 ¹	16,6	21,2	20,6	17,8
Animal fat (industrial production) thousands of tons.....	30,6	106,1	113,5	191,0	
Canned vegetables, thousands of tons	8,7 ²	10,5	11,5	14,7	16,1
Canned fruit, thousands of tons	21,7 ²	10,9	33,9	38,8	32,1
Canned fish, thousands of tons.....	43,3 ²	28,5	61,5	65,4	71,2
Cigarettes, billions.....	...	1,7	2,5	2,5	2,3
Cigars, millions.....	11,7 ¹	20,2	15,7	15,1	16,2
Granulated sugar (converted to white) thousands of tons	364	383	259	
	5 705	8 196	6 061	5 909	6 675

1. 1962
2. 1963

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5. Gross Harvest and Yield of the Most Important Agricultural Crops

	1960 r.	1970 r.	1975 r.	1976 r.	1977 r.
Gross Harvest--thousands of tons					
Grain and Leguminous Crops--Total...	...	379	470	468	479
including rice	301	366	447	451	459
Potatoes.....	83,0	46,0	121	149	155
Sweet Potatoes	...	230	248	250	
Sugar Cane (millions of tons).....	47,5	82,9	55,2	52,0	57,0
Yields--quintals per hectare					
Grain and Leguminous Crops--Total...	...	17,3	21,5	21,1	21,5
including rice .....	...	21,5	23,3	25,4	28,6
Potatoes.....	...	68,3	125	156	150
Sweet Potatoes.....	...	37	37	36	
Sugar Cane.....	429	553	447	429	566

6. Cattle and Poultry

	1960 r.	1965 r.	1970 r.	1975 r.	1976 r.	1977 r.
Cattle, thousands of head.....	5776	5700	5738	5450	5500	5611
Hogs, thousands of head.....	828 ¹	1810	1490	1450	1460	1506
Horses, thousands.....	...	608 ²	747	812	814	
Poultry, millions	8,1 ³	10,2	13,5	18,1	19,9	19,5

- 1. 1962
- 2. 1967
- 3. 1961

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7. Production of the Most Important Animal Products

	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977
Milk--total, thousands of tons.....	325	350	591	662	721
Chicken eggs, total, millions.....	916	1 456	1 831	1 820	1 846

8. Housing Construction

	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977
Apartments built, thousands.....	5,0	4,0	18,6	15,1	20,0
Apartments built per 10,000 population.....	0,5	4,7	19,9	15,9	20,8

9. Education

	1969/71	1963/66	1970/71	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
General education schools.....	12 563	14 665	15 832	18 063	17 245	16 096
Elementary and secondary school pupils, thousands.....	1 180	1 962	2 023	2 783	2 962	2 921
per 10,000 population.....	1 667	2 481	2 340	2 964	3 106	3 027
Higher educational institutions....	6	3	4	5	27	27
Higher education students, thousands	19,5	26,2	35,1	84,7	107,1	122,5
per 10,000 population.....	27,7	33,5	41,1	91,0	113	127
Specialists graduating from higher educational institutions	1,3	0,9	3,8	6,1	5,9	9,3

10. Culture

	1969	1963	1970	1975	1976	1977
Libraries, all types ¹.....	...	36	51	121	132	135
Total number of books, millions.....	...	0,8	1,1	1,7	2,3	2,1
Theaters.....	6	19	50	63	64	57
Theater visits, millions.....	...	2,3	6,7	10,3	10,1	12,1
Number of movie projectors.....	453	528	737	1 049	1 095	1 064
Number of cinema visits, millions...	...	49,9	120,4	97,4	97,1	86,6

1. Excluding technical and school libraries

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11. Health Care

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977
Physicians of all specialties, thousands.....	1,11	7,4	7,5	11,6	13,1	17,0
Physicians of all specialties per 10,000 population....	1,71	9,5	8,8	12,3	13,7	17,8
Hospital beds, thousands.....	31,8	42,4	48,1	43,1	43,3	42,7
Hospital beds per 10,000 population.	15,3	54,3	56,2	43,8	45,4	44,6

1. 1958

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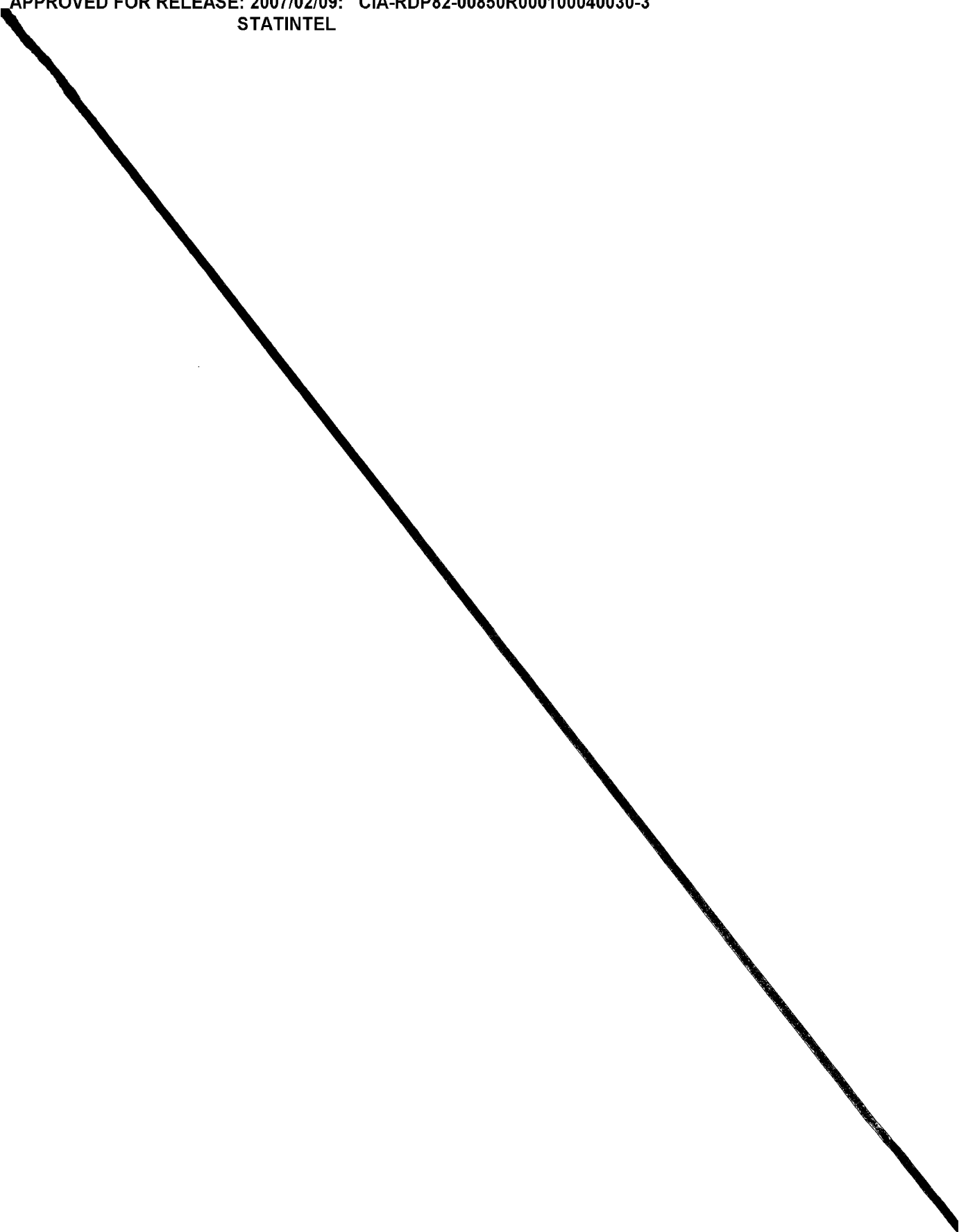
BRIEFS

DISCRIMINATION ACCUSATION BY COMMUNISTS--Lima, 31 Mar (PL)--The Peruvian Communist Party today censured the government's refusal to authorize the mobilization of the people in support of the construction of a communist party headquarters. In a public communique the communist party announced that the prefecture of Lima had refused to issue a legal permit for a parade of tool donors and a rally planned in the street where the party headquarters is under construction. After pointing out that the prefecture decided to relocate the rally to a park 4 km from the site, the communique said that this maneuver is meant to frustrate partisan activity. It said that the decision "is part of diverse maneuvers against the freedom of expression and mobilization of the communists" in favor of the electoral campaign of reactionaries which is supported by newspapers, radio and television broadcasting stations. [Text] [Havana PRELA in Spanish 2147 GMT 31 Mar 79 PA]

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