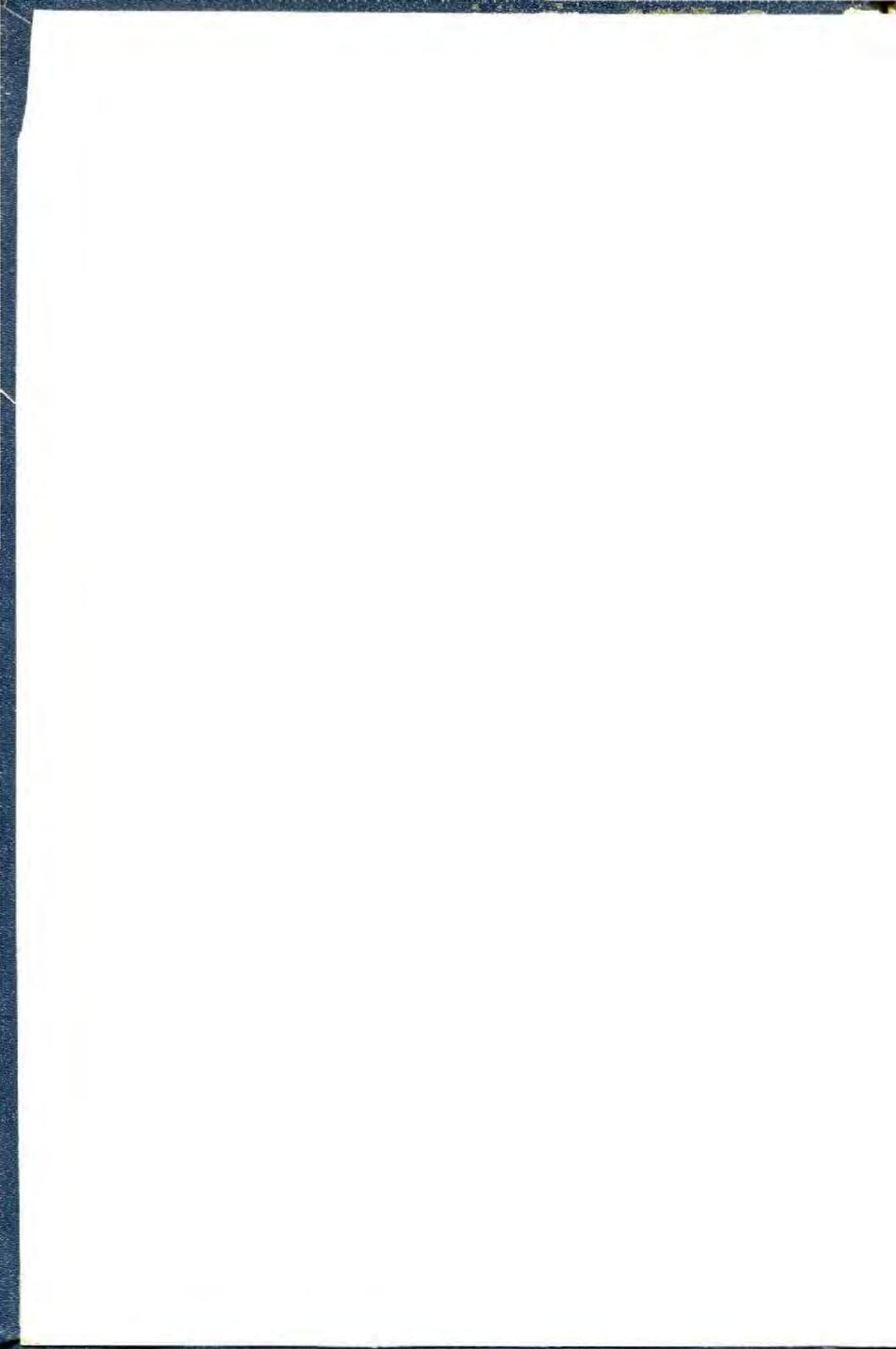


2nd Congress
of the Communist
Party of Cuba

Documents and Speeches



1902
1903
1904



**2nd Congress
of the Communist
Party of Cuba**

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mirrored and difficult to decipher but appears to contain several lines of writing.

2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba

Documents and Speeches



POLITICAL PUBLISHERS, HAVANA, 1981

Publishers for the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba

Political Publishers, Avenida 41 No. 2202 Playa, Havana, Cuba

INAUGURATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 354

LECTURE 1

1.1. THE CLASSICAL LIMIT

1.2. QUANTIZATION

1.3. THE HEISENBERG UNCERTAINTY PRINCIPLE

1.4. THE SCHROEDINGER EQUATION

1.5. THE WIGNER FUNCTION

1.6. THE PATH INTEGRAL

1.7. THE CLASSICAL LIMIT OF QUANTUM MECHANICS

1.8. THE QUANTUM THEORY OF LIGHT

1.9. THE QUANTUM THEORY OF MATTER

1.10. THE QUANTUM THEORY OF FIELDS

1.11. THE QUANTUM THEORY OF GRAVITY

1.12. THE QUANTUM THEORY OF COSMOLOGY

1.13. THE QUANTUM THEORY OF PARTICLES

**OPENING ADDRESS BY ARMY GENERAL
RAÚL CASTRO RUZ, SECOND SECRETARY
OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA AND
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE
AND OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
AT THE 2nd CONGRESS OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA.**

Conventions Palace
Havana City
December 17, 1980
"Year of the Second Congress"

Distinguished Guests;
Dear Comrades:

Before the revered portraits of Marx, Engels and Lenin; of Martí, Maceo and Gómez; of Mella, Camilo and Che; presided over by our national flag — brought here by the first Cuban cosmonaut, Colonel Arnaldo Tamayo Méndez — and the red flag of our Party, both taken into the cosmos by the crew of the first joint Soviet-Cuban spaceflight; only a few days from the celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the victory of the Cuban Revolution; and on the day that marks the 150th anniversary of the death of Simón Bolívar, the Liberator of America, we now initiate the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

We do so in keeping with the provisions of the statutes of the Party, adopted at the 1st Congress, held exactly five years ago to the day, whose theses and resolutions have guided the creative efforts of our working class, peasantry and revolutionary intellectuals and the Party's leading role during this period.

The efficient work done by the 1st Congress, that under the fruitful leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro successfully carried out the intensive task that historically fell to it, makes it possible at this 2nd Congress for the Cuban communists to concentrate their intelligence and will — worthily and legitimately represented here by the delegates elected all over the country — on a much shorter agenda and, above all, to analyze the fulfillment of the resolutions adopted at the 1st Congress. It is on this basis that we will be able to evaluate how the construction of socialism advances in our country and to appraise the international situation with a view to adopt the guidelines for the 1981-1985 period.

Coming before and assuring the work to be done at this 2nd Congress was the preparatory stage carried out by the Party's organizations and organs and the Central Committee's plenary meetings. This stage included an analysis of the extent to which

the resolutions of the 1st Congress were fulfilled over the past two years, and the process of review meetings that started early this year.

A fundamental aspect of the preparatory stage was studying and discussing two of the main documents that have to be examined and adopted at the 2nd Congress of the Cuban Communists, the statutes of the Party and the economic and social guidelines for the 1981-1985 period.

The preliminary draft modifications of the statutes was discussed by the entire Party with an 83 percent participation of all members and candidates. On the basis of the experiences accumulated from the statutes' practical application and our present political, economic and social development, the 10th Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee adopted the draft modifications that will be analyzed by our Congress.

The economic and social guidelines for the 1981-1985 period, a document of great importance for the further development of our Revolution, was discussed by the entire Party, the Union of Young Communists, the working people and the leadership bodies of the mass organizations, which proposed over 7500 amendments and suggestions, many of which greatly contributed to improving the document and making it more objective.

During the preparation for this Congress it was evident how relevant the theses adopted by the 1st Congress and the Programmatic Platform that summarizes them were. All the projections into the future and the goals contained in these documents basically retain their validity and guiding nature of the five-year period that is about to begin, and even further on. Hence, the Main Preparatory Commission agreed and the 10th Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee resolved to bring to the 2nd Congress a series of draft resolutions on the theses and the Programmatic Platform for their consideration in order to determine the tasks that have been complied with and those for the ensuing period.

Comrades all:

We recall at this moment and pay tribute of eternal gratitude, admiration and respect to the forgers and precursors of the 100-year struggle that the Cuban people waged for national independence and social emancipation, and to all others who helped make the revolutionary victory possible and left us the undying example of their lives dedicated to the cause of national liberation and socialism.

With us are 142 delegations of fraternal Parties, revolutionary movements, national democratic parties, socialist parties and progressive organizations from all over the world, plus a large group of prominent figures of the world communist and revolutionary movement. We greet them all with fraternal affection and convey

to them our most sincere appreciation for having accepted the invitation to take part in our 2nd Congress and honor us with their presence here.

Making up this 2nd Congress are 1780 delegates elected at provincial assemblies and in Party conferences in the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of the Interior, as well as in work places and military units, of whom 1772 are present and eight are absent for justified reasons. The delegates here represent all Party members and candidates.

Since there is a quorum, I now declare the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba open, fully confident in the success of our work.

The following information was obtained from the records of the
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, on
the subject of the land in question. The land is located
in the State of California, and is owned by the
United States of America. The land is situated in the
County of [County Name], State of California. The
land is bounded on the north by [North Boundary], on the
south by [South Boundary], on the east by [East Boundary],
and on the west by [West Boundary]. The land is
approximately [Area] acres in size. The land is
currently being used for [Current Use]. The land is
subject to the following conditions: [Conditions].

MAIN REPORT

THORNTON ROAD

Distinguished Guests,

Comrade Delegates:

These are unusual, difficult times. No country is isolated from the rest of the world today. No country lives or could live in a glass house. What one nation — no matter how small — does, can have repercussions in other nations. The importance of each event and new experience is proved by the presence of the worthy representatives of more than 140 Parties and democratic, progressive and revolutionary organizations from all over the world here in this Congress.

The strength of a small country such as Cuba is neither military nor economic but moral. The last country to free itself of Spanish colonialism, it has become the first nation in this hemisphere to free itself of Yankee imperialist domination, the first to choose the way to higher forms of socioeconomic life and the first to take the road of socialism in our continent. Everything in our way of life is new, and it has not been easy. We had to confront the most powerful imperialist country in the world, just 90 miles off our coasts, and fight against reactionary ideas that have existed for hundreds and even thousands of years and the bitter hatred of the exploiting classes. We had to stand up against isolation, hostility, threats, libel and an implacable campaign launched by the monopolies that control a large part of the world's mass media. To continue advancing, we had to defy attacks and even run the risk of being exterminated. Not everything we did was wise; not all our decisions were correct. In no revolutionary process have all actions and decisions been always the right ones. Yet, here we stand, nearly 22 years after January 1, 1959. We have not retreated or made any concessions to imperialism. We have not renounced a single one of our ideas or revolutionary principles. This honest, firm, staunch, heroic, irreproachable political attitude is characteristic of our Revolution.

Fear and vacillation have never spread through our people's ranks. We have never hesitated to recognize our errors and mistakes and sometimes this requires more courage than risking your life.

The stock of experience and revolutionary ideas that we inherited from our own history and that of mankind is our most precious treasure. Through practice and example we should constantly add to this stock. This is a sacred duty for all revolutionaries that demands the most rigorous criticism and self-criticism and the most complete honesty.

Will the Cuban experiment be interrupted? Will imperialism manage to wipe Cuba's example off the face of the earth? Never! Storms are sweeping through our hemisphere and the rest of the world, and the ultra-rightist reactionary forces are entrenching themselves in power in the strongest imperialist country in the world, but we still say "Never!" Cuba can be erased physically, but it will never be humiliated or subjected; it will never surrender, and we are firmly convinced that our example will endure. As Martí said, "The seas to the north and south will meet, and a serpent will be hatched from the egg of an eagle before we stop trying to make our homeland free and prosperous."

Ever since the time of the Paris Commune, real Communists have been noted for their heroism. In all of history, no one has excelled them in their capacity for self-sacrifice, spirit of solidarity, dedication, self-denial and readiness to give their lives for their cause. No other political idea in the course of the development of human society has been taken up so strongly or elicited such selfless devotion as communism. The best and purest feelings of human beings have been expressed throughout the battles to do away with the age old exploitation of man by man. Only the first Christians, in the time of imperial and pagan Rome are comparable to communists. Marx, Engels and Lenin were not bearers of mystical ideas, however, and their self-sacrificing followers did not seek their reward in another world. It is here on earth where man's future should be changed, and they were ready to face the cruelest repression and unhesitatingly give their lives to do this — that is, give everything in exchange for nothing for themselves but everything for others.

It is infuriating to note that, in our time, the word "revolutionary" is still being used sometimes to describe people who are not at all upset by either the exploitation of some people by others or the cruel inequality which this exploitation implies — and who, in fact, promote it. The bourgeoisie sometimes calls reactionaries "revolutionaries". We cannot deny that anyone who struggles to obtain his homeland's independence from a colonial or neocolonial power or for freedom from tyranny is a revolutionary, but there is only one higher way of being a revolutionary in today's world: that of being a Communist, because Communists embody the idea

of independence, freedom, true justice, equality among men and, most importantly, internationalism — that is, brotherhood, solidarity and cooperation among all the peoples and nations in the world. When the ideas of independence, freedom, equality, justice and fraternity among peoples and nations are combined, they are invincible.

This is what we want to be: Communists. This is what we want to keep on being: Communists. This is our vanguard, a vanguard of Communists. This is our Congress: a Congress of Communists, backed by the people, a people of Communists. There has never existed, nor can there exist, any force in the world that can prevent this.

This is the first thing that we want to state, repeat and proclaim on opening our 2nd Congress.

We do not want this report by the Central Committee to the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba to be too long — but, unfortunately, it will have to be quite extensive. Therefore, we will try to summarize our record for the 1975-80 period, our goals and the general guidelines for our future national and international policies.

We should begin by saying that the economic plan approved in the 1st Congress could not be carried out in full. As early as September 28, 1976, we explained to the nation that, in view of the plummeting price of sugar, worldwide inflation, the deterioration in trade relations and the aggravation of the international economic crisis, the economic goals set for the five-year period could not be met. We told the people the truth very frankly.

We did not achieve the 6-percent annual growth rate that we had proposed, but we did attain two thirds of that goal. The admirable, heroic efforts that our working people and the members of our Party made and their tremendous achievements in the hard and difficult years between 1975 and 1980 should not go unrecognized. Remember that many capitalist countries — even developed ones with larger resources than we have — were forced to retrench, cutting back production in some years, while their indices of inflation, unemployment and socioeconomic crisis rocketed. Our socialist country, with an underdeveloped economy, advanced in the sphere of material production and registered important social progress during this five-year period.

All the experiences of this period have been considered in drawing up the economic directives for the coming five years, employing the most realistic criterion possible, based on reliable figures. The main idea is to surpass, not fall short of these goals; to pledge the Party to carry out the possible, not the impossible. This is a matter of responsibility, honor and prestige that in no way absolves us of our duty to do our utmost, for we would be neither honest nor revolutionary if we were to do otherwise.

I. SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

General Aspects

The present, 1976-80 five-year period, which is just ending, has witnessed tremendous advances in the organization of our economy, in the struggle to create the conditions needed to raise efficiency in the use of our productive resources as well as in terms of meaningful gains in our economic development and in meeting our people's needs to an ever greater extent, even though it has been a period filled with objective difficulties, both inside the country and on the international scene, that have kept us from achieving everything we had set ourselves to do.

In referring to our prospects for the present five-year period in the report to the 1st Congress of the Party, we warned that, even though the Soviet Union and other socialist countries had guaranteed a satisfactory — even profitable — price for our sugar, this was not true of the capitalist countries, and we pointed out the impossibility of making firm predictions as to how our convertible currency income from the sale of our main export product would develop in the next five years.

In the first four years of the present five-year period, the price of sugar averaged 9 cents a pound — that is, around \$200 a ton, or around 55 percent of its world average production cost — having fallen off sharply from the levels of the last two years of the preceding five-year period, when it averaged 30 cents a pound in 1974, a little more than 21 in 1975 and even went up to 63 cents. In contrast to the drop in the price of our main export product, the prices of the imports our country needed to purchase on the world market, continued to rise, keeping up with the galloping inflation that still affects the capitalist world. In 1980, the last year in the five-year period, the price of sugar began to recover, though — naturally — it has not yet begun to compensate for the previous four years.

This situation has meant that our trade relations with the capitalist world, the so-called terms of exchange, dropped 53 percent between 1975 and 1979. Thus, with the same physical volume of exports, we were not able to acquire as many products in this five-year period as in the 1971-75 one.

The interest rates on our foreign debt and on the loans we obtained to pay for equipment, turn keyplants and other products on the world market also rose sharply during these years of capitalist crisis, as did freight rates and rental fees for ships to transport our merchandise.

In addition to these difficulties of an international nature, our agricultural economy was hit by several plant and animal diseases at the end of the five-year period. A third of our sugar cane plantings were hit by rust, which reduced our sugar production considerably in 1980; for two years in a row, blue mold blight affected our tobacco harvest, destroying a fourth of the crop in the first year and nearly 90 percent in the second. Then African swine fever struck our hogs early this year in the eastern part of the country.

Quick responses to natural disasters — all of which hit at the same time, strangely enough — resulted in their being surmounted and effectively controlled in a very short time.

Notwithstanding this and the fact that we were engaged in the successful introduction of a series of institutional and organizational changes whose diversity, complexity, depth and scope are perhaps unmatched in all the years of Revolution, we have scored a positive achievement of an acceptable economic growth rate, particularly considering the present world situation and the conditions facing the non-oil-producing underdeveloped countries. Over these five years the annual average increase in our Gross Social Product has been 4 percent at constant prices.

Not only have we attained this rate of growth, but we have also improved our efficiency in various ways. Labor productivity has risen at an annual rate of 3.4 percent, which means that the wage element is 2 centavos less in each peso of overall production costs. Preliminary studies show that input of materials, the chief component in productive consumption, also dropped in relative terms, as reflected in greater efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy and fuel — although we are still far from achieving the efficiency we should and can obtain.

During this period, a significant initial effort was made to increase exports and replace imports, especially those from the capitalist market. Exports have increased more than imports compared to the previous period.

These changes in the proportion and structure of our foreign trade, determined by our commercial exchange with CMEA countries have helped, in large measure, to counter the negative effect that constantly fluctuating international prices and devastat-

ing unequal terms of trade, set by developed capitalist countries, have on our economy — and on the economies of all the underdeveloped countries.

Industrialization became the most important factor in our country's economic development during this five-year period. National economic integration advanced, and the country's infrastructure was extended. Investments rose to 13.2 billion pesos, a 75-percent increase over the previous five-year period and three times as much as during the 1966-70 period. Some 4.57 billion pesos — 35 percent of the total — were invested in industry. This was three times as much as in the previous five-year plan and a billion pesos more than the total amount invested in industry between 1961 and 1975. Agriculture received only 19 percent of the investments, a considerable drop from the 40 percent earmarked for this sector in preceding periods, when 25-30 percent of all investments went into industry. This fact is in correspondence with the agreements of the First Congress on the emphasis on the industrialization process during the 1976-80 five-year period.

Sugar Industry

Sugar production during the five harvests included in this period showed a 25-percent increase over the previous five-year period. The 1979 sugarcane harvest of 7 992 000 tons was the second largest in the country's history.

Industrial capacity increased by more than 10 percent, and better use was made of facilities especially in the early years of this period. The average recovery rate was 84.5 percent, as compared to 82 percent in the previous period. In 1980, oil consumption was one gallon for every ton of sugarcane that was ground, half as much as in 1976.

Investments in the sugar industry rose to 968 million pesos, more than double the amount for 1966-70, which had been the previous peak investment period. More than 40 sugar mills were enlarged or modernized; two new ones were incorporated in the 1980 harvest, one in Pinar del Río and the other in Camagüey; two are nearly finished; and earth removal will start for two others in 1980. These sugar mills — the first to be built in Cuba in the last half century — were designed by Cuban technicians, and approximately 60 percent of their equipment was made in Cuba.

Our railroad system was improved, and 195 diesel locomotives were added. The network of cane-conditioning centers was extended. Four new bulk-loading sugar terminals went into operation, increasing our sugar exports loaded in this way by 53 percent.

Nine of the 10 scheduled torula yeast plants were completed; a factory for making bagasse panels was finished, and two others are under construction.

Agricultural yields in sugarcane rose from 49 900 arrobas¹ per **caballería** in 1971-75 to 60 200² in 1976-80, in spite of the sugarcane rust that hit 30 percent of the 1980 crop, interrupting the steady increase begun in 1973.

Crop care has improved: 2.5 times as much land was nitrogen-fertilized in 1980 as in 1975; herbicide treatment increased by over 40 percent. This year, sugarcane fields were given the best hand weeding since the triumph of the Revolution.

An additional 10 000 **caballerías**³ were planted to sugarcane, twice as much cane was irrigated — a total of 34 800 **caballerías**⁴ — and ten new sugarcane varieties were introduced.

The sugarcane harvested by combines rose from 25 percent of the total in 1975 to 45 percent of the total in 1980, and daily productivity per cane cutter increased by 53 **arrobas**⁵. Moreover, 75 000 fewer cutters were needed.

There are over 75 schools and polytechnic institutes related to the sugar industry with a capacity for 45 000 students. Twenty-six of these schools were built during the five-year period. Moreover, four of our universities offer courses to train specialists for the sugar industry; the National Training Center for the Sugar Industry was built.

The sugar industry and sugarcane agriculture were integrated this year and four agroindustrial complexes are being set up.

This year various measures have been taken to improve the performance of this important sector. A weekly rest period and a system of bonuses were introduced for working night shifts in the mills; wages of all sugar mill and sugarcane enterprise workers were raised by 15 percent; a seniority component was added to the wages of industrial workers and combine operators; the wages of agricultural workers were raised; and incentives were established for continuing work through the harvest and meeting quality standards.

Under a program of incentives sugarcane workers will be able to purchase certain articles that are in great demand. Special work clothes have been designed for various harvest jobs, and the quality of work tools has been improved.

This year, the industry has been reinforced by 541 more university graduates in various specialties. A stock of basic equipment and spare parts has been set aside to deal with the problems that arise during the harvest.

¹ 42.8 tons per hectare.

² 51.6 tons per hectare.

³ 134 200 hectares.

⁴ 467 000 hectares.

⁵ 610 kg.

Sugar production will continue to be the cornerstone of the economy and should attain a peak level of efficiency. Sugarcane supplies and industrial capacities will have to be increased to ensure that all the sugar mills operate for the 150 harvest days; the waste of work-time must be reduced; the rate of recovery must be raised; new refinery capacities must be added and the efficiency of the existing ones improved; the production of machinery for sugar mills must be further stepped up and the by-products industry developed; sugarcane yield must be raised and impurities eliminated; all methods of cultivation must be used and weeding improved; better use must be made of machinery in harvesting, planting and cultivating sugarcane; work productivity must be raised and the number of top cane-cutters' brigades increased; agroindustrial complexes must gradually be developed; and priority attention must be given to social problems so as to improve the quality of services and living conditions in the sugarcane communities. In short, better organization is required, in order to obtain greater efficiency.

Agriculture

Seriously affected by plagues, diseases and negative climatic conditions, agricultural production — including sugarcane production — grew at an annual rate of 3.5 percent.

Arable land increased by more than 850 000 cleared hectares; dam capacity by 2.6 million cubic meters, and irrigated land increased from 44 700 *caballerías*¹ in 1975 to more than 63 300² in 1980. The tilling of state farms is now fully mechanized and the mechanization of cultivation has advanced. The number of tractors has increased from 54 000 in 1975 to 70 000, with greater average power.

The use of fertilizers has risen from 959 000 tons in 1975 to 1.574 million tons in 1980, pesticides from 7400 to more than 11 000 tons and herbicides from 11 500 to more than 16 000 tons.

More than a thousand construction projects were finished, including 555 dairies with a 109 000 cow capacity, 95 nurseries for 73 000 calves, and 61 poultry farms and feeding facilities for 160 000 hogs.

Root-crops production went up from some 45 million³ in 1971-75 to more than 90 million quintals⁴ in 1976-80, while 30 percent more vegetables were produced in this five-year period than in the previous one.

¹ 600 000 hectares.

² 850 000 hectares.

³ 2 070 000 tons.

⁴ 4 140 000 tons.

While 20 percent less land was planted with rice, the yield was 44 percent higher, so that total production was increased.

Tobacco was severely hit by blue mold blight, drastically reducing exports.

Citrus fruit production increased 60 percent over the previous five-year period, rising to more than 400 000 tons in 1980, half for export. Seven packaging plants were built and refrigeration and loading facilities were enlarged.

Efforts to recover coffee and cacao production were begun by improving the plantations: some 2000 *caballerias*⁵ have been planted to coffee; state prices on coffee and cacao seeds were raised 34 percent while workers' wages increased 20 percent; and the socioeconomic structure of productive areas began to change. The last coffee harvest yielded 24 000 tons.

Although the cattle population decreased by 7 percent, mainly due to a 20 percent reduction in the agricultural sector, 55 percent of the herds are composed of milk cows. Pasture variety has been improved, hay production and silo-storage capacities doubled and numerous molasses and cush-cush mixing plants were set up.

Some 3.7 billion liters of fresh milk were produced, a 54 percent increase over the 2.4 billion liters produced in the previous period.

Pork production increased, from 140 000 tons in the period 1971-75 to about 290 000 tons in 1976-80. Poultry production nearly doubled in the past five years. More than 2.1 billion eggs were produced in 1980, 300 million more than in 1975; the annual laying rate is 240 eggs per hen, 4 units higher than in 1975.

Three hundred million seedlings were planted, forestry classification was completed on 440 000 hectares of land and silvicultural work was increased.

More than 5600 university agricultural specialists and 15 000 high school agricultural technicians were graduated in this five-year period.

Agricultural development will be attained if we achieve a significant improvement in our yields; use high-quality seeds; apply the proper technology and increase the amount of irrigated land; improve livestock feed, management and hygienic conditions; increase the number of milk-giving cows and increase the birthrate of the herds; multiply the cattle population on both state and private farms; implement labor regulations to make optimum use of the workday; and link wages to full-scale tilling of plots. Reforestation should be continued and additional measures taken to protect flora and fauna.

⁵ 26 840 hectares.

Basic Industry

Basic industrial production increased at an annual rate of 5 percent.

Installed capacity in the electric power industry increased by 1069 megawatts, practically doubling the 1975 capacity. Electric power production grew at an 8.7 percent annual rate, while fuel consumption decreased from 319 grams per kilowatt-hour in 1975 to 285 in 1980. In 1980 electricity reached 74 percent of all homes, compared to just over 70 percent in 1975 while per capita electricity consumption rose from 705 kilowatts-hour in 1975 to 1028 in 1980.

Five hundred million pesos were invested in the electric power industry; 11 900 kilometers of lines were installed, and the connection on 220 kilovolt lines is being completed.

In spite of this progress, we are still not meeting maximum demand due to persistent difficulties in transmission, distribution and operation by individual units and the system in general, aggravated by the excessive demand for electric power, which must be reduced by launching a vigorous campaign and taking firm measures.

Special light meters are being installed throughout the state sector and rates have been increased for these installations and for individual users as well, in order to promote the saving of electricity.

Some 5.5 million more tons of oil were processed than in the previous period. Kerosene consumption increased, though distribution difficulties have persisted. A plant for manufacturing kitchen stoves was completed. Oil and gas prospecting continued, but known reserves are still insignificant.

Complete-formula fertilizer production reached the 4.5 million ton mark in comparison to the 3.3 million tons produced in the previous period. Nitrogen fertilizer production tripled.

Construction began on the Sancti-Spiritus paper complex, which will have a production capacity of 60 000 tons of paper and surplus pulp for other paper mills. Work also began in Havana on a cardboard and bristol board plant. Investments were made in plants for the production of chlorine, industrial gases, glass containers, recapping, rubber industrial items and tires for agricultural equipment.

Geological prospecting, which covered only 5 percent of the country in the previous period, now covers 15 percent.

Nickel production has not changed during this period, but overhauling of the Nicaro and Moa plants continues and two new plants, each with an annual capacity of 30 000 tons are being built.

The iron and steel and machine industry grew at an annual rate of 6.7 percent; more than 1000 sugarcane combines have been manufactured; steel smelting increased from 1.1 million tons

in the previous period to more than 1.5 million tons in this one, while the production of corrugated bars increased by 60 percent; 9500 buses were built compared to 5500 in the previous period; the production of refrigerators increased from 182 000 to 210 000, radios from 223 000 to more than 670 000 and television sets from 25 600 to almost 225 000; the manufacture of wire and electric cables, batteries, agricultural equipment increased and spare part production almost doubled the figure for the preceding period.

About 440 million pesos were invested in this sector and several projects — a laminating system in the Antillana steel plant, the sugarcane combine factory, a battery factory, two plants for irrigation components, one for producing wheels and bearings and a stainless steel smelting plant — have been completed.

More than 5000 workers are receiving on-the-job training, and other 3389 have already been trained as skilled workers. More than 12 million pesos' worth of iron and steel and machine products were exported in 1980.

During the next few years, steps must be taken to save energy; use installed capacities to the fullest; improve maintenance service and strengthen technological and operational plant discipline; reduce blackouts; improve fuel distribution; raise efficiency in starting up new construction works; increase the manufacture of spare parts, and of equipment for turn-key factories and production lines.

Construction

Seven billion pesos were spent on construction projects in the 1976-80 period, about 2.8 billion more than in the previous five years.

While 480 million pesos were spent on industrial projects in the 1971-75 period, these expenditures came to more than 1.35 billion pesos in the present five-year period, in which more than 300 construction projects were completed. There has been delay in completing some investment projects, however.

The number of hydraulic projects increased by more than 29 percent. Work began on 27 large dams, 24 of which have already been completed, and on numerous small ones. One hundred and forty-one kilometers of main canals were dug, and irrigation systems were built for almost 300 000 hectares of land, some of which will be used next year. More than 1000 agricultural projects were completed.

More than 836 kilometers of roadbeds were built, and 7800 kilometers of thruways, highways and roads were graded — thousands of kilometers of which have been paved, including 334 for the national thruway. Improvements were made at more

than 25 airports and landing strips. Twice as many port projects were completed in 1976-80 as in the previous five-year period.

Educational facilities were doubled. Whereas schools for 180 000 secondary school students were built between 1971 and 1975, the increase in the present five-year period was 400 000. Twenty-four nursery schools were built in the 1971-75 period, and around 200 were finished in the last five years. Four hospitals have been built and three others enlarged, making 3000 more hospital beds available. Seventy other health care facilities were built. In the field of tourism, 22 new hotels were built.

Housing construction was one of the branches of our economy that had to confront the most problems; even so, the Ministry of Construction built 83 000 units, a figure similar to the number built in the previous five-year period. There was a 60 percent increase in hydraulic projects, with 3360 kilometers of conduits and 335 kilometers of sewers built.

Around 125 million pesos' worth of construction work was done in 10 foreign countries.

The construction materials industry has nearly doubled its capacity since 1975, permitting an increase in sales to the population. The new factories that have been built include two cement plants, with a capacity for turning out nearly 3 million tons of cement; 33 crushed rock and sand plants, two asbestos cement complexes; three concrete pipe plants; two lines for plumbing fixtures; and two for tiles. Cement production in the previous five-year period had totalled 8.2 million tons; the present figure is 13.4 million.

We should work on projects that reduce the consumption of materials, especially those that must be imported. The number of projects under construction should be reduced. We should improve their quality and reduce the time for planning, building and putting these works into operation.

Transportation and Communications

Transportation has grown by 31 percent.

More than 35 million tons of merchandise were handled by our country's ports in 1980 — an all-time high and 35 percent more than in 1975. Twenty-five million tons of this amount was in foreign and 10 in coastal trade.

Twenty-three ocean-going ships have been added to our national fleet. Deadweight rose from 550 000 tons in 1975 to 815 000 tons now. Coastal shipping increased by 10 percent, from 87 000 tons deadweight in 1975 to 128 000 tons in 1980.

Our ports handled an average of 638 000 tons of dry cargo a month in 1980 (as compared to 553 000 in 1975), and 80 million pesos were invested in port facilities.

Warehouse facilities with a total floor area of 300 000 square meters were built, and 74 new cold storage chambers were put into use.

Railroad freight increased by 26 percent. Twenty million people traveled by train in 1980, 82 percent more than in 1975.

One hundred and two heavy-duty locomotives and 1860 freight and passenger cars have been added. More than 750 kilometers of track in the central railroad were built.

Trucking increased from 7.7 million tons of freight in 1975 to some 15 million tons in 1980, an annual increase of almost 14 percent. A total of 3987 trucks were added.

More delays occurred in loading and unloading ships, railway freight cars and trucks, linked to port operations, in the last three years, but the situation has improved significantly in the last six months, due to greater organizational and mobilizing efforts.

Bus transportation increased by 17 percent between 1975 and 1980, and 10 800 units were added during this period, more than 9000 of them built in Cuba. Havana now has 2400 city buses; in 1975, it had 1400.

Taxi service did not improve in this five-year period.

The number of airplane passengers on international flights tripled, reaching 194 000 in 1980. Seven planes were added; the Havana and Camagüey airports were remodeled, and new airports were opened in Las Tunas, Bayamo and Manzanillo.

Communications services were considerably improved. All the provincial capitals and other cities now have direct dialing with Havana.

A modern microwave system and radio and television transmitters were installed; a range of medium-wave broadcasts was increased, covering more than 90 percent of the nation, and telex services were increased. Four hundred and thirty kilometers of coaxial cable were laid. International communications services were enlarged and modernized, incorporating the use of satellites.

Trains have not always run on schedule, service has been poor and operational and maintenance norms have been violated. Havana's bus service faced some critical situations during part of this five-year period. Measures were taken to offer 26 000 trips a day during the last few months of the present year — reaching our goal of 29 000 — over 50 percent more trips than before.

These difficulties in transportation must be overcome, since they have made it impossible to fully exploit available resources and consolidate our investment efforts. Special attention should be given to offering more efficient service.

Food Industry

Production in the main branches of the food industry rose by 14 percent, with increases in the production of pasteurized milk, cheese, butter, yogurt, ice cream, wheat flour, pasta and fruit and vegetable preserves.

The production of alcoholic beverages grew by 33 percent, and that of beer, by 15 percent. Soft drinks production was 20 percent higher in 1980 than in previous years. New production lines were introduced in the meat industry.

This branch faced difficulties during the five-year period due to shortages of packing and raw materials and because of delays in some investments.

Over 360 million pesos were invested in the food industry. Two wheat flour mills, six bakeries, four candy factories, six soft drinks plants, three cannery lines, several oatmeal and corn flake factories, two for producing animal meal, a glucose plant, eight pasteurization plants, 16 ice cream storage plants and the citrus fruit complex on the Isle of Youth were completed, and new capacities were installed for processing evaporated milk.

We should improve the quality and appearance of products, offer more variety, make the greatest possible use of raw materials, diversify packaging, increase recycling and develop our citrus industry in general.

Light Industry

Light industry grew by 23 percent. Textile production, which had been 600 million square meters for the previous five-year period, rose to more than 750 million square meters for this five-year period. Two hundred and forty million ready-made clothes were manufactured, as compared to 197 million in 1971-75.

Twenty-one million pairs of shoes were made in 1980, but this figure is still relatively low. Laundry soap production was lower in 1976-80 than in the previous five-year period, but the production of detergents rose by 19 percent. Toothpaste production increased by 16 percent. The production of corrugated cardboard boxes was 60 percent higher in 1980 than in 1975.

More than 400 million pesos were invested in light industry. A textile mill with a capacity for producing 60 million square meters of cloth a year went into operation in Villa Clara; a factory for turning out 10 million towels a year and a textile plant with an annual production capacity of 20 million square meters of cotton sacking were inaugurated in 1980. Three factories for making school desks went into operation, practically doubling

previous output, and two new corrugated cardboard box factories increased production by 120 million units a year.

Production suffered because of shortages of raw materials, equipment failures, investment delays and the lack of rigorous quality controls.

Production lines should be diversified and quality raised. Special attention should be given to work clothes.

Fishing

The 1976-80 fishing catch amounted to some 930 000 tons, 29 percent more than in the previous five years.

The 1978 catch was a record 213 000 tons. The establishment of a 200-mile limit for our territorial waters and the abrogation of some fishing agreements placed limitations on our high-seas fishing fleet. During the 1976-80 period, we exported more than 400 million pesos' worth of seafood — more than twice as much as in the previous five years.

Over 600 million pesos were invested. Twenty-one large trawlers, four refrigerator ships and an oil tanker were added to our fishing fleet.

We must work to increase the catches of our fishing fleets, especially our high-seas fleet; maximize our exploitation of the resources of the continental shelf; obtain larger catches from our ponds and reservoirs; and provide more fish for the population.

Foreign Trade

During this five-year period, the main features of our foreign trade have been the improvement in trade terms with the other socialist countries and the reduction of imports from the capitalist area.

A series of measures were taken during this five-year period to mitigate the negative effects that the world economic crisis has on our economy. Credit and price agreements with other CMEA countries, the coordination of five-year plans, guaranteed supplies of fuel and other raw materials, and other steps have decisively contributed in this regard.

Hard currency imports were reduced to an absolute minimum, and efforts were made to switch purchases to the socialist area. All this had positive results.

Seventy-eight percent of our total trade in 1979 was with the other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), as compared to 56 percent in 1975. Sixty-seven percent

of this was with the Soviet Union, as compared to 48 percent in 1975.

Foreign trade operations were streamlined, with emphasis placed on exports, increasing our traditional export products and including small quantities of a wide range of new export items.

Trade with the developing countries increased during this period but is still relatively low.

Exports should be increased by finding new markets and streamlining operations, raising the quality of our products, coordinating the operations of all enterprises, studying the possibilities for including new products in our trade with the socialist area and promoting trade with the developing countries.

Economic Cooperation

International cooperation continued to develop during this five-year period.

Within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, special emphasis has been placed on developing the production of sugar, citrus fruits, nickel, machinery for the sugar industry and computers; geological prospecting; and science and technology. Cuba is a member of the Council's banking system and participates in a series of multilateral programs in other member countries. Bilaterally, the mixed commissions systematically provide the operational procedures for fulfilling intergovernmental agreements related to investment projects and other forms of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

We have received soft credits and grants from governments and international organizations, most of which were used for health and education.

This year, 4300 specialists, mainly from the other socialist countries, have provided technical assistance in Cuba, while 11 000 Cubans are working in more than 30 developing countries.

During this five-year period, we have purchased important industrial plants by means of compensatory operations, using a part of production to pay off their purchase price.

All forms of multilateral and bilateral cooperation, with international organizations and others, will be further developed in the coming years; new financing methods will be used. Efforts will be made to improve the contracting and delivery of supplies for turn-key plants. We should make the best possible use of foreign technical assistance while continuing to help the other developing countries.

Science and Technology

Some 80 million pesos a year have been invested in scientific and technological work carried out by more than 23 000 workers, including 5300 university graduates.

The most important results have been the selection of new sugarcane varieties, the obtention of new pasture varieties, the development of equipment for the sugarcane industry, advanced technologies for the recovery of nickel and cobalt, electronic equipment and computers. The work done to eradicate African swine fever was extremely successful. The Center for Animal Health was inaugurated in this period.

The research program for the joint Soviet-Cuban spaceflight was of major importance.

The national system of standardization, weights and measures and quality control was partially implemented and more than 6000 norms were established.

A nuclear research center will soon be built and work must be done to develop solar and other energy sources, protect the environment and use natural resources more rationally. The plan for scientific and technological development with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) member countries should also be developed.

Retail Trade and Services to the Population

Sales to the population grew by about 20 percent compared to 1975, but they still do not meet the people's needs completely.

The levels of basic foodstuffs were maintained. An important increase was registered in the distribution of root vegetables — 59 percent more in 1980 than in 1975. Eggs, yogurt, butter and other products were unrationed. Various kinds of preserves, cheese, milk and other products were offered for sale unrationed at higher prices. Difficulties were encountered in the supply of coffee, rice and cornmeal. The farm market for unrationed produce began operating this year. The number of people getting meals in nursery schools, workers' and school cafeterias was increased.

In 1980, average daily food intake included 2866 calories, 244 more than in 1975, and 74.5 grams of proteins, 3.1 more than in 1975.

A considerable boost was given to the distribution of durable goods, made possible by the people's increased purchasing power; the extension of the country's electric power network; and increases in national production levels and imports from other socialist countries, mainly the Soviet Union.

In the preceding five-year period, around 460 000 television sets, 160 000 refrigerators, 890 000 radios, 82 000 washing machines and 28 000 fans had been distributed. In this one, the approximate figures were 770 000 television sets, 420 000 refrigerators, 1 350 000 radios, 465 000 washing machines and more than 400 000 fans. This means that, for every 100 homes with electricity, the number of television sets rose from 33 to 74 between 1975 and 1980; refrigerators, from 15 to 38; washing machines, from 6 to 34; and radios, from 42 to 105, or just over one per family.

The distribution of industrial articles for personal use, such as men's and women's clothing and some notions and toiletries, was improved. Footwear supplies, however, were insufficient.

Advances were achieved in the sphere of personal services, though their quality has been uneven. With regard to repairs of household appliances, the material base has not been adequately developed to keep up with distribution.

Ninety-one million pesos' worth of housing repairs and maintenance work was done during the five-year period, but this was still not enough. The last two years of the period also saw increased sales of building materials to the population.

The workers' cafeterias should be improved, both in terms of supplies, which were adversely affected in the last five-year period, and in terms of the quality of the cooking and variety of dishes. Increases in the number of more expensive and normally priced unrationed goods should not have adverse repercussions on the consumption of rationed items. Sales of locally produced arts and crafts should be promoted, as should sales of building materials to the population and reconstruction and maintenance work on housing. Services in general should be improved, offering the public higher quality, greater cleanliness and better service.

Public Health

Health services were increased and improved during the five-year period. Four hospitals were completed and three enlarged, providing an increase of some 3000 hospital beds, thus raising the ratio in 1980 to 4.9 beds for every 1000 inhabitants. Fifty polyclinics were completed among the new and remodeled facilities, 25 dental clinics, 17 old people's homes and 12 homes for the physically handicapped began operating. The number of doctor's visits per inhabitant rose from 4.1 in 1975 to 4.6 in 1980, and dental visits, from 0.8 to 1. Infant mortality for babies under a year old

dropped from 27.3 for every 1000 live births in 1975 to 19.3 in 1979, and the mortality rate for children from 1 to 4 years old dropped by 10 percent. Deaths in childbirth dropped from 68.4 for every 100 000 live births to 47.4 in 1979.

Life expectancy is now nearly 74 years for women, over 71 for men and almost 73 for both sexes.

Four thousand six hundred and eighty-eight doctors were graduated in this period. We now have one doctor for every 626 inhabitants; in 1975, this ratio was one for every 1000. One thousand and fifty-five dentists were graduated; we now have one dentist for every 2600 inhabitants. Moreover, 8870 middle-level technicians and 12 641 nurses were graduated, and a B.S. in nursing is now being offered.

A boost was also given to the construction of medical schools. Their enrollment rose from 5973 in 1975 to nearly 14 000 in the present school year, and enrollment in dental schools rose from 862 to over 2000. Eight polytechnic institutes in the field of health were opened, and their enrollment rose from 13 500 in 1975 to 19 500 in 1980. A Health Development Institute was created. The work of the Tropical Medicine Institute was strengthened and it is now playing a very important and useful role.

Inconsiderate treatment in hospitals and polyclinics led to complaints from the people. This situation was improved in the last few years — especially during 1980 — by the most diverse kinds of solutions, including the purchase of several million pesos' worth medical equipment and an incentive program for the nursing personnel.

Total production of medicines rose from 108 million pesos' worth in 1975 to around 137.3 million pesos' worth in 1980, to meet 81 percent of our needs. A semisynthetic antibiotics plant and an optical complex are in their final stages of construction, and other projects are either in the planning stage or under construction.

Public health expenses rose to 445 million pesos in 1980 — 22 times as high as they had been in any year prior to the Revolution.

More than 2500 Cuban health workers are now working in 27 different countries.

The quality of medical care is being constantly raised, but more concern should be given to developing humane and sympathetic relations with patients and their relatives. Moreover, all polyclinics should be brought into the community health program, better use should be made of existing facilities, maintenance should be improved, health legislation should be applied and complied with and an all-around program of health education should be developed.

Education

Education has been constantly improved. During the last five years, 1 293 000 students were graduated from the 6th grade (nearly twice as many as in the previous five-year period), 575 000 from junior high school (a 620-percent increase), 105 000 from senior high school (a 340-percent increase), 194 000 as skilled workers and technicians (a 400-percent increase), 62 700 from college (a 200-percent increase) and 67 900 as elementary school teachers (a 260-percent increase). Practically all students graduated from the 6th grade in the 1979-80 school year continued studying.

Some 25 700 students were graduated as junior high school teachers and 4800 as physical education instructors; 115 000 adults were graduated from secondary school and 41 000 from the Worker-Farmer Education Program. The Manuel Ascunce Domenech Pedagogical Detachment has already graduated 9597 teachers. Enrollment in special education for the handicapped has doubled. Approximately 16 000 foreign scholarship students are studying in Cuba, as are over 35 percent of our people.

More than 970 schools, worth about 800 million pesos, have been built, with a capacity for over 550 000 students; these include 258 junior and senior high schools in the countryside, 251 urban junior high schools, 150 elementary schools, 63 polytechnic institutes, 13 military schools, four vocational schools, six schools for training nursery school educators and five teacher-training schools. Equipment has been purchased for 877 laboratories and workshops.

We now have 216 900 teachers, 51 400 more than in 1975. All of our elementary schools teachers have obtained teaching certificates, and 152 407 students — 103 131 of whom are workers — are being trained as teachers.

The Ministry of Higher Education was created to direct a network of 39 colleges and universities. Enrollment figures for this level rose from 84 000 in 1975 to more than 200 000 in 1980, including 30 000 — mainly workers — in extension courses. More than 20 000 students were graduated from higher education in the 1979-80 school year — more than double the number of students enrolled at all levels of the university prior to the Revolution.

Nursery schools were integrated in the organic structure of our educational system, and total capacity was increased from 47 000 to 87 000. In 1975, only a little over 2 percent of the nursery educators had received specialized training; now, that figure has risen to 20 percent.

In 1980, some 1.34 billion pesos, or 137 pesos per person — 16 times as much as in the year before the Revolution came to power — were spent on education.

The Che Guevara Internationalist Detachment and the Frank País and Augusto César Sandino Elementary School Teachers' Contingents are working in Angola and Nicaragua. All in all, more than 3500 teachers and educational consultants are doing internationalist work in 20 countries.

The balance sheet for our educational system is encouraging, but it has not been free of difficulties; there have been disciplinary problems, and the students in some schools — especially the boarding schools — have not shown the proper respect for public property and personal effects.

Work will continue to improve the quality of education and link work and study more closely. Science and technology clubs will be promoted, as will vocational activities. Our schools facilities will be improved, and primary and secondary education will be consolidated in general. Steps must be taken to improve higher education. All adolescents, young people and workers will be urged to finish the 9th grade; adult education, women's advancement and technical and professional training will be boosted. Education will continue to receive priority attention as one of our people's important goals.

Culture

We can feel satisfied with our achievements in the field of culture. A very creative atmosphere has prevailed in this important sector of social work.

The merging of various cultural agencies in a single Ministry of Culture, the work done by the National Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba (UNEAC) and the consolidation of our young artists' social organizations have resulted in a coherent cultural policy.

People's Cultural Councils were set up to coordinate and promote cultural activities. People's Power has worked hard to provide the basic cultural facilities that were needed in each municipality; 117 such centers have already carried out 86 000 cultural activities. Cultural weeks and festivals have been held in various municipalities, and the Saturday afternoon entertainment in Havana's Cathedral Square and the cultural soirées on Heredia Street in Santiago de Cuba have become quite famous.

In line with our art education policy, 8 new vocational schools are under construction and more than 5000 students are enrolled in our 16 basic and 21 intermediate art schools and in our Art College.

The amateurs' movement has been consolidated. We now have around 33 000 amateur groups, with more than 250 000 members. In 1975, there were only 18 000 groups, with around 200 000 members.

The more experienced theater groups have been stabilized, and work has been done with nouveau, musical and itinerant theater groups. The opening of the National Theater was highly significant.

The prestige of the National Ballet of Cuba has continued to grow. The three ballet festivals organized in our country attracted the most outstanding international figures in the world of dance.

Cuban music now has greater influence than before among young people and the rest of the population. Eight million records, and 2.96 million musical instruments were produced.

October 20 has been named Cuban Culture Day. A Study Center on Martí and a Cuban Music Research and Promotion Center were created. Laws were issued on our cultural patrimony, national and local monuments, municipal museums and copyrights. Ninety-one new national monuments and 59 local ones have been created. The country now has 78 museums, more than 40 of which were founded during the last five years. The original section of Havana will be restored.

Progress has been made in defining the main guidelines for artistic and literary production. Measures will be taken to change the traditional concept of plastic arts and assign them a broader social role, relating artistic work to production.

More than 200 million books were published (5000 different titles). The Juan Marinello Printing Complex in Guantánamo, which can turn out 30 million books a year, has started up operations. Book sales have increased considerably, rising from an average of 4.1 books per reader in 1975 to 6 in 1980. The production of children's books also increased — to 29 million (489 titles). Reading clubs now have 5000 members.

Cuba's movie industry produced 36 full-length features, 196 documentaries, 260 newsreels and 72 cartoons. Forty-one movie theaters were built, and the color movies laboratory went into operation.

The Casa de las Américas has consolidated its well-deserved international prestige.

The 3rd CARIFESTA held in Cuba was a great success. Hundreds of foreign artists have visited Cuba, and hundreds of Cuban artists have performed in other countries, winning 223 prizes and mentions in international contests. The Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra Prize, awarded to illustrious Cuban writer Alejo Carpentier, was especially important.

All the workers in this field of activity have been evaluated, and ways and means have been found for promoting stability in this sector.

Cultural activities should fill more of our leisure time; the amateurs' movement should be promoted; art should be taught in our schools; and our mass media should be used more effectively to promote culture and stimulate the arts to make an active contribution to production of material goods.

Sports

Our sports movement continued advancing during this five-year period. Twice as many people took part in sports activities as before, and participation in recreational activities and physical education also rose.

Ninety-four sports facilities were built, and seven athletes' training colleges and five for training specialists were opened. Four thousand eight hundred middle-level technicians and our first 663 higher-level physical education technicians were graduated. The sporting goods industry turned out slightly over 11 million pesos' worth of items in 1980.

We held on to our first place in the Central American Games and second in the Pan American Games — winning more medals in both events than ever before. In the Olympics, we rose from 14th place in 1972 to 8th place in 1976 and to 4th place in the 1980 Moscow Olympics (in which some capitalist sports powers did not participate). Several Cubans hold Olympic and world records; we are the world champions in boxing, baseball and women's volleyball; and we have also done well in other sports, some of which, such as handball and field hockey, were practically unknown in Cuba up until 10 years ago.

Nevertheless, we lack young athletes in many sports who can maintain our present standing or raise it — as shown by the few new Cuban athletes who participated in the Moscow Games and our somewhat poor performance there in several sports. This was mainly due to the fact that we have not always promoted mass participation in sports but have pushed individual champions, placing more emphasis on winning every event — no matter how important — than on developing new athletes. The critical, objective analysis begun on these problems should lead us to correct our mistakes and obtain better results.

We provide technical assistance in this field to more than 30 countries, and around 200 young people from 14 countries are studying in our sports schools.

Better use should be made of our sports facilities, and mass participation — especially by schoolchildren — in sports, recreation and physical education should be increased as one of the best ways of spending leisure time and guaranteeing a strong sports movement.

Tourism

Four thousand three hundred rooms were added to our tourist capacities, 2800 in hotels and 1500 in villas. Twenty-two hotels were built, 21 of which have already been opened.

Around 340 000 foreign tourists (not including Cubans living abroad) visited our country during this period, more than 100 000 in 1980 alone — 2.6 times as many as in 1975.

Around 10 000 Cubans visited other socialist countries.

Seven million Cubans made use of tourist facilities within the country. Camping, tourist trips and tours were promoted.

The quality of services should be improved significantly, better use should be made of existing facilities, and more choices should be offered.

Labor Policy and Social Security

The organization of labor was somewhat bogged down in the early years of the five-year period, but 725 000 jobs were normed in 1980, and 8 percent more workers' wages are linked to their fulfillment of norms. At present, the wages of 1.12 million workers are linked to productivity, and more than half a million have been included in the bonus system.

A general wage reform was approved this year and already benefits more than a million workers. When fully applied, it will mean a total wage increase of around 670 million pesos a year. The reform raised the wages of workers with the lowest incomes. Its application is conditioned on improving labor organization and linking wages and productivity. In order to help underwrite the added expenses entailed in the wage reform, a retail price reform is planned — to compensate for it in part. Other measures will also be taken, including offering the people more goods and services.

Women workers now constitute 32 percent of the total labor force (27 percent in 1975). Around 11 000 young people are working and gaining new skills in other socialist countries, and 20 000 workers are providing technical assistance and doing construction work abroad.

The government issued a decree on the labor rights of internationalist workers. A law was issued prohibiting the creation of any more traditionally fixed salaries. It was agreed to gradually apply the system of directly contracting the labor force, which will be applied later on in Havana and City of Havana Provinces.

A law on work safety and hygiene was issued, and the Institutes of Work Safety and Labor Medicine were created. A social security law was issued that provides more, better quality welfare services. The number of people receiving social security benefits was increased by more than 150 000, to nearly 700 000, and 715 million pesos — 122 million more than in 1975 — were set aside for this purpose.

In order to strengthen labor discipline, two legislative decrees were issued, one empowering the administrations in the work

centers to impose and apply disciplinary measures and the other curbing infractions of discipline or responsibility by administrators and other officials.

We should consolidate the organization of work, struggle to raise productivity, set better norms, finish implementing the wage reform and watch its results, give a boost to the bonus system, promote the creation of useful new jobs, balance the number of graduates from the various specialties so as to meet the needs of our economy and ensure that measures on labor safety and hygiene are applied.

The Economic Management System

Positive steps have been made in gradually applying the Economic Planning and Management System to increase efficiency, use our natural resources to better advantage and raise the economic consciousness of our political and administrative cadres.

Important tasks have been carried out in planning, and the plan has begun to play its proper role as the guiding factor in economic activity. Methodology in formulating annual and five-year plans has advanced, and efforts are now concentrated on development projections up to the year 2000. Schedules for drawing up the plan have been improved each year, and participation by the enterprises and workers has increased. Such categories as investments, costs, profits and profitability have been included; plans have been developed for the various economic sectors; and the organizational basis for developing territorial planning has been created.

The system of economic contracting is being established and developed, even though difficulties have arisen due to lack of full understanding of the importance of such contracts in carrying out the plan. The process of drawing up and approving the regulations governing contracts has been slow, and delays have occurred in establishing the state arbitration agencies which provide an important link in economic discipline.

The State Committee for Statistics was created, and a national network for data collection was organized, with offices in all the municipalities. Statistical information systems have been set up at the national and local levels, and complementary services have been provided in an effort to eliminate requests for unauthorized and overlapping information.

Systems of classification and codification for economic activities are being drawn up, an inventory has been made of basic materials and their value, and several surveys and censuses that are very important for the economy have been completed. A struggle is being waged to achieve higher efficiency and quality in

statistical services, and preparatory work is under way for the population and housing census that will be made in 1981.

The State Committee for Finances was set up, and since 1979 budget-making has been extended to the municipal level. The Organic State Budgetary Law was adopted, budgetary income from enterprises and other sources has been set, the enterprises are drawing up their financial plans in line with financial norms, a national accounting system has been put into operation and rates of amortization have been set according to the regulations governing the amortization fund, but we still have a great deal to do on these last points.

Banking has been restructured, and collections and payments among state agencies have been reinstated. The cash plan is being drawn up to permit planning, control and analysis of the money in circulation. The system of short-term credits has been established for enterprises, and the National Bank controls the funds for wages and investments. The savings bank is being set up with a view to facilitating and encouraging individual savings accounts.

The State Committee for Prices was established. Its first function was to register and determine rates and prices, following which it set recharge and discount rates so that commercial enterprises and food services could operate on the basis of economic accounting. Regulations were established for planning, estimating and registering costs, and, what is even more important, the 1981 plan was based on the new wholesale prices set by the price reform. Retail prices are being adjusted now.

The State Committee for Technical and Material Supply was established after this activity was reorganized on a nationwide basis throughout the country. Procedures have been simplified and made more flexible, and norms have been set for the use of storage facilities and conservation of products and for inventories and material consumption — in which delays, nonfulfillment and lack of discipline are still evident. Efforts are being made to recover raw materials and other inputs and to reduce idle stock, creating the basic conditions to establish a system of state reserves.

The basic factors in developing labor organization and determining wages have been established. A monetary incentives plan based on efficiency and other sociocultural measures have been adopted and implemented in 200 enterprises on an experimental basis. In the next five-year period, this system should be extended to all enterprises, in the interests of the workers and the economy as a whole.

The State Committee for Standardization was established and has laid the basis for ensuring product quality in the next five-year period.

An Institute for computer technology was set up and has begun to establish new networks, develop old ones and organize

collective computer centers to provide certain services in the provinces. Computer equipment is gradually being introduced in enterprises; automated management systems — and, to a lesser extent, computer systems for technological processes and projects — are being designed.

Progress has been achieved in the training of economic cadres and administrators. Some 10 000 have been trained in the National School of Management (which has recently become a college) and in the provincial school. For various reasons, however, 30 percent of the directors and deputy directors of enterprises have not attended these schools, and the resources available for this purpose have not, therefore, been fully used. Starting with the 1980-81 academic year, regular university courses are being offered in economic management.

In the general education system, more than 6000 technicians were graduated from the university and more than 18 000 from polytechnical institutes, specializing in different economic branches.

The network of enterprises has gradually been organized and the number reduced from 3050 to 2420, some 95 percent of which are implementing the basic elements of cost accounting — though with limitations, shortcomings and disciplinary failures which must be overcome.

General regulations have been drawn up for the enterprises, determining their degree of autonomy and independence in economic matters, but they have not yet been fully applied.

More information has been issued on the system this year, but it is still not enough.

The basic elements and main factors of the Economic Planning and Management System were established during this five-year period. When we decided to implement this system, we were aware that it would be a long time before we could hope to reap any benefits from it, but we have been pleasantly surprised — we have obtained positive results right from the start.

The difficulties involved were analyzed at the two plenary meetings, called by the National Implementation Commission, set up by the Party Congress, and it was decided to adjust the system to meet existing conditions and eliminate errors and shortcomings.

In the next five-year period, all the parts of this system will be developed and improved as much as possible, and everyone — the Party, first of all, but also the central state bodies and agencies, enterprises, workers, mass organizations, economic and administrative cadres and economic managers — will have the revolutionary responsibility and political duty to struggle consistently and make every effort to purposefully and resolutely implement this system, in spite of all shortcomings.

We are duty-bound to keep trying to strengthen and improve our work, thus steadily increasing the economic efficiency of the enterprises and our economy as a whole.

Institutional Aspects

In the period since the 1st Congress, the revolutionary state has made a considerable progress in institutionalization.

On February 24, 1976 — anniversary of the beginning of the 1895 war of independence — our socialist Constitution was promulgated, after being approved by 97.7 percent of the voters in a plebiscite in which 98 percent of the eligible voters took part. It was a clear, free, honest and popular decision.

Throughout 1976, a substantial change was made in the political-administrative division of the country. Fourteen provinces and a special municipality directly subordinate to the central power were formed, replacing the six old provinces, and 169 municipalities to replace the 407 old ones. The 58 regional divisions, midway between the municipal and provincial levels, were eliminated. The new territorial division has made it possible to bring the leadership levels closer to the grassroots, facilitating the tasks of direction, organization and control by the state, the Party and the various political and mass organizations. It has given a more rational dimension to the provinces and municipalities and made it possible to greatly reduce the number of administrative employees and cadres. This radical transformation, however, has caused many difficulties throughout the process of its implementation, since it made it necessary to reorganize all the state, political and mass institutions, upsetting the normal work pace for a while.

Within these new territorial frameworks, the bodies of People's Power were created throughout the country. Elections of delegates and Deputies were organized and held, and the corresponding Assemblies were set up — the most important step taken by our Revolution in the institutionalization process.

The bodies of People's Power created the best possible conditions for the exercise of socialist democracy, the highest form of democracy, by institutionally facilitating the masses' participation in governing society, at both the local and national levels.

More than 10 000 delegates to the 169 Municipal Assemblies, elected in completely democratic procedures and constantly controlled by the masses, represent our people at the local level. They are empowered to appoint and replace the administrative leaders and officials at the municipal level and make basic decisions on local affairs. They also elect the delegates to the Provincial Assemblies and Deputies to the National Assembly, the highest-ranking state body, mainly from among their own members.

The local bodies of People's Power are in charge of the main activities in services related to education and public health, sports, culture, recreation, community services, the storage of agricultural produce, retail trade, public restaurants and related units; repair services, local transportation and many activities relat-

ed to industrial production. These basic institutions of our state have engaged in intensive economic, administrative and socio-educational activities, making a meaningful contribution to the central government agencies in such important activities as the sugarcane harvest, the tobacco harvest and investment controls, paying an increasing attention to the activities they control.

The delegates have met regularly with their electors, and the Assemblies and their executive bodies have also met regularly.

The delegates have done self-sacrificing, outstanding work in their electoral districts as representatives of the people. They have analyzed and tried to find solutions for the problems raised by the people, even though they have not always been able to give the best possible reply to the issues raised.

The achievements of People's Power may be described as a victory for our people and their socialist Revolution and have confirmed the correctness of the decisions adopted by the 1st Congress with regard to their creation.

In spite of these advances, however, some important aspects of the functioning of these institutions must still be improved. In the next five years, we should work hard to further bolster the prestige and authority of our representative institutions and increase the role of delegates and deputies, giving them more support so they can carry out their functions better. We should struggle to eliminate the causes that have led many rendering-of-accounts sessions to become mere formalities. We should strengthen the activities of the local administrations; improve the functioning of the delegates, assemblies, executive committees and administrative leaderships; and keep up a permanent struggle against the tendency toward bureaucratic deformations, stickiness in problem-solving, red tape, negligence and indifference to the problems and needs of the population. The local bodies of People's Power should be more demanding with regard to the administrative dependencies, enterprises and units, so as to make them work more efficiently in providing adequate solutions to the problems raised by the people and give them satisfactory explanations when immediate solutions are not possible.

In order to adjust the government's activities to the Constitution and to the Economic Planning and Management System, the central state administration, composed of the Council of Ministers, its Executive Committee and the main agencies was reorganized in 1976. In the first phase, there were 43 such agencies, which were reduced to 35 in the second phase of rationalization, that started in January this year. In the same process, state arbitration and such central agencies as the State Committees for Finances, Prices, Statistics, Technical and Material Supply and Standardization and the Institute for Computer Technology — all of which have an important role to play in the Economic Planning and Management System — were established. The institutions of the

central government have been simplified and improved, but more work is required to make our state administration less bureaucratic and more efficient in expediting matters at all levels. We should bring more technical rigor to our studies of organizational mechanisms and define the functions and relations between these institutions and the local bodies of People's Power more clearly.

The juridical and fiscal bodies were also restructured during this period, to make their organization fit the new political-administrative division and the existence of the bodies of People's Power better, and several laws related to the work of these bodies were issued. Nevertheless, in spite of these changes, important shortcomings in the administration of justice were observed, both in the field of juridical regulations and in their practical application. These shortcomings are now being overcome by the People's Supreme Court and the Attorney General's Office, but it will also be necessary to undertake an overall revision of legislation related to the judicial system and to study and define more concretely the activities of the Ministry of Justice with regard to the functioning of these bodies.

As we said in the Main Report to the 1st Congress, the current Constitution binds us to complete the process of eliminating the legality set up by the society of exploiters and to establish our own legality — socialist legality — in its place. To do this, we must eliminate thousands of anachronistic clauses contained in old laws, codes and regulations that were created by bourgeois society and replace them by socialist juridical norms.

The fruitful legislative work, done by the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers and its Executive Committee during the years that have passed since the 1st Congress, has made a considerable contribution to the development of socialist legality in our country. This experience reveals the advantages of having a legislation plan, establishing priorities with a view to promulgating laws to meet our development needs.

The 1981-85 Period

The drafting of the 1981-1985 five-year plan has been in progress for the past two and a half years and its target figures are included in the economic and social guidelines that will be submitted to this Congress.

According to the agreements reached after coordinating plans with the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Vietnam and Mongolia; those that are close to completion with Rumania; and those in advanced stages of discussion with Hungary and Poland, trade with these countries will increase by 30 percent from the current five-year period, while

credits will double. In drawing up these agreements, nearly 900 items — three times as many as in this period — and the quantities that will be imported each year, have been specified. Careful plans have also been made for trade in the capitalist market, on which our economy still depends to a certain extent. In short, we consider that the plan has been conceived on a realistic basis.

The plan enables us to forecast a general annual economic growth of approximately 5 percent during the period 1981-85, which will be higher than the 4 percent achieved in the current period.

A significant feature of this plan is its marked emphasis on increasing exports and replacing imports, in an effort to reduce our dependency on foreign markets. The plan foresees a higher growth in exports than in the Gross Social Product and a lower average annual growth in imports than in our overall economic growth. The volume of traditional exports will be increased and priority will be given to new export lines. We will try to attain a 15 percent reduction in imported resources for each peso's worth of production.

The plan is aimed at gradually meeting our people's needs, especially those that have not yet been met, and at solving some of the bottlenecks in our economy. In this regard, it is not basically an investment plan, although investments will grow by 15-20 percent, including some that will contribute significantly to our economic development. The rate of accumulation, or the part of the national income earmarked for the expansion of production, investments included, will be slightly lower than it has been in the current period.

The tendency will be to complete investment projects under way rather than to start new ones, and to shorten construction, assembly and testing periods.

Priority will be given to industrial projects and housing, with a view to completing approximately 200 000 new houses in the coming five years — two and a half times as many as in the current period.

Some 1200 specified projects and programs will be initiated and 1000 of them completed.

The plan envisions the completion of some 500 industrial projects and programs out of a total of 560, more than 250 schools, approximately 150 health care centers and more than 1000 agricultural installations.

The resources allotted for the construction of storage facilities have been doubled compared to the 1976-80 period: special attention will be given to cold-storage plants and to loading and unloading terminals, in an effort to solve a traditional bottleneck in our economic management due to insufficient storage capacity (and the consequent deterioration of products). The Plan will also

seek to alleviate transportation problems, giving priority to resources for port facilities.

Resources for buildings maintenance will be doubled and the network of aqueducts and sewage systems will be extended considerably, mainly in the cities of Havana and Santiago de Cuba.

The projected volume of construction in other countries will be several times higher than that for the present period and more than twice as many workers will be involved.

Sugar production is expected to increase by from 20 to 25 percent over the figures for the present five-year period. An important investment plan will be applied in this branch, to increase daily potential milling capacity by 13-15 percent. At least eight new sugar mills will be completed in the next five years. The construction of other mills, to be completed in the next five-year period, is also under way.

Sugarcane agriculture should average more than 70 000 **arrobas per caballería**¹ nationally — and 80 000² to 90 000³ in some provinces. More than 50 percent of the cane should be cut by machine. Twenty thousand more **caballerías**⁴ of land will be planted to sugarcane, and more than 30 percent of the total area will be irrigated. The number of combines and tractors will be increased, and their distribution will be improved. Some 50 000 housing units will be built in order to improve the living conditions of sugarcane agriculture and sugar industry workers.

The generation of electricity will be increased by more than 50 percent, and 1000 to 1200 more megawatts of electric power will be used. At the same time, work will continue on the Juraguá nuclear-powered electric power plant and the water pumping storage plant for the central part of the country. Problems will still arise during peak load periods, but they may be considerably reduced if the measures that have been proposed for this purpose are taken. For example, meters will be installed to measure how much electricity the 5400 or so state enterprises that consume 55 percent of the energy provided by the national system require at peak load times. This will make it possible to set high rates for these large state consumers, to discourage unnecessary consumption. Moreover, the new rate for home owners that has just gone into effect should encourage them to be more sparing in their use of electricity. As a contributory measure, sales of fluorescent lights will be promoted, for these lights provide better illumination with a reduced consumption of electricity. At present, every 100 family units use an average of only 1.8 fluorescent lights; by 1985, this figure should be raised to 250, for an average of two and a half of these lights in every home.

¹ 60 tons per hectare

² 68,6 tons per hectare

³ 77,1 tons per hectare

⁴ 268 400 hectares

A 10-15-percent increase in available fuel is planned. The enlargement of our refineries will result in considerable increases by the end of the five-year period for domestic production of by-products, including liquid gas and kerosene for home use. The production of processed lubricants will also rise. Investments in this branch, which will be more than two and a half times those made in the last five years, will include finishing the remodeling and enlargement of the Ríco López and Hermanos Díaz Oil Refineries. Work will continue on the first stage of the new refinery in Cienfuegos and on beginning the supertanker base in Matanzas.

Nickel production will rise when the overhauling of the Moa and Nicaro plants is concluded and when the Punta Gorda plant goes into production near the end of the five-year period. Construction will be begun on the new Las Camariocas Nickel Plant, and on a plant to process the zinc, lead, pyrite and barium oxide deposits and produce sulphuric acid in the Castellanos Mine, Pinar del Río.

In the field of chemistry, fertilizer production should increase by 30 percent; pharmaceuticals, by 25 percent; and inner tubes and tires, by around 50 percent, by modernizing and enlarging existing plants. The production of liquid chlorine and caustic soda will be more than doubled. The production of industrial gas will rise by more than 40 percent, and increases will also be registered in soap, make-up and cosmetics. Plant capacities for producing detergents will be used to better advantage, and a liquid detergent plant will be built, with a capacity of 15 000 tons per year.

The investment program for this branch includes building a concentrated insecticide plant, beginning work on a plant to produce semi-processed resins (for use in making paint) and resins for artificial wood panels, enlarging our saltworks and modernizing our soap and canvas shoe factories. Salt production in the next five years will be 50 percent greater than at present, bottle production will be doubled, and the production of paper and pasteboard will be increased by more than 50 percent.

The first stage of the new plate glass factory will go into operation in Pinar del Río Province, and the factory in San José de las Lajas will be enlarged. A bottle factory will be opened in Las Tunas. The Paper Combine in the Uruguay Sugar Mill and a new toilet paper line in the Técnica Cubana Plant will go into operation. The Damují and Pulpa Cuba Paper Mills will be modernized and enlarged, and the Santa Cruz del Norte pasteboard and bristol board factory will go into operation.

The third stage in the enlargement of the Antillana Iron and Steel Plant will be begun, as will construction of the integrated iron and steel plant in Holguín. The production of corrugated steel bars will be 15-20 percent higher in the next five years than in the last period, and the production of sugarcane combines

will be more than doubled. The production of buses and trucks will be increased by more than 40 percent — especially in the case of 11-meter city buses. The production of batteries will be more than doubled, and the production of irrigation equipment in the Manzanillo and Cienfuegos factories will also be increased.

More spare parts will be produced by making better use of existing capacities and opening up some new ones.

A plant for turning out discs for plows and harrows, the Martyrs of the 26th of July Farm Implements Plant, a sugarcane trailer plant and a number of diesel and gasoline engine repair shops will go into operation.

The construction of equipment and turn-key plants will be developed both to replace imports and for export. Railroad passenger coaches will be built, and the production of transistor and other radios and television sets will be more than doubled. Color television sets will be produced in Cuba for the first time. The production of kerosene burners and spare parts for them will also increase.

Textile production will go up by 50-60 percent. The spinning mill will go into operation, with a capacity for turning out 15 000 tons of thread, as will the Santiago de Cuba Textile Combine, which will be able to turn out 80 million meters of cloth a year. Our tanneries and shoe factories will be modernized, and other investments will be made to produce higher-quality, longer-lasting, more comfortable shoes and increase the variety of styles. The production of mattresses, pads and household furniture will also be increased considerably.

Cement production will reach 4.5 million tons in 1985, which will make it possible to both meet our national needs and increase our exports; the production of crushed stone and sand will be increased by 14 and 40 percent, respectively, in comparison with the current five-year period. Construction on 50 prefabricated panels plants will be begun, and 35 of them will be completed by the end of the next five-year period, in order to fulfill our ten-year housing construction plan. Investments will be made in the building materials industry to meet the need for installation and finishing materials.

Production in the food industry will increase at an average annual rate of 4 to 4.5 percent. Meat production will jump 20 percent over this year's figures, and more canned meat will be made available; the production of processed fruits and vegetables will be nearly doubled, with the citrus fruits industry playing a major role.

The production of alcoholic beverages will be increased considerably; half again as many bottled soft drinks will be available as were produced this year, and beer production will also be increased, stressing quality. The five existing breweries will be

modernized; a new one will be built in Camagüey; and construction will begin on another one, at the end of this five-year period, to start up in 1986-90. Five lines of soft drinks will be installed in four new plants, and two new bottled mineral water plants will be opened. As the damaging effects of blue mold blight are overcome, the production of cigars and cigarettes should recover.

In the fishing industry, gross catch is expected to grow by 10 percent a year, and agriculture will be given a boost by creating 10 fingerling-breeding centers and more than 20 hatcheries.

In agriculture, significant growth is anticipated in coffee, tobacco, citrus and other fruits, grain and especially root and other vegetables.

Thirty-three new reservoirs and other water projects will be built by 1985, an additional 18 000⁵ to 19 000 *caballerías*⁶ of land are expected to be placed under irrigation (not including sugarcane fields). There will be many more tractors. As to soil nutrients, the use of fertilizers is expected to increase by 40 percent and some 3500 kilometers of secondary roads and 30 000 housing units will be built in agricultural areas.

It has been decided that all the state agricultural enterprises, including the sugar mills and cattle farms, should produce enough vegetables, over and above those to be sold to the state, so they can supply their workers' cafeterias and the families of farmers and sugarcane workers. Additional offers of food will be available in the farm markets for unrationed produce.

Citrus fruit production should be about two and a half times as high and milk production about 30 percent higher in this five-year period. The production of beef, pork and poultry will increase on a sustained basis, and egg production will surpass the high levels already achieved. It has been decided to develop grain production, especially beans, in order to replace imports and meet the people's needs.

Railroad passenger transportation should improve with the completion of the central railroad and the construction of railroad switch points, stations and spurs. Urban passenger transportation will be reinforced with the addition of 2500 buses, to meet most of Havana's transportation needs. Some of the buses now operating in Havana, plus more than 4000 Girón V buses, will be added to the fleets in other cities. Around 13 000 new taxis, 16 new planes for long- and intermediate-range flights and over 30 ships will be added to our transportation system. The national thruway will be extended approximately 250 kilometers. More than 600 kilometers of roads will be built and 1000 kilometers of the existing ones will be repaired.

⁵ 241 560 hectares

⁶ 254 980 hectares

An additional 84 000 telephone lines will be strung; a coaxial cable will be laid in stages, for completion in 1985; and city-to-city direct dialing will be introduced throughout the country.

The standard of living will rise throughout the period, with emphasis on individual consumption — which will increase by more than 4 percent a year. Social consumption will increase at an annual rate of about 3 percent.

Real per capita income in 1985 will be 15 to 20 percent higher than it is at present.

In the field of nutrition, daily consumption should reach 3155 calories and 81.7 grams of proteins per person. From 250 to 300 pounds⁷ of root and other vegetables per person will be raised annually. The production of other basic foodstuffs will also increase, though not to such high levels.

Supplies for restaurants and other eating places should also be increased, with priority placed on improving the quality of workers' cafeterias, which had dropped in the last few years.

Textile supplies will be increased by around 3 percent per year, and towels, by 150 percent. More work clothes will be produced. In shoe production, emphasis will be placed on quality and styles, with some increase in quantity.

The plan also calls for using resources to produce labor safety and hygiene devices.

The availability of household appliances and other durable goods — television sets, refrigerators, radios, washing machines, electric fans and, for the first time, air conditioners — will be increased substantially. A plant will be installed to reactivate 50 000 television tubes a year. Some 30 000 cars — double the figure for the previous years — will be sold to workers on the basis of need and other specific qualifications, and approximately 60 000 motorcycles will be made available to the people in general.

More than a million new stoves — mainly kerosene burners — will be produced and stove repair shops will be opened. Fuel supplies will be increased and deliveries to individual consumers will be improved.

A series of new food and industrial products will be sold in the parallel market, gradually reducing the number of rationed products and providing an outlet for surplus goods, without affecting low-income families.

Price reductions on such important retail products as medicines and price increases on items whose production costs have risen are now under study. While this price reform will produce an increase in overall expenses, this increase will remain well below the income increases that are being made through the wage reform and the introduction of the bonus system.

An income tax for farmers is also under study, with a view to having them contribute along with the rest of the people, to the

⁷ 115 to 138 kilograms

development of our economy and the financing of such important public services as health and education. Income taxes on farmers' cooperatives will be lower than the individual farmer's income tax.

Major advances will also be made in public health: the number of hospital beds for every 1000 inhabitants will be increased from 4.9 to 5.2, and we will have one doctor for every 440 instead of 626 inhabitants and a dentist for every 1900 instead of 2600 inhabitants. Ten new hospitals, 80 polyclinics and twice as many old people's homes as were built in 1976-80 will be completed.

In the next five years the structure of school enrollment will change in line with the overall educational development and the expected modifications in the age pyramid. To cope with this situation new schools will be built at all levels of education.

By 1985, we will have nursery schools for 12 percent of all children under the age of 4 (the present figure is 11 percent), day schools with lunch programs for 30 percent of the children between 6 and 11 (the present figure is 20.8 percent), junior high boarding schools for more than 40 percent of our young people between 12 and 17 (the present figure is 35.7 percent) and university facilities for 3.9 percent of the population over 17 years old (the present figure is 3.4 percent). Repair brigades will be organized to work on 100 junior high schools a year.

Cultural and recreational facilities will continue to be increased: 40 new movie houses will be built and several theaters remodeled.

Thirteen new hotels will be completed, and existing installations will be repaired and modernized, providing nearly 6000 additional rooms.

While setting modest goals, the plan provides for major improvements in the standards of living, and economic development as well. In view of the present world situation of economic crisis and the fact that ours is an underdeveloped country subjected to economic blockade and US imperialist aggression, an average annual growth rate of 5 percent will undoubtedly constitute a great victory. We are, therefore, duty-bound to do everything we possibly can to ensure that the socioeconomic guidelines discussed in this Congress and the goals set for the five-year plan are implemented fully.

Many needs, desires and hopes are not reflected in this plan, and, in our eagerness to solve the people's problems, we tend to be idealistic and impatient, seeking to meet all their needs as quickly as possible, but we must be realistic, aware of our limitations. Our people understand this when we explain it to them, when we point out the reasons why we were unable to achieve all we had hoped for in a given period.

We should work to implement this plan, adapt it to our immediate needs and ensure that it responds to the people's basic demands and necessities, while at the same time working toward long-range solutions, that we will not be able to provide now nor put into practice until after the next five years.

Perspectives for the Year 2000

The first steps toward drawing up what has since come to be known as the Strategy for Socioeconomic Development through the Year 2000 were taken a little more than two years ago. Hundreds of specialists and administrative cadres from all agencies have worked hard to draw up principles and goals for our country's future development.

These studies are still in a preliminary stage, but the aim is to make our next five-year plan on the basis of long-range perspectives.

The main goal of our country's socioeconomic development is to finish creating the technical-material base for socialism by means of socialist industrialization and a sustained rise in the efficiency of social production; gradual economic evolution toward a rational structure of production that will permit relatively high, sustained growth; the development of economic specialization, co-operation and integration both nationally and with foreign countries; increasing satisfaction of the people's material and spiritual needs; and their integral development — so Cuba gradually attains the level of development of the European countries that belong to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The sugar industry, mining and metallurgy, the machine and electronics industries, the chemical industry and the industries that produce consumer goods should be given priority in this development program.

Constant increases should be maintained for sugar, our main export product, and sugarcane by-products should be promoted, diversified and increased.

In mining and metallurgy, the most efficient methods must be used to extract full value from existing mineral deposits, on the basis of low-energy technologies and growing integration with the machine industry, increasing steel production as much as possible.

The machine and electronics industries must increasingly guarantee a supply of the machinery, equipment and spare parts needed for industrialization, combining domestic needs with export possibilities.

Development in the chemical industry should combine options for production based on sugarcane by-products with those based on natural resources that use little energy.

In the industrial sectors that produce consumer goods, special-ly in the food and light industries, development must be based on meeting consumer demands and increasing export products, promoting local arts and crafts.

Agricultural production should continue to be one of the most important factors in our economy, growing at higher rates and on a sustained basis. To accomplish this, agricultural yields will

have to be increased through more rational use of land, water and assigned resources; crop rotation; the development of a national animal feed program; improved animal and plant protection; and stepping up the creation of additional agricultural co-operatives.

The sectors of production that provide transportation, communications and trade services must be developed to meet the production, distribution and consumption needs of the economy.

Our country's industrialization also requires that the interrelations among the various branches of the national economy be strengthened and that large productive complexes be established to permit the best possible use of available resources.

Prospects for integrating three major production complexes — one for sugarcane and agriculture, one for food, agriculture and industry and one for mining, metallurgy and machinery — are good.

As a key factor in economic development, the country will have to set aside considerable resources for an increasingly complex investment program to expand the machine and equipment industry; enlarge our construction capacities and building materials industry; develop our projects infrastructure; and organize, plan, manage and make investments on a much broader and more sophisticated scale.

The policy of saving energy and using it efficiently should continue; more electricity should be generated for our economy, basically in nuclear power plants; and domestic energy sources — especially the renewable and non-conventional ones — should be developed.

Knowledge of our country's natural resources and their efficient use and protection is essential for extending the national raw materials base. Generally speaking, our country has few natural resources, and some of our known resources are being used up; others are not expected to last past the end of this century. This is why our arable land, forests, water resources, continental shelf and mineral reserves should all be considered strategic resources.

Scientific-technical progress should be closely linked to the main lines of productive development. Since this is the case, standardization, weights and measures, quality controls and improvements in designing more sophisticated technological equipment are going to play an important role. At the same time, improvements must be made in planning and managing scientific and technical efforts, especially in terms of introducing scientific-technical advances in production.

Our labor resources will be a primary factor in our socio-economic development during the next 20 years. In order to make the most of this labor force, technologies must be carefully selected so advanced techniques are introduced wherever necessary,

yet other, less costly measures that require a larger labor force can also be used where feasible and rational.

The number of technicians and their specialties should be closely linked to this question of how our labor resources are used, keeping in mind, too, the needs other underdeveloped countries may have for our cooperation in technical assistance.

The rational growth of the volume, quality and variety of domestic consumer goods should be a constant priority, in order to meet basic social needs, guarantee development of our socialist way of life and follow the principle of distribution based on work productivity and quality.

The demand for additional food products, durable goods and other industrial goods should gradually be met through national production.

Special attention should be given to the individual's general development by creating the material conditions that will encourage him to express himself in cultural, artistic, scientific and educational activities and participate in sports, physical education and national tourism, mainly to meet his needs for rest and recreation. The amount of free time should therefore be increased, and it should be used more rationally.

Housing needs can only be met through integral development based on an extensive, sustained construction program, the selection of housing units according to the composition of the family group and the building sites, and the extension of community services.

Public health should be consolidated and improved in this period. Out-patient services and house calls should continue to be increased and preventive medicine extended. Similar efforts should be made in the field of dentistry.

As regards hospitals, the hospital beds: population ratio should continue to be increased. A qualitative change in emergency services is envisaged so as to provide higher quality, faster service. More specialized medical attention should be given to workers, and social services for old people and the handicapped should be broadened.

Hygiene and epidemiology should continue to receive more attention, especially as regards measures to eliminate environmental pollution, reducing its effects on the population, especially in industrial areas.

The educational system in the coming period should prospectively concentrate on consolidating past achievements while simultaneously developing training and advancement facilities for skilled workers at the higher and intermediate levels.

The labor force should be distributed throughout the country so as to transform the territorial structures, promoting a more effective distribution of productive activities, the fullest and most rational use of natural and human resources and more balanced

and intensive development in the more backward provinces; gradually raising the standard of living throughout the country to the same high level; and adopting measures to guide population shifts within the country and structuring a consistent urban system.

Our economy's foreign relations should stimulate development, promote the growth of our traditional exports, and boost export of products with added value which traditionally were not exported. Exports should rise and surpass imports.

These aims should be achieved by means of broad international cooperation that is mainly aimed at deepening economic and scientific-technical integration within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance — especially with the Soviet Union — and actively promoting specialization and cooperation in production and a deepening of our economic relations with other underdeveloped countries (especially those in Latin America and the Caribbean), keeping in mind the positive trend toward recovery of the country's natural resources, that creates opportunities for Cuba to participate in the economic and commercial associations set up in this region.

In the coming years, we should finish drawing up our plans up to the year 2000. In this regard, a general outline of socio-economic development should be made together with other socialist countries, setting forth the best way to achieve long-range development, structuring our programs and specific measures for guaranteeing its implementation and defining the main lines in which our country can participate in the socialist international division of labor.

The creation of this outline will require a great effort, close coordination among all the agencies in the country, better organization and strict discipline. Its successful conclusion should provide our country with an overall view of where it is headed, a long-term economic program that will guide the work of the Party, the government and all the people. We have tried to draw up our five-year plan within the framework of this program as a concrete expression of our goals — a plan whose fulfillment should be our main economic task.

II. THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FORCES

In view of the tense circumstances that prevail at present, it is especially important to analyze the progress that has been made by the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR), in order to determine the policy to be followed and take the concrete measures that are needed to guarantee the continued strengthening of our country's defense capacity.

During the last few years, the organizational structure of our Armed Forces has been improved, reducing the number of posts in command and logistics sectors and simplifying their structure and the line of command so as to create more favorable conditions for strategic deployment in the defense of the national territory.

The central state administrative agencies' and local bodies of People's Power's participation in tasks related to our country's defense has been especially important. More systematic links should be established in this regard with the FAR to prepare the national economy and the country as a whole for the massive participation of the people in case of war.

Accordingly, the Revolutionary Armed Forces should continue to increase their mobilization capacity and combat readiness, complete and consolidate their organizational work at all levels and give special attention to mastering arms technologies both now and in the future. The combat readiness and preparation of our chiefs and general staffs should also continue to be improved to keep up with the latest advances in military science.

In keeping with the guidelines drawn up by the 1st Congress, a new recruiting policy was established for drafting more and more young men with an ever higher cultural level, men who are more generally capable in every sense, for active military service. This policy should be consolidated in the future, setting the draft age

at 18 or 19, so as to enable young men to finish their secondary education and acquire the required psychological and physical maturity before doing their military service.

A new system has been developed for drafting the graduates of technological and senior high schools before they continue their university studies. With this system it is often possible to use the reduction of up to a year's military service as a reward, and to facilitate their entering college later on. As a result, marked progress has been made in training our soldiers, and our college ranks have been enriched with the presence of young men with a more extensive political, moral and patriotic background.

The Patriotic-Military Training Club was formed to prepare the new generations for military service and educate children and adolescents in our people's fighting spirit and in love of our Revolutionary Armed Forces, promoting participation in sports that may be applied to military life and patriotic-military activities.

During the next five-year period, top priority should continue to be given to the training of reserves, using a plan which, while maintaining the present number of reserve troops, will enable us to make qualitative improvements, concentrating on the individual preparation of the officers, sergeants, semi-skilled workers and the specialists we need. In this regard, it is absolutely necessary to maintain the policy of drafting skilled personnel for the units, providing adequate training for most of our workers, while ensuring that all key personnel stay on the job so as to guarantee the continuity of production and services in special situations.

The files of draft cards in all our work centers should be consolidated in the next few years, as should the inventory of economic means and equipment, whose technical readiness coefficient should be raised. All this constitutes a social necessity, both for increasing the mobilizing capacity and combat readiness of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and for achieving greater control over and implementing the nation's economic plans.

Our new officers who have been graduated from military academies in both Cuba and the Soviet Union have gained experience by working with the troops. In many cases, they have obtained degrees. For example, some have already received degrees as Candidate Doctors in military, technical and social sciences, and others are working toward similar degrees.

The 1st Congress of the Party advocated that the living and working conditions of the officers and troops be gradually improved, in view of the complexity of the tasks and missions they fulfill and the social importance of their work. In spite of the attention that has been given to this activity and the progress that has been made in many respects, we are still far from meeting our goal of providing housing for thousands of men who are working selflessly, at times even risking their lives, away from their families for months or even years at a time while carrying out internationalist

missions — men who are working with revolutionary dedication to defend our country and our people's creative work and who, with their exemplary conduct and spirit of self-sacrifice, have made it possible for the Revolution to carry out its sacred internationalist duties.

The organizational and ideological work of the Party's branches and grass-roots organizations, combined with the political activity of the chiefs, political cadres and officers, has had an influence on the life of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. The Party's branches and grass-roots organizations have adapted their methods and work styles to the specific conditions of military life, improving the Party's work of educating cadres and combatants, guaranteeing the successful completion of the units' missions, and strengthening discipline and the central command more efficiently.

The Marxist-Leninist education of officers, the teaching of social sciences in our military academies and the political education of combatants and civilian workers show the efficient political work of the Party and other organizations in the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

With regard to the Party's education of its members, three levels of education have been set up to promote the massive, systematic study of Marxism-Leninism by Party members and candidates.

The sustained efforts of the political bodies, Party organizations and their members to increase their own and all other personnel's political-ideological understanding has had very positive results and should be acknowledged.

The Army of Working Youth has become a school in which thousands of young men are shaped by working under difficult conditions. It continues to make an important contribution to our country's economy while maintaining its status as an organized military force.

During the present five-year period, members of the Army of Working Youth cut 3 billion *arrobas*¹ of sugarcane — almost 20 percent of all the hand-cut cane in the country. One hundred and seventy-two members of the Army of Working Youth have become Heroes of the Sugarcane Harvest as participants in the high-yield cane cutter's movement. In construction work, its members have completed a total of 58 projects, mainly schools, worth approximately 70 million pesos, and have also done an outstanding job on the central railroad, laying 422 kilometers of track.

Our Armed Forces could not have achieved their present development or been so excellently equipped without the exceptional aid of the USSR — which, ever since the difficult days of the attack at Playa Girón, has generously supplied us with the armament necessary for our defense. Selfless, exemplary, modest and efficient Soviet advisers have been working with us for the past 20 years.

¹ 37,5 million tons

We must increase our defense capacity so not only our regular troops but all the people are ready for action.

The vitally important task of creating Territorial Troop Militias is already under way. Our Party, the state, the political and mass organizations should give them top priority as an indispensable part of our country's defense system. The Militias, together with our regular troops and the reserves, will constitute the great people's army of our Revolution as was stated on May Day of this year in response to the Yankee imperialists' threats and military maneuvers against Cuba. The way the broad masses of our people have responded to this idea is yet another proof of their patriotism and revolutionary spirit, whose highest expression is their willingness to prepare for the all-out defense of their country's sovereignty and the achievements of socialism. Millions of men and women now claim this right, expressing their firm political convictions. Needless to say, our arms reserves are limited, but we will not rest until every Cuban who wants to defend his neighborhood, his municipality, his work center and his country — block by block, inch by inch — has a rifle, a grenade or a mine and has been given the necessary training for carrying out his sacred duty of defending his homeland to the death.

The idea of the Territorial Militias must be combined with the principle that every Cuban patriot — man or woman, young or old — should always be ready to fight and destroy the enemy under any circumstances, even if part of our territory were to be occupied by the imperialist aggressors. Our country must become a hard nut for the Yankee imperialists to crack and a deadly thorn in their side if they attempt an aggression.

No summary of the work done by our Revolutionary Armed Forces in this five-year period would be complete without mentioning the rapid, resolute and brilliant missions of internationalist aid in Angola and Ethiopia that the Party entrusted to them. Thousands of miles away from their homeland, our troops — who included a high percentage of members of the reserves — together with the heroic Ethiopian and Angolan combatants unhesitatingly fought and defeated the aggressors, who, at the service of imperialism, were threatening the territorial integrity, independence and revolutions of those two sister African nations.

For the first time in history, one of the peoples of our hemisphere, descendants of the hundreds of thousands of slaves who were cruelly uprooted from Africa by the voracity of colonialist rule, sent thousands of its best sons to help peoples that were fighting for liberty and dignity in Africa.

Imperialism and international reaction unleashed a violent slander campaign against our country because of these acts of solidarity, but the peoples of Angola and Ethiopia and all other progressive and revolutionary forces fully appreciate Cuba's noble

and selfless gesture, which constituted a brilliant and beautiful internationalist chapter in the history of the revolutionary movement.

We, Cuban revolutionaries talk reluctantly about the solidarity we have given other revolutionary movements or peoples, for we consider this to be nothing more than our internationalist duty. However, on an occasion such as this, it is only fitting that we honor those men who willingly gave their lives far from their country for the noble cause of liberty, justice and human dignity. It is also fitting for us to express our deep-felt gratitude to and love for the tens of thousands of our fellow countrymen who are standing guard, together with their Angolan and Ethiopian brothers, in trenches in southern Angola, Ogaden and elsewhere and those who are helping to defend other countries and training their armed forces.

This has been no easy task. Therefore, we should also express our gratitude to the chiefs, officers, political bodies and Party grass-roots organizations, general staffs and soldiers who, in spite of the absence of thousands of their commanding officers and specialists, have managed to increase the fighting capacity and combat readiness of our armed forces and to master new types of arms and technical means of combat, thus increasing our firing power and the fighting ability of our troops.

More than 100 000 Cubans — the initial troops and their successive replacements — have been sent to Angola and Ethiopia as members of our Revolutionary Armed Forces.

We are much stronger in military terms now than ever before. Our people, whose sons are ready to fight to the death in any part of the world, unhesitatingly risking their lives 1000 times for their homeland, will never be vanquished.

The dauntless members of our Revolutionary Armed Forces deserve the respect, recognition and love of our people.

III. THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

As regards the Ministry of the Interior, the efficiency and exemplary attitude that have characterized its members in all these years of heroic and extraordinary struggle declined somewhat in certain fields. Not so against the counter revolutionary enemy, against whom their fighting spirit and impressive efficiency have never flagged. However, the Ministry of the Interior attends to countless tasks, all of them of fundamental importance to the country and the Revolution. Some showed a tendency towards bureaucratism and a weakening sense of discipline and rigor. The dark spots cannot stop us from seeing the sun, but we want our Ministry of the Interior to always be a spotless sun.

We are working hard to overcome these difficulties, and progress has been made and positive results obtained.

Our State Security has detected, firmly opposed and neutralized the actions organized against our country by imperialism, the CIA and what remained of internal counter revolution. Political and economic espionage has been carried out during the last five years, and the enemy concentrated its efforts against our trade relations. It also promoted diversionistary activities, seeking to create ideological laxness and destabilization within the country. Security countered these plans and hostile acts, confirming their role as firm, unflinching and powerful defenders of the interests of the people and their Revolution.

Our security bodies strictly observe the principle of never using violence against a captured enemy. Their operational capacity and intelligence work have benefited from this policy, which has heightened their authority and revolutionary morale.

Together with the other bodies that make up the Ministry of the Interior, State Security played an outstanding role in the important international events that were held in our country, such

as the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students and the 6th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Special mention should be made of the comrades who, with proverbial revolutionary stoicism, carried out delicate missions within the ranks of the enemy throughout these years.

The heroic, self-sacrificing members of our Border Patrol, who keep a close watch over every inch of our coasts, also merit our people's recognition.

With regard to internal order, the Revolutionary National Police, during the greater part of the last five years, did not respond as it should have to the call for a redoubled struggle against robbery and theft and in the other tasks assigned to it. Other problems included lack of due rigor on the part of the cadres; insufficient discipline, faulty selection of personnel and lack of decision and firmness in the struggle against antisocial elements. The main difficulties lay in the command and in some legal mechanisms that did not promote a more active and efficient struggle against crime.

Firm steps were taken early this year to eradicate these problems, and, even though their work is not yet perfect, the members of our Revolutionary National Police are, in general, doing a more effective job.

One of the first steps in this direction was taken in late 1979 with the adoption of strong measures to neutralize highly dangerous elements with serious crime records.

This measure, the scum's departure for the United States and better operational work against delinquency reduced crimes against property, which had been on the rise since 1975.

The number of reported burglaries in 1980 was 23 percent lower than in 1979, and robbery also dropped considerably, this year's figure being 23 percent lower than the one for 1975.

Traffic accidents, which had been on the rise in the first few years of the period, are now decreasing, and the number reported for 1980 (19 percent less than for 1979) was the lowest for any of the last few years.

Though fewer in number, these accidents are having more serious consequences, with more people killed or hurt, and greater material losses. We must never cease to perfect our struggle against negligence, which is at the root of all traffic accidents.

Special mention should be made of the decisive role that the men and women of the Ministry of the Interior and the rest of our fighting people played concerning the events at the Peruvian Embassy and the US Interests Section and the antisocial elements' departure from Mariel. Our Revolutionary National Police, in particular, was mobilized for several months, and it carried out its tasks with a high sense of responsibility, thus making an outstanding contribution to this important political and moral victory of our homeland.

Important progress has been made in the field of fire prevention. Special mention should be made of our firemen's calm, courage and efficiency when the lives and property of our people are endangered.

In compliance with the established policy a national program has been launched to improve our penitentiary system and modernize its facilities. During this period, over 78 percent of the eligible prison inmates have agreed to do socially useful work, with the corresponding pay.

In coordination with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of the Interior is giving special attention to minors with behavioral problems.

During the most difficult days of the war in Angola, the Special Troops battalion of the Ministry of the Interior joined our glorious Revolutionary Armed Forces in supporting the Angolan patriots in their struggle against the South African racist invasion, fighting heroically and carrying out very important missions. During the last five years, the Ministry of the Interior has also provided internationalist cooperation and advice in several other countries.

Many difficult tasks await the members of the Ministry of the Interior.

A college offering technical and professional training courses for a total enrollment of over 900 has already been established, and steps are being taken to set up specialized graduate courses.

In the future, we will work to increase requirements and controls, demand more discipline at all levels, strengthen our cadre policy, give priority to operational work, do away with bureaucracy and intensify our political work for the fulfillment of specific tasks. Within the Revolutionary National Police, in particular, leadership has been strengthened and steps have been taken to improve working conditions, to provide better equipment for patrol units and to raise the cultural and technical level needed to guarantee top quality operational work.

We are fully convinced that the members of the Ministry of the Interior will continue to improve their ideological education and combat readiness.

This unbreakable, firm shield of our homeland will be constantly strengthened, and its members — exemplary in their sense of responsibility and dedication to duty — will always merit support, trust, love and respect of our people.

IV. MASS AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Undoubtedly, the mass organizations have played a decisive role in our country throughout this period.

They have successfully mobilized their forces in daily confrontations of our class enemies, both at home and abroad. In the political sphere, ever since the triumph of the Revolution and during the period we analyze, they have worked to consolidate power in the hands of the working class, the farmers and other manual and intellectual workers in both urban and rural areas by means of revolutionary vigilance and ideological confrontation in the streets and factories; the dissemination of Marxist-Leninist ideology thus contributing to its predominance in the country; the strive to raise production and achieve greater savings and efficiency, strengthen our socialist economy and create and develop the relations of cooperation and comradeship inherent in socialism.

The mobilizing and work capacity of the mass organizations has made a decisive contribution to the success of the Revolution in the spheres of education, health, culture and sports and in our society's moral and spiritual development.

The mass organizations have been and are powerful allies of the Party, constituting links that ensure close ties between the Party and the broad masses.

The Workers' Organization

The Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC) has 2 383 000 members — who constitute 97.1 percent of the active labor force, or 4.7 more than in 1975.

The 14th Congress of the CTC — a continuation of the 13th Congress, to which our unforgettable comrade Lázaro Peña devoted the last days of his fruitful life — was held during this five-year period.

The basic decisions of the 13th Congress have been implemented. This was a starting point for revitalizing our trade union organizations and enabled the working class to make a greater contribution to our country's development.

With regard to the decisions adopted by the 14th Congress, the trade unions have clearly made progress in strengthening their internal activities; improving the trade union structure; promoting their members' political, cultural and technical training; promoting socialist emulation; guaranteeing worker's rights; applying labor discipline; linking wages to productivity; boosting the sugarcane harvest, the innovators' and rationalizers' movement and internationalist missions; and contributing to our country's economic, political and social development.

The CTC's structure and work methods are geared toward improving the work of the grass-roots organizations and strengthening the links between the top leadership bodies and the grass-roots organizations. There is growing awareness of the importance of and the need for maintaining and reinforcing these efforts in the future.

This was the 20th year in which our workers' movement has participated in the people's sugarcane harvests. During the current period, an average of 44 146 volunteer cane cutters were mobilized each year, and the last cane-cutting plan was surpassed by 10 percent.

Since 1977, the trade union movement has organized special Sundays of voluntary work on the anniversaries of the October Revolution and other important events. Five of these special Sunday work sessions were held, for a total of 8.069 million man-days of work. The last one, dedicated to the 63rd anniversary of the October Revolution and the 2nd Congress of the Party, had the largest participation: 1 710 000 workers.

Workers and trade union leaders have taken an active part in implementing the Economic Planning and Management System. Thirty are economists working in the trade union movement at present, and another 30 trade union cadres are studying economics. Over 300 cadres have been graduated from the various levels of the national and provincial schools of economic management, and more than 400 000 workers have attended lectures on economics, but these figures are still not high enough.

During the current period, the trade union movement continued to participate in the discussions of national economic plans and their projection; 1.445 million workers participated in the discussion of the 1980 plan. We must work to continue developing and improving this trade union movement activity.

The National Association of Innovators and Rationalizers was created in 1976. This organization, which is directed by the trade union movement, has more than 33 000 members, who have introduced 14 872 innovations in the current period, resulting in a saving of 127 228 million pesos for the national economy.

During the period, important goals were set for strengthening and furthering socialist emulation, and emulation indices were directly linked to economic tasks and the strengthening of work discipline.

Two hundred and thirty-two thousand more workers are participating in socialist emulation now than in the previous period, the number of workers in the vanguard workers' movement in the various sectors of the national economy has also increased.

During the last five years, 178 workers were declared National Heroes of Labor, and the Council of State awarded Jesús Menéndez Medals to 34 vanguard workers in 1980.

More than 19 580 work centers have won Moncada Awards in socialist emulation.

In honor of the 2nd Congress of the Party, the National Committee of the CTC revised more than 500 000 work norms and included over a million workers in the program linking norms and wages and 500 000 in the bonus payment plan. This goal was fulfilled by more than 100 percent.

One of the main achievements of the trade union movement during the period was related to the cultural and technical advancement of workers.

The campaign to have everyone finish the 6th grade was completed successfully. Some 862 500 adults finished the 6th grade between the 1974-75 course — with which this campaign began — and October 1980. This is still a tentative figure, and it is estimated that more than 900 000 adults will be graduated from the sixth grade in this period.

The historic magnitude of this task can be appreciated by comparing its results with the fact that, in the 12 years prior to the 1974-75 course, only a little over 500 000 adults were graduated from the 6th grade. Now, in half the time, we have achieved nearly double the results. Since the triumph of the Revolution, a total 1 397 636 working men and women have finished the 6th grade in our country.

Inspired by this success, the trade union movement is now undertaking the task of having everyone finish the 9th grade. This will undoubtedly constitute another victory for our workers in the field of education and lead to greater technical and productive development of our socialist Revolution. The trade union movement has set itself the goal of having at least 700 000 graduates from the 9th grade by 1985. At present, the enrollment figure totals 131 974 workers.

During the last five years, 34 567 Cuban trade union cadres and 414 from other Latin-American, Caribbean and African countries have studied in our trade union schools at all levels.

Progress has also been made in the amateur artists' movement and sports. Three amateur artists' festivals have been held, in which more than 181 000 workers participated.

Every year an average of 900 000 workers participate in sports activities organized by the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation (INDER). Participation in the Workers' Games rose from 620 934 in 1976 to more than 1.589 million in 1980.

The trade union movement has worked hard to implement the decisions adopted for strengthening labor discipline. Encouraging progress has been obtained as a result of more rigorous, efficient work along these lines.

Great efforts have been made in training workers and trade union cadres how to cope with infringements of labor and social security legislation. More than 250 000 grass-roots trade union leaders have attended seminars for this purpose; at trade union locals throughout the country study groups on six different aspects of this legislation have been organized. Over a million copies of the most important labor and social regulations have been printed, as have 200 000 copies of the Social Security Law.

Not enough has been done in the field of work safety and hygiene, however, where limitations and shortcomings have been noted in compliance with regulations and supplying the workers with the proper equipment and safety devices. The state agencies are largely responsible for this.

One of our trade union movement's most important goals is to increase the workers' political and ideological consciousness through their participation in the struggle to promote economic development; education; political studies; useful voluntary work; a better understanding of the theory and increased practice of the lofty principles of proletarian internationalism; our country's defense; the self-sacrificing work of the members of our armed forces; workers' guard duty; and the struggle against the remnants of the past and for the development of a truly socialist attitude toward work, society and social property.

Our workers' movement is stronger now than ever before. It fully supports the Party and the Revolution. Its commitment to socialism and internationalism is a living monument to the immortal ideas of Marx and Engels: "Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Working men of all countries, unite."

The Farmers' Organization

The National Association of Small Farmers (ANAP) has 192 646 members, in 3507 grass-roots organizations throughout the country: 1017 agricultural production cooperatives, 2180 credit and service cooperatives and 310 farmers' associations. Its members continue to play an important role in the production of tobacco (they raise 79 percent of the national total), coffee (60 percent) and root crops and vegetables (47 percent). Moreover, they own 27 percent of the cattle and 18 percent of the land planted to sugarcane. In the last sugarcane harvest, 367 brigades of ANAP cane cutters were organized — 100 more than in 1975.

ANAP has also worked to set up and develop credit and service cooperatives, which constitute an intermediate form of cooperation, laying the bases for future cooperation and ensuring that the farmers are not asked to engage in nonproductive tasks. The organization has also worked to set up mutual help brigades (in coordination with the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC]) and cane cutters' brigades as simple forms of cooperation. All this has promoted the farmers' gradual incorporation in higher forms of production.

In line with the decisions of the 1st Congress of the Party and the 5th ANAP Congress, farmers began to set up cooperatives on a completely voluntary basis.

Prior to 1975, there were 43 productive cooperatives — which were then called "agricultural societies" — in the farming sector. Founded in the early 1960s, this movement gradually spread; by the end of 1978, there were 363 cooperatives, with a total of 1246 **caballerías**¹ of land.

The 8th Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee agreed that the process of establishing new cooperatives should be accelerated, and ANAP intensified its work along these lines: 654 new cooperatives, covering more than 10 000 **caballerías**² of land, were created in 1979 and 1980.

Thus, by the end of September 1980, there were 1017 agricultural cooperatives in the country, covering 14 700 **caballerías**³ of land, or 11.4 percent of the total land area owned by farmers. Twenty-five of these cooperatives are quite large — from 35 to 150 **caballerías**⁴ in size. There are 26 454 cooperative members now, 30 percent of whom are women. Women have been very influential in changing working and living conditions for farm families.

These achievements, obtained in a very short period, are the fruit of hard work and their quality augurs well for the movement.

¹ 16 721.3 hectares.

² 134 200 hectares.

³ 14 007 hectares.

⁴ 469.7 to 2 013 hectares.

In general, cooperatives have high yields — twice or even three times as much as the individual lots that were incorporated in the cooperatives — thanks to the introduction of mechanization and technology.

It costs an average of 70 centavos to produce a peso's worth of agricultural produce. This is a highly encouraging index, especially if we take into consideration that our tobacco crop was hard hit by blue mold blight, and our sugarcane, by rust.

ANAP has cooperated not only with the Ministries of Agriculture and the Sugar Industry but also with the various state agencies that promote the social and cultural advancement of farm families — the Ministries of Education, Public Health and Culture; the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation; and the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television.

ANAP waged a campaign to get all farmers who could study to finish the 6th grade during the period, and 31 376 of them have done so.

The organization will continue to promote more active, knowledgeable participation by farmers in economic management, using socialist emulation for this purpose; the results so far have fallen short of expectations.

Likewise, it will work to obtain better results as regards the payment of fees, for this is not yet altogether satisfactory.

The 1st National Meeting of Cooperative Farmers, held recently, showed that progress had been made in raising production and adopting higher forms of work and social living. With the support of the Party and the state agencies, ANAP will keep developing and consolidating the cooperative movement. The 6th ANAP Congress, to be held next year, will be influential in working to achieve this goal.

The achievements scored by the cooperatives in the socioeconomic and political fields open up excellent prospects for this higher form of production which our Revolution should have promoted earlier. Now we are advancing at a good rhythm, though not rushing or taking risks. Our farmers' great patriotism, revolutionary spirit and humanity are guarantees for success. Now, with the full backing of the Party and the state, they will make up for lost time. Healthy emulation between state farms and cooperatives and between agricultural workers and farmers is already under way, which will benefit our homeland, the Revolution and the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

The Women's Organization

Eighty percent of all Cuban women 14 and over belong to the women's organization, which celebrated its 20th anniversary this year. Its 2.42 million members include workers, farmers, students,

housewives, career women and members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and Ministry of the Interior.

Cuban women, led by the FMC, have worked hard during this period to carry out the decisions of the 2nd Congress of the FMC and the 1st Congress of the Party concerning full equality for women.

The results attained during the period were examined in depth in the 3rd Congress of the FMC, held this year.

Great progress has been made promoting the integral development of women and their full and effective participation in all the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of building a socialist society. As a result, 141 500 women have started to work and a far greater number have remained in the labor force, occupying a much wider range of posts. The 77 000 women who now hold technical jobs account for 60.2 percent of all such workers and 55 percent of the women who have joined the labor force in this five-year period — a considerable increase over the previous period.

Improved conditions — accompanied by serious ideological work and practical guidelines — have made it possible for more women to work.

As a result of the Party's policy on the advancement of women, they now represent 32 percent of the labor force, and this level must be maintained.

There must be strict on-going compliance with employment policies for women to prevent favoritism or discrimination in hiring and promotion, especially in regard to the new system of direct contracting which should open up job opportunities for women, particularly in the agricultural sector and the local arts and crafts industries under People's Power. Higher forms of agricultural production in the peasant sector will also offer more opportunities for women — many of whom already hold jobs in the farmers' cooperatives.

It is fitting to acknowledge the outstanding attitude of working women. They account for 39.4 percent of the student-workers and their prestige on the job has been recognized in trade unions elections: 42.7 percent of local leaders and 32.6 percent of executive committee members are women.

Women's participation in the workers' movement is extremely encouraging and they have also been more active in the Party, the Union of Young Communists and other social and mass organizations, but less so in People's Power. Work in this area must be continued.

The Federation of Cuban Women has made a valuable contribution placing women in leadership posts, working diligently to remove the obstacles that prevent this.

FMC activities during this period have also included incorporating 1 498 000 women in the Militant Mothers for Education

Movement, which has provided the schools with its all-out support; seeing that 200 000 housewives finished primary school and that hundreds are now going on to finish junior high; providing women workers for the sugarcane, coffee, tobacco and other harvests and as social workers in preventing crime; the voluntary incorporation of 55 000 women in health brigades to work in mother-and-child-care programs, and, especially during this period, in the vaccination of housewives and pre-school children and in the realization of 389 000 PAP tests in 1979 and more than 223 000 in the first six months of 1980. Our women are equally outstanding in the defense of the homeland as well-trained members of the Civil Defense.

It is impressive to see how much Cuban women have developed politically and ideologically, their work in internationalist tasks and their combat readiness in defense of the homeland, their staunch and resolute participation in the struggle our people waged against provocations by our enemies inside and outside the country. The FMC works constantly for the ideological advancement of its members and cadres, 27.7 percent of whom have finished basic and intermediate courses either in Party schools or in the FMC's Fe del Valle school, which also trains women cadres from Africa, Asia and Latin America as part of the FMC's program of international solidarity.

The FMC has done outstanding and valuable work in the international field and it enjoys great prestige in the international and women's organizations with which it has working relations.

The Federation has made every effort to comply with the recommendation made by the 8th Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee on the need for self-financing, strictly controlling expenditures and increasing income through a policy of austerity. In this way, it covered 80 percent of its budgeted expenditures.

In fulfillment of one of the decisions adopted at the 3rd Congress of the Federation, structure and work plans are now being analyzed with a view to strengthening and improving work methods and internal operation.

The theses and resolutions adopted at the 3rd Congress of the Federation of Cuban Women advocated an ongoing struggle to achieve full equality for women. Our Party, together with the state, the Union of Young Communists and mass and social organizations, reaffirm their resolute and firm support in reaching this goal.

Only through socialist revolution can women's status be raised so that she is no longer a slave, a sex symbol or a victim of the cruel social discrimination imposed by a class society, but enjoys full equality, dignity and opportunity. We have not quite attained this, but the Federation and all revolutionaries are advancing toward this historical, just and essential goal of our Revolution, which will benefit the country as a whole. For the future of

mankind, it is imperative that society should benefit from the spirit of sacrifice, the sense of responsibility and the political, administrative and human qualities with which women have been endowed.

The Committees for the Defense of the Revolution

During this five-year period, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution have again proved indispensable in promoting and carrying out tasks that range from defending the country to educating the people politically and ideologically and supporting community activities.

The Theses and Resolutions adopted at the 1st Congress of the CDRs, held in 1977, helped strengthen internal operations and raise the members' political consciousness. That Congress of our broadest mass organization once again showed our people's full support for the Party and for building socialism in our country.

The Committees for the Defense of the Revolution have diligently carried out their main task, that of revolutionary vigilance, by increasing mass participation in nighttime neighborhood guard duty to a daily total of 30 000, in answer to the call of the 8th Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee. This has helped lower crime and other antisocial acts committed against the interests of our working people and the security of our revolutionary State.

The CDRs' significant role in raising revolutionary consciousness was clearly shown in the tremendous people's marches that took place in April and May, in answer to provocations made by anti-social elements and enemies of the Revolution.

April 19, May 1st, May 17 and September 27 were climactic points in the march of the fighting people and will go down in history as decisive battles waged and won by our people in dignified response to the activities carried out by the internal and external enemies of the Revolution.

CDR support of economic social and cultural activities was demonstrated in the recycling of more than 81 million pounds of paper and cardboard, 224 million of glass containers and almost 500 000 ounces of postage stamps, worth tens of thousands of dollars.

More than a million parents or relatives have received the Exemplary Parents' Award for their support to education every year. Meetings with parents to discuss educational questions have proved to be an effective way of developing close family-school relationship and the CDRs have been especially helpful in strengthening Parent-Teacher Councils and other activities in support of education.

The antipolio vaccination programs have been successfully carried out, and 100 000 blood donations more than in the previous five-year period were made. The CDRs have successfully partici-

pated in many preventive and curative programs under the auspices of the Ministry of Health.

The CDRs have been an enthusiastic element in mobilizing the masses to do voluntary work to help develop a communist awareness. More than 50 million CDR members helped out in agriculture and in sprucing up their towns and cities, and other tasks during this five-year period.

From the moment People's Power was conceived, the CDRs were its strongest ally, playing an active role in the elections, in preparing the meetings for the delegates to render accounts to their constituents and in spreading information about this important tool of socialist democracy.

In implementing the agreements adopted at their 1st Congress, the CDRs have stepped up the work of collecting dues and implemented a policy of austerity and savings. As a result, the organization managed to become completely self-supporting this year.

This powerful mass organization — which recently completed its 20th year of devoted, meritorious work — has a membership of 5 321 000. Membership rose by more than 500 000 in the last five years, and the organization worked actively to promote, on a priority basis, the incorporation of young people who had just turned 14.

The concept of the CDRs, an original idea of the Cuban Revolution, which was the first to ever have created them, has been a contribution to the world revolutionary movement. Striking terror in the ranks of the counterrevolution, they are a ground swell of fighting people; and in staunch support for the Party, they brought revolutionary joy, enthusiasm, organization and discipline to our fighting people's march.

Student Organizations

The Federation of University Students (FEU) and the Federation of Junior and Senior High School Students (FEEM), with a combined membership of more than 450 000, have helped to raise the quality of education and have gained influence and experience in mobilizing the students.

The FEU and the FEEM have made the link between work and study one of their major tasks.

The student organizations have also made great efforts to channel young people into priority majors and to see that university graduates serve where they are most needed.

Their efforts to incorporate young people into the Manuel Asuncion Domenech Pedagogical Detachment — some of whose members have served with such distinction in the Che Guevara Internationalist Detachment — have also been noteworthy.

During vacations, students have been mobilized to work in the countryside, weeding the canefields and doing other agricultural tasks, and this work has had positive results.

Among their basic tasks, these organizations should continue working to ensure the students' taking full advantage of the work day; systematic individual and collective study; an increase in the students' respect for their teachers, in their social programs and in their care for social property; and a proper attitude toward study, work and the principles on which our society is based.

Substantial changes were made in student emulation last year. This should lead to better results and greater student participation. Greater recognition for outstanding students; better dissemination of student emulation results and the definition of the incentives to be used will also help ensure the success of this activity.

Student assemblies on communist education and student merits and demerits have helped to foster proper social and educational attitudes and develop a spirit of criticism and self-criticism among young people. They should be continued and improved.

In the coming years, FEEM and FEU should continue to represent the students and correctly channel their concerns and interests. At the same time, the state agencies should support the student organizations by solving whatever problems can be solved and explaining clearly and convincingly why others cannot.

Both organizations should guarantee that their grass-roots structures function with stability and quality, encouraging mass participation in sports and cultural activities and the proper use of leisure time.

It is encouraging to see our students participating in our people's struggle for revolutionary excellence. Today's young students are more patriotic, internationalist, cultured, aware and revolutionary than ever — as shown in this generation's first great battle, waged last April and May, when our students took to the streets with a fighting spirit that showed their great potential and proved that the efforts the Revolution had made regarding its young people had not been in vain. We can state with absolute certainty and optimism that the young people who are being trained in our classrooms are worthy heirs to our Revolution, guaranteeing its continuity and further advance.

The José Martí Pioneers' Organization

The José Martí Pioneers' Organization (UPC) extended its ranks to include 7th-8th and 9th-grade students and now has 2.2 million members.

The Pioneers should continue strengthening their ranks by adapting their activities to fit the characteristics and interests of junior high school students; improving the selection, training and work of Pioneer guides; and studying the amount of time they should give to Pioneer activities. The UPC must give priority to these activities and the Union of Young Communists should give them constant attention.

For the first time last year, 9th-grade Pioneers were analyzed and the most outstanding selected to be evaluated for admission in the UJC. This means that more demands can be made and higher quality required of those joining the UJC, for they will have had the benefit of a Pioneer background.

Additional Pioneer facilities have been built. A total of more than 84 000 Pioneers now participate on a regular basis in the scientific-technical clubs for vocational training that meet in Pioneer Centers and headquarters, the largest of which is the beautiful and useful Ernesto Che Guevara Pioneer Headquarters, built during the last five-year period, and accommodating 45 000 Pioneers.

During this period, 1.4 million Pioneers also used the Pioneer camping facilities, some of them more than once. In this period better use has been made of these installations in terms of capacity, activities, and better school results in the continuity of the overall educational program.

We should continue our efforts to provide the best maintenance and repair work for these facilities so they may play their social role.

We now have 484 school gardens and 630 plots tended by 195 700 Pioneers throughout the country. This activity is an important part of the children's work education and all institutions concerned should take the necessary measures to guarantee the stable growth and functioning of this work.

Children — whom Martí called "the hope of the world" — are much more than a hope: they are our future guarantee of scientific development, technology, a high cultural level and increased communist awareness. Our Pioneers, who embody the future of our Revolution, are growing up in an atmosphere of love and concern that emanates from all our society. In the future we will spare no efforts or resources to fully develop their formidable aptitudes.

We are proud of the strength, prestige, organizational ability, political education and fighting spirit of our mass organizations — including, of course, FEU, FEEM and the Pioneers.

Thanks to them, our Party's ties with the people are very strong. These organizations have participated in all the great battles of

our Revolution, because you cannot build socialism 90 miles away from Yankee imperialism without the kind of alert, energetic people they have in their ranks. Our homeland's heroic and bright future would be inconceivable without them, alongside the Party.

Social Organizations

Our social organizations continued to broaden and improve their efforts to solve the specific problems faced by the various professional sectors of the country.

The National Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba (UNEAC) — which, in close coordination with other cultural organizations, has consistently promoted Cuban artistic and literary efforts — held its 2nd Congress, strengthened its leadership, considerably improved the work of its various sections, broadened its international ties and prestige and set up branches in various provinces during this period. It is now evaluating the need for additional branches. In the coming period, it should improve its organizational structure and get its members more involved in its activities and the general tasks of building socialism.

The Union of Journalists of Cuba (UPEC), which held its 4th Congress during this period, has worked actively to raise the professional, political and ideological level of journalists so they can make a more effective contribution to our revolutionary press. The organization has decided to step up its activities, emphasizing its members' commitment to a journalism that is critical, militant and creative.

The Union of Cuban Lawyers and the National Association of Economists of Cuba (ANEC) were established to represent these two important professional groups, that are playing an ever greater role in our society's development.

Over the years, all our professional and social organizations have enlarged the scope of their work. Our Party will continue to give them the attention and support they require.

V. THE UNION OF YOUNG COMMUNISTS

During the last five years the Union of Young Communists (UJC) has improved its work, organizing many activities to help our young people develop politically and ideologically.

The 11th World Festival of Youth and Students was successfully held in our country in the summer of 1978 in recognition of our people's struggle and of the international prestige won by the Cuban Revolution and its worthy youth.

The participation of more than 2000 organizations representing a wide range of political views and more than 20 000 young people from 145 countries attested to the Festival's scope, universality and historical significance.

This successful event was carefully organized by the UJC, the mass and social organizations, state bodies and all the people, under the leadership of the Party.

The Festival gave us valuable experience in mobilizing the people and boosting socioeconomic plans by means of special emulation. The collection of more than 78 million pesos was a people's victory that went far beyond the quotas set and made it possible to finance the main aspects of that event and set up a fund for building the new Pioneer centers and camps and other social works that will be opened in the next few years.

The Code on Youth and Children was issued during the Festival, and, because of its contents and importance, it should be given more publicity and attention by the relevant agencies.

During this period, the Union of Young Communists has also improved leadership and grass-roots activities, but there are still deficiencies, mainly in systematic criticism and self-criticism and in linking its members to the other young people it must mobilize to carry out tasks in each school or work place.

Since the 1st Congress, the UJC has improved its methods for selecting new members; choosing an increasing number of them from the working class; giving special attention to exemplary young communist students; raising membership age to 30; and setting up the category of candidate to membership for younger students.

As a result of this work, UJC members and candidates increased to more than 422 000 in June 1980 — 83 000 more than in December 1975. Following the guideline set forth by the 1st Congress of our Party, the UJC increased the number of working-class members to 79 000 — almost twice as many as in 1975 — and accepted 25 000 new student members and candidates.

It is also significant that 41.8 percent of UJC members are women — an increase from 30 percent in 1975 — as well as 14.3 percent of its professional cadres — an increase from 5.3 percent at the beginning of this period, but still a low figure.

The Union of Young Communists should continue its present policy on membership growth, giving priority to young workers in production, education and services, particularly young manual workers.

Keeping in mind that one of its tasks is to work with all the young people in the country, the UJC should continue stressing the political and ideological education of young students, with a view to training more young communists of quality and merit within this group that is so important to the organization.

The UJC also improved its efforts to train its members for Party membership: 84 955 UJC members joined the Party during this period, representing 35.5 percent of all new Party members.

The UJC must develop this important activity and improve the quality of these promotions.

The UJC cadre policy has shown positive results in the makeup of the leadership bodies, but there must also be a struggle for a greater cadre stability in the UJC, pioneers' organization and the other student organizations.

The Union of Young Communists has worked to fulfill its specific role in the country's economic development, especially in crash programs, 7 of which have been completed and 17 are still being carried out. In addition, it has strengthened the Technical Youth Brigades, which now have more than 100 000 members. It has stepped up its efforts in other aspects of socioeconomic development, surpassing the targets set for 1980. We should get our young workers to participate more actively in the daily struggle for production, offering their enthusiasm and their ideas to help fulfill plans.

Our youth organization has worked quite successfully for higher promotion and for a general improvement in educational activities, but some of our young communists have not been militant or firm enough in dealing with the indiscipline and negative at-

itudes toward study, work and the care of social and private property that are still evident among a handful of young people who violate the most basic rules of social behavior. Our young communists are now fighting these attitudes resolutely.

The encouraging results of these efforts — especially in recent months, when revolutionary awareness in our universities has deepened — show how effective adequate political and ideological work among our students can be. The UJC should react with all due concern and attention to any symptom of weakness, laxness or lack of discipline among our students.

In their ideological work, the Union of Young Communists, the student and Pioneer organizations have given special support to defense activities and patriotic and military education. The attractive programs through which young people visit historical sites deserve special mention: during the last five-year period more than 300 000 young people learned about our heroic past in this way. The Patriotic and Military Education Club has given a new dimension to this activity, coordinating efforts so that even better results can be achieved.

Young people's interests and concerns are also adequately reflected in a broad range of publications that present revolutionary ideas in an attractive way. Nevertheless, we must study the possibility of improving the quality of these publications, increasing their pressruns, avoiding publishing delays and solving circulation problems within our possibilities.

For 15 years, the newspaper **Juventud Rebelde**, in addition to providing better coverage of general news, has played an important role in mobilizing young people, reflecting their interests and their activities in building socialism.

Young people's cultural groups, such as the Saiz Brothers and the Raúl Gómez García Brigades and the New Trova Movement, have been given a big boost during this period. They have now a total membership of more than 5000 young artists, many of whom are participating increasingly in national and international events, and more high-quality works.

The Party has guided the structural consolidation of the Union of Young Communists so that the scope of its efforts and activities has been expanded and its influence among young people has been strengthened.

It is our objective that the UJC, the student and Pioneer organizations will develop their personality and undertake their tasks in an ever more active, enthusiastic and creative way.

It is very important for the Party to improve its working methods and style in dealing with our youth organizations. It is particularly important for our executive bodies and grass-roots organizations to evaluate the UJC's and the students' work on a regular basis, clearly indicating where the difficulties lie. Every effort must be made to see that working relations between the

Party and these organizations are fully developed. The members of the Communist Party that work within the UJC's leadership bodies and grass-roots committees can be very influential and they should give their close attention to these bodies. We must try to detect the weaknesses that show up in the UJC and in our student and Pioneer organizations as quickly as possible, determine why they occur and help these organizations correct them, using their own intelligence and revolutionary awareness.

We have boundless trust in our young people.

Young people are strengthening the ranks and schools of our glorious Revolutionary Armed Forces and, taking over from the heroic combatants in our Rebel Army, are firmly, selflessly and valiantly defending our people's achievements in a disciplined manner.

Day after day, in extremely difficult conditions, young people stand guard on our coasts and beaches, fighting against infiltrated and hidden enemies, proud to be members of our Ministry of the Interior.

Heroic, self-sacrificing young people are right now at their battle posts on the desert planes of Ogaden, in the trenches at Lubango, in Cabinda and in many other places. There is where they have their Sierra Maestra. There they are defending those people's rights to freedom, food, dignity and life itself. At one and the same time, they are struggling for them and for us, for the revolution and socialism.

Many of our exemplary, self-sacrificing internationalist workers — who, in more than 30 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, far from their families, are working under difficult conditions, austere, without fanfare but with dignity, offering their services to other people — are young people, as are hundreds of thousands of our workers who, day after day, give their best efforts to advance the Revolution in our factories, workshops, classrooms and countryside or at sea.

The Revolution is not over; it has just started down the long road of history. Today's young people face the challenge of developing science and technology, fully conquering nature, raising social and political consciousness, fulfilling our internationalist duties, constructing socialism and advancing toward communism. They will meet the challenge, just as their predecessors met theirs. They are better prepared, in every way, to be the worthy heirs of present-day revolutionaries and carry on our people's tradition of glorious victory.

Our Communist Party, the Revolution's finest expression and guarantee par excellence of its historic continuity, has some very important successes to its credit as it enters this Congress. We have every right to be proud of the fact that our Party is much stronger, better organized, more experienced, more cultured and even more deeply and solidly rooted in the respect and affection of the working masses than ever before.

In our 1st Congress, special attention was given to the social composition of Party ranks (the jobs held by its members and candidates) and to the need to promote its growth in the country's most important socioeconomic sectors. It was also decided that the number of women in the Party should be increased, as much as the conditions in each place permitted.

In fulfillment of these goals, a broad growth process took place during the five-year period, in which the number of Party members and candidates rose from 211 642 on December 31, 1975, to 434 143 in July 1980. Thus, our Party ranks more than doubled in the five-year period.

In the midst of this work, quality remained the main criterion for acceptance in the ranks of the Party. Our leadership levels and the grass-root organizations have been very careful to uphold this principle.

It is noteworthy that the main increase in our members and candidates took place in the sectors that had been given priority — especially in the sugar and other industrial sectors, transportation, education and construction. Important results were also achieved in agriculture and public health. The number of Party nuclei was increased from 20 344, in December 1975, to more than 26 500 at present. The fact that during the last three years grass-roots organizations were set up in 3195 work centers

— 2222 in production and 808 in education — that either had not had any before or were newly established is a positive factor that has doubtlessly enabled our Party to further increase its direct influence among the working masses and its possibilities for supporting and controlling the work of those centers in which it functions.

A significant improvement has been achieved in terms of the work composition of the Party. The Party members who are directly linked to production and services now make up 47.3 percent of the total membership compared to 36.3 percent of the total in December 1975. In absolute terms, 2.9 times as many Party members and candidates are directly linked to production and services now as in 1975.

Thus, the aim of having workers in these work categories constitute the nucleus of the Party — an aim expressed in the Thesis on Party Life that was approved by the 1st Congress — has been fulfilled.

As a result of this growth, the Party members and candidates who are linked to production, services and education — including professionals and technicians — now constitute a considerable majority (62.3 percent) of all Party members and candidates.

These results doubtlessly have a positive influence on the Party's work, guaranteeing that its social composition will continue to represent the most revolutionary class in society and enabling us to exercise greater influence among the working masses.

It is worth noting that, in view of the large growth registered in Party membership during the last few years, systematic, steady work is required from now on to train these new members in Party work habits and discipline. We should also continue to give priority attention to the work of attracting new members for the Party, in order to preserve and continue improving the work composition we have already achieved.

During this period, the percentage of Party members and candidates who are women rose from 14.1 in December 1975 to 19.1 in July 1980.

The Party organizations and leadership branches — especially the grass-roots organizations and municipal committees — did a lot of intense and complex work, above all in the last three years, to achieve these aims.

We view as very positive the fact that 35.5 percent of those admitted to Party membership in the last five years came from the Union of Young Communists (UJC) — which shows that, in spite of the extensive work done to stimulate growth in the period, the UJC is still one of our main sources for new Party members.

During the five years that have passed since the 1st Congress was held, the Party grass-roots organizations and leadership branches have, generally, made correct use of the provisions

in the Statutes and in the regulations on the application of disciplinary sanctions.

During the period, better use was made of sanctions within the Party, making them serve as a serious warning and educational measure for all Communists. Throughout the country, there were more sanctions taken within the Party than expulsions in this period.

In each case, the Party has acted in accord with the principle of being neither too tolerant nor too inflexible with members and candidates who make mistakes and commit errors.

We should recognize that criticism and self-criticism are not yet practiced as extensively as they should be in the daily activities of the grass-roots organizations and leadership branches of the Party, even though they are absolutely necessary for tackling and correcting the weaknesses and shortcomings that arise in the individual and collective activities of our cadres, members and candidates — especially in the grass-roots organizations and leadership branches — but some encouraging results have been noted since the Secretariat of the Central Committee adopted an agreement in this regard. The Party branches and organizations should continue to give special attention to rigorously carrying out this norm for Party activities.

The Party is determined not to take a single step backward in its struggle against bad work, weaknesses and shortcomings and to firmly maintain a demanding approach and uphold the discipline of its members and candidates so they will serve as examples for the rest of society.

The Party Statutes approved in the 1st Congress went into effect on January 1, 1976.

Over the years, our cadres, members and candidates have come to understand that the Statutes are the basic law in Party life. Their study and an effort to apply them rigorously became a daily task for all Cuban Communists, who are keenly aware of the need to faithfully apply democratic centralism as a sine qua non for the Party's ideological and political cohesion and unity of action. We also have a deep understanding of the importance of fulfilling the rest of the Leninist principles on leadership and organization that are set forth in the Statutes.

The 1st Congress called for regulations to be drawn up and implemented, and this was done. They facilitate and guarantee fulfillment of the provisions contained in the Statutes. The cadres and other members and candidates have begun studying them.

The application of these documents has helped to increase and deepen the role and work of the Party at all levels and to improve the mechanism used by the leadership branches and grass-roots organizations in their relations with the state institutions, the UJC and the mass organizations.

The Party should continue striving to make effective use of the various mechanisms it can call on in its relations with the UJC and the mass organizations, since they constitute irreplaceable links with the working masses and the people in general.

The Party's work in economic activities has been a very important factor contributing to the advances and successes achieved in this field. It has engaged in a sustained and growing effort in the sphere of control, coordination and support for our country's development plans.

The activities carried out by Party members, grass-roots organizations and leadership branches — with their auxiliary apparatus at all levels — have been directed toward boosting and consolidating the Economic Planning and Management System, improving the mechanisms of economic leadership and raising the quality of production. Serious efforts are now being made to further increase the role of our vanguard detachment in economic management, efficiency and organization, to strengthen the authority of the administration and boost and advance our economic programs, placing particular emphasis on priority sectors of the economy. The activities related to sugarcane agriculture and the sugar industry, agriculture in general (including cattle raising), dock work, construction work, the investment and industrial activities, transportation, services and the correct use of our human and material resources, leading to an increase in production and productivity, are outstanding among these efforts.

We must continue advancing in this regard, improving our economic management mechanisms and correctly guiding the whole productive process, in line with our policy of being more demanding and efficient in economic matters.

It is important to keep on strengthening the auxiliary apparatus of the leadership branches by incorporating skilled cadres in them. In the specific case of the auxiliary apparatus of the Central Committee, we should seek to have cadre efficiency and quality contribute more and more to facilitating the work of the Political Bureau and Secretariat.

During this period, the control and advisory activities that the higher-ranking branches carry out with the lower-ranking ones, including the grass-roots organizations, have helped improve the work style and methods of the Party.

Providing Party cadres and members with reports on positive and negative work experiences so these can be generalized or eradicated, as the case may be, has also had a positive effect.

Difficulties still remain, however. We must give Party cadres and members more training so they can carry out their functions better and apply other measures to make up for the shortcomings that still exist.

In the leadership branches and grass-roots organizations of the Party, there has been a great improvement in collective work at

all levels, regular meetings have been held, and the members have come to understand that the plenary committees are responsible for knowing about and making decisions concerning the most important matters within their spheres of competence. Nevertheless, these same leadership branches and organizations, including their plenary bodies, still do not always analyze, discuss and decide basic problems in the best way. The Party should keep working systematically in this regard.

In the assemblies held in the grass-roots organizations and at the middle levels of Party leadership, the advances and difficulties observed in the work in each place and territory were critically analyzed as part of the process leading up to the 2nd Congress. Members of the leaderships of the nuclei and Party committees were elected, and work goals and plans for their terms were approved. These processes were characterized by free, broad participation in the analysis and approval of the various topics discussed.

Our cadre policy is integrally linked to the Party's leadership role in economic, political and social spheres. During the last five years, the necessary steps were taken for implementing and controlling the directives approved by the 1st Congress of the Party in this regard.

The main emphasis was placed on selecting and placing cadres. We should keep working to ensure that cadre placements are made in line with the established norms, weighing all the necessary objective and subjective factors, including political, ideological, moral, cultural, technical and professional qualities and the essential practical experience. At times, these aspects have not been given enough attention in drawing up proposals, and we should ensure that such situations do not occur again.

One aspect of our cadre policy that has not been given enough attention is the need to draw up a list of substitutes so we will know which comrade is best suited for filling each position. In the coming years, we should make such a list. The larger the number of candidates from among whom we select these cadres, the better chance we will have of selecting the most capable ones.

We must improve the mechanisms that will enable us to obtain information on the results of each cadre's work in his present position, his achievements, his shortcomings and his prospects, so we can make a deeper, more objective evaluation of him.

The Party, the Union of Young Communists and the mass organizations have worked to carry out the orientation that their leadership branches contain a large proportion of workers linked to production, education or services. Eloquent proof of this is the fact that, in the last assembly process in the provincial and municipal committees of the Party, held in 1980, these workers constituted 33 and 53 percent of their leadership bodies, respectively. At the end of the UJC's 1979 assembly process, workers linked

to production, education and services constituted 33.7 and 52.4 percent of its provincial and municipal committees, respectively. The mass organizations also achieved the established proportions for the composition of their leadership bodies in the last assembly processes they held.

These results will doubtlessly produce a clearer class approach to matters, more discipline, collective work and self-sacrifice. They will also help these bodies to give closer attention to the grass roots.

As a whole, the efforts made during this period to implement our cadre policy were successful, but we should still do more exacting, in-depth work in this regard.

The Party schools, founded 20 years ago, have done a good job in providing political and ideological training for cadres. During the last five years, 24 512 comrades were graduated from these schools, and 519 obtained their B.A.s in social sciences.

As a result of a sustained effort to provide additional training for teachers, important advances have also been made in raising the scientific level of education. More than 90 percent of our teachers are college graduates or are working toward their college degrees.

The work of the UJC schools and those of the mass organizations has been improved considerably.

These schools have also trained more than 1200 students from other countries — who, in addition to the theories taught them in the classroom, have also learned about Cuba's experiences in building socialism.

In spite of these results, the Party, UJC and mass organization schools should continue to improve their work so as to reach the scientific level required for the ever more complex training of cadres for building socialism.

The program of the political study circles has been further developed, with satisfactory results in terms of raising the political and ideological level of Party and UJC members and all the people. It is absolutely necessary to continue improving them and to do away with the formalism that sometimes arises in them.

During the past five years, 81 324 Party members and candidates have taken courses in Marxist-Leninist theory. Of them, 16 034 were graduated from the basic courses in the provincial Party schools, and 65 290 from Political and Ideological Advancement Schools.

The experience gained confirms that these schools constitute the main means for providing Party members with Marxist-Leninist training. More than 2000 comrades — most of whom are Party activists — work in them, either as teachers or principals. In the next five years, more of these schools will be opened, and the level of their teaching will be raised. The courses for candidates,

begun in September 1976, have served as a valuable means of training these comrades.

Not enough workers in the field of journalism, art, education and science are studying Marxism-Leninism. The pertinent trade unions and state and social institutions should give this important task more attention.

During the last five years, an important advance was made in raising the educational level of Party cadres. The agreement of the 1st Congress on the need to finish senior high school was implemented, and 75.5 percent of them now have this level of education (as compared to 16 percent in 1975).

Those cadres who have not yet reached this level should continue studying until they do.

The general educational level of Party members and candidates has risen considerably since 1975, when 60.3 percent of them had only an elementary school education. Now, 80.7 percent have finished at least the 8th grade, as proposed in the agreement of the 1st Congress. In spite of these achievements, however, all Party leadership levels should urge Party members who do not have physical or intellectual handicaps to finish the 9th grade. It is also important to push for and promote technical, professional and on-the-job training and to insist that all Communists are duty-bound to keep on studying and learning.

As a result of the agreements of the 1st Congress of the Party, the teaching of Marxism-Leninism has developed favorably throughout the national system of education. Hundreds of teachers have been trained, and great efforts have also been made in other aspects of this work. In order to continue raising the quality of this activity in the next five years and make up for the shortcomings that still exist, more attention should be given to teacher-training to guarantee that, during the next five-year period, all students be given classes in Marxism-Leninism, that our teachers receive better training and methodological guidance and that the need for reference materials be met.

Not enough research was done in the field of Marxist-Leninist theory in the last five years, and this activity should be stepped up, increasing the number of research projects, ensuring that the topics studied are closely linked to the needs of socialist construction in our country, strengthening the scientific institutions that work in this field and publicizing and applying the results obtained.

The National and Provincial Control and Revision Committees of the Party began functioning one and a half years ago on a small scale, making careful, in-depth analyses of each case and thus acquiring the required experience for extending this delicate activity. Positive, encouraging results have been obtained. The purity of the Party has been rigorously defended, and some errors and injustices that had been committed toward Party members and candidates were rectified. The tasks of revision have played

an important role in the control of the finances and other resources administered by the Party. In the coming years, the work of these bodies, carried out in the fullest spirit of justice, will continue to be developed and extended.

We are pleased to be able to state that, at the highest levels of the Party the principles of collective leadership have been solidly applied. Both the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of our Party have met hundreds of times in the past few years, and the Central Committee has held its plenary sessions as scheduled. The most disparate international topics of a state and Party nature have been analyzed collectively. No important questions were decided in any other way. The rigor with which this essential principle of Marxism-Leninism was applied in our leadership is truly exemplary and a source of pride. No manifestations of factionalism or exclusive groups appeared in our leadership; and the principles of Party democracy, democratic centralism and the most rigorous discipline govern all Party activities.

We have grown a lot in the last few years, and we have grown well. We have not sacrificed — nor will we ever sacrifice — quality for quantity. Today, more of us have the great responsibility of being Party members and candidates, but this only shows how much exemplary revolutionary spirit has grown among our people. With this impressive strength, how could we possibly fail to overcome all difficulties? Above all else, the morale, authority, prestige and revolutionary example of Communists must be maintained, and, the more we equate being Communists with being outstanding in terms of work, self-sacrifice and revolutionary selflessness, the closer we will come to this goal. We will be the vanguard not because of what we think of ourselves but because of what the people think of us. It is a difficult but worthy and stimulating task to be the vanguard of a vanguard people, to be Communists in a country of Communists. The deepest, most permanent link with the masses has been, is and will always be the guiding force of our Party. Let us all pledge to protect our Party's revolutionary purity and our unity and ideology. By doing so, we will serve not only our homeland but also the world cause of socialism and communism.

VII. THE IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

At a certain point during this five-year period, it became clear that a number of bad habits were spreading in our country. Perhaps it was felt that the institutionalization of the country, socialist legality, the creation of People's Power and the progressive implementation of the Economic Planning and Management System would, in themselves, perform miracles and that everything would get much better automatically without the essential, basic efforts of man. What is worse, there were increasing signs that the spirit of austerity was flagging; that a softening up process was going on in which some people tended to let things slide, pursue privileges, make accommodations and take other attitudes, while work discipline dropped. Our worst enemies could not have done us more damage. Was our Revolution beginning to degenerate on our imperialist enemy's doorstep? Was that an inexorable law for any revolution in power? Under no circumstances could such a thing be permitted. It showed that demands for orderliness should never be neglected in a revolution. So these problems were discussed openly, measures were taken and the pernicious tendencies began to be surmounted. But that is not enough. We must be constantly on guard and alert in our demands so we can deal firmly with the first signs of petit bourgeois, accommodating or indisciplined attitudes and even the slightest evidence of corruption. This should serve as a warning and an example. Our people's unanimous support for the struggle to achieve higher standards and against all signs of softness and accommodation shows how thoroughly our masses have absorbed the moral principles of the Revolution and demonstrates that, far from degenerating, our revolutionary process is growing stronger all the time. It has been said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. It is also the price of the Revolution.

Our people's communist and internationalist consciousness has undoubtedly been increased in recent years. When I say this, I am not speaking only — or even mainly — of the important cultural and theoretical advances that have been made. I am primarily referring to specific circumstances in which our people show that consciousness. Throughout the country, attitudes toward work, organization, higher standards, combativity and revolutionary firmness are all at a much higher level. This is especially evident in our working class and has been brilliantly manifested by our intellectual workers as well. Tens of thousands of teachers, doctors and other professionals and technicians have worked with dedication here and enthusiastically undertaken difficult and honorable missions abroad. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers and reservists in our Revolutionary Armed Forces have expressed their willingness to participate in Cuba's internationalist aid to sister countries that were under attack, and millions of our compatriots lead exemplary, genuinely proletarian, austere, collectivist, honest and disciplined lives.

This, of course, does not mean that we have always done the best possible political and ideological work or that we can cross our arms and say we have won the battle.

It is necessary to understand the special situation in which Cuba has been waging for the last 20 years its confrontation with imperialism in the realm of ideas. The existence, just a few miles from our coasts, of the richest, most aggressive capitalist country in the world, a paradise of individualism, gambling, drugs, prostitution and other alienating vices has forced us to respond courageously to this open and unending challenge.

The United States has always been the sworn enemy of our nation. Ever since the beginning of the 19th century, Spanish colonial rule and the powerful *criollos* who owned most of the coffee and sugarcane plantations and hundreds of thousands of slaves fostered a strong annexationist, anti-independence current in our country. Many of those landowners considered the preservation of the slave system through annexation to the United States more important than national independence. They feared that a slave uprising in the struggle for independence would cost them their socioeconomic privileges or that Spain, pressured by England, would emancipate the slaves. This explains why Cuba was the last country in the Americas to obtain its independence from Spain — nearly 100 years later than the other Spanish colonies in the region. Annexationism did not, however, prevent the development of a strong patriotic movement, which fully demonstrated its strength and desire for freedom in the heroic wars of 1868 and 1895.

Yankee intervention, the imposition of the Platt Amendment, the seizure of the country's wealth and the installation of a neo-colonial regime frustrated our people's desires and were a rude

blow to our national spirit. In practice, we were annexed to the United States. The Yankee system, ideology, laws, culture, habits, customs, prejudices and vices became a part of our neocolonial, dependent way of life. Our economy became an appendage of US monopoly capital, and Cuba became another piece of Yankee property.

Before 1959, a steady stream of Cubans wanted to leave their underdeveloped country and move to the metropolis, but the United States imposed a number of restrictions to limit to a few thousands this economic migration.

After the triumph of the Revolution, the United States opened its doors to Cuban war criminals, torturers, embezzlers of public funds, plantation owners, urban real estate magnates, big businessmen and others of that ilk. At the same time, it went to great lengths to rob us of our engineers, doctors, administrators and even middle-level technicians and skilled workers. It took advantage of its position as the world's most developed, richest country — with a much higher standard of living and wages than Cuba — to try to bleed us of our skilled personnel and thus destroy the revolutionary process, linking this policy to economic blockade, threats and aggression of all kinds. The Revolution valiantly took up the challenge and permitted everyone who wanted to leave to do so. We were quite ready to create a new homeland and make our socialist revolution with men and women who had freely decided to stay; we also began to develop our schools and universities — in which hundreds of thousands of specialists and skilled workers have since been trained.

Millions of individuals — the vast majority of our people — preferred to live here under economic blockade and the threat of annihilation rather than abandon their homeland. It was our socialist Revolution, with its unselfish, heroic struggle, that forged our Cuban patriotic national spirit once and for all. A new generation of doctors, engineers, teachers and technicians has been trained in the years since the triumph of the Revolution, taking their place alongside the many intellectual workers who remained loyal to their homeland. Now we have many more trained, aware revolutionary workers than we had before, and our technicians are at present serving in more than 30 foreign countries.

Imperialism, however, has never stopped attacking our Cuban national spirit, constantly putting it to the test. It employs the gross exhibition of wealth, most of which was plundered from the world's underdeveloped peoples; constantly bribes and instigates our citizens to desert and betray their country; and takes advantage of the separation of tens of thousands of Cuban families to restrict legal travel to the United States while stimulating, publicizing and welcoming as heroes anyone who leaves Cuba by such illegal means as hijacking boats, taking hostages and committing monstrous murders — all to feed its cynical propaganda.

In spite of the tremendous efforts the Revolution has made to promote socioeconomic development — especially in education — some social disgrace from the past still remain: a total lack of national feeling on the part of some combined with the fact that the socioeconomic conditions in our developing country still produce some declassed, antisocial, lumpen elements that are receptive to imperialist enticements and ideas.

For these reasons, a bitter ideological struggle has been waged by our imperialist enemy and the Cuban Revolution — a struggle that has been, and will continue to be fought not only in the realm of revolutionary and political ideas but also in the sphere of our people's patriotic national feelings. Imperialism refuses to resign itself to a revolutionary, socialist Cuba; a Cuba that has freed itself from the United States forever; a Cuba that has held out and gained prestige in its struggle against the Yankee giant; a Cuba in which patriotic feelings are deeper, more solid and more lasting than ever.

It is true that our country has a modest way of life, one without luxuries or extravagance, but we are fully convinced of the justice of our ideas, our dignity and our morale and perfectly capable of using these qualities to defy all the rottenness of the imperialist consumer society. This time, the imperialists were stopped by our people's courage and could not skim off our specialists and trained personnel. This time they got our scum.

The People's Marches — an outpouring in response to the acts of provocation at the Peruvian and Venezuelan Embassies, to the Mariel flotilla and to the Yankee military threats — will go down in history.

Never before have there been such huge mass mobilizations in our homeland. Once again, they underestimated our people's level of consciousness. The Revolution and the masses decided, once and for all, to take up the challenge. We remained perfectly calm while the imperialists ground out their version of what happened in the Peruvian Embassy. The antisocial individuals themselves — whom the capitalist news agencies started off calling "dissidents" — showed what kind of people they really were, so all our enemy's lies were exposed to ridicule. The people demonstrated that their strength, unity, awareness, fighting spirit and discipline were unbeatable. Young people won their first revolutionary laurels in the vanguard of this great political and ideological battle. While Cuba made the cleanest sweep in its history, the masses were tempered and tremendously strengthened in the struggle, and their spirit of patriotism and defense of the principles of socialism and proletarian internationalism were deepened. The struggle also boosted production and discipline and helped us find solutions for our own internal weaknesses. The enemy once again learned that our people cannot be challenged with impunity.

We consider the battle that the masses waged last April and May to be one of the most important political, ideological and moral victories the Revolution has won in its entire history.

As we have already noted, it is significant that this struggle has positive repercussions in the national effort to eradicate a series of ideological problems that had been gaining ground in this period.

The people's repudiation of the scum also meant that they repudiated undisciplined behavior, sponging, accommodation, negligence and other such negative attitudes. The position the people took, coupled with the political, legal, wage and administrative measures adopted during the past few months, has led to a much greater demand for higher standards and more order in our society. Naturally, this campaign is not won in a day. We intend to continue striving to find permanent solutions for these problems.

It is still too early to determine how this policy has affected the Cuban community abroad. Following our people's indignant reaction to what was going on and the repeated acts of provocation at the Venezuelan and Peruvian Embassies, their visits were reduced to a minimum. Our policy on this will be determined by the attitude the new US administration takes.

We will have to see whether or not Mr. Reagan suspends the right of US citizens and residents to travel to Cuba. It is also essential that visits here in the case of individuals of Cuban origin be allowed only to those who have never engaged in any hostile acts against this country, who left Cuba legally and who are willing to respect the Revolution. Drastic measures will be taken against anyone who attempts to engage in any counterrevolutionary activities. Our policy will be based on these considerations, disregarding any profit that accrues to Cuba from such visits.

One of the factors that contributed to a certain degree of laxity in socioeconomic activity was that frequently people were not as critical and self-critical as necessary.

It became evident that this phenomenon was widespread and even affected the Party to a certain extent. In some places, the general attitude was formal, conformist and basically petit bourgeois in the sense of avoiding problems with everybody — as if the Revolution itself were not always trying to straighten out problems involving injustice and poor work. In the administrative sphere, this trend had negative effects on labor discipline, control and adequate use of resources.

It has been said, with good reason, that our political and ideological work cannot be abstract but must be firmly linked to specific national and international socioeconomic tasks. While we continue to give our Party cadres and members and the people in general theoretical training and staunchly defend Marxism-Leninism against all distortion, we must also be especially con-

cerned with the workers' economic education, within the framework of the principles and laws of socialism; with the moral training of our children and young people receive; and with raising the communist and internationalist consciousness of all our compatriots. We should continue to promote voluntary work giving it special emphasis as an essential factor in creating a new attitude toward work and society. Generally speaking, the experience of this recent period has reinforced our belief that elements of a moral character should continue to play a major role in our Revolution, because they make us invulnerable to bourgeois ideology; strengthen our spirit in the face of the enemy's threats and acts of aggression; and make the people an invincible army, ready to fight for their cause no matter what the cost.

Aware of the importance of this front, our Party is waging a determined ideological battle. Since the 1st Congress, this battle has included systematic work, including plans; special activities; campaigns; exhibits; mass meetings to commemorate important dates in history; and such major events as the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students, the 6th Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution, the People's Marches and the first Soviet-Cuban spaceflight.

The economic education of workers has been a major topic for the mass media and in all Party propaganda, but we still have a long way to go in this direction. Our propaganda should place more emphasis on production problems; present information on the most useful experiences; and, in general, provide a deeper, more consistent view of what is happening.

Mass ideological training, especially the training of children and young people in the principles of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, requires systematic work. Historical events should be used to show these young people that our revolutionary process combines the purest national patriotic traditions with the universal principles of socialism and is part of the world revolutionary movement. The Party has encouraged the movement of history activists to contribute to this task.

The principles of internationalism have been set forth broadly and consistently in our work of revolutionary orientation. We have made every effort to ensure that the true image of the Cuban Revolution is projected abroad, explaining both our successes, shortcomings, and difficulties and our socioeconomic advances in building socialism. Our people's political understanding is impressive, and they are kept informed about the main aspects of the world situation.

We will continue our efforts to give all our people a scientific concept of nature and society so old prejudices are eradicated while developing new customs and habits that tend to strengthen fraternal relations of solidarity in our socialist society.

In recent years, the Party has worked diligently to find ways of keeping its cadres and members more effectively informed on important matters that require their attention, and today we count with the valuable contribution of at least 7000 non-professional lecturers. This has helped a great deal, but we are working to guarantee better theoretical training and follow-up courses for them. Through the Party's publishing plan, more than 600 political and ideological titles were printed during this period and have been widely distributed and promoted in the libraries set up in our grass-roots organizations. The Party's graphic propaganda has improved, but its content and artistic quality could still be better. We have an efficient system for organizing and holding meetings, exhibits and other political activities. The People's Opinion Teams have continued to ask the people what they think about specific problems. This can be an effective tool for Party work and should be further developed.

The Party has given priority to improving the quality and political-ideological level of the material that appears in the mass media. In compliance with the Thesis of the 1st Congress on the written press, radio, television and movies, a number of complementary documents have been adopted, including the Resolution of the Political Bureau on attention to the Party newspaper and other press organs; norms for circulating and distributing publications; a definition of the structure and staff of newspapers and magazines; a policy on radio and TV programming, and principles and standards for countering propaganda.

The mass media have made major gains in reporting on our socioeconomic development and ideological confrontation with imperialism in this period.

Our written press has continued to grow, and a significant effort has been made to ensure that each province — including the special municipality of the Isle of Youth — has its own newspaper. These papers have a total daily run of over 264 000. New publications for children and young people, for workers and for state and scientific use have appeared. The daily national press run is now up to 930 000, an average of one newspaper for every eight readers. Noteworthy results have been achieved in distributing 1.2 million newspapers daily and more than 5 million magazines and tabloids each month. The technical base of our written press will be modernized as much as possible in the next few years.

Granma, the official organ of our Central Committee, has played an outstanding role in keeping our people informed; guiding them and helping to raise their level of education and revolutionary consciousness. It has also carried out its responsibility of setting an example for the rest of the mass media in implementing Party guidelines.

The magazine **El Militante Comunista** (The Communist Party Member) has improved the quality and approach of its articles.

New municipal radio stations have been set up (two are especially directed at students attending schools in the countryside), color TV programming has been increased, and Channels 2 and Tele Rebelde have been joined so as to make better use of technical and human resources. Investments in new equipment have resulted in considerable technological improvements in both media, especially radio. Radio Havana Cuba has maintained the high quality of its political, ideological and professional programming, broadcasting the truth about Cuba in eight languages and increasing its programming by 27 percent, with few people.

Efforts have been made to improve program quality, in compliance with the agreements of the 1st Congress and the 8th Plenary Meeting on Programming. Programs for children and young people have been increased, as have informational and cultural programs; sports programs have been broadened and diversified; 60 percent of all TV programming is nationally produced; high quality feature serials have been shown, though sustained efforts must be made to reach greater stability. More films from the socialist countries have been shown on TV; there has been more extensive programming via satellite; and special summer programs were broadcast during this period.

We do not feel fully satisfied, however, with the work done by our mass media. There are still many shortcomings. It is necessary to improve quality both in information and in the analysis and criticism.

Because of their importance in the Party's ideological work, we should take special note of the efforts made by the Institute of the History of the Communist Movement and the Cuban Socialist Revolution. In its six years of existence, this Institute has laid the bases for its scientific work and done far-reaching historical research which has led to the publication of valuable books and other important works in progress.

Generally speaking, our ideological work has advanced, but we should keep working to overcome the shortcomings that still exist.

Our grass-roots Party organizational work should be improved so that every nucleus and every Communist is an active defender of and propagandist for Party policy. We must also unify all our ideological work and make the best possible use of the political education system, agit-prop work, the mass media, cultural outlets, sports, recreation and other avenues of expression.

Ideology is, first of all, consciousness; consciousness is revolutionary militant attitude, dignity, principles and morale. Ideology is also an effective weapon in opposing misconduct, weaknesses, privileges, immorality. For all revolutionaries ideological struggle is today in the forefront; is the first revolutionary trench.

Socialism is a relatively new system in mankind's history, for it has only been in existence for a few decades. Right from the start, it was opposed by imperialist threats, hostility, intervention and aggression. Fascism made a brutal effort to destroy the first socialist state only 24 years after it had been founded. The socialist camp was built on the rubble and ruins that the Nazi hordes left behind them in the most devastated parts of Europe, which were also the continent's least developed areas. It has not been easy, and circumstances have hardly been propitious for spreading socialist ideas.

Our enemy has used every means at its disposal to continue fighting socialism. On the military front, it has forced the socialist countries to invest huge sums of money in defense. Politically, it has made every effort to subvert, destabilize and discredit the socialist countries.

This reality should not be underrated — especially by our country, which is so close to the United States. Only by consistently applying the principles of Marxism-Leninism can we be strong, invulnerable, invincible.

Ours is a state of workers who exercise revolutionary power. The Party and its members must always be solidly, closely and deeply linked to the masses. They must engage in rigorous criticism and self-criticism. They must not deviate from collective leadership, internal democracy, democratic centralism and the strictest discipline. They must lead a life of austerity and embody the spirit of self-sacrifice, unselfishness, selflessness, honesty, solidarity and heroism that should characterize every Communist.

Every Communist should be a staunch fighter, convinced of the absolute justice of his cause; he should be studious, hard-working, demanding and deeply committed to his people. The Party exists through and for the people. Bureaucratic and petit-bourgeois attitudes are completely alien to its principles. The strongest, closest ties should exist between the Party cadres and members and the people, mainly based on the example set by revolutionaries and the confidence inspired by their commitment to the people.

Authoritarianism, demagoguery, a know-it-all attitude, vanity and irresponsibility are inconceivable in Communists, for they should always have a fraternal and humane attitude toward others and — especially — an internationalist spirit that, while including deep-rooted patriotism, is based on an understanding that their homeland is more important than any individual and that mankind is the most important of all.

If a Communist Party in power commits or tolerates serious errors of principle, those errors will prove very costly to the revolutionary process — as history has shown. Betrayals have done great damage to the world revolutionary movement.

Is socialism in any given country irreversible or not? It is utterly irreversible if principles are applied. We are at Yankee imperialism's doorstep, yet we do not fear its power, do not dream of its wealth, do not accept its ideology and are not destabilized by its actions.

Have we made mistakes? Of course we have. Have we always been consistent in strictly applying each and every principle, and are we, therefore, unblemished, exemplary Communists who have never done anything wrong — even out of lack of understanding, incompetence or ignorance? No, but it has always been our policy to be honest, loyal to our principles and dedicated to the revolutionary Cuban people. The Party's close links with the masses make it stronger and guarantee that it will consistently apply the principles that will make it invincible.

In our country, Marxist-Leninist ideas are also profoundly linked to our people's patriotic, heroic traditions. Céspedes, Agramonte, Gómez, Maceo and Martí are, for us, inseparable from Marx, Engels and Lenin. They are linked in our consciences, just as patriotic thinking is linked to internationalism; national liberty to equality and social justice; the history of one country to the history of the world; and our homeland to mankind. The foundations of the country in which we are now building socialism were laid with the sweat, blood and heroism of our predecessors, and today we are doing what they did when they founded our homeland.

Let us follow the example of those who created our homeland and who opened up a new path for mankind. Let us adhere to these ideas loyally, and no force on earth can separate our Party from our people or deter our people from their revolutionary course.

We still have a long way to go and many problems to solve as we build socialism, but history has already shown that our ideas are far superior to and infinitely more humane than those of capitalism. The clock of history never turns back. Capitalism, with its egoism, crime and vice, will disappear, just as feudalism and slavery did; and, even if one country should take a step backward, mankind never will.

VIII. WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

Several important events have taken place on the international economic scene since the 1st Congress of our Party was held five years ago. These include the worst crisis that has hit capitalism since World War II, followed by a period of stagflation and the worsening of living conditions in the underdeveloped world.

During the last 30 years, the imperialist monopolies extended their operations on an ever larger, more international scale; gained control of a larger part of the world market; and got their hooks into all branches of production and services.

The monopolies' huge amounts of accumulated capital were invested in ways that caused major changes in the structures of economic activities in the developed capitalist world.

Huge monopoly profits also accelerated the processes of internationalizing economic life, whose main vehicle has been the so-called transnational corporations, imperialist monopolies characterized by the impressive size of their financial, technical and organizational resources; by the world scale of their operations; and by the great geographic and product diversification of their activities.

None of these changes that have taken place in the capitalist world would have been possible without the upsurge of state monopoly capitalism.

The growing identification of the interests of the monopolies and the state apparatus has taken on decisive importance during the last 30 years.

The refusal of the governments of the developed capitalist powers to make even the slightest concession to the underdeveloped countries that have been struggling for years to achieve a new international economic order reflects the role of those powers as tools of the large monopolies, which are the

ones that are really interested in maintaining the present economic order, based on exploiting and plundering the natural resources and work of the peoples of the so-called Third World.

The development of the "military industrial complex" is the most dangerous expression of the upsurge in this identification of state and monopoly interests.

The 1974-75 crisis was followed by a period of economic stagnation and instability, combined with a steady inflationary rise in prices — that is, by the phenomenon of stagflation. The ruling financial oligarchies in the imperialist world have failed both to recover their growth rates of the '60s and early '70s and to keep unemployment from rising. Their most renowned experts' predictions for the next two years are more and more pessimistic. They have also failed to control runaway inflation — but, in any case, inflation is one of the resources that monopolies use to increase their profits, in spite of the crisis, by reducing the real wages of the workers and exacerbating the unequal terms of trade with the underdeveloped countries.

Unemployment in the member countries that belong to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which include the main imperialist powers — the United States and such less developed capitalist countries as Spain, Portugal, Greece and Turkey — was 3 percent between 1960 and 1973, according to official figures, and rose to around 5.2 percent between 1974 and the first quarter of 1980. This means that around 24 million people are out of work, and it is estimated that this figure will rise to 25-27 million people by the end of 1981. In the United States, alone, more than 8 million people go from one place to another in search of work. Estimates for Latin America list 30 percent of the work force as totally unemployed. Unemployment is especially high among young people. In the United States, this situation is even worse for blacks, Latins and the members of other minority groups. In general, unemployment in the underdeveloped countries normally fluctuates between 15 and 40 percent of the population of working age. We do not have exact statistics on this, but it may be assumed that the figures are even higher now.

Meanwhile, inflation in the aforementioned OECD member countries rose from 7.9 percent in 1979 to 13.9 percent in mid-1980.

Another factor in the present capitalist crisis consists of what is emerging as a veritable crisis of neocolonialism.

OPEC is a case in point.

The rise in the price of oil generated a flow of capital toward the OPEC countries which, though unequally distributed, was impressive. This flow of resources, however, was not entirely used to the advantage of those countries, due to the specific characteristic of their socioeconomic structures, the narrow limits of their markets and their technical limitations for absorbing more than a

certain amount of productive capital. The result of this situation was the creation of a financial "surplus" that is estimated to have been around \$36 billion a year between 1974 and 1978. It rose to \$68 billion in 1979 and will probably reach \$115 billion in 1980. This money was mainly sent to the developed capitalist countries — where it was placed in short-term, highly liquid investments (especially in the United States, Western Europe and the so-called Eurocurrency market) — instead of being recycled in a way to benefit the underdeveloped countries.

Because of this, the developed capitalist economies were not as hard hit by the hikes in the price of oil, since the recycling of surplus funds offset the negative side of their balances of payments. The underdeveloped oil-importing countries, however, received no such compensation and were forced to pay high prices for their oil imports as well as put up with traditional unequal terms of exchange, aggravated by inflation.

The way in which the OPEC countries with the main surpluses have acted does not, however, diminish the historic importance of OPEC's action, for this was the first time in the postwar period that a group of underdeveloped countries dependent on the capitalist powers to a greater or lesser degree managed — thanks to the present world correlation of forces and the support of the other underdeveloped countries (that have not been given due consideration and support in return) — to strike a blow against the neocolonial structures, defending the price of their basic export product and changing the rules of the imperialist game in a key sector.

In addition to the economic crisis, there is also the crisis that broke out in 1971-73 in the sphere of monetary relations. This crisis stemmed from the United States' imposition of dollar hegemony and was aggravated by the present capitalist economic situation, but, in essence, it reflects more basic contradictions within the system, mainly expressed in rivalries between different monopolies and imperialist powers that — at times, spectacularly — put the United States, the European Economic Community and Japan against one another in their struggles for markets for their capital, merchandise and raw materials.

The monetary crisis has also exacerbated the economic problems of the underdeveloped countries, which are especially hard hit by monetary instability, that aggravates their structural imbalances, makes their imports more expensive, lowers the actual value of their exports and often nibbles away at whatever reserves they have. Moreover, the collapse of the capitalist monetary system has not even had the positive effect of putting an end to the International Monetary Fund, which has survived the crisis, among other reasons, because it has been shored up by the United States and other imperialist powers, that use it as a monetary-financial gendarme in the underdeveloped world. Making the most of the

difficult situation faced by the underdeveloped oil-importing countries — now overwhelmed by burgeoning deficits in their balances of payments and by crushing foreign debts — the IMF imposes onerous conditions for loans, promoting the most reactionary domestic policies that hurt the people within those countries and make them easy prey to imperialist exploitation and dependency.

Another factor that should be considered a characteristic of the present world economic situation is the serious and unprecedented financial crisis now hitting the underdeveloped oil-importing countries, whose deficits in the current accounts in their balance of payments rose from \$12 billion in 1973 to an average of more than \$42 billion between 1974 and 1978 and to \$53 billion in 1979 and will rise to an estimated \$70 billion in 1980. As a result, the foreign debts of these countries rose from \$118 billion in 1973 to \$343 billion in 1978 and it is estimated that they will increase to much more than \$400 billion in 1980. This crisis arises not from contingency factors but from the structural conditions linked to the very nature of underdevelopment and dependency. We can see the present financial mechanisms offer no possibility for its solution.

How are these huge debts and deficits financed?

Basically, with resources from the so-called official assistance for development, a crumb — 0.3 percent — of the Gross National Product of the capitalist powers, through foreign private investments funds, government loans and (for a handful of countries) commercial loans from international banks. In other words, these enormous deficits are mitigated by the always unpredictable and usually meager contributions of a handful of capitalist powers, obtained by the recipients' accepting the generally onerous conditions imposed by the large banking-financial consortiums, placing the natural resources and work of their peoples in hock, mortgaging their present and future exports and reducing their essential imports for development and for the very survival of the vast majority of the people — in short, by accepting greater dependency, larger indebtedness, more exploitation and more underdevelopment. This is the situation, in brief.

What prospects does imperialism offer the underdeveloped world?

It is significant in this regard that the World Bank — that creature of the United States and the other imperialist powers whose demagogic attitudes are well known — predicts that, by 1990 (within 10 years), the underdeveloped countries' annual deficit in the current account of their balance of payment will have risen to nearly \$128 billion annually. It even forecasts how this monstrous figure will be financed: \$66.6 billion through the so-called government funds for development, \$16.4 billion through foreign private investments and \$44.7 billion through commercial bank loans. As may be observed, the World Bank is not trying to

solve the problem. Rather, it is limiting itself to magnifying it and projecting it into the future. This position, however, is of great strategic significance, since imperialism hopes to be able to cope with the ever more serious financial difficulties of the underdeveloped world, turning those difficulties into a profitable business — that is, perpetuating the dependency of the underdeveloped world by using an eye-dropper to dispense assistance for development and especially by exploiting the situation in such a way that it reaps maximum benefits from the profits of foreign private investments and interest payments on its bank loans. In line with this imperialist strategy, backwardness, and underdevelopment, hunger and poverty and unequal terms of exchange would persist, and these countries' deficits and debts would increase even more. The underdeveloped world would remain underdeveloped — only more so. Imperialism would be the same, only richer, and mankind would be the same, only with a billion more people living in the most abject poverty.

As the representative of Cuba stated in the 16th Regional FAO Conference for Latin America, "Every five days more than a million people are born, 90 percent of them in the underdeveloped countries that face such major problems as technical backwardness and a lack of material input for food production. This world population now totals 4.3 billion. It will reach some 6.4 billion in the next 20 years, and 80 percent of those people — more than 5 billion — will live in what is known as the Third World...

"Every year, some 25 million children in the underdeveloped countries die before their fifth birthday, most of them from curable diseases and hunger.

"...The forests are disappearing at the rate of nearly 20 million hectares a year...

"Erosion, loss of organic material, salinization and other factors have transformed millions of hectares a year — just about equal to Cuba's entire arable land — into deserts and arid soil... Ten years ago, the world population in agricultural areas was one person per 0.5 hectares. In 20 years' time, it will be one person per 0.25..."

In 1974, at the initiative of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the General Assembly of the United Nations approved a declaration supporting the program for a new international economic order.

Nevertheless, after more than six years of negotiations, little if any progress has been made in implementing its demands. Through their representatives in the various UN agencies, the capitalist powers have systematically refused to accede to any of the legitimate demands presented by the underdeveloped countries and most recently have even refused to agree with them on the main points and methods for discussing these prob-

lems in the new worldwide round of negotiations proposed by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the underdeveloped countries in general.

The struggle for a new international economic order, however, has had the positive result of uniting the underdeveloped countries in a single front — a phenomenon that, in view of their tremendous economic, political and social heterogeneity, can only be explained on the basis of a generalized contradiction between them and imperialism, a contradiction that includes the governments of countries that are allies of imperialism on the periphery of the underdeveloped, dependent world but are no longer ready to accept unchanged the system of inequality and exploitation to which the monopolies of the capitalist powers subject them.

In view of the strategy employed by the most reactionary circles of imperialism, it is necessary for the underdeveloped world, the socialist countries, other progressive forces throughout the world and even the more realistic sectors in the developed capitalist powers to unite in tackling the serious crisis with which mankind is now faced.

In the 34th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, in October 1979, speaking on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, we voiced the pressing need to create an additional fund of at least \$300 billion (1977 real values), to be distributed in the form of donations and long-term soft credits among the underdeveloped countries, granted annually over the next 10 years. More than a year has elapsed since this proposal was made, yet, in spite of the support it received in various fora of the United Nations, there has been no decision to set an international mechanism in motion to promote this flow of resources. During this same period, the situation in the underdeveloped world — and in the developed one, as well — has continued to deteriorate, and more and more people are calling for a massive transfer of financial resources to the underdeveloped countries, not only as a contribution toward solving some of their most pressing problems but also as a means for stimulating a real demand that can help push the developed capitalist economies out of the stagnation in which they are bogged down.

In our days large-scale international cooperation is required if we really want to raise the peoples' standard of living, pull most of mankind out of underdevelopment and preserve international peace.

The arms race must be stopped. The present stockpiles of nuclear weapons are already large enough to destroy the world many times over, as was noted about two years ago in a UN report, which also stated that, according to conservative estimates, the stockpiles of nuclear warheads (not counting the so-

called factual nuclear weapons), contained 1.3 million times as much explosive power as the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

Figures on arms expenditures are just as incredible. These runaway expenditures have caused enormous imbalances in the capitalist economy and constitute one of the main factors in its present inflation.

Tens of millions of people — including hundreds of thousands of scientists, technicians and engineers, some of whom are the elite of the world's skilled personnel — are working to maintain and increase these war resources. Hundreds of millions of tons of nonrenewable resources, including the most sensitive reserves of energy and other raw materials in the world, are consumed in the arms race. From 5 to 6 percent of the Gross National Product of some powers is now spent on war preparations each year, amounts that, in the '70s, averaged \$350 billion a year — nearly a billion dollars a day, \$40 million an hour or \$700 000 a minute. At present, annual arms expenditures amount to around \$90 per capita for the entire world's population — more than the annual per capita income of hundreds of millions of people in the underdeveloped world.

Those expenditures do not benefit anybody. They are completely unproductive, and the matériel turn out becomes quickly obsolete and can only be scrapped.

This folly is even more striking when it is contrasted to the amount of money needed to solve some of the most pressing problems facing the world's population.

The senseless arms race, which can break out into the most destructive, universal holocaust at any moment, must not continue. It is absolutely necessary to end this suicidal policy if we wish to guarantee a future of peace and well-being for all mankind.

IX. FOREIGN POLICY

Foreign policy — its complex development and our Party and government's participation in it — has been a constant concern in the work done by the Party leadership in the 1976-80 period.

These five years have been filled with events. Many peoples have joined the growing family of progressive, revolutionary countries.

Angola's firm, heroic struggle was still in progress in late 1975. Under the leadership of the MPLA and President Agostinho Neto, the Angolan people emerged triumphant a few months later, effecting a change in Africa's political life and opening up new horizons for all the peoples of black Africa by helping to consolidate the independence of some and strengthening the liberation struggles of others.

One of the most encouraging aspects of recent events in Africa is that, in spite of the lamentable death of President Neto, the Angolan Revolution has been strengthened.

The Ethiopian people's victory over the clumsy, traitorous Somali invasion that took place because of Siad Barre's outrageous ambitions was also very significant.

The consolidation of the Ethiopian revolutionary process under the firm revolutionary leadership headed by the outstanding African combatant Mengistu Haile Mariam and the first steps toward creating a Marxist-Leninist Party there will also have tremendous repercussions in the continent.

Another revolutionary milestone in Africa was the victory of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, which, after a long armed struggle firmly backed by the Front-Line States and benefiting from the solidarity of all the other progressive peoples, got the government of the United Kingdom to sign an agreement that forced the Rhodesian racist minority to hold an election in which the

people of Zimbabwe voted in a genuine people's government headed by Robert Mugabe.

Mozambique is consolidating its independence and advancing along the road of socialism, led by FRELIMO and Samora Machel, its brilliant, capable leader.

In Southeast Asia, the criminal Pol Pot-leng Sary clique — that had subjected Cambodia to inhuman conditions of oppression and, backed by China, blocked the construction of socialism in the old Indo-Chinese area — was overthrown. This victory by the Kampuchean people was threatened by military pressure from China, which launched an unprincipled attack on Vietnam. Once more, the Vietnamese people, Party, government and armed forces made a contribution to the struggle for peace, national independence and socialism by inflicting a humiliating defeat on the Chinese invading forces.

In Afghanistan, the triumph of the April 1978 Revolution did away with the pro-imperialist, reactionary, feudal regime and established a progressive people's government.

Later on, in a heroic and exemplary struggle, the Iranian people overthrew the Shah, imperialism's gendarme in the Middle East.

Our part of the world was the scene of other important struggles in the peoples' confrontation with imperialism. After a heroic unyielding battle, the Nicaraguan people, led by the Sandinista National Liberation Front, overthrew the brutal Somoza tyranny; rooted out that bloody, exploiting regime, that had been created and maintained by US imperialism; and started a truly antioligarchic, anti-imperialist, deep-rooted people's revolution.

The great upheaval in Nicaragua came a few months after the resounding victory scored by the Grenadian people, who, led by the New JEWEL Movement, gave a boost to the struggle in the former European colonies in the Caribbean.

The important peoples' victories that have been won in the last five years should not, however, lead us to have a distorted view of the international scene — much less underestimate the great dangers that threaten the peoples' peace and national liberation.

The threat posed to international détente by the most reactionary sectors of imperialism — a threat denounced by the 1st Congress — has become more and more evident and has led to the interruption of international détente, whose incipient, difficult progress — made possible by the Soviet Union's foreign policy of peace (expressed in the 24th and 25th Congresses of the CPSU) — was noted in 1975. The threats of the cold-war period have been renewed, and there are real possibilities of a generalized international conflict.

Imperialism — especially US imperialism — must bear full responsibility for this aggravation of the international situation.

The United States organized and orchestrated a world campaign concerning the supposed military superiority of the Soviet Union,

aimed at justifying Washington's and its allies' new escalation of the arms race.

Taking advantage of the nefarious position of the Chinese government and its leaders' betrayal of socialism and internationalism, US imperialism set about weaving an alliance with China and Japan, aimed against the Soviet Union.

US imperialism seized on the toppling of the Shah in Iran and the later development of a clearly anti-imperialist people's process as a pretext for increasing its military presence in the Indian Ocean, enlarging its installations at the Diego Garcia base and trying to turn that vital part of the world into a US possession. For this purpose, it took steps to set up bases in Kenya, Somalia, Egypt and Oman.

The United States compelled the other NATO member countries to increase their military budgets in 1978 while, just a few hundred miles from Washington, where this decision was made, the United Nations was holding its Special Session on Disarmament.

The United States forced its European NATO allies to agree to having 572 intermediate-range missiles placed in Europe, aimed against the Soviet Union, in the near future. This decision was a very serious, adventuristic, dangerous step. Remember that the presence of a few dozen intermediate-range missiles near the United States brought the world to the brink of war in October 1962.

In this same period, the United States also decided to create powerful intervention forces — rapid deployment forces — that pose a threat to all the peoples of the world, especially those in the progressive, revolutionary countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America that are struggling for their liberation.

This US policy is what lies behind the United States' position on the Middle East and its opposition to recognition of the Palestinians' national rights and the Arab countries' aspirations of recovering the territories torn from them by Israel. Since 1977, the United States has turned its back on world negotiations on the Arab-Israeli problem and set about imposing the Camp David Agreements and increasing its opposition to the Palestinian cause.

Moreover, US imperialism, which has not resigned itself to accepting the independent democratic social transformations that some Latin-American and Caribbean peoples are carrying out, has reacted to the Sandinista Revolution in Nicaragua and the revolutionary insurgency in El Salvador with an arrogant attempt to reaffirm its rule in Central America and the Caribbean, an area in which it brazenly declares it has a "special interest."

Under the pretext of protesting against the presence of a small group of Soviet military personnel in Cuba — a group that has been in our country since the 1962 October crisis, as all the US administrations since then have known perfectly well, and which the Carter administration raised in a demagogic, malintentioned

attempt to offset the 6th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries — the US government set up a command post in Florida with special forces for making a rapid Yankee strike in any Latin-American country. Other results of this campaign included the approval of a \$ 42-billion hike in the military budget and an appropriation of \$33 billion for the construction of MX nuclear warhead plants.

The US government's military development throughout the world and its threatening language were accompanied by the decision to postpone ratification of the SALT II Treaty.

All this took place prior to the events in Afghanistan.

In that country, imperialism and the international reaction's savage acts of provocation, subversion and interference against the Revolution, plus the divisions among and serious mistakes committed by the revolutionary Afghans themselves, brought the situation to such a point that the USSR had to help save the process and preserve the victories of the April 1978 Revolution. The United States used this as a pretext for trying to justify the hawkish turn of its foreign policy, which had been begun several years earlier, and its adoption of more aggressive measures against the Soviet Union.

The new Afghan revolutionary leadership seems to be consolidating itself at present, and we hope that the situation in the area will continue to be normalized, on the basis of full sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, peace and good relations among all the states in the region. Cuba has striven to improve the relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan and Iran — all non-aligned countries — in order to contribute to these goals.

There is no doubt that imperialism is once again trying to turn back the course of history and — with renewed aggressiveness — reassume its role as international gendarme and obstacle to the social and political changes that are taking place in the world.

This already tense and dangerous international panorama was further complicated by the explosive situation in Poland. What happened there was partly a result of imperialism's subversive policy toward the socialist countries and its long-range design to penetrate, destabilize and wipe out socialism in Eastern Europe, thus weakening and isolating the USSR and, if possible, destroying socialism throughout the world.

Especially in Poland, imperialism is orchestrating a sinister act of provocation directed against the socialist camp. The success the reaction has had there is eloquent testimony to the fact that a revolutionary Party in power cannot deviate from Marxist-Leninist principles, neglect ideological work and divorce itself from the masses; and, when the time for rectification comes, this should not be done on the basis of concessions to the class enemy either inside or outside the country.

We firmly hope that the Polish Party will be able to save the situation through its own forces. There is not the slightest question about the socialist camp's right to save its integrity, to survive and resist at all cost imperialism's onslaughts, but Polish Communists are duty-bound to use their own forces and their own efforts to counteract the antisocialists and counterrevolutionaries. Under the current international circumstances, this is the best service they can render not only to their own homeland, but to the cause of socialism, the revolutionary and progressive world movement, détente and peace as well. We are confident that the courageous sons of this heroic people and their communist vanguard will be able to recover from their initial setbacks by overcoming past errors, raising their fighting spirit, leaning on the healthy forces of the country and taking advantage of the enormous moral, patriotic, and revolutionary reserve of the working class.

Under these circumstances, the November 4 election in the United States was especially significant, as it took place in the midst of the US economic disaster (a result of the continued worsening in the crisis that characterizes the already critical situation of world economy) involving massive unemployment, especially among blacks and young people; a lower real income for all US workers, due to runaway inflation; and a desire for political change among many people, while others simply stayed away from the polls.

The international situation, in which the United States has continued to lose hegemony and prestige, cleverly exploited by the contending political parties; the people's frustrations and skepticism about badly managed situations such as that of the hostages in Iran, who were not freed in the end, also helped defeat the Carter administration.

In a country that prides itself on its "representative democracy," 47.1 percent of the eligible voters stayed away from the polls. The Republican candidate was elected by 26.7 percent of the total number of eligible voters.

Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to overlook the meaning of the US election. Reagan's electoral triumph is a right-wing victory that signifies a clear move in that direction by an important sector of US public opinion. This is confirmed by the defeat of the most liberal Senators, including some who were firm advocates of ratifying the SALT II Treaty. The apparent national backing that the election returns give Reagan open up the possibility that he may throw caution to the winds and return to his earlier aggressiveness in supporting the most reactionary plans in the Republican Party platform.

All these events and the atmosphere surrounding them on the international political scene confirm the position we took at the 1st Congress — namely, that détente is what the peoples want, that

it is an essential condition for mankind's survival and that it is constantly threatened by the most reactionary sectors of imperialism, which simply will not accept it.

There is still a possibility of saving détente, even though it is in serious danger in the current difficult situation. That possibility is dependent, first of all, on the Soviet Union's firm and constant policy of peace, on the support the other socialist countries give that policy and on the backing it receives from all other progressive forces. One essential element that no one can ignore is that the USSR is fully prepared to throw back any kind of attack aimed at submitting it. A nuclear adventure against the Soviet Union would be suicidal for those who made the attempt. Even the most aggressive imperialists are aware of this. Moreover, the allies of the United States will not follow its lead docilely, since that would mean their own destruction at the outset of a global war.

Still, it would not be wise to ignore or underestimate imperialism's aggressive capacity. It has a dangerous military arsenal — especially in terms of nuclear weapons — which it is making every effort to increase and improve technically. It is also extending and modernizing its international network of military bases in every area, arrogantly encircling the Soviet Union. The United States is working hard and using every possible means to reduce the contradictions that exist within the Atlantic alliance, in order to rebuild its military alliances in Southeast, Central and Southwest Asia and maintain the Rio Treaty as an aggressive, anti-socialist pact.

US imperialist policy has an ally in the government of China, whose leaders are fomenting aggression by NATO, proposing that it step up the quantity and technical development of its arms; inciting and aiding the United States in its efforts to turn Japan into a springboard for attacks against the Soviet Union; openly continuing its nuclear preparations, developing carriers for nuclear warheads and proclaiming that the USSR is the enemy to be destroyed; and trying to expand into Southeast Asia by threatening its neighbors in the Association of South-East Asian Nations and attacking Vietnam, forcing that country to interrupt its peaceful national reconstruction and socialist construction in order to defend itself. They are also playing a similar role in Africa and Latin America, allying themselves with the most reactionary forces and making friends with the most repressive representatives of every corrupt regime.

This is why we must prepare for the serious difficulties that may arise in international life.

Tens of thousands of atomic weapons hang over mankind's head, like a sword of Damocles. Never before has man gone through such an experience. It may be said that the most important problem of our epoch, for all peoples, is to avoid the out-

break of another world war. Absurd as it may seem and unbelievably catastrophic as its outcome would be, that is a real danger. The peoples will not remain indifferent to it.

The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries can also play an important role in the struggle to maintain peace and avoid a war that would devastate the world. The fact that a numerical majority of countries in the international community, including almost all the developing countries, now belong to this Movement, makes it an international force that nobody can ignore, one whose influence in almost all world events is ever on the rise.

The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, born of the peoples' age-old struggles to break the chains of colonialism and foreign domination, has become an immeasurably valuable instrument in their efforts to consolidate their independence and overcome backwardness and poverty.

The 6th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, which the Movement did us the honor of holding in Havana in September 1979, was a solid demonstration of the Movement's strength and of its influence on international policy. In spite of all US imperialism's efforts to play down the importance of that 6th Summit Conference and negate the basic anti-imperialist orientation of the Movement, in its general declarations and in the way it took up each of the specific international problems it examined, the Movement ratified its anti-imperialist nature as well as its independent position and made a valuable contribution to peace and the great efforts that the developing countries are making to do away with injustice, inequality, oppression and racism and to achieve real socioeconomic development.

After the Summit Conference, the Movement had to confront the insidious, systematic activities of our peoples' enemies, who also tried to take advantage of the complex international situation to sow division in the Movement and hinder and weaken our countries' joint action. In spite of all these obstacles, the Non-Aligned Movement has intensified its efforts to implement the decisions of the 6th Summit Conference and has preserved its unity.

Cuba is serving as Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at a time when international tensions have been sharpened. Many conflicts have developed, new focal points of tension have broken out in various regions and some non-aligned countries are at loggerheads with others. At the same time, the international economic crisis and the lack of solutions for the underdeveloped countries' problems and difficulties make things more difficult for the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Cuba has sought to find solutions which are both fair and unifying in tackling the differences that have arisen between some

of the member countries — differences that, in certain cases, have led to some opposing others — for it is aware that the Movement must preserve its internal unity if it is to fulfill its important role in the international political arena. Considering that the military confrontations between Iraq and Iran are seriously damaging to both countries, pose a serious threat to peace in that region and the rest of the world and harm the non-oil-producing underdeveloped countries economically, Cuba decided shortly after the outbreak of the conflict to offer its services as a mediator as part of its duties as Chairman of the Movement. We will not desist in this effort as long as there is any possibility of helping to restore peace.

Not only the two countries that are fighting each other but all the other members of the Movement have expressed their unanimous appreciation for our attitude, which has also won the approval of the international community as a whole.

Cuba will continue to carry out its responsibilities as Chairman of the Movement. It has devoted and will continue to give its best efforts to this purpose, convinced that the non-aligned countries must strengthen their cohesion and solidarity in these circumstances and redouble their struggle to attain peace, a just economic order and a correct solution for the serious problems that affect our peoples.

Our country's position as one of the large group of underdeveloped and developing countries that has been called the Third World is also expressed internationally in our sustained, firm and militant position in demanding recognition of these countries' demands. During the last five years, Cuba has sent delegations to represent her actively in all the international fora in which the problems that affect the relations between the industrialized and the developing countries were discussed. Others have sought to disguise these contradictions under the deceptive name of "North-South relations," but they cannot disguise the basic differences between the relations of long-term exploitation that still persist between the former colonial countries and their imperialist successors, on the one hand, and our exploited countries, on the other, and the relations that link us with the socialist countries.

The battle for a new international economic order is really a continuation of the struggle for emancipation from colonial rule and imperialist plunder. This is but a small part of a long historic battle, and mankind must stop at this point and consider whether it prefers to solve these old problems — which are now aggravated — by means of confrontation or through cooperation. This was the underlying theme of the statement which Cuba presented to the 34th General Assembly of the United Nations on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. The choice has not yet been made, and there is still time to try to coordinate

the interests of the developed capitalist countries, the socialist countries and the developing countries in seeking constructive solutions. It is a very difficult, perhaps romantic and singularly logical task, and one that would do a great service to peace.

As may be seen, it is impossible to isolate Latin America and the Caribbean from the rest of the international situation. In referring to our more immediate area, however, we have sought to give its problems the importance they deserve — especially as regards our relations with the United States, a neighbor which all our Latin-American and Caribbean lands have in common.

The 1st Congress of our Party made a special mention of the crisis of the US foreign policy as well as of the irreconcilable contradiction between US imperialism and the interests of the Latin-American and Caribbean countries.

The prolonged economic crisis of international capitalism has made it increasingly evident that the United States can no longer soothe the countries of the region with promises of reform. The USA is bringing pressure to bear on oil-producing countries like Mexico and Venezuela to sacrifice their long-term programs for the exploitation of their nonrenewable resources for the sake of the immediate economic needs of the Yankees, who obstinately pursue consumerism and squander energy resources. The underdeveloped non-oil-producing countries, on the other hand, bogged down by the galloping balance-of-payment deficits, are straight-jacketed by the International Monetary Fund — whose strings are pulled in Washington — to force them to adopt policies that will not only stifle their economic development but also generate more poverty and suffering for their workers.

The United States has no market for what the Latin-American and Caribbean countries can potentially produce on their own, neither does it have financing to promote their industrial development. The only alternative "solution" it offers them is continued dependence on the Yankee transnationals, on-going deformation of their economies and the perpetuation of the unbearable structure of their economies, where over 80% of what is left of the national income after it is skimmed by foreign plunderers is grabbed by a monopolist and oligarchic minority.

The alternative offered by US imperialism to the colonial Puerto Rico is not freedom but final annexation.

This invariable imperialist policy has led the United States to renounce its mendacious "human rights" rhetoric and renew its support for neofascist military regimes.

Reagan's electoral victory has serious immediate implications for Latin-American political life. In its international approach on the major problems of war and peace, the United States will be forced to take into account the real factors of the world situation, the undeniable potential of the socialist countries and the cautious stand of its allies. On the Latin-American scene,

however, the US imperialists feel freer to carry out their reactionary schemes. Therein lies the evident danger for Latin America of Reagan's election to the presidency.

Reagan has not hesitated to proclaim that he considers reactionary oligarchies and fascist military dictatorships to be valuable allies who should not be needlessly harassed with the mention of human rights and with whom it is recommended that tolerance be used.

He has questioned the validity of the Panama Canal treaties. He has used a threatening tone when talking about Cuba. He has shown hostile ideological, political and economic intentions against Nicaragua and has wielded the threat of intervention over Central America, starting off with offers of economic, military and technical aid to the brutal rulers of Guatemala and El Salvador. He also expressed the wish to enlist support for his policy from the three most powerful countries in the area: Argentina, whose violations of democracy and liberty he offers to forego; Brazil, whom he courts; and Mexico, whom he seeks to force together with Canada into an undesirable and unequal political and economic alliance with the US in order to bring both countries under perpetual US domination.

Reagan's Latin-American policy is all the more dangerous as it expresses the aspirations and intentions of an important section in the US financial capital and transnationals, of aggressive wings within the Pentagon and the CIA, and is presented to the people of the United States as being in the US interests for reasons of national security, allegedly threatened both by Latin-American "subversion," wherein Cuba is assigned an outstanding role, and by a secret and ominous intervention of the Soviet Union in the area.

It is evident that these positions of the in-coming US administration encourage and inspire the confidence of military fascists in Chile, Uruguay and Bolivia. They encourage those who refuse to democratize the Argentine process and cater to the interests of the genocide regimes of Guatemala and El Salvador. The defeat of Manley's government in Jamaica provides imperialist plans with a useful tool in the Caribbean.

However, events also show that it is not easy task for imperialism to impose itself in its former backyard. The resounding victories of the peoples of Nicaragua and Grenada and the irrepressible struggle of the peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala, should be taken into account together with other factors when analyzing the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The readiness of the masses to fight — which has reached unprecedented levels — should be especially underscored. The fact that revolutionary national liberation movements with a strong social content are on the rise and that mass movements in various countries reach new heights, indicates that the system of im-

perialist and oligarchic domination in this region is going through a more and more profound crisis; while at the same time revealing the maturity reached by the movement of the workers, peasants, youth, women and all other sections of the population, now led by experienced vanguards.

The heroic struggles of these Central-American and Caribbean peoples are graphic examples of this progress.

This readiness to fight manifested itself also in the staunch resistance of the Bolivian people to the onslaughts of the military who have failed to put them down. In Chile and Uruguay, Pinochet and the Montevidean "gorillas" sought to thwart with pseudodemocratic masquerades the people's resolve against the neo-fascism they represent.

Additionally we could say that during the period we are now analyzing, the Latin-American working class clearly showed that it was both mature and strong, and that its trade union movement is powerful. In Peru, Ecuador and Colombia strikes of unprecedented magnitude took place; and the workers of Argentina have continued their struggle.

The unity of the revolutionary forces in some countries and the progress achieved in this sense in others have been a significant factor in the triumphs and advances of the Latin-American revolutionary movements for national and social liberation. This unity has also promoted solidarity with the struggles in various countries.

In Latin America the active participation of the Christian forces which go beyond the conservative — at times reactionary — stands of the Christian-democratic parties in the region and actively join the struggle for national liberation, democracy and social change of our peoples, becomes increasingly important. The fact that leftists are joined in the shoulder-to-shoulder battle by Christian revolutionaries, including occasionally Catholic priests and high-ranking clergy, is a notable aspect of the great historic changes that are taking place in our countries.

When referring to the revival of the people's forces we must not overlook another new element in the Latin-American situation: the presence of the social democrats.

In Latin America and the Caribbean social-democratic trends and organizations have always existed. But then social democracy in Europe, centre of the Socialist International, did not view them as important enough. At present, however, Latin America has become a permanent stage for social democrats. To a large extent, this is due to the attempts of that ideological and political trend to achieve world hegemony in the process of changes that the general crisis of capitalism has opened up. That presence also reflects the economic interests of the financial capital of some European countries.

In spite of the well known ideological differences we find between Marxist-Leninist revolutionaries and social democrats, in the first analysis. under today's historical conditions, the participation of social democrats and the social democratization of old bourgeois and oligarchic Latin-American parties, shows a positive balance. They join forces and extend the battlefield against US imperialist domination in Latin America. Moreover, social-democratic propaganda contributes to the socio-political awakening of the masses, where Marxist-Leninist ideas are totally repressed.

A new feature in the political structure of the continent is the fact that the countries with greater industrial growth — the strongest in the area — are trying to escape total US domination and seek an independent position.

Mexico has a long tradition of independence. The discovery of huge oil resources, which makes Mexico an ever more coveted objective for the imperialists, enables the Mexicans to pursue a policy of economic resistance which provides a stable foundation for its independent position. That has been the international stand of Lopez Portillo's Government, whose definitions concerning the decisive issues of peace, energy and development have been definitely progressive and whose support for the principle of non-interference, and sympathy for the just causes of the peoples in this hemisphere and friendship and respect for Cuba have been significantly influential on today's Latin-American political scene.

Against this background the straightforward and categorical message of the President of Mexico to the new President of the United States acquires greater significance, in demanding "non-interference, respect for the internal processes in countries that search for definitions, that are mature and capable of exercising selfdetermination."

It is very important to take into account that if Brazil were to make democratic changes and implement transformation for which broad segments of the people, mainly the working class, are struggling, it would be included in that trend of independence against Washington. After the failure of the "Brazilian miracle" and the unmasking of the pernicious role of transnationals and foreign capital which have introduced dangerous malformations in Brazil's economy, the fact remains, however, that the economic growth — unequal but noticeable — in Brazil generates interests which clash with those of US imperialism. The world's inevitable economic tendency makes Brazil — destined not to be a simple pawn in the US imperialist policy and to express its own interests — a potential opponent of the United States.

All this adds new and complex elements to the Latin-American and Caribbean political struggle, which the revolutionary forces will have to evaluate. But obviously they are not aimed at strengthening US imperialist stands but, on the contrary, limit its maneuvering capacity when faced with the peoples' struggle.

In our Main Report to the 1st Congress we said that "The Communist Party of Cuba considers itself a modest, but reliable detachment of the international communist movement" and we went on to say: "Our Party participates in this program with independent criteria but, at the same time, with full loyalty to the common cause, together with the communists of all countries." We should state before the 2nd Congress that our Party's leadership has strived to fulfill those postulates to the letter.

We then spoke of the need and advisability of strengthening relations with other revolutionary and peoples' progressive organizations in the continent and the rest of the world. In this period, ties with parties, organizations and movements with which we have for many years cooperated in the most fraternal way have not only consolidated but new bonds have also been forged with an increasing number of parties and progressive political forces brought forth by the political development of the masses in those countries.

The Communist Party of Cuba has had frequent and fruitful contacts — at times at the highest level — with socialist and social-democratic parties and personalities, both from Latin America and Western Europe.

In the future, we will continue to adhere to the strategic orientation of working for the broadest possible unity to achieve our goals and thus contribute to their realization. In this connection, we will work with all those willing to do something to promote peace and detente — regardless of their class character, or their political views or religious beliefs. We will also join forces with all those patriotic governments and anti-imperialist movements that in one way or another challenge Washington's domination. In this context, we consider necessary to promote and support all the actions and attitudes of the governments and political forces of the region that constitute an expression of sovereignty and defense of legitimate national interests.

Our official foreign policy is inspired by the same principles and strategic considerations.

For that reason, we are increasingly close in our friendship and comradeship, in the first place, with the Soviet Union, which has always shown fraternal solidarity with our country and to whom we are linked by indestructible bonds of friendship; with the German Democratic Republic, with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland and the Socialist Republic of Romania, all of whom are our associates within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. We also maintain relations of close friendship and cooperation with the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is an inseparable sister of revolutionary Cuba. Strong bonds link us to the Lao People's

Democratic Republic and such bonds have been renewed with Kampuchea, after its liberation from the obnoxious Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. We maintain ties of mutual friendship and comradeship with the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, which struggles for the reunification of its people.

Although we condemn its foreign policy positions and for that reason have no political relations with China, we do maintain normal inter-state relations which find expression especially in the trade sphere.

Our inter-state relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania develop normally.

It is only natural that our links with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, in particular with those that belong to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries are of a permanent character and grow in intensity. It goes without saying that we enjoy the strongest and closest relationship which embraces an identity of views on the main international problems with those that have opted for socialism or adopted a socialist orientation: Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Madagascar, Benin, Sao Tomé and Guinea in Africa; Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Syria and Libia among the Arab countries. Our relations with Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe are excellent. We have established diplomatic relations with Iran. Friendship and a close joint work within the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries characterize our relations with India.

Although we have no diplomatic relations with some fellow member countries of the non-aligned movement, diplomatic relations have only been broken off in the case of the Republic of Somalia which took that step when we opposed its intervention against Ethiopia, and in the case of Morocco, which suspended relations with Cuba because our country, in fulfillment of its internationalist and non-aligned duty, gave its support to the people of Western Sahara and recognized the existence of the Arab Democratic Saharawi Republic.

Latin America is still the arena of political contradictions which must perforce express themselves in relations between Cuba and its neighbors in the area. This explains the fact why apart from our well known and irreversible rejection of regimes such as those of Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Guatemala or El Salvador, there are still cases where the respective governments are solely responsible for the absence of diplomatic relations.

Recently, the use of violence in entering embassies and the improper and illegal use of the right of asylum by small groups of delinquent elements who faced no political persecution of any kind, and tried to ensure their departure from the country without fulfilling legal formalities at the expense and under the protection of other governments which normally denied them visas through regular channels, determined the decisive response of the Gov-

ernment of Cuba. It made our relations with some governments difficult, especially with that of Venezuela, which preferred to protect those elements instead of coming to agreements that would guarantee the respect for and the security and immunity of the diplomatic missions, while rigorously maintaining at the same time the principles, the norms and the objectives of the right of asylum.

The situation between the two governments has worsened even more as a result of the monstrous attempt to exonerate those responsible for the horrid crime committed in Barbados.

All those who believed that the threat of a propaganda drive against Cuba in other countries might force the Cuban Government to accept erroneous solutions, have now seen for themselves that Cuba is sufficiently confident in the correctness of its policy to defy any campaign and firmly maintain its principles. In the long run, the truth cannot be concealed from the peoples of the world who will know our country's real situation and Cuba's true position.

The incidents involving the Embassy of Peru ended in a reaffirmation of Cuba's principled stand.

In the United Nations General Assembly, the United States pressure — to which some of the most repressive Latin American governments readily yielded — gave rise to a division within the Latin-American group and a shameful political blockade which prevented our country from becoming a member of the UN Security Council to which it was rightfully entitled by its international standing and its holding the chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement, in spite of having obtained continuously a clear majority in votes — which reached the overwhelming figure of 90. Under these circumstances, Cuba gave up in favor of the friendly and deserving government of Mexico. Interference against Cuba established a negative precedent in the United Nations and harmed Colombia's international authority and prestige. The latest voting in the United Nations — which prevented Costa Rica from obtaining a seat in the Security Council — represented a sanction against those who had seconded the interference with Cuba's election to this high UN body.

Nevertheless, we can say that a significant number of Latin-American and Caribbean governments have rejected continuous US pressure aimed at curtailing their relations with Cuba. This applies not only to member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement like Guyana and Panama, or those, like Nicaragua or Grenada, in which recent revolutionary changes have taken place. Others, like Ecuador — which has resumed a civilian democratic path — chose to follow Mexico's outstanding example of long-established traditions of Latin Americanism that does not yield to the influence of those who work against the unity of our homeland.

It is necessary that the Party Congress reiterate its resolve to maintain relations of friendship and cooperation with all who show respect for our country, regardless of differences in ideology or social systems.

We must insist before Latin-American public opinion that unity in Latin America and in the Caribbean is for us a permanent objective and that we view it as the best instrument to attain our America's historical goals and the democratic and independent consolidation of our countries.

This five-year period has proved that the policy set out by the Party concerning relations with capitalist countries is correct. This policy is based on the possibility to maintain ties of fruitful cooperation and mutual respect, regardless of differences in social systems. It differentiates between countries with an average level of development that have not yet become great powers and those with greater economic power, which have never possessed colonial territories and avoid hegemonistic attitudes. It likewise takes into account the inevitable contradictions existing between major capitalist powers which lead them to positions which are not always unanimous; this has made it impossible for Yankee imperialism to have greater success in its policy of blockade against revolutionary Cuba and to stifle it economically and politically.

Those relations with the developed capitalist countries have been subject to the ups and downs of the political events that have occurred in them. Thus, the defeat of the Scandinavian social democrats or of the Liberal Party led by Trudeau in Canada, created temporary difficulties but did not stop an important commercial exchange with those countries.

Our ties with Finland are excellent and tend to increase. As to Spain, traditional relations continue to prevail, which were encouraged by the visit of the President of the Spanish Government, Adolfo Suárez, to our country.

Relations with the member countries of the European Economic Community have not been homogeneous and have not always been easy. Nonetheless, we can inform the Congress that economic financial movement has not been interrupted even with those countries with which we have had circumstantial political friction. Japan is one of our most important clients. There has been an increase in political exchange and an improvement in the possibilities for economic exchange with the Federal Republic of Germany, and the level of our exchange with Italy is stabilizing. There is high level communication with France, and significant economic exchanges have taken place. The plenitude of those relations, however, has been hindered because the principled stands of the Cuban Revolution on colonial remnants in Latin America have not been understood by certain circles in France.

Comrades, it is not possible to refer to each and every one of the situations we face in our contacts with the international community; however, we should stop to examine the problems with our closest neighbor, which is, at the same time, the major capitalist power of our times and the hegemonic and decisive element with regard to our Latin America.

Relations with the United States sum up our major contradictions in the international arena. Although there are permanent and unsurmountable elements in those contradictions, resulting from the socialist character of the Cuban State and the imperialist nature of the United States ruling system, it does not justify the extreme hostility by successive US governments towards Cuba which is most of all the result of their obstinacy in rejecting the slightest possibility of existence of socialist countries in the area, and of their hopeless stubbornness to sweep Revolutionary Cuba off the map of Latin America and the Caribbean. The 1st Congress adopted the principled policy of the Central Committee of the Party, based on our willingness to settle the historical differences created by the acts of aggression of the United States' imperialist government and, consequently, on the possibility of discussing the normalization of our relations with that country, as well as on Cuba's firm stand not to take official steps to that end, unless the United States is willing to lift the blockade, discuss the issue of Guantánamo and refrain from violating Cuba's sovereignty.

Some time during the early stage of Carter's administration, there seemed to be a certain inclination among the leaders of the United States along the path of negotiations. Carter, no doubt, had some gestures towards Cuba: at the beginning of his term he cancelled spy flights, allowed United States citizens to travel to Cuba and proposed the creation of an Interests Section.

Cuba was receptive to these gestures, but in the end the reactionary ideas of some of his advisers prevailed over the less aggressive trends in the State Department under Vance and Muskie, and the relations became tense once again.

There are some current problems pending. The case of Mariel has not been solved; it has simply been suspended. If the US authorities keep encouraging illegal departures from our country and it is impossible to solve pending problems on family reunification, then Cuba believes it has all the right to authorize the departure from any part of the country of all those citizens who wish to do so. The United States created this problem and it is now up to it to solve it.

The construction of socialism as a completely free and voluntary task is still a principle of our revolutionary process. It implies freedom of emigration. What does the United States have to say on this, when it speaks so complacently of human rights and freedom of movement for the citizens of the world? Cuba

is ready to come to reasonable and constructive agreements on this matter.

With regard to skyjacking, the attitude of the Cuban government will depend on the policy the United States will adopt for those who hijack Cuban planes or vessels to go to the United States, encouraged by the authorities of that country. If it applies drastic measures, then we shall also apply them to those who hijack US planes or vessels to come to Cuba. If it is tolerant, then we shall also be tolerant. This is another matter we are prepared to discuss on an absolutely reciprocal basis.

Reagan's election introduces an element of uncertainty — rather of danger — in US-Cuban relations.

No president can be judged before he assumes office. No one knows right now just what Reagan's plans are. We must judge strictly according to the Republican Platform, the public statements made by the presidential candidate and the ideas openly expressed by the advisers of the new President of the United States. The intentions they have expressed are extremely reactionary and dangerous. There is no doubt that it has been a success of the extreme right in the politics of the United States. It is the duty of the peoples to be realistic, to have no illusions, and prepare themselves to staunchly oppose the policy announced by imperialism and by the reactionary group that has just come to power.

It would have been better to wait until January 20 for the new President to be installed in office and study his official statements as the head of the United States government. But our Congress starts today, and it is our most sacred duty to prepare the Party and the people for the struggle we may have to wage in the future.

Statements have been made threatening the world, Latin America and Cuba in particular.

Reagan and his advisers are trying to attain military superiority and negotiate with the socialist camp from a position of strength, but this idea is simply absurd. This would lead to an unbridled arms race in the midst of the worst international economic crisis the world has recently had to suffer. It would be equivalent to declaring that the peoples are fatally doomed to destroy themselves mutually. This might apply when harquebuses and ballistae were in use, but not in our era of thermonuclear arms. Does anyone have the right to play with the survival of the human race?

In our opinion Reagan will be unable to solve any of the main problems affecting the United States: inflation, unemployment, energy crisis, economic recession, vice, drugs, violence, crimes, corruption, and his ideas on foreign policy can endanger world peace.

Kissinger — one of the future President's current advisers — is hanging on to the obsolete, reactionary and fascist geopolitics of dividing the world into spheres of influence, which is equivalent to freezing progress and change throughout the world, suppressing the national independence of any country and its right to decide on what socioeconomic regime is best suited for it. The socialist countries will not accept this, nor will the revolutionary and progressive forces of the world. It is an illusion, but a disturbing and dangerous one. Cuba will categorically oppose these stale and Machiavelian objectives.

Reagan and his advisers have announced that they intend to establish an alliance with the rightist, reactionary and fascist forces in this continent. But the peoples of our America will never submit themselves to this ignominious subjugation. The workers, the peasants, the intellectuals, the students will know how to resist such cruel fate. Our hemisphere's recent history has demonstrated our peoples' combat capacity. It is useless to despise, ignore and underestimate them; Nicaragua, El Salvador, Grenada and Guatemala have proven that so doing is an error.

How many Yankee and fascist soldiers will be needed to subjugate hundreds of millions of Latin Americans? There are no longer any Switzerlands in our America. Chile and Uruguay are eloquent examples of such illusions. There are no longer any masks to disguise our oppression. There are no longer military or repressive mechanisms developed by the US intelligence agencies, no matter how cruel and sophisticated they may be, capable of curbing the insurgency of the peoples. Who can prevent our peoples from fighting sooner or later? Oppression will not last forever, terror and fear will not rule forever. The awakening of the peoples has become more frightening than anything the oppressors have devised to submit them. One must be blind not to see that. The crueler internal tyranny is, the stronger imperialist oppression becomes, the more rebellion there will be! And this rebelliousness will be invincible!

It is truly incredible that in today's world some should speak of military interventions and of applying the "Big Stick" policy again in our continent. They should best awake from such dreams. Others also dreamed of dominating the world and turned into ashes. Currently the peoples have many varied forms of struggle. Latin America and the Caribbean have a population of over 300 million; their surface area is twice that of the United States.

Reagan has said that in Vietnam the mistake was not making war but losing it. In Latin America the mistake of making war might represent a greater defeat than that of Vietnam. Who has told Mister Reagan that making war means the right to win it?

There is talk even about a probable intervention in Central America. All Latin-American peoples will fight with determination and courage against Yankee intervention in their territories. If

Yankee marines or intervention forces land in Central America, the people of the United States will again witness the painful scene of their soldiers' coffins arriving home. Those who go to kill Latin Americans, will also have to resign themselves to die. The blame will fall on those who refuse to acknowledge the lessons of history and the irreversible changes that have taken place in our world. No one is threatening life in the United States, but no one will accept, without a determined and heroic struggle, the threat of the United States against our lives.

The time has come to say that Latin-American peoples do not fear anything or anyone; that, outraged, they reject the stick and furthermore despise the imperialist carrot. The myth must cease! Blackmail must cease! The repulsive intent of intimidating Latin-American patriots, the sons and daughters of Bolivar, of San Martín, of O'Higgins, of Sucre, of Hidalgo, of Morelos, of Morazán, of Maceo and of Martí must cease!

Reagan and his advisors speak of a military blockade of Cuba, under any pretext, even if as they assert, the Soviet Union were to carry out an action in any other part of the world. This is a repulsive and cynical thought.

Cuba will be ready to defend itself against any military blockade or Yankee imperialist invasion! In this country the struggle shall not cease as long as one single patriot remains capable of fighting, and there are millions ready to do so to their last drop of blood. "Whoever tries to seize Cuba — Antonio Maceo, the Bronze Titan said — will gather the dust of its soil drenched in blood, if he does not perish in the struggle."

The world knows that the United States authorities conceived, organized and promoted the assassination of leaders of the Cuban Revolution and of other governments. The CIA was the center of those repulsive practices. What can be expected now of that institution, when Reagan's advisers state that it will have carte blanche, and when no less a person than Goldwater will be the chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee?

We believe that one of Reagan's first statements should be that his administration shall not organize, authorize or allow any CIA plans to assassinate leaders of other countries.

We sincerely hope that these practices will not be repeated; otherwise, the United States government would be institutionalizing and stimulating the worst form of terrorism in the world, and it will be responsible and will answer for all the consequences of its acts.

If there is an olive branch, we shall not reject it. If hostility continues and there is aggression, we shall respond strongly.

Cuba believes that for the world it is a historical necessity that normal relations exist among all countries, based on mutual respect, on the acknowledgment of the sovereign right of every one and on non-intervention. Cuba considers that the normaliza-

tion of its relations with the United States would improve the political climate in Latin America and the Caribbean and would contribute to world détente. Cuba, therefore, is not opposed to finding a solution to its historical differences with the United States, but no one should expect Cuba to change its position nor yield in its principles. Cuba is and will continue being socialist. Cuba is and will continue being a friend of the Soviet Union and of all the socialist States. Cuba is and will continue being an international country.

Principles cannot be negotiated.

Patria o Muerte

Venceremos

RESOLUTION ON THE MAIN REPORT

The Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba has heard and examined the significant report presented by First Secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz.

The Congress considers the Main Report to be a critical, objective, analytical and enlightening document in which the First Secretary of our Party gives the Communists another brilliant example of how they should analyze their own work and, at the same time, face the future tasks with serenity, firmness and determination.

The Report gives a deep analysis of the balance-sheet of the work carried out for the last five-year period, in fulfillment of the Economic and Social Guidelines, underscoring the achievements attained by our people in the economic development of the country, in deepening revolutionary awareness, in strengthening the mass, social and political organizations, in implementing the leading role of our Party and it marks that the Cuban Revolution is today stronger than ever before.

The Report contains a critical analysis of the difficulties and deficiencies we have had to face throughout the last five years in constructing the economic basis for Socialism; it emphasizes the attitude, the efforts and the sacrifices made by all our working people in everything that has been achieved and justly recognizes the cooperation of the socialist community, stressing especially the great help rendered in every field by the Soviet Union.

The Congress has ascertained that the Report thoroughly and consistently explains and sets forth, from the Marxist-Leninist stand, the policy to be followed in all the country's life, the objectives to be attained and the tasks to be carried out in the years ahead.

The Report reflects, in all its magnitude, the lofty internationalist spirit our people have shown during the preceding years, which has become evident in the fraternal, selfless, decisive help

rendered to other fraternal peoples, both in the economic and social spheres, and in the defense of their sovereignty and territorial integrity and in which combatants of the glorious Revolutionary Armed Forces, doctors, teachers, construction workers and technicians have participated and are participating with honor.

The Congress stresses that the foreign policy pursued by our Party, and the role played by our State as a member country of the Non-Aligned Movement, are accurately and deeply expressed and assessed in the Main Report.

The Report gives a courageous and realistic analysis of the present international situation and the dangers that threaten the world peace, and outlines the foreign policy of the Cuban Revolution along firm and consistent principled stands, based on internationalism, on our everlasting friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and on the solidarity of all the anti-imperialist and revolutionary forces of our times throughout the world.

As the Main Report points out, the achievements attained since the First Congress are the result of the hard and persevering work of the working class and the broad masses of the people in close unity with the Party, which proves beyond a doubt the correctness of the policy that the leaders of our Party and our Revolution have conducted in every situation and for all essential aspects, under the guidance of their Commander-in-Chief, Fidel Castro Ruz.

The Second Congress of the Communist Party adopts as a whole the Main Report submitted for its consideration, and, in view of its richness and significance, of its importance for the Party's grass-roots organizations and bodies, as well as for its cadres, members and aspirants, recommends its detailed analysis, as a fundamental document for Party work in the years ahead.

The Second Congress of the Party, expressing the views of the Cuban Communists and of all our people, reaffirms the staunch determination proclaimed in the Main Report: "Cuba will be ready to defend itself against any Yankee military blockade or imperialism invasion! The struggle will not cease in this country while there still remains one single patriot with strength enough to fight, and there are millions ready to shed the last drop of their blood." The Congress reaffirms its determination to build socialist and communist society, under the unerring, firm and consistent direction of our leader and guide, the First Secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz.

STATUTES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA: ITS CONTENT, OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES

The Communist Party of Cuba was created out of the close unity among all the pro-socialist revolutionary forces that assumed the history-making task of building a communist society in our country under the leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro.

The Communist Party of Cuba watches over and defends the sovereignty and dignity of our homeland and is the heir to and guardian and continuation of the noble revolutionary traditions of our people; of the Mambi fighters in our wars of independence; of Céspedes, Agramonte, Martí, Maceo and Gómez; of those who founded the first workers' organizations and the first Marxist-Leninist party and those who continued their struggle and remained true to it, fighting actively at every stage; of those who consistently held high the banner of anti-imperialism in the neo-colonized Republic; of the workers', farmers', students', blacks', intellectuals', and women's struggles; of those who, on the 26th of July, initiated the revolutionary armed struggle that was to lead to the definitive liberation of our homeland, the **Granma** expedition, the Rebel Army, the fighters in the 26th of July Movement, the Popular Socialist Party, the Revolutionary Directorate and the other fighters in the mountains and on the plains whose heroic efforts wiped out the tyranny and who, under the sure leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro, established revolutionary power; and of all those who, later on, at Girón, in the Escambray and on all other fronts of revolutionary struggle and creative work, have defended, consolidated and advanced the Revolution.

The Communist Party of Cuba, as Comrade Fidel Castro has said, "is the fruit of the Revolution itself. The Revolution brought the Party into the world, and now the Party is carrying the Revolution forward. The Party is its vehicle par excellence and the guarantee of its historic continuity.

"This Party was born of two essential, fundamental, invaluable factors: the union of all revolutionaries — the unprecedentedly high degree of unity which our fighters had sought for nearly a century, from the struggles of Yara to the heroic combats against the Machado coup, and that was achieved for the first time by our generation, formed into a vanguard Party (a Party that is heir to the one with which Martí carried out his struggles for independence and also to the one that Baliño, Mella and the rest of the first Cuban Communists created) — and a scientific doctrine and political-revolutionary philosophy: Marxism-Leninism.

"From the union and the idea, from the unity and the doctrine, in the crucible of a revolutionary process, this Party was formed. We must always guard these two things — unity and doctrine — because they are our main pillars. Within the Party, we must guard the rule of merit; revolutionary virtues; modesty; and our ties with the masses, from whom our Party should never be separated, for these ties are what give the Party its meaning, prestige, authority and strength. We must never be above the masses — always with the masses and in the hearts of the people! Our authority should never come from being members of the Party of the Revolution or from the authority the Party gives us; rather, our authority should always stem from the idea and the concept that the people have of Party members and cadres.

"All the men who have struggled in this country, all who know a part of the history of our homeland, must be proud of and pleased with our Party and must feel a great sense of security because of the revolutionary work and the rising, victorious advance of our people and because of the real achievement of the goals of socialism and communism, because we have a Party, a real Party, a Party with an idea — a truly revolutionary idea — a Party that is constantly improving, a Party that has ever better organization."

The Communist Party of Cuba is the organized vanguard of the working class of our country, that, on the basis of a free and voluntary association, brings together the best of the people, chosen from among the most outstanding workers, who, guided by Marxism-Leninism, are actively trying to build socialism and to achieve the objectives of communism; maintain an exemplary attitude toward work, the defense of our homeland, the anti-imperialist battle and the struggle to achieve the postulates of the Revolution; are constantly striving to raise their ideological, cultural and technical levels; and are modestly carrying out all their revolutionary duties.

The Communist Party of Cuba is the leadership body of our society that unites, organizes, guides and orients the working class and the rest of the working people, the social organizations and the state in their activities to bring to fruition their main

programmatic aim; the building of a communist society, freed forever of all kinds of exploitation, in which all men are equals, friends and comrades.

The Communist Party of Cuba channels its activities and guides its efforts throughout the process of building and developing socialism toward the construction of the technical-material base of communist society, the organization and development of the economy and a constant increase in production and work productivity, so the material living conditions of the people are progressively improved.

At the same time, **the Communist Party of Cuba** emphasizes consciousness-raising and ideological preparation of the masses so they are educated in the values of communist morality; it helps to create the new man — who, stripped of bourgeois and petit bourgeois morality and ideology (based on individualism and egotism), governs his conduct by the most noble principles of collectivism, self-sacrifice, love of work, hatred of exploitation and parasitism, and the fraternal spirit of cooperation and solidarity among all the members of society and among the socialist countries and workers and peoples throughout the world.

The Communist Party of Cuba draws up its policy and develops all its activities on the basis of the following fundamental principles:

- a) absolute fidelity to the interests of the working class and the rest of the working people;
- b) firmness in the all-out struggle against the capitalist regime and all forms of man's exploitation of man;
- c) fidelity to Marxism-Leninism as its vanguard theory and guide for action, which it strives to apply creatively in the concrete conditions of our country and develop on the basis of our own experiences and those of fraternal Communist Parties, defending it against all rightist and leftist deviations and against the attacks and deformations of the bourgeois theorists, revisionists and pseudo-Marxist dogmatists;
- d) fidelity to proletarian internationalism, combined with the highest spirit of socialist patriotism and the struggle against all manifestations of chauvinism and petty nationalism; the development on this basis of close cooperation with the other socialist countries on terms of equality, mutual respect and fraternal assistance; the development of militant, fighting solidarity with all other Communist Parties, with all revolutionary movements that are standing up against the reaction and imperialism and, in general, with the struggles that the peoples of Latin America and other continents are waging for their national liberation and that the workers in the capitalist countries are waging against exploitation; and it joins efforts with

the rest of the socialist countries and other progressive forces of the world in the defense of peace; and

- e) close ties with the masses whom it guides and directs while learning from them, starting with the principle that the masses constitute an inexhaustable source of experience, values and strength.

The Communist Party of Cuba is organically structured, and its internal life is developed on the basis of rigorous observation of rules that combine strict discipline with broad internal democracy, the exercise of collective leadership and individual responsibility and the practice of criticism and self-criticism of our own errors, all of which guarantee the purity and cohesion of its ranks and the required unity of thought and action along with the greatest freedom of discussion and initiatives by Communists.

The Communist Party of Cuba is guided by the legacy of Marx, Engels and Lenin and considers the teachings of the October Revolution — which, under the leadership of Lenin, changed the course of world history — decisive for its own strength and development and for that of the Cuban Revolution.

The Communist Party of Cuba encompasses the thinking of José Martí, for whom Cuba was an inseparable part of "Our America" and whose struggles are linked to the revolutionary ideas of the forgers of the Latin-American peoples' independence.

The unity, purity and strength of **the Communist Party of Cuba** are the pride and responsibility of each of its members. As Comrade Fidel Castro has pointed out, "Like the Cuban Revolutionary Party at the time of the war of independence, our Party now directs the Revolution. Membership in it is a source not of privilege but of sacrifice and total dedication to the revolutionary cause. Therefore, its members include the best sons of the working class and the people, always placing the accent on quality rather than quantity. Its roots are the best traditions in our people's history; its ideology is that of the working class: Marxism-Leninism. It is the depository of political power and a present and future guarantee of the purity, consolidation, continuity and advance of the Revolution. During the uncertain days of the 26th of July attack and in the early years of the Revolution, men played a decisive role as individuals, but now the Party plays this role. Men may die, but the Party is immortal.

"All revolutionaries are duty-bound to consolidate it, increase its authority and discipline, improve its leadership methods, extend its democratic character and raise the cultural and political levels of its members and cadres."

Proposed changes in the Statutes to be considered at the 2nd Congress:

CHAPTER I

ON MEMBERS AND ASPIRANTS

ARTICLE 1. A member of the Communist Party of Cuba is a Cuban citizen who accepts the Party's Programmatic Platform and Statutes, belongs to and participates in one of its nuclei or branches or in both, pays his dues, carries out the decisions and agreements of the Party and struggles and works to advance the cause of socialism and communism.

ARTICLE 2. In order to be admitted to the Party, an individual must either be an aspirant, who has been systematically supervised by a Party nucleus for at least a year, or have been a member of the Union of Young Communists for at least three years.

ARTICLE 3. A Party member or aspirant is selected, on a completely individual basis, from among those who have formally expressed their desire to become members and have been discussed by the masses.

ARTICLE 4. To be selected as a Party member or aspirant, the individual must:

- a) be at least 18 years old,
- b) be accepted by a minimum of two thirds of the members of the nucleus and
- c) have the nucleus decision ratified by the next higher body of the Party.

ARTICLE 5. Generally, young people under 25 are selected for Party membership from among the ranks of the Union of Young Communists, though there may be exceptions to this.

ARTICLE 6. Members of the Union of Young Communists cease to belong to that organization when they are admitted to the Party, unless the Party leadership decides otherwise because they hold leadership posts in the Union of Young Communists, including posts in the base committees.

ARTICLE 7. The Party selects its aspirants from among:

- a) those who have been selected as outstanding workers in assemblies in their work centers and who request Party membership and
- b) those who make their membership request directly to the Party, without having been selected as outstanding workers.

ARTICLE 8. Requests for Party membership must be made in writing and must be endorsed by two members who have been in

the Party for more than two years and who have known the applicant for at least two years at work or through productive, social, political or military activities.

If the applicant is a member of the Union of Young Communists, the endorsement of that organization is sufficient.

Those making the endorsement are responsible to the perspective grass-roots and branch organizations of the Party for the truth of the information they give concerning the applicant's qualifications.

Members and alternates of the Central Committee will refrain from making endorsements.

ARTICLE 9. The status of aspirant is granted so the organization may prepare the candidate for his life as a Party member and he may study the Programmatic Platform, the Statutes and other basic Party documents; fully understand the norms of Party life and the value of criticism and self-criticism; raise his political and ideological level; learn to work with the masses; and accustom himself to Party discipline. The Party nucleus in which the aspirant acts is responsible for helping him prepare for admission as a Party member and for checking all aspects of his personal qualities.

ARTICLE 10. After a year, the aspirant must be evaluated and accepted or turned down for Party membership — or have his aspirant status extended for a maximum of another year. To be valid, all decisions must be ratified by the next higher body empowered to do this.

ARTICLE 11. The full Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the Secretariat may grant Party membership, without following the procedures set forth in these Statutes, to anyone they deem worthy of this honor as a result of special merit acquired in the defense of the Revolution, on missions of internationalist solidarity or in other tasks that help build socialism and communism and to those who, for reasons of security, cannot be admitted through normal channels.

ARTICLE 12. After approval by the Secretariat of the Central Committee and in exceptional cases, the admission of revolutionaries from other countries who live in our territory may be discussed, following the established procedures, if this is to be their only Party membership.

ARTICLE 13. Membership in the Party begins with the date of incorporation in any of its nuclei.

The exceptions to this are the founders — those who were Party members or aspirants at the time of the 1st Party Congress and who fought in the Rebel Army or were activists in the

struggle against the tyranny as members of the 26th of July Movement, the Popular Socialist Party, the Revolutionary Directorate or the Socialist Youth when the Revolution came to power — if they joined the Party during the first membership period and have not been penalized in any way that would exclude them from the Party. In certain exceptional cases, the Central Committee will consider to be founding members those who meet these conditions, but, for reasons beyond their control, did not join the Party until after the 1st Party Congress.

The Central Committee will establish the norms for carrying out this provision.

ARTICLE 14. The procedure for transferring Party members and aspirants from one nucleus to another will be established by the Central Committee.

ARTICLE 15. Every Party member has the following duties:

- a) to act in a modest, self-sacrificing spirit of total dedication to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and to be ready to give his life for this cause, if necessary;
- b) to be an active builder of the socialist society and to set an example of the communist attitude toward work, mastering the techniques of his job; to make the greatest possible personal contribution toward raising productivity and production levels, in order to attain greater efficiency and work to develop and stimulate socialist emulation and to be an outstanding participant in it; to maintain an exemplary attitude toward the defense of his homeland, completing all the tasks of combat training and revolutionary guard duty; and to set an example in study, constantly seeking to raise his cultural, political-ideological and informational level and his technical-professional qualifications;
- c) to respect, protect and care for socialist property and to struggle firmly, forcefully and intransigently against all waste and mistreatment of and laxity in protecting the means of production;
- d) to struggle to implement the Party's Programmatic Platform and policy and comply with the Statutes, agreements, resolutions and directives issued by the Party, even after having argued and voted against them;
- e) to strive to constantly broaden his knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory; to master the Party's Programmatic Platform and policy; and to help create the new man — which means struggling energetically against any expression of bourgeois ideology or vestige of the ideology of private ownership; such manifestations of petit bourgeois individualism as favoritism, personal ambition, privilege and the attempt to solve personal

problems at the expense of collective problems; and the survival of racial prejudice and discrimination against women, religious superstition and other negative ideological attitudes of the past;

- f) to contribute to strengthening the Party's ideological and organic unity and purifying its ranks, opposing factionalism and defending the Party against penetration by individuals who are unworthy of the high honor of holding membership in its ranks;
- g) to attend meetings of the Party and its branches and any other meetings he is requested to attend, and to express his opinion in order to contribute to the best decisions;
- h) to pay his dues on time;
- i) to observe and demand that all Party members, no matter what their personal merits or the jobs they hold, abide by Party and state discipline and to observe and contribute to the most effective compliance with socialist legality;
- j) to carefully guard Party and state secrets and use the discretion required in other matters;
- k) to be sincere and honorable with the Party, never hiding or twisting the truth within its ranks, and to be careful, scrupulous and truthful in reports on his work or the work of others, on the fulfillment of plans and on any other matters;
- l) to develop criticism and self-criticism, exposing defects and errors in work and resolutely trying to eliminate them; to be demanding and to struggle against all expressions of laxity when things are badly done and against the tendency to exaggerate success; to firmly fight any attempt to silence or block criticism; and to be on the alert for any expression or deed that might hurt the interests of the Party, the state, the Revolution and socialist society, fighting them by means of his example, words and actions and reporting them to the grass-roots organization and, when necessary, to other branches of the Party, including the Central Committee. Party members are responsible for reporting such deeds, and no one can prevent them from carrying out this obligation;
- m) to openly criticize the defects, errors or deviations of comrades in the nucleus or any Party body in which they are active, in order to correct them and contribute to communist education, and be self-critical and accept the criticism of other comrades when he realizes he has exhibited defects, made errors or deviated;
- n) to base his friendships on agreement on principles and revolutionary morality, never establishing relations with individuals who are detractors of the Revolution;
- o) in proposing or appointing co-workers or officials, to be guided by the person's political and professional ability and his

ideological and revolutionary commitment rather than by friendship, family or personal relations;

- p) to be modest and unassuming, always placing social interests above personal interests; and to always remember that Party membership does not carry with it any right to privileges or preference;
- q) to set an example of humane behavior toward his dependent relatives, especially in terms of his children's ideological, political and social training, and to set an example of sensitivity and human solidarity in his relations with his collective, duly observing and practicing a correct attitude toward the norms of social coexistence;
- r) to continuously strengthen and broaden the relations between the Party and the masses — directing and guiding them; explaining Party policy and guidelines to them; trying to win the best workers and other citizens over to revolutionary activism; remaining attentive and receptive to the people's demands, needs, concerns and worries; and observing how they react to the tasks and difficulties they face and to the various Party and state measures and guidelines — to set an example in fulfilling his social duties; to listen to the opinions, criticisms, proposals and demands of the masses and report them to his grass-roots organizations and any other pertinent Party branch; and to be attentive to his colleagues at work and to help them politically by straightening out any confusions they may have and correcting any mistakes or errors they may commit; and
- s) to hold high the principles of proletarian internationalism, unity and cooperation with the sister socialist countries and militant solidarity with the peoples of Latin America, Africa, Asia and all other peoples that are struggling for political and economic freedom and national sovereignty and with the workers of all the capitalist countries who are fighting against exploitation and bourgeois oppression.

ARTICLE 16. Every Party member has the following rights:

- a) to demand, at any time, application of the Programmatic Platform and compliance with these Statutes and with Party agreements, resolutions and directives;
- b) to vote on matters that are discussed;
- c) to elect and be elected to Party leadership positions and to serve as a delegate at Party assemblies and congresses;
- d) to participate in the congresses, assemblies and meetings of the Party organizations and branches to which he belongs and to freely discuss Party activities and policy, make proposals and openly defend his opinions in such meetings before any decision is adopted on the issue under discussion;

- e) to take any decision with which he is in disagreement to a higher Party level, while fulfilling his obligation to comply strictly with it;
- f) to express his opinion in the Party press on matters that are being investigated or discussed;
- g) to criticize any Communist, whether he holds a leadership position or not, individually or in Party meetings, assemblies and congresses when he considers he has reason to do so, making his criticism at the appropriate time and place in the proper manner. Everyone in the Party has a right to criticize, and no one is above criticism;
- h) to participate in the Party meetings in which his work, behavior or conduct is discussed or in which disciplinary sanctions are adopted against him;
- i) to submit an individual appeal if he does not agree with the sanction imposed on him, his grass-roots organization or his branch and to receive a specific and timely answer;
- j) to submit an individual appeal if he does not agree with a measure of suspension and to receive a specific and timely answer;
- k) to be apprised of the contents of his Party record;
- l) to receive and keep a Party card, unless requested to surrender it as the result of a decision made by the authorized Party body; and
- m) to raise issues before, ask questions of and make requests and proposals to any Party level, including the Central Committee, and to receive a specific and timely answer.

ARTICLE 17. Aspirants have the same rights and duties as members, except that they may not vote in Party meetings, be elected to Party office or serve as delegates to Party assemblies and congresses.

ARTICLE 18. Disciplinary sanctions are applied against Party members and aspirants in order to:

- a) contribute to their communist education, correcting their defects and errors and instilling in them an awareness of the need for Party and state discipline, and
- b) maintain unity and purity in Party ranks by weeding out those who do not deserve to belong.

ARTICLE 19. When it has been proved that a Party member has failed to comply with the Statutes or has committed some other mistake, the following disciplinary sanctions may be applied, depending on the case:

- a) a warning,
- b) removal from Party office,

- c) temporary denial of the right to hold Party office,
- d) temporary suspension of membership rights for no more than a year,
- e) removal from Party ranks and
- f) expulsion.

The following disciplinary sanctions may be applied against a Party aspirant:

- a) a warning,
- b) denial of aspirant status,
- c) dishonorable denial of aspirant status.

As a permanent rule in Party relations, members or aspirants who make minor mistakes should be so informed and criticized either individually or collectively, without the application of sanctions.

ARTICLE 20. The nuclei have the power to determine the disciplinary sanctions to be applied against their members.

The various Party bodies and levels are empowered to determine the disciplinary sanctions to be applied against their members and against the grass-roots branches and organizations subordinate to them and the members thereof.

The norms for applying and ratifying disciplinary sanctions are set by the Central Committee.

ARTICLE 21. All sanctions should be imposed by a majority vote of the members of the nucleus, except when they involve removal from Party ranks, denial of aspirant status, dishonorable denial of aspirant status or expulsion, all of which must be approved by at least two thirds of the members of the nucleus.

All disciplinary sanctions (except warnings) that are imposed against members or aspirants must be ratified or rectified by the next higher level of the Party within the period determined by the regulations; they will take effect only after ratification.

Sanctions involving dishonorable denial of aspirant status or expulsion must also be ratified by the Executive Bureaus of the Municipal and Provincial Committee of the Party.

ARTICLE 22. Any Party sanction imposed against a member or aspirant who violates the law or any other legal provision is additional to what the responsible authorities may impose for such deeds.

ARTICLE 23. Party nuclei and branches may propose sanctions against their members who are also members of higher-level Party bodies, in which case the decision is made by the higher level to which the member belongs and must be ratified, rec-

fified or annulled by the Party level immediately above the one that made the decision.

ARTICLE 24. Any sanction applied by a Party branch or organization against one of its members may be revoked or modified by the branch or organization that imposed the sanction or by the corresponding higher-level bodies when they deem it justifiable.

ARTICLE 25. At the end of the period of temporary internal sanctions, the affected member recovers his suspended rights immediately.

ARTICLE 26. Anyone against whom any disciplinary sanction has been applied has the right to appeal successively to the corresponding Provincial Control and Revision Committee, the National Control and Revision Committee and the Party Congress.

These appeals must be presented within 30 days of the date on which the member was notified that the sanction against him had been ratified.

Appeals must be reviewed and acted upon within 90 days of their presentation to the respective Party body or branch.

ARTICLE 27. Party leadership nuclei and levels may agree to remove a member or aspirant who requests this or one whom they consider lacks the characteristics or possibilities for continuing to be a Party member.

This decision, which is not a sanction, requires at least a two-thirds vote of the members of the nucleus and must be ratified by the next higher Party level empowered to do so.

CHAPTER II

PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY'S ORGANIC STRUCTURE AN FUNCTIONING

ARTICLE 28. The Communist Party of Cuba is structured organically and functions in line with the principles of democratic centralism, which guide all its internal life and constitute the essential condition of its ideological and political cohesion and its unity of action.

Democratic centralism is expressed in the fact that

- a) all the leadership levels of the Party are democratically elected, from the base up to and including the higher levels, and must make an accounting to and respond periodically concerning their activities to the bodies and branches that elected them to the higher levels;

- b) all the branches, grass-root organizations and their members are bound by Party discipline. The decisions that are adopted by the majority are binding on each and every one of its members; and
- c) the decisions of the higher levels and bodies are binding for them, for those who are subordinate to them and for each of their members.

ARTICLE 29. A quorum of 50 percent of the members or delegates, is required for meetings of the grass-roots organizations and leadership levels of the Party and the assemblies at the various levels, and decisions are adopted by majority vote of the eligible voters attending these meetings.

The exceptions established in these Statutes are excluded from the above.

ARTICLE 30. All Party branches and bodies are duty-bound to

- a) apply the norms of collective leadership. The principle of collective leadership is apart from each of its members' individual responsibility for the tasks assigned to them; and
- b) apply the norms of internal democracy, work to have the rights of their members respected and especially exercise criticism and self-criticism concerning those defects and errors they observe.

ARTICLE 31. The existence of factions within or outside the Party's branches and organizations is incompatible with its organizational principles; therefore, it is a serious infraction of the norms to form them, belong to them or know of their existence without reporting that fact to the pertinent organization or branch.

ARTICLE 32. The Party is structured on a territorial and work center basis, with grass-roots, municipal, provincial and national levels.

The Party branch that directs a territory has jurisdiction over the branches that direct a part of the territory and any others that operate in its area. As a rule, the grass-roots organizations are subordinate to the Municipal Committee in the territory.

The base committees and nuclei set up in the various parts of a work center are subordinate to its Party committee.

ARTICLE 33. The highest-ranking body of the Party is the Congress, which elects the members of the Central Committee.

At each intermediate level, the highest-ranking body is its assembly, which elects the members of its committees — or, in the case of the grass-roots organizations, the assembly elects the members of its committees or secretariats.

The Congress and the assemblies at all the intermediate levels are composed of delegates who are individually elected in the corresponding assemblies by a direct and secret ballot. Voting will be open at the grass-roots level. In the assemblies of the grass-roots organizations which have committees, the delegates to the next higher level assembly will be elected by a direct and secret ballot.

The Central Committee will determine the norms of representation and the forms of election of delegates to the evaluation assemblies at the intermediate levels and in those Party committees at work centers whose complexity demands this.

The plenary body of the Central Committee will determine the norms of representation and the forms of election of delegates to the Congress.

ARTICLE 34. The principles of the systematic renovation of components and of the continuity of leadership will be observed in the elections at all leadership levels of the Party. In exceptional cases, in line with the norms set by the Central Committee in this regard, the committees at the various levels may co-opt as a member of the branch a member who has not been elected as such by the corresponding assembly.

ARTICLE 35. The members and alternates of the various committees are elected individually by means of a direct and secret ballot by the delegates to the assembly or Congress.

More than 50 percent of the valid votes are required to be elected a member or alternate.

The number of candidates for members and alternates to the Central Committee is determined by the Congress.

The number of candidates for members and alternates of the Provincial and Municipal Committees and in work centers is determined by their corresponding assemblies, in line with the norms laid down by the Central Committee.

The alternates of the Committees have the right to speak but not to vote in meetings. As vacancies occur among the members, they will be filled from among the alternates. Alternates do not necessarily become members when a vacancy occurs on the Central Committee. In such cases, it is up to the Central Committee to determine whether or not an alternate should become a member.

ARTICLE 36. All Party branches are empowered to demand reports from and impose controls on the activities of the branches and organizations that are subordinate to them whenever they deem this advisable.

The leadership levels may develop initiatives and adopt decisions on matters within their jurisdiction, as long as they do not

contradict Party policy, the agreements and directives of the higher levels and bodies or the provisions of the Statutes.

ARTICLE 37. Party organizations and branches that collectively violate Party principles or positions may be punished, aside from the responsibilities of the individual members, with

- a) a warning or
- b) dissolution.

ARTICLE 38. The Central Committee and the committees at the intermediate levels have an auxiliary apparatus structured either in departments or in sections or in both. This apparatus is directly subordinate to the Executive Bureau, in the case of the intermediate levels of the Party, or to the Political Bureau and the Secretariat, in the case of the Central Committee.

The committees and bureaus at all levels will endeavor to have contributors and activists dedicate a part of their time, outside working hours, to the auxiliary apparatus and other functions of the Party without leaving their own specific Party work.

CHAPTER III

THE CONGRESS AND THE HIGHER LEVELS

ARTICLE 39. The Congress is the highest-ranking body of the Party and rules on all the most important questions of Party policy, organization and activities in general. Its resolutions are final and binding on all Party members.

ARTICLE 40. The Party Congress is held regularly every five years. Special sessions may be called by the plenary body of the Central Committee.

The plenary body of the Central Committee calls the Congress at least six months ahead of time, when it also announces its proposed agenda. In exceptional cases, a special Congress may be called at with less notice.

A quorum of more than half the delegates is required for a Congress.

ARTICLE 41. The plenary body of the Central Committee proposes a draft agenda for the Congress, and the delegates may suggest and rule on modifications, deletions and/or additions before approving it in the opening session.

ARTICLE 42. The Congress

- a) discusses and approves the report of the Central Committee;
- b) approves the Program or Programmatic Platform and the Statutes of the Party and modifies them when it deems this necessary;
- c) draws up basic Party guidelines on matters of foreign and domestic policy;
- d) examines and indicates ways to solve the most important problems that arise during the construction of socialism and communism and especially discusses and approves the directives of intermediate and long-range plans for the nation's economic, social and cultural development;
- e) makes the final decision on the appeals and statements submitted to it by Party members and aspirants; and
- f) determines how many members and alternates the Central Committee should have and elects them.

ARTICLE 43. Between Congresses, the Central Committee is the highest-ranking level of Party leadership. Only those who have been Party members for at least five years are eligible to be elected members or alternates of the Central Committee.

ARTICLE 44. The plenary body of the Central Committee meets at least once a year, and whenever the Political Bureau calls its meetings. The Central Committee makes regular reports on the most important aspects of its work to the Party branches and organizations.

ARTICLE 45. The plenary body of the Central Committee

- a) determines how many members and alternates the Political Bureau should have and how many members the Secretariat and the National Control and Revision Committee should have. Alternates do not automatically become members of the Political Bureau when vacancies occur; and
- b) elects from among its members the First and Second Secretaries and other members and alternates of the Political Bureau, the members of the Secretariat and the Chairman of the National Control and Revision Committee. It also elects the other members of the National Control and Revision Committee, who are not necessarily members of the Central Committee.

ARTICLE 46. Between Congresses, the Central Committee

- a) implements the Programmatic Platform, the Statutes, the resolutions and the agreements approved by the Congress;
- b) directs and controls all the Party branches and organizations and guides them in their activities;

- c) provides policy guidelines for the state agencies to develop, controls their implementation and actively helps put them in practice;
- d) draws up guidelines and directives for the activities of the Union of Young Communists, guides the work of the mass organizations and other social institutions and controls their practical activities;
- e) examines general and annual economic plans and sets the guidelines and general directives for them;
- f) promotes the training and education of leadership cadres and their placement in line with their skills, aptitudes, loyalty and revolutionary staunchness; sees to their continuing cultural, technical, political and ideological development; and provides general directives concerning the political-ideological, cultural and technical training of its members;
- g) decides on any change or modification that may have to be introduced in the structure and functioning of the Party, as long as it does not contradict the Statutes;
- h) approves whatever regulations may be necessary to implement the Statutes;
 - i) approves and applies sanctions against any Party member or aspirant, including its members, or any Party organization or branch that collectively and seriously violates the Party principles, positions or discipline;
 - j) approves the Party budget and the distribution of its funds;
- k) establishes the norms that guarantee a periodic check of income and expenses and everything else related to the finances and appurtenances or goods that the Party organizations and branches use;
- l) sets up and directs the institutions and enterprises that are required to facilitate the work of the Party; and
- m) represents the Communist Party of Cuba in its relations with revolutionary movements and Parties of other countries.

ARTICLE 47. The Political Bureau is the highest-ranking leadership level of the Party between the meetings of the plenary sessions of the Central Committee and directs all Party work during these periods.

It implements the agreements of the Congress of the Party and the plenary sessions of the Central Committee. It determines Party policy between meetings of the plenary session of the Central Committee, on the basis of the resolutions and agreements of the Congress and the Central Committee.

It answers to and makes a periodic accounting to the plenary session of the Central Committee concerning its work and that of the Secretariat.

During the periods between meetings of the plenary session of the Central Committee, its decisions are binding on all Party branches, organizations, members and aspirants.

ARTICLE 48. The Secretariat, which is elected by the plenary group of the Central Committee, is subordinate to the Political Bureau, and helps it direct the daily Party work. It is in charge of organizing and guaranteeing the execution and implementation of the agreements and resolutions of the Congress of the Party, of the plenary sessions of the Central Committee and of the meetings of the Political Bureau. It is also in charge of applying the Party's cadre policy; is responsible for the functioning of all the mechanisms through which the Party is related to the Union of Young Communists, the state bodies and agencies and the social and mass organizations; and is responsible for guiding and controlling the implementation of Party positions in all spheres of political, economic and social activity throughout the country. The Chairman of the National Control and Revision Committee attends its meetings.

CHAPTER IV

THE CONTROL AND REVISION COMMITTEES

ARTICLE 49. The members of the National and Provincial Control and Revision Committees are elected in the plenary sessions of the Central Committee and the Party Provincial Committees, respectively.

The National Control and Revision Committee operates as an adjunct of the Political Bureau.

The Provincial Control and Revision Committees are subordinate to the National Control and Revision Committee and to the corresponding Party Provincial Committees and function as adjuncts of their Executive Bureaus.

The Chairmen of the Provincial Control and Revision Committees are elected from among the members of their respective Party Provincial Committees. The other members of the Provincial Control and Revision Committees need not be members of the Party Provincial Committees.

The election of the Chairmen and other members of the Provincial Control and Revision Committees is ratified by the Central Committee.

A person must have been a Party member for at least five years to be eligible for election to the National Control and Revision Committee, or for at least four years to be eligible for election to a Provincial Control and Revision Committee.

The Control and Revision Committees serve for the same period as the Party committees that elect them.

ARTICLE 50. The two levels of the Party Control and Revision Committees

- a) hold members and aspirants individually responsible for violations of the Programmatic Platform, the Statutes and Party and state discipline; lack of communist morality as leaders or officers of the Party, the Union of Young Communists and mass, social or state organizations; abuses of power; the use of social resources for personal benefit, parties or gifts that are not duly authorized; deceit or alterations in data on plan fulfilment; the toleration of bureaucracy, favoritism or preferential treatment for a region or sector; the blocking or quashing of criticism and self-criticism; laxity in fulfilling their assigned tasks; and negligence or indolence;
- b) review the financial status and administration of the goods belonging to the Party branches and their enterprises;
- c) control the work and activities of Party aspirants, members, officials and leaders, whatever their responsibility or position, including the members of the Central Committee, and, if necessary, propose that the bodies of the corresponding Party levels impose sanctions against them for the mistakes or errors they have committed;
- d) study and rule on the appeals made by members and aspirants who have been penalized;
- e) study and rule on the appeals made by members and aspirants who have been suspended; and
- f) study the petitions of aspirants who are not admitted to membership and of other individuals who have been denied Party membership and make the recommendations they deem pertinent to the corresponding Party branches and organizations.

ARTICLE 51. The National Control and Revision Committee reports to the Political Bureau periodically and to the plenary session of the Central Committee once a year.

The Provincial Control and Revision Committees report to the Executive Bureaus of the Party Provincial Committees periodically and to the plenary session of the Party Provincial Committees and the National Control and Revision Committee at least once a year.

CHAPTER V

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLIES AND BRANCHES

ARTICLE 52. The Provincial and Municipal Assemblies are the highest-ranking Party bodies. They usually meet twice between

general Congresses, when called upon by the plenary session of their respective committees to evaluate their work, elect their committees and deal with other necessary matters.

The Assembly studies, discusses and evaluates the report of the committee's activities and sets forth the tasks to be carried out in the coming period, in line with the directives handed down by higher bodies and levels and the specific problems in its area.

The Municipal Assemblies also elect the delegates to the Provincial Assemblies, and the Provincial Assemblies elect delegates to the Congress, at the appropriate time.

During the year in which the Assembly does not meet, the evaluation is made by the plenary session of the corresponding level of the committee.

Special Assemblies may be held by agreement of the plenary sessions of the Committee, after being approved by the Central Committee of the Party.

ARTICLE 53. The Party Provincial and Municipal Committees direct the activities of the Party organizations and branches that are subordinate to them and strive to implement the Party's Programmatic Platform and the agreements, directives and guidelines of the Party's higher bodies and levels and to obtain compliance with the norms of internal Party life set forth in the Statutes. Thus, they have the following basic tasks:

- a) to guide and carry out political, organizational and mobilizing work among the masses in order to encourage their active participation in sociopolitical life and in the work of state and judicial bodies and agencies, in order to guarantee that defense assignments and the Revolution's plans for industrial and agricultural production, construction, transportation, services, education, science, culture, sports, recreation, public health and all other sectors involved in building socialism in our country are carried out;
- b) to develop ideological work, provide information on Marxism-Leninism and defend it and the policy of the Revolution, raising our people's revolutionary and communist awareness;
- c) to struggle for the application of Party policy and guidelines in the local bodies of People's Power, the state and judicial administrative agencies, the Union of Young Communists, the trade unions and other mass and social organizations, without replacing those institutions and organizations or taking over their responsibilities;
- d) to control the activities of the local bodies of People's Power and the state and judicial administrative agencies that fall within their jurisdiction and accept reports on their work and to en-

courage them and, by participating in them, contribute to the application of a correct work style and methods in fulfilling their obligations;

- e) to see to it that leadership cadres are trained and to approve, propose or designate qualified people for political or administrative posts; and
- f) to administer the finances and resources of the Party that are under their control.

ARTICLE 54. Requirements for election as a Committee member or alternate are

- a) at least four years' membership in the Party (for the Provincial Committee) and
- b) at least three years' membership in the Party (for the Municipal Committee).

ARTICLE 55. The plenary bodies of the Provincial Committees meet at least three times a year, and the plenary bodies of the Municipal Committees, at least four times a year.

ARTICLE 56. The committee plenary bodies at each level elect their First and Second Secretaries and the other members of their Executive Bureaus from among their members.

The Executive Bureaus of the various intermediary levels direct and organize the completion of Party tasks between meetings of the committees. They are subordinate to the plenary body of the committee, to which they make their work reports, and to the higher Party bodies and levels.

They meet periodically and report to the Party branches and organizations under their jurisdiction concerning the contents of their resolutions and agreements and those of the plenary bodies of their respective committees.

They submit those questions that fall within the jurisdiction of the plenary body of the Committee to it for discussion; when the urgency of the matter requires an immediate decision, they must still submit their decision to the next plenary session for evaluation.

CHAPTER VI

GRASS-ROOTS ORGANIZATIONS

ARTICLE 57. The nuclei are the base of Party organizational structure and are set up in the work places of the Party members and aspirants: in the industrial, agricultural, construction and

transportation spheres; services; schools; military units; cooperatives; offices; etc. where there are three or more Party members.

Nuclei are also set up for areas containing work units that do not have enough members and aspirants to meet the required minimum on an individual basis.

Party members and aspirants who are retired, farmers, members of cooperatives, housewives and others may join these nuclei and the nuclei in work centers.

Moreover, provisional nuclei may be set up with the Party members and aspirants who are temporarily mobilized for productive or other tasks.

The creation or dissolution of a nucleus for organizational reasons is determined by the levels concerned.

ARTICLE 58. Each nucleus meets regularly once a month. Special meetings may be called by its leadership, the Committee to which it is subordinate or a higher-ranking branch. The agreements adopted at these meetings are binding on the members.

An annual assembly of Party members and aspirants in the nucleus is called by the next higher level, to review the work done, approve the work plan for the coming year, evaluate the members, elect members to the leadership of the nucleus and elect delegates to the assemblies of the higher level, as required.

ARTICLE 59. To direct its daily work, the nucleus elects a leadership body composed of a General Secretary and as many other secretaries as it deems necessary, in line with the established norms. Only those who have been Party members for at least one year are eligible to be elected secretaries of a nucleus, except in the nuclei composed of new members.

ARTICLE 60. Within the nuclei, following approval by the Municipal Committee, Party groups may be formed by departments, sections, shifts or other production, service or educational groupings, composed of three or more Party members or aspirants, to coordinate the Communists' efforts in their work area, facilitate control of their work and strengthen their ties with the other workers, in line with the agreements of the nucleus.

The groups are not Party organizations, do not apply sanctions, do not select new Party members or aspirants and do not carry out the other functions of the Party nuclei.

In exceptional cases, Party groups may be set up in existing grass-roots organizations in work centers that are not in the fields of production, the services or education.

A group composed of three or more aspirants or aspirants and members may be created in a work center in which there is

no Party nucleus. This group will belong to a nucleus established in another center.

Provisional groups may also be set up composed of members and aspirants who are temporarily mobilized for productive and other tasks; these will be subordinate to a Party nucleus, in which the members of the group will have the right to speak but not to vote.

The members of a provisional nucleus will have the right both to speak and to vote, and the aspirants, to speak only.

The nucleus elects someone to be in charge of each group.

ARTICLE 61. With the approval of the Provincial Committee, several nuclei may be created and a committee elected to direct them in the work centers with more than 50 Party members and aspirants that have certain complexities in carrying out their activities.

ARTICLE 62. Production, service, educational, or other centers that have an exceptionally large number of Party members and aspirants may, with the approval of the Provincial Committee, form base committees in one or several of their parts, as long as there are more than 50 Party members and aspirants in each; all the Party nuclei in their jurisdiction are subordinate to them.

The base committee is subordinate to the committee of the work center and to the assembly of the Party members and aspirants of its jurisdiction (which should meet at least three times a year).

ARTICLE 63. Each of the work center committees and each base committee has a General Secretary, other secretaries and other members, in line with the established norms. Only those who have been Party members for at least one year are eligible for membership on the committee.

The committee holds a plenary session at least once a month.

The next higher level calls an annual assembly of the Party members and aspirants in the work center or in the jurisdiction of the base committee, depending on the case, to review the work, approve its objectives for the coming year and elect the members of the committee.

The work center committee is subordinate to the assembly of the Party members and aspirants in the center, which should be called at least twice a year to report on its members' activities, analyze Party tasks and make decisions on the measures which it deems it advisable to adopt.

The delegates hold these assemblies in line with the norms established by the Central Committee.

ARTICLE 64. The work center committees that have a large number of Party members and aspirants and that have certain complexities in carrying out their activities may, with the approval of the Provincial Committee, elect an Executive Bureau from their members to handle their daily leadership activities. This Executive Bureau should make a periodic accounting of its work to the plenary session of the committee that chose it.

The plenary sessions of these committees will meet, as stipulated, every two months.

ARTICLE 65. When political and economic reasons make this advisable and there are more than 300 Party members and aspirants, the Provincial Committees may grant the committees in the production, service or educational work centers some of the rights of Municipal Committees, though this does not mean that they will cease being subordinate to their corresponding Municipal Committees.

Each of these committees will meet in plenary session at least once every three months.

The next higher level will call two assemblies of the Party members and aspirants in these committees between each two regular Congresses, to review the work done, approve the objectives of the work in the coming period and elect the members of the committee.

By agreement of these committees, special assemblies may be called with the approval of the Provincial Committee.

ARTICLE 66. After the review assembly is held, the grass-roots organizations will report to the masses of the workers on the main results of their work, the objectives of the work they have set themselves and the members who have been elected to the leadership.

In the work centers that have committees, this information will be given by the committee or through the nuclei at the end of the review process.

ARTICLE 67. The Party nuclei will be guided in their activities by the Programmatic Platform and the Statutes and by the agreements, resolutions, orientations and guidelines issued by the higher Party branches and bodies. They will strive to keep in constant touch with the workers, listen to their concerns, teach them and mobilize them — both directly and through the mass organizations — to implement Party policy in building socialism and to achieve the objectives of communism.

As a result, the nucleus

- a) admits Party members and aspirants;
- b) educates its Party members and aspirants in the spirit of ideo-

- logical firmness, loyalty to the Party and to the cause of socialism and communism and the principles of proletarian internationalism;
- c) is in charge of the aspirants, assigning them tasks, training them politically and ideologically and teaching them about the Programmatic Platform, the Statutes and the norms of Party life so they may be admitted to membership in the Party;
 - d) proposes, when it deems this necessary, the beginning of the processes of admission to the Party;
 - e) proposes, demands and controls its Party members' and aspirants' systematic study of Marxism-Leninism, closely linked to the experiences and practice of the Cuban Revolution;
 - f) promotes and controls the cultural and technical training of its Party members and aspirants so as to prepare them to meet the growing development needs of the Revolution;
 - g) systematically organizes and develops challenging activities for cadres who are being considered as possible aspirants in the process of Party growth;
 - h) demands that its Party members and aspirants carry out the duties and exercise the rights established by the Statutes;
 - i) determines sanctions against its Party members and aspirants who do not obey the Statutes or who commit other offenses and decides which Party members and aspirants are to be suspended;
 - j) analyzes and discusses the most important Party documents, agreements, reports and decisions and forwards its observations and suggestions to the pertinent higher levels and bodies;
 - k) systematically and constantly increases the vanguard role of its Party members and aspirants at work and in the economic, political and social activities of their work center or area;
 - l) publicizes Party policy and decisions among the masses, explains and defends them and spreads the literature and press of the Party;
 - m) fights ideological diversionism, political confusion and revisionism, no matter how they arise;
 - n) constantly analyzes the workers' state of mind and their opinions, concerns and demands and reports on this to the higher level of the Party, in addition to whatever other measures it may adopt or propose in this regard;
 - o) stimulates and supports emulation, promoted by the trade unions, the Union of Young Communists and other organizations, striving to contribute with its political work to increasing productivity and production, extending and strengthening work discipline, emphasizing the importance of workers' arriving at their jobs on time every day, making the most of the workday, boosting voluntary work, improving the quality of the work that is done, protecting and caring for social property and the

goods produced, saving raw materials and energy, caring for equipment and making the best and fullest use of it;

- p) is in charge of and promotes activities aimed at raising the cultural, technical and scientific levels of the workers and stimulates artistic, cultural, sports and recreational activities;
- q) uses criticism and self-criticism to uncover defects and errors, find their causes, correct them and eradicate them and struggles resolutely against every infraction of the established laws and norms, antisocial behavior, the falsification or exaggeration of reports, accommodation, spiritlessness, corruption, waste, arbitrariness, bureaucracy and any other manifestation that is incompatible with socialist morality which arises within or outside its jurisdiction;
- r) works consistently and boosts the training of workers to firmly meet all the situations that may stem from counterrevolutionary activities and military aggression against our country and promotes activities related to the patriotic-military training of young people;
- s) sees to it that the rights of workers are respected and that the regulations concerning protection for workers are complied with;
- t) guides, controls and helps the grass-roots organizations of the Union of Young Communists and of the trade unions, using persuasion for this purpose;
- u) applies the cadre policy in matters that fall within its sphere of competence, in line with the norms established in this regard by the Central Committee; and
- v) fights all tendencies toward indiscretion, boasting and failure to observe the norms established for the protection of state and Party secrets.

ARTICLE 68. The grass-roots organizations of the Party in production, service, educational, cultural and scientific centers may not act as administrative bodies or direct administrative activities; the directors and administrators — whether or not they are Party members or aspirants — have the right to control the activities of direction and administration.

For this purpose, they are empowered to

- a) request regular reports on the activities of the center;
- b) determine how well the specific plans and tasks of the center are carried out, in terms of both quantity and quality;
- c) determine how well the production delivery plans to other state entities are fulfilled, basic materials and the work force are used, economic controls are applied, costs are reduced and all those aspects that contribute to improved economic activity are promoted; and

- d) point out defects or errors and make suggestions on how to correct them, save materials, increase productivity and improve any other aspect of the center's activities.

At the same time, the grass-roots organizations work to have the administration's authority respected and strengthened.

The grass-roots organizations set up in our internationalist groups that are working abroad will exercise equal rights, as long as they are directed toward fulfilling productive or service functions.

ARTICLE 69. The Party grass-roots organizations in the central state agencies and their dependencies, in the bodies of People's Power, in state missions abroad and in the nuclei of leadership offices of enterprises and unions of enterprises do not direct them, nor do the nuclei in the auxiliary branches and dependencies of the Party leadership and in the leadership bodies of the Union of Young Communists and of the mass and social organizations.

The grass-roots organizations in all these institutions work constantly to improve these agencies' activities, fight bureaucracy, demand respect for state and administrative discipline within their jurisdiction and ensure that socialist legality is strictly observed.

They promote better use of each work shift; punctuality; savings in material and human resources and their rational use; correct application of the Party's cadre policy; political, ideological, cultural and technical advancements for the workers; and good treatment for the public.

They are engaged in an open systematic struggle against accommodation, liberalism, superficiality, spiritlessness and all other manifestations of the old society, and they demand that the leaders and officials of these institutions — especially those who are Party members or aspirants or members of the Union of Young Communists, no matter what post they hold — carry out their own responsibilities strictly and demand that their subordinates do the same.

Within the spheres of their competence, these grass-roots Party organizations should help the trade union leaders to maintain a correct position with regard to the administration and among the workers.

The grass-roots organizations that are set up in these institutions should also report to the corresponding Party branches any abnormalities in their work or serious deficiencies in the work of their leaders and other officials.

ARTICLE 70. The higher leadership levels of the Party use and are supported by the grass-roots organizations in the central

state agencies in carrying out their responsibilities concerning these agencies.

CHAPTER VII

THE PARTY AND THE UNION OF YOUNG COMMUNISTS

ARTICLE 71. The Union of Young Communists, the militant vanguard organization of young Cubans, is composed of revolutionary young people who form the Party's reserve; it helps the Party to make young people aware of the moral characteristics of communism, incorporating them in the Revolution's tasks, preparing them to become Party members and training them to become multifaceted and developed men and women who are ready to assume their responsibilities in building socialism and communism.

The Union of Young Communists is organically independent, initiating its own projects and carrying out its activities under the direction of the Party. The branches and grass-roots organizations of the Union of Young Communists promote Party policy in all spheres of socialist construction.

ARTICLE 72. The branches and grass-roots organizations of the Party guide, control and help the corresponding branches of the Union of Young Communists in their ideological and organizational work of teaching their members Marxist-Leninist principles, a class spirit and the standards of communist morality; promoting healthful youth activities; maintaining close ties with all young people; and incorporating them in the country's revolutionary life to help build socialism and communism.

These Party bodies also help them in their work with children and students, through the organizations to which those age groups belong.

CHAPTER VIII

THE PARTY AND THE MASS AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

ARTICLE 73. The Party guides and directs the work of the mass and social organizations, based on the principle of full and conscious acceptance of its leadership role and of the influence its members and aspirants have in the mass organizations, while recognizing the organic independence and autonomy of those organizations.

The method of Party leadership and guidance is to promote the broad, democratic discussions in these organizations; to reason with and convince people of the correctness of the Party line and its agreements; and to respect the autonomy of these organizations and the interests of the sectors of the population they represent.

The Party pays special attention to the trade union organizations, whose members belong to the working class and other working sectors of the country.

CHAPTER IX

THE PARTY IN THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FORCES AND THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

ARTICLE 74. In the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of the Interior, the Party is guided in its activities by the Programmatic Platform, the Statutes and special regulations and instructions that are ratified by the Central Committee.

It helps the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of the Interior to carry out the tasks assigned to them by the Central Committee; and educates the fighters in these institutions in the spirit of firm adherence to the Party, complete loyalty to their socialist homeland, proletarian internationalism and the consolidation of their ties with the working class and the rest of the people.

Party organizations in the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of the Interior strengthen the fighters' morale; develop their Marxist-Leninist training as an indispensable factor for achieving full combat readiness; and teach them to honor their military oath, carry out military orders and the tasks assigned them by their chiefs and accept discipline.

ARTICLE 75. Party work in the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of the Interior is directed from above by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, working through the Central Political Departments of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of the Interior, which are considered departments of the Central Committee.

The higher Party levels are assisted in their task of directing and controlling the work and activities of the central state agencies in charge of the country's defense and security by the Military Department.

The Central Political Department of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of the Interior and the Central Committee's Military Department report directly to the First Secretary of the Central Committee.

The grass-roots organizations and political branches of the Party in the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of the Interior maintain close ties with the Party's territorial branches.

Secretaries of the grass-roots organizations, leaders of the political branches and Party members who hold posts of responsibility in the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of the Interior may be elected to serve on Party Provincial and Municipal Committees.

CHAPTER X

PARTY FINANCES

ARTICLE 76. The Central Committee sets the monthly dues of its members and aspirants, in line with their income.

The Party funds are composed of the dues paid by its members and aspirants and other income, as determined by the Central Committee.

RESOLUTION ON THE MODIFICATIONS OF THE PARTY STATUTES

The Party Statutes approved in the 1st Congress have been in effect ever since January 1, 1976.

Carrying out the orders of the Congress, the Central Committee drew up and implemented the regulations that facilitate and guarantee compliance with the provisions of the Statutes.

The Statutes constitute the basic document in Party life and are binding on all Party members, aspirants, organizations and branches, without exception. All Party members and aspirants should struggle daily to apply them strictly, so as to guarantee more rigorous observance of democratic centralism and other Party principles of Leninist organization and leadership that guarantee the unity, purity and leadership ability of our communist vanguard. Failure to observe them will be punishable, with the sanction determined by the established guidelines.

Application of the Statutes and regulations has helped to increase and deepen the role and work of the Party at all levels and improved the ways and means used by the leadership levels and grass-roots organizations of the Party in their relations with state institutions, the Union of Young Communists and the mass and social organizations, showing the correctness and usefulness of these documents.

Nevertheless, Party life has developed considerably during the past five years, and important experience has been gained that makes it necessary to introduce certain minor changes that stem from an analysis of the experience gained in applying the Statutes during this period and the need to adjust them to fit present conditions and the advances made in building socialism in our country.

The modifications are aimed at achieving greater efficiency in the functioning of the Party.

Because of the foregoing and keeping in mind the broad, democratic discussion held by the Party on the draft modifications of the Statutes, the 2nd Congress of the Party resolves

- 1) to approve the modifications to the Statutes that are attached to the present resolution — modifications that have been proposed by the Central Committee following an extensive debate in all the grass-roots organizations and branches of the Party;
- 2) to empower the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba to make whatever adjustments may be required in any regulations that are affected by approval of the modifications of the Statutes and application of the present resolution; and
- 3) to empower the Central Committee, when it deems this necessary, to determine the best methods the Party structures in large cities with multiple productive, service, social and political activities should adopt to facilitate the best possible functioning of their organizational and leadership mechanisms.
- 4) The approved modifications of the Statutes will be effective as of January 1, 1981.

**SOCIOECONOMIC
GUIDELINES FOR THE
1981-85 PERIOD**



MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS IN SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN CUBA FROM 1976 TO 1980

The Cuban people, under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist Party, have achieved increases in important socioeconomic indices while implementing the resolutions of the 1st Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba and the guidelines for socioeconomic development set forth for the 1976-80 period. The many political and socioeconomic successes achieved have strengthened the socialist nature of the Republic of Cuba and contributed, in turn, to the continuing development of the national economy and to raising the people's standards of living.

The Cuban Revolution's achievements are due to the dedicated efforts of the working class, farmers, intellectuals and other workers, under the leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, its First Secretary. The multifaceted organizational and political activity of the Communist Party of Cuba has been a decisive factor in mobilizing the people to solve development problems, further strengthening the Party's leadership role.

Extensive institutionalization has taken place since the 1st Congress of the Party. People's Power has been created, new political-administrative divisions have been made, the central state administration has been restructured and the Economic Planning and Management System (SDPE) has gradually been implemented.

In this five-year period, basic strides have been made toward implementing the main management principles of the System: planning; statistics; pricing; financing; bank credit; stocks and input norms; standardization, weights and measures and quality control; organization of the enterprise system; investment procedure, etc. Economic bookkeeping has permitted greater control of economic activity and a growing awareness of production costs, profitability, the rational use of resources and a general concern for economic efficiency.

In 1980, 95 percent of enterprises applied the basic elements of economic accounting, while 200 enterprises had set up experimental incentive funds.

These advancements in the application of the Economic Planning and Management System, combined with other factors, have provided an insight into subjective internal economic difficulties, which are linked to laxity in carrying out tasks and excessive directive centralization by economic sectors, contrary to the principles of economic accounting and other planning and management criteria. These continuing difficulties have limited important lines of production and services, as well as the results of investments and efficiency in social production.

Economic organization, management and production have not yet attained the goals set for improving socioeconomic direction.

Moreover, serious wage and work problems, including failures to control labor discipline and a lack of legal regulations in this field, have slowed efforts to link wages to production quotas. This situation changed toward the end of 1979 and throughout 1980, when new norms, such as the general wage reform adopted at the beginning of 1980, were applied to foster socialist distribution according to work, benefiting all workers, especially low wage earners.

Nevertheless, efficient results from the assigned resources have not been obtained in all economic sectors, nor have our cadres and workers attained the necessary degree of economic awareness, although these and other inefficiencies are being dealt with and will be overcome in the next five-year period.

At the same time, the consequences of economic and monetary crises in the capitalist world, especially the low prices of sugar in four of the past five years, had a negative impact on our economy. Since raw materials and other products from the capitalist countries are essential to production, price increases and our limited purchasing power have multiplied the negative effect on Cuba's economic growth in this period.

Nevertheless, the workers' revolutionary attitude and the significant aid provided by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have eased the situation during these five years. Economic cooperation, investments and the very fair terms of trade with these countries, especially the USSR, have created the conditions for our country's socioeconomic development. These achievements in foreign economic relations, combined with efforts of our working people, lessened our difficulties and permitted 22 percent growth in the GSP at 1978 constant prices from 1975 to 1980.

Productivity and average wages increased at an average rate of 3.4 percent and 1.8 percent annually respectively between 1975 and 1980. With the exception of trade, all productive sectors of the national economy show this favorable ratio.

Industrial production has grown at an annual rate of 3 percent. High growth rates have been obtained in the energy, non-electrical machinery, construction, and sugar industries.

Investments in industrial development have gone mainly into sugar, fisheries, building materials, non-electrical machinery manufacturing and energy. Forty sugar mills were refurbished or enlarged; two were built, two are in the final stages of construction, and three were started in 1980; nine torula plants went into operation; bulk sugar mechanical handling has been extended and advancements have been made in industrial automation.

Sugar production has progressed significantly. Average production per harvest reached 5.5 million metric tons (96° pol) in 1971-75 and rose to 7.0 million metric tons in 1976-80, with higher indices of efficiency.

In spite of a 38.5 percent growth in the iron and steel industry, it did not reach anticipated levels during this period. In non-ferrous metallurgy, delays in remodelling and enlarging projects for the nickel industry, cut into the projected output of this important item.

Strides have been made toward better national economic integration and the development of agricultural industries. New units and the enlargement of others have increased production capacity in consumer goods industries, although there have been delays in investments and limitations in terms of foreign supplies.

One of the most significant achievements is the growth in electricity from 28 590 million kwh in 1971-75 to 42 800 million kwh in 1976-80, while generating power increased from 303 mw to 1070 mw during this period. The national energy system is fully connected on 220 kw lines. Electric power transforming capacity has not grown in proportion to the increase in generation and electric lines, which prevents greater operational efficiency and flexibility.

The manufacture of spare parts has also increased, but is still insufficient. More buses have been built in this period: 9000, compared to 5485 in the previous five-year period.

In this five-year period, our country began to produce sugar-cane combines — a total of 1055 were turned out by 1980 — and irrigation systems. Advancements were made in producing nitrogen fertilizers and cement — 3.1 million tons of cement were produced in 1980, a 51 percent increase over 1975, and 3 million additional tons will be produced when two new dry-method plants go into operation.

Important advancements have been achieved in the production of radio and TV sets: 225 000 and 676 000 respectively between 1976 and 1980 compared to 26 000 and 223 000 respectively in the previous five-year period.

In light industry, production of school furniture increased by 89 percent, making 1221 modules for high schools available in

the present period as against 647 in the 1971-75 period. On the other hand, two new factories for the manufacture of corrugated cardboard boxes have been completed, which enlarges production capacity to more than 100 million boxes yearly.

Production in the ready-to-wear, textile and leather industries, however, is limited in terms of quantity, quality, presentability and style.

In 1980 pasteurized milk production increased by 37 percent compared to 1975, providing people with high quality liquid milk. Installed capacity for wheat flour production increased from 170 000 to 478 000 tons. Nevertheless, overall growth in the food industry has advanced slowly.

In fishing, the gross catch reached 935 000 tons, compared to 725 000 tons in the previous five-year period. The 1978 catch surpassed 200 000 tons for the first time, dropping in 1979 and rising again in 1980, although these results do not correspond to investments in this sector, mainly because of the imposition of the 200-mile economic sea boundary, which reduces Cuba's fishing areas, the absence of fishing agreements with certain countries, and inefficient use of available resources.

Industrial maintenance in this period has suffered from lack of priority and follow up, which has lowered industrial efficiency, caused wear and tear on equipment and reduced their reliability.

Construction work has increased considerably, especially the construction of industrial facilities, which has tripled in the past five years. More than 13 200 million pesos were invested in construction in this five-year period — a 75 percent increase over the previous period.

Significant progress has been reached in the infrastructure: in constructing schools, building the national expressway and re-constructing the central railroad. Although the goals set for the construction of agricultural facilities, housing units and day care centers have not been reached, some progress has been made over the previous five-year period. Construction abroad began in the present period and will increase to become an important export item and a new source of income.

In spite of these results and the efforts made to organize construction, general efficiency in this sector has not increased, due to delays in planning, building, assembly and test period and to quality deficiencies that affect operations.

Agricultural production increased at a stabilized rate in the early years of this period, especially in sugarcane, which showed an average annual increase of 3.5 percent from 1976 to 1980.

Progress has been made in mechanizing the sugarcane harvest: 97 percent of the lifting and nearly 50 percent of the cutting are mechanized; but technological discipline in the use of agricultural machinery has not reached the desired level.

Sugarcane production reached 62.7 million tons in this period, compared to 48.9 million tons in the previous five-year period — a significant growth. The areas planted to sugarcane have been enlarged constantly, in spite of non-fulfillment of planting schedules and high losses in newly planted areas, infection by rust of the Barbados 43-62 variety, and stubborn weeds that have seriously affected production.

In 1980, citrus fruit production doubled that of 1975 and new orchards were planted during this period. Rice production surpassed 1975 levels and the yield was increased. Projected increases in tobacco production were not attained, especially in 1980 when the plants were hit by blue mold blight, reducing areas and lowering yield. Coffee production dropped notably in the early years of this period, but positive results were attained in 1979 and 1980, when the changes made in coffee plantation began to become evident. Potato and other root-vegetable production increased, but there were difficulties in truck farming and bananas.

Although birth and death rates for cattle remain the same as in 1975, milk production has risen steadily each year, fodder and hay production has increased and so has silo storage. Egg production reached the 2 billion goal set for 1980. Poultry production rose and, until 1979, so did hogs.

The agricultural technological infrastructure, agrochemical services and plant sanitation have advanced, although since 1978 the complex phytosanitation circumstances that have arisen show the need for further plant protection.

Some 430 000 additional acres have been irrigated, reservoirs have been built and new techniques have been introduced. These facilities are still underutilized, however, and efficiency in the use of water, machinery and irrigation systems is low.

We are gradually advancing toward higher forms of agricultural production by establishing cooperatives for farming, credit and services. In mid-1980, markets for the sale of unrationed produce were opened.

More passenger and cargo were transported by car, bus, rail and air than in the previous period and transportation equipment has been augmented and repaired.

During this five-year period, our merchant marine grew to 69 merchant ships and 864 600 deadweight tons compared to 53 ships and 571 000 deadweight tons in 1975 — representing an average cargo increase of 8.6 percent a year. The coastal fleet has 28 vessels and 128 600 deadweight tons.

Nevertheless, the greater availability of transportation stock has not been properly exploited. Passenger services are still inadequate, especially the Havana bus system, which has shown constant shortcomings, although it has improved somewhat in

1980. Passenger rail transportation has also been poor and the use of cars must be improved too.

Mounting delays over the past three years in loading and unloading ships, freight cars and trucks in ports reached a critical point at the beginning of 1980 but have dropped since last June when the economic network was organized and mobilized on the basis of port and overland transportation needs.

Major investments have been made in communications: in installing new provincial telephone exchanges, modernizing the long-distance exchange, enlarging the Caribe earth station and constructing the ground station linked to the Intelsat system. Microwave communications have been updated and a coaxial cable is gradually being laid. But there has been no improvement in mail and telegraph services or press delivery. Some TV programs are now being broadcast in color.

In this period, Cuba's first five-year plan for science and technology gave priority to 77 applied research projects, the results of which are expected to boost socioeconomic development considerably.

Cuban experts successfully fulfilled their role in the Intercosmos project, culminating in the recent joint Soviet-Cuban spaceflight, and are continuing this work.

Electronic computers from the socialist camp have been introduced and mini-computers and calculators are being manufactured in Cuba.

The people's material and cultural living standards are gradually rising as individual income, subsidies and pensions and state-subsidized social services increase, permitting higher general and individual consumption. We have been successful in achieving a positive balance between individual income and expenses.

Retail goods sales for 1980 were 18 percent above those for 1975, although the sales structure is still inadequate.

During this five-year period, the number of refrigerators for sale has more than doubled; washing machines, more than tripled; and fans, risen to 14 times as many as in the preceding period. Thus, a great increase in these products has been registered, but shortcomings in repairs have continued.

Moreover, the specialized state enterprises have built around 83 000 new housing units, thus improving the living conditions of more than 360 000 people, mainly in agricultural and industrial areas, even though the annual plans have not been met. Shortcomings in housing maintenance and repairs continue.

Many more people have attained higher levels of general education. Total enrollment increased during the five-year period to more than 3.3 million, which means that one out of every three Cubans is studying. Some 63 000 students have been graduated from institutes of higher learning — 2.5 times as many

as in the previous five years. Enrollment at the secondary level in the 1980-81 school year rose by more than 545 000, reaching a total of more than a million. The system of improving education through follow-up programs for teachers has also been given a boost.

The campaign for workers, farmers and housewives to finish the 6th grade was successful.

Nursery schools with a total capacity for 36 000 more children of working mothers were opened, benefiting tens of thousands of women and children.

The experience gained and the level of specialization acquired by nursery school personnel has enabled them to do a better job.

Achievements were also made in applying programmed activities in those centers. Moreover, new Pioneers' facilities were built, thus increasing the enrollment in Pioneers' clubs, headquarters and camps.

Cultural facilities, such as libraries, museums, houses of culture and movie theaters, were also built, and the amateurs' movement was extended, as were the country's printing facilities and its total runs of books. Physical education, sports and recreation were given a boost with an increase in the number of sports and recreational facilities — even though they are not being given maximum use and there are shortcomings in maintenance. Outstanding victories were scored in many international sports competitions — especially the 21st and 22nd Olympic Games, at Montreal and Moscow, in 1976 and 1980.

Twenty hotels and motels were built — a considerable increase in our facilities for national and international tourism.

The successes achieved in the field of public health are reflected in our fulfillment of the aims of keeping our infant mortality index low and maintaining our record of no cases of poliomyelitis, diphtheria and malaria. The infant mortality rate was reduced from 27.3 for every 1000 live birth in 1975, to 19.3 in 1979 — one of the lowest figures in the world and the lowest for Latin America. The percentage of births that take place in hospitals rose to 98.3, which guarantees the reliability of our infant mortality rate. The units of medical and social assistance have grown, as has the production of medicines using domestic resources. During the last year of the five-year period, there was one doctor for every 650 inhabitants — one of the best ratios in the continent. Life expectancy in Cuba has risen considerably and is now estimated at more than 74 years for women and more than 71 for men, or an average of nearly 73. Even so, shortcomings in the quality of medical attention have been noted, which led the population to be critical of some of the services provided.

The volume of foreign trade transactions has risen, with important changes in its structure, shifting to more trade with the other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, thus guaranteeing important socioeconomic advancements in the five-year period on the basis of fair conditions of exchange with the other socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union. The volume of transactions, at current prices with the USSR, rose by 70 percent over the levels established in 1975.

Implementing the principle established in the Programmatic Platform of the Communist Party of Cuba in the sense that proletarian internationalism is the essence and starting point of Cuba's international policy, thousands of Cuban internationalist workers have contributed to other peoples' socioeconomic development. At present, this cooperation is being provided in more than 30 developing countries. Moreover, hundreds of adolescents and young people are studying in our boarding schools, thus contributing to strengthen the bonds of solidarity with their respective peoples.

In objectively evaluating the successes and difficulties of the past five years, it may be said that the successes outweigh the difficulties and that the economy has continued to develop, advancing toward the industrialization of the country and guaranteeing the social transformations required for the construction of socialism in Cuba. These results make it possible to continue progressing in building a socialist economy, raising the people's standard of living and achieving new successes for our homeland and socialism.

1. FUNDAMENTAL AIMS IN THE 1981-85 PERIOD

The Programmatic Platform of the Communist Party of Cuba states that present Cuban society is in the period of building socialism, so the main, immediate programmatic aim of the Cuban people is to continue building socialism on the scientific bases of Marxism-Leninism, so as to arrive at the first stage of communist society.

The principle of distribution that governs the construction of socialism is the one that established: "from each according to his capacity, to each according to his work."

The final objective of the Communist Party is the building of communism.

The statements contained in the Programmatic Platform approved by the 1st Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba constitute the basis of the socioeconomic policy that underlies the socioeconomic guidelines for 1981-85.

It is therefore necessary to:

001

Advance firmly in the process of socialist industrialization

To overcome economic underdevelopment once and for all, a powerful socialist industry must be built. This will require many years of hard work.

First of all, we must finish creating the technical-material base of socialism.

The main economic importance of the technical-material base of socialism lies in its establishing a general productive structure aimed at developing the productive forces of society and, in this

context, raising the efficiency of social production by achieving maximum use of basic funds, natural resources, raw materials, energy and labor resources and obtaining high indices in work productivity. It is necessary to mechanize the most important production processes; increase their electrification; promote the metallurgical, mechanical, chemical and building materials industries; apply industrial methods to agriculture; and use the latest scientific and technical advances in basic programs — and do all this in line with the plan for the national economy, which sets forth the proportions and rates of implementation.

The source of main accumulation for progress in this task on the domestic plane lies in the sugar industry and the production of sugar and sugarcane by-products, the production of nickel and cobalt, fishing, citrus fruits, construction abroad, tobacco, tourism and the provision of technical services abroad. The rest of the national economy should also contribute to this. Moreover, extended reproduction — that is, the development of the economy — in the case of Cuba will largely depend on foreign trade and the substantial flow of foreign credits generated in this regard.

From the strategic point of view, the laterite complex in the northern part of the eastern provinces should be an important source of raw materials in the coming five-year period and provide the conditions for implementing the next phase in the process of socialist industrialization. A large amount of steel should be produced in this area, which should also provide cobalt (contained in the laterite material).

The production of nickel and other minerals should be developed and diversified, and several more metallurgical products should be made.

This long-range project will make it possible to provide new bases for and step up the development of the machine industry — the production of the equipment, motors and machinery required for developing other branches of the economy and transforming the structure of our exports. The proportional integration of our economy, based on several resources and products, will also take place gradually. The process of socialist industrialization should maintain a correct balance in the distribution of industry in the various branches and parts of the country.

Moreover, it is necessary to develop the food industry on the basis of products from our fishing, cattle raising and other spheres of agriculture, with a view to increasing our exports, replacing imports and raising the people's consumption levels. The textile and shoe industries should also be given a boost, placing emphasis on diversifying and raising the quality of their products.

This process will require a considerable increase in the production of electric energy, largely based on the construction of

nuclear-powered electric plants and the extension of the network for transmitting and distributing the energy produced.

The criterion of development should include that of planning a socioeconomic infrastructure that can guarantee the means of communication, housing and educational and medical services that are needed for increasing production and encouraging people to stay in their own communities.

The main aim of socialist industrialization is to raise the people's material and cultural standard of living, and this improvement becomes an important factor for stimulating the constant socioeconomic development of the country.

002

Guide basic investments correctly

Efficiency in the investment process and in the use of available basic funds constitutes a basic economic premise for the construction of socialism and the use of the resources accumulated by the working people in order to carry out extended reproduction of the economy.

Construction should be concentrated on finishing the large industrial projects that are already under construction and on beginning others of decisive importance for socialist industrialization.

Existing legislation on the investment process should be observed and improved, in line with experience.

It is of the utmost importance that investments be evaluated rigorously, by means of preliminary technical-economic studies, and an adequate geographic distribution.

The best, most experienced cadres should be selected for directing investment projects.

Decisions on the most important investments should continue to be made at the highest level of government. The Central Planning Board, the State Committee for Statistics and the National Bank of Cuba will, within their faculties, exercise a centralized control over them and maintain a permanent watch and supervision over the national investment process as a whole, as a basic part of the plan for socioeconomic development.

The executive committees of People's Power in the provinces and municipalities will also control the investment process in their respective jurisdictions — that is, both investments at the local level and those at the national level — as one of their functions in complementing national policy.

The central state agencies and the local bodies of People's Power (the central investors) and their dependencies (the direct

investors) should increase the degree of their responsibility concerning the projects in their spheres of competence and supervise them closely, in line with the directive schedule drawn up for each. Thus, the agencies will provide the conditions required for speeding up the test period, and actual operations shortening the time required for projected production capacities to be completed.

In controlling the investment process, the various levels of state power will determine which methodologies are to be used.

The statistical and financial agencies should carry out periodic systematic checks of the investment process and (through the banks), of everything related to the projects and financing.

The country's investment process should be handled with great rigor, preferably by the various levels of the Party, which should warn of possible significant effects, provide the support needed for achieving the various goals and systematically control the results of the work at the various levels of state leadership and the cadres engaged in these tasks.

During the next five years, intermediate- and long-range investment plans should be studied in depth, and guidelines should be laid down for the strategic management and the kind of accounting best suited to socioeconomic development — especially that of the socialist industrialization process up through the year 2000. Work should also continue on applying the present investment guidelines in this field and accurately selecting those projects that guarantee the creation of the material base for completing this industrialization in subsequent five-year periods.

003

Strengthen and extend the cooperative movement in the countryside

The construction of socialism requires that the socialist relations of production be developed and extended until they are the only kind of relations in the country.

In Cuba's present conditions of the socialization of the basic means of production, the grouping of small farmers' holdings in agricultural production cooperatives is set forth as an absolutely necessary goal. This should be achieved completely voluntarily, through a gradual process of integration in cooperatives.

Work should also be done to develop credit and service cooperatives as intermediary links in the process of transformation to higher forms of production.

In creating the cooperatives, the technical and economic goal of organizing farm production in units that make rational, efficient

use of scientific-technical, organizational and social advances that cannot be applied in small-scale production should be observed as a basic principle, which is why the size of the cooperative is very important.

The process of cooperativization in the countryside is not as advanced as it should be and requires effective economic, ideological and political work. Even so, the cooperative movement has spurred ahead recently. The cooperatives should always be a more productive and efficient form of organization than the sum of the small, dispersed plots and should offer the farmers who belong to them better economic, social and cultural conditions — both for them and for their families.

In line with its possibilities, the state will sell or rent basic means of production to the cooperatives. It will study how to draw up a market and financing policy that will take into account the rising incomes of the farmers in cooperatives. More effective ways and means for bringing a considerable part of the farmers into the advanced cooperative movement — that is, into cooperatives that unite the farmers' land, as established — by the end of this five-year period should be studied and defined.

004

Deepen the people's multifateral education and raise cadre training levels

Revolutionary transformations, the Communist Party's political and ideological work and the gradual expansion of the educational system have resulted in the formation of an ever deeper political awareness among the masses. General education has also been extended to all the people, and their cultural patrimony has grown. One of today's tasks is to make this political awareness more complete; to go beyond the educational indices already reached; to improve formal education; to give proper attention to physical education; and to spread all manifestations of scientific, literary and artistic culture.

As a whole, the quality and scientific level of education should continue to be raised. Marxism-Leninism and our traditions of struggle should be studied more deeply. General, technical and professional instruction should contribute to achieving the main goals of society. In this regard, our main effort will have to be concentrated in technological and professional training at the intermediate and higher levels of education — especially in the teaching of engineering and other higher-level technological majors. Priority will continue to be given to economic studies, various aspects of the medical sciences and the field of education.

The educational system should graduate technicians and professionals with a high ideological and political level whose conduct exemplifies socialist morality; who demonstrate, in practice, the daily efforts that should be made; and who are ready to sacrifice their personal interests for those of their homeland and internationalism.

A highly skilled working class is required for the construction of socialism — a working class which produces more and more engineers, technicians and other specialists who have a considerable numerical and qualitative weight in the sphere of work.

Cadre training should be planned in line with the interests of socioeconomic development, carefully measuring investments in the field of education and watching education costs in relation to graduates' yield.

005

Consolidate the Economic Planning and Management System

The Economic Planning and Management System should be fully consolidated in all its manifestations in this five-year period. This is a task for all the working people, Party cadres and members, the trade unions, the government and local administrations.

The Economic Planning and Management System consists of a number of overall directive and organizational measures whose essential aspects are fully expressed in planning and in the nature of socialist enterprises.

The National Commission to Implement the Economic Planning and Management System should play a more active and leading role in the process and keep an eye on the results of all experiences, so that inoperable measures are rectified and difficulties that arise in practice are overcome. The National Commission should be very receptive and flexible in seeking the appropriate and feasible forms, based on the most general concepts.

The Provincial Commissions to Implement the Economic Planning and Management System should act with this same spirit, meshing their efforts with those of the National Commission. The Municipal Commissions and those in the central agencies and their enterprises should do the same.

Overall planning should be increased as the guide for economic development, in which the Central Planning Board plays the key role.

Efforts will continue to improve planning — the key aspect of the Economic Planning and Management System. This should

include institutional branch and enterprise planning, observing all their respective indices and categories in an integral way.

Branch and institutional planning should be strengthened in this five-year period so the target figures of the plan are in line with the country's socioeconomic realities and serve to mobilize the productive and service reserves of the enterprises and other entities. In this regard, the planning apparatus of the Ministries and other central state administrative agencies, the local bodies of People's Power and the enterprises should play a more active role in drawing up the plan and especially in controlling its implementation, with a view to taking the most effective measures to guarantee that goals are met.

A big boost should be given to territorial planning. This will open up greater possibilities for finding production and productivity reserves and will contribute to the steady improvement of the Economic Planning and Management System. Territorial planning will give People's Power, the Party and the trade union movement in the provinces and municipalities the opportunity to influence the central decisions of the government more effectively and issue warnings to correct excesses or inexactitudes of their own and other institutions and branches of the economy.

Thus, the planning apparatus of the municipalities and provinces should be strengthened, and the provincial planning apparatus should be linked more closely to the Central Planning Board.

The correct combination of overall, institutional, branch and territorial planning will establish the required balance for planning throughout the country and will guarantee that socioeconomic development really constitutes a task and goal of all society.

Thus, planning will be guided by the principles of democratic centralism — that is, the combination of strict fulfillment of target figures and the broadest possible participation by the workers in this process. This effort will also enable the working class and all other workers to take a more direct part, at the grass-roots level of society, in general planning and thus give it a mass social character.

In the application of the Economic Planning and Management System, the action of the statistical, financial and banking supervisory mechanisms should be strengthened and the peso should really control all economic activity.

The enterprises are the primary links in the Economic Planning and Management System.

Beginning in the first year of the five-year period, all the enterprises in the national economy will be included in the system of economic accounting and will operate by self-financing. The vast majority of them will have more than a year's experience in doing economic accounting by themselves.

The operational economic autonomy of the enterprises should be fully observed, as set forth in the pertinent laws. Production and service problems should be solved at the enterprise level, so their leadership cadres should be selected with great care, with the men and women who have the greatest administrative capacity placed in charge. The director of each enterprise should be given enough real authority, in line with the established guidelines, to handle these matters. Patronage and guardianship by the central agencies and local administrations should be avoided and a correct correlation between the methods of economic and administrative leadership and the enterprise should be established.

The central and local state administrations should be simplified and the number of their cadres and employees rationally reduced to facilitate their functioning. This, in turn, will expedite the work of the agencies that guide and supervise the phenomena of the economy and exercise the methodological controls established by law.

006

Promote the organization of work and wages

Socialist society has its social base in the working class and other manual and intellectual urban and rural workers. Since this is a society of workers, where there is no exploitation of man by man, the organization of work and its correct remuneration is an important socioeconomic task of the socialist state and one of the main lines of society's political direction.

The creation of all new values, a part of which are earmarked for extending production — as an indispensable condition for developing society and, therefore, for building socialism and communism — is both directly and indirectly dependent mainly on the efforts of the working class and of the farmers and other manual and intellectual workers.

A basic organization of work that makes realistic efforts in accord with the development of the productive forces of society should be firmly established in this five-year period.

This organization should be based on the principle of payment determined by the quantity and quality of work (with quantity measured either by unit or by time) and the development of quota setting.

In general, the so-called mobile portion of wages should be increased by means of bonuses that stimulate the fulfillment of economic efficiency indices. This mobile portion should constitute at least 15 to 25 percent of the worker's total wage.

Moreover, wage policy should be adjusted periodically, including the specific stimuli for the jobs, occupations and professions in which territorial and branch factors of production are considered. The resulting wage system should be flexible enough to allow for decisions that contribute to the creation of goods and work efficiency and to the branch and territorial movement of the work force to meet the needs of the economy.

Work should be organized on the principle of greater growth in the work productivity indices than in those for average wage increases — the only economic way to increase society's wealth.

Fulfillment of the eight-hour workday (or workdays of other lengths, as determined by the specifics of certain occupations) should be an inviolable policy. Special attention will be given to fulfillment of at least an eight-hour workday in the agricultural and fishing branches.

During the coming five years, direct contracting of the work force should be extended and the corresponding regulations applied in this regard.

Moreover, work should be done to codify labor legislation until a work code has been drawn up.

All the mechanisms of the organization of work and wages should be aimed at developing production and productivity; reducing costs; guaranteeing the quality of products; providing safety and hygiene on the job; promoting workers' participation in drawing up and applying the state's economic policy; and introducing and consolidating strict work discipline, an indispensable prerequisite for achieving these goals.

007

Achieve a higher degree of economic efficiency and economies based on norms

Efficiency in social production can result only from the correct implementation of rational guidelines and methods in economic and administrative matters. During the next five years, the system of economic norms — which is part of the Economic Planning and Management System — will continue to be applied and adjusted, and systematically and rigorously controlled. Norms should always be a basic tool for planning and controlling the country's economic development.

Since the application of norms means making optimum use of material resources — or efficiently administering the means of production and the labor force — it also means saving.

To achieve these aims, constant efforts will be made in the next five years to organize, or introduce and consolidate work

norms; norms for material required for each product and services; technical norms for utilizing machinery, equipment and facilities; inventor quotas; norms for quality specifications; and financial norms. The adoption of these norms will entail constant control of production and service costs and an unending battle to reduce them. At the same time, the workers will be able to press for implementation of the norms.

Special attention will be paid to developing industrial design as a means of rationalizing and planning production and consumption, improving quality, promoting experts, and introducing scientific advancements into production.

Special measures must be taken to reduce energy and fuel consumption in production and services as much as possible. New sources of energy must be found and better use must be made of existing ones, such as hydroelectric and solar energy. All possibilities for using sugarcane bagasse for energy must be fully developed and the surplus energy generated in industries with continuous processes must be exploited to the utmost.

Geological prospecting must be stepped up in an effort to discover new sources of energy and raw materials useful for industry and agriculture. A very detailed study must be made of known natural resources, so they can immediately replace imported raw materials in every branch of our economy, where this is possible.

The policy of economies and increased production should help to augment state reserves of raw materials, fuels and other products in order to reduce — or at least neutralize — the negative effects of unforeseen national or international events or changes in the market that might interrupt or damage our national economy and the people's daily life.

008

Develop international economic relations

Cuba is a good example of an open economy, in which import and export trade contribute significantly to the Gross Social Product, but this does not necessarily mean that small countries lacking essential natural resources cannot develop their economies.

The economic backwardness that still prevails in Cuba is basically due to the deformed economic structure that developed over centuries of colonial and neocolonial dependency, exacerbated during the period of Yankee imperialist domination.

Raw sugar is our country's main export product and its main source of foreign exchange.

Our people's economic life depends mainly on sugar.

While other export items are important, they are still secondary.

The persistence of economic underdevelopment implies the creation of a relatively low level of wealth in spite of the volume and tonnage of sugar and other products. Our country enjoys fair trade relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, but it is the victim of unequal terms of trade and of price fluctuations imposed by the capitalist market — which is still influential in our national economy because the products we are obliged to import from that market are essential to many of our lines of production and national activities.

As an underdeveloped country embarked on an accelerated program of socioeconomic development, Cuba needs foreign funding to increase production of those branches that will — in the long run — guarantee a self-sustained economic development. It is therefore essential to concentrate investments and products imported with foreign credit in those lines of production and services that will help integrate and develop our economy, raise our people's standard of living, increase the amount and value of exports and reduce imports.

The fact that our national economy lacks internal integration, largely as a consequence of its economic underdevelopment, makes it dependent on numerous imported goods to complete industrial and agricultural productive cycles.

We must, therefore, lay the bases for changing this situation so that the import and export mechanisms of our open economy become a condition for, and not an obstacle to, development.

As part of the process of industrialization during the next five years, our country's economy must be increasingly integrated with those of the socialist countries, especially with the Soviet Union's.

Keeping this in mind, we must increase the specialized production of equipment, components and spare parts; develop lines of production within the framework of international socialist cooperation and other complementary projects. Specific guidelines for integration must also be drawn up so we may participate in the complex integration plans of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, set up and further consolidate perspective lines of production for economic development up to the year 2000 and strengthen economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist countries.

The structure and quality of exports must be developed and improved, and flexible and efficient mechanisms set up for their production, transportation and foreign marketing, so they can be expanded.

Greater efforts must be made to replace products from the capitalist area with imports from the socialist countries, to guarantee a more stable internal economy.

The present policy of economic and technical cooperation with the developing countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean will be further intensified.

Existing trade relations will also be strengthened and new ones established. Very special attention and support will be given to the Latin-American bilateral and multinational enterprises and associations in which Cuba participates.

Trade relations and economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the developed capitalist countries will be continued on an adequate basis.

In the struggle for new and more equitable international economic relations, the agencies entrusted with the foreign policy of our state must adopt the most energetic and unifying stand, and, in all activities related to international economy, keep in mind the points set forth by Comrade Fidel Castro in addressing the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly; in particular they must try to make his proposal for an additional contribution of at least \$300 billion (1977 values) for the next decade — in gifts and in soft, long-term, low-interest loans — become an international economic policy.

009

Increasingly improve the people's standards of living

The country's industrial and agricultural production must be developed in order to raise the people's living standards. In the last 20 years, the working people have made great efforts and sacrifices to create the social infrastructure, and now the whole population benefits from education and public health facilities and the social security program that guarantees peace of mind for the aged and protection for the destitute. Although there is room for improvement, the conditions are set for people's standards of living to improve in the next five years, mainly in terms of individual rather than social consumption.

The quantity and quality of food for home consumption will improve and more fruits and vegetables will be available to improve the daily diet. More household appliances and other goods for personal and home use will be sold, while, for a variety of reasons, textiles, ready-to-wear clothing and shoes will increase only moderately.

There will be a significant increase in housing construction, especially by the state, and an improvement in the methods of allotting dwellings.

Wherever possible, the state will sell agricultural and livestock cooperatives the means to build their own communities.

House repairs and maintenance work will be stepped up and the sale of building materials to individual increased so they can either do their own work or have it done by contracting local enterprises.

General and community services will be increased, diversified and better organized — especially repairs on household appliances and other personal articles. Transportation, especially on city buses, must improve quantitatively and qualitatively in order to satisfy the people's basic needs.

Agriculture, food, light industry and construction will be of decisive importance in this regard.

A limited number of basic foodstuffs will still be rationed during the next five years, but all surplus production will be sold in the so-called parallel market at a differentiated price, as one of the answers to the principle "to each according to his work".

General farmers' markets will be developed so that agricultural cooperatives and individual farmers will be able to sell surplus production and agricultural products not included in state plans, after fulfilling their state quotas. The supply and demand mechanism will govern these sales, which will be regulated and supervised by local authorities.

During the next five years, state activity will increasingly strive to meet the material and spiritual needs of the people.

010

Consolidate the socialist society's institutions

Socialist democracy will be increasingly consolidated and broadened, guaranteed by the very nature of the socialist state, led by the working class in alliance with farmers and other manual and intellectual urban and rural workers.

The activity of the representative institutions integrated with the elective bodies of People's Power will be intensified during the next five years. Everything must be done to get the workers more involved in state decisions on a more extensive basis and the masses to exercise more control over state administration through their democratically elected delegates and deputies. The trade unions, the peasant organization, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, the Federation of Cuban Women, the Union of Young Communists and other youth organizations, the José Martí Pioneers' Organization and other professional organizations will play a decisive role in developing socialist democracy. As specific representatives of the working class, in particular, the

Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions and its affiliated unions are even more responsible for guaranteeing increased mass participation in production and social activity in our socialist society.

State agencies must be improved and the legislation relevant to their work completed to guarantee a solid base for socialist legality. All this will help strengthen the socioeconomic awareness of our citizens, protect internal order, eliminate antisocial and counterrevolutionary expressions and contribute to the defense of the homeland.

Greater attention must be paid to the family as the main nucleus of our society, which shoulders an enormous responsibility in the education and behavior of children, adolescents and young people, who must be imbued with socialist morality and collective relations. It is advisable that both parents participate in the integral education of their children and keep in close touch with the schools and other educational centers, not only to guarantee the intellectual and formal aspects of education but also to instill in their children a love for their work and their homeland and an internationalist spirit.

The working class in particular and all workers in general are responsible for achieving the main targets set for the next five years as well as all the accompanying tasks. As leading vanguard of society and the state, the Communist Party of Cuba is especially responsible for working to fulfill the main goals of this five-year plan.

II. MAIN AIMS OF THE GENERAL ECONOMY

011

Achieve a sustained 5 percent growth in the Gross Social Product and national income by substantially raising efficiency in economic management.

012

Distribute national revenue in the most beneficial way for the country's development, maintaining an adequate balance between accumulation and consumption and between individual and social consumption.

013

Stress the preferential development of the industrial economic sector.

014

Intensify all efforts aimed at greater national economic integration, producing as many items as possible to replace imports.

015

Comply rigorously with the schedules set for the basic construction works envisioned in the investment process and assimilate new capacities efficiently.

016

Push export growth rates beyond the present level of the Gross Social Product and of imports, stressing an increase in traditional export items and diversifying the non-traditional ones. Develop lines of specialized exports that are competitive on the international market.

017

Plan exports and their technical and material components carefully adopting the most adequate organizational and incentive measures to increase efficiency in producing, transporting and marketing exports abroad.

018

Guarantee that the growth rates for work productivity are greater than those for average wages.

019

Draw up, issue and fully apply the legal procedures that will make leadership administrative staff and workers materially responsible for acts of negligence and irresponsibility that may occur in production and services.

020

Strive to use all the possibilities and reserves of the agricultural sector to meet the needs of the population and industry. Increase availability of food, mainly by using domestic agricultural products, thus improving the people's diet, and develop the food industry.

021

Raise the people's standard of living, increasing both individual and social consumption. Develop the people's standard of living, preferably by increasing individual consumption during this five-year period.

III. CONSOLIDATE AND IMPROVE THE ECONOMIC PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Economic Planning and Management System should be consolidated and improved by formulating or deepening the overall measures and policies that are included in it or are required for its implementation, working in the following direction:

In the sphere of planning:

022

Strengthen the principle of democratic centralism in planning and guarantee (along with better elaboration of the general plan for the national economy and its branch and institutional nature) a fuller participation by the agencies, enterprises and workers' collectives in the planning process.

023

Give a great boost to the territorial planning process.

024

Effectively control all factors in the annual and five-year plans for the economy, making a deep analysis of the causes of possible deviations in implementing the plans and taking measures to correct them in time.

025

Strengthen the work of planning in the state bodies, agencies and enterprises, both as regards drawing up plans and controlling and analyzing their fulfillment.

026

Improve the organization and procedures for drawing up annual and five-year plans for the national economy in such a way that each planning level has enough time to draw its plan up carefully and carry it out as scheduled.

027

Improve the system of directive indices of the plan so that the enterprises' necessary margin of autonomy in choosing the most efficient productive variants; handling their resources; selecting their clients, suppliers and assortment of products; and handling their internal labor relations and other aspects is guaranteed.

028

Guarantee the balanced nature of plans by meshing production plans and available resources. The standardization of consumption and the system of planned material balances of the national economy should play a decisive role in drawing up these plans.

029

Make planning policy continue to replace imported with domestic products and work toward an integrated national economy.

030

Continue improving the technical-economic standardization that is the basis of socialist planning. This presupposes the establishment of norms that set limits on the past and present work to be expended — that is, to set work, material consumption, financial, quality, inventory and other norms — and revise them periodically.

031

Guarantee basic stocks of means of production and consumption, so as to ensure their regular supply to enterprises and the population, and further develop state reserves.

186

032

Mesh annual plans with the five-year plan and firmly establish the guiding role of the latter. Draw up a system of plans for the national economy that are related to intermediate- and long-range socioeconomic forecasts through the year 2000.

033

Have the five-year plan set the tasks for each year, broken down in selected indices, for the main enterprises: Begin to draw up on an experimental basis the annual plans for the five-year period at the grass-roots level in these enterprises.

034

Increase the role of the general balances of the Gross Social Product and national income in drawing up variants of the central plan for socioeconomic development.

035

Approve the general legislation on planning and other complementary laws.

In the sphere of statistics:

036

Considerably improve statistical information as a necessary instrument for more effective management, planning and control of the national economy. Examine the present statistical data systems in order to rationalize them.

037

Guarantee top quality of statistical information — both in collecting and issuing it on schedule and in guaranteeing its reliability. To achieve this, increase the frequency and depth of statistical audits and demand the greatest responsibility at the various levels in charge of data processing and statistical services.

038

Simplify the statistical information that is provided to the higher levels so the basic indices of the economy may be offered quickly, without adversely affecting more extensive, deeper analyses that require more time.

Eliminate duplication of information issued at the grass-roots level. Make the informational needs of the higher-ranking agencies, general agencies and central agencies of the economy compatible with those of the branch and territorial economies.

040

Finish centralizing methods for collecting and processing socio-economic statistics on Cuba in the State Committee for Statistics, establishing the compulsory accounting for information system to guarantee the reliability of data.

In the sphere of prices:

041

Starting in 1981, implement the price system created by the general reform of wholesale, storage and construction prices and technical-productive service rates, guaranteeing its continual improvement in line with the practical results obtained and the needs of the Economic Planning and Management System, so as to make the price system an instrument for boosting productivity, assigning resources correctly and saving them, making the best possible use of the country's productive capacities and strengthening economic accounting in the enterprises and units.

042

Work to systematically peg prices to the quality of products. Establish more specific systems of rewards and penalties related to quality. Peg prices to the quality specification norms that are implemented.

043

Make price mechanisms more flexible.

Make storage prices respond to the economic stimulation policy of the state enterprises, cooperatives and individual farmers for increasing agricultural production, taking seasons into account and combining all this with incentives for adopting higher forms of production.

044

Make wholesale and storage prices systematically reflect the policy of stimulating an increase in products for export and reduc-

ing imports. Develop and improve systems of rewards and incentives for producers of exportable funds — especially those that bring in the most foreign exchange currency.

045

Introduce changes and the required flexibility in the present system of retail prices, in line with the country's economic policy during the five-year period, considering the following factors, among others:

- the people's standard of living, available goods and the required domestic financial balance in the relationship between people's income and their expenses;
- the development of a parallel market, using a different price scale, to help gradually do away with rationing;
- the correlations between the structures of prices and rates in terms of the use value of the goods and services for the people;
- contributions to the adaptation and structuring of supply and demand, reducing the index of losses and the accumulation of products for which there is little demand in the commercial sector; and
- maximum exploitation of local and marginal production so as to increase supplies for the peoples.

In the sphere of finances and credits:

046

Raise the quality of work in drawing up the state budget and create a normative base by setting standards for expenses for all activities.

047

Improve compatibility between the state budget and the central plan for national economic development.

Strengthen the trend toward greater development of local budgetary resources. Earmark a portion of surplus income for local budgets.

048

Work toward drawing up the general state financial plan for the full five-year period so the significance of the central plan for

socioeconomic development, the state budget and the credit plan can be reviewed.

049

Issue the Law on State Budgetary Income.

050

Establish trade duties during the five-year period.

051

Maintain the domestic financial balance. Apply appropriate financial and other measures to ensure that the issuance of money does not have a negative effect on economic activity.

052

Efficiently control staff in budgeted and enterprise management bodies.

053

Adjust and develop financial planning in current activities and in investments for enterprises and budgeted units.

054

Install an auditing and checking system in enterprises and budgeted units as much as possible. The State Finance Committee will direct this activity in the central state administrative agencies and in the budgeted bodies and locally controlled enterprises.

055

Improve the national cost accounting system and strengthen implementation of the system for planning, checking and reporting costs.

Guarantee the chief accountant's role in financial control.

056

Promote the development of national insurance and broaden the line of international insurance.

190

057

Increase the tax system's role in directing the economy, by

- using the tax system in enterprise production and sales operations,
- gradually introducing payment for the use of productive funds in the system of enterprise contributions to the state budget and
- strengthening mechanisms for collecting income from the tax system.

058

Apply the tax system to agricultural cooperatives and individual farmers. Complete the tax program for self-employed workers, farmers and other sectors of the population, whether or not they belong to cooperatives.

059

Study the possibility of setting up experimental funds for decentralized use and of stimulating the budgeted sector of the various state agencies.

060

Finance part of the Ministries' centralized investments with profits and other funds accumulated in their own enterprises.

061

Develop mechanisms for handling accumulated stocks. Establish procedures for encouraging the reduction of these stocks at depreciated value and for applying administrative and financial sanctions for violations of established inventory norms.

062

Facilitate the activities of self-employed workers by gradually grouping them in cooperatives managed by the local bodies of People's Power, which provide them with the materials for their work. This method of organization will facilitate the sale of their products and services and permit the establishment of tax methods to contribute to the state budget.

063

Continue to eradicate unnecessary gratuities and transfer the cases of individuals with insufficient income to the system of subsidies.

064

Create and develop financial mechanisms and organizational methods that guarantee the most efficient implementation of the country's international economic policy. This policy should include the socialist community, the developing countries, the developed capitalist countries, the international economic organizations, Cuban enterprises abroad and foreign enterprises represented in Cuba.

065

Strengthen banking control of the wage fund, primarily on the basis of linking wage scales to production results and services rendered.

066

Improve the system of collection and payment and broaden the sanctions in this sphere.

067

Continue to improve and adjust the cash plan and control its application.

068

Develop the National Bank of Cuba's general investment functions, through which it controls the planned use of the financial resources granted to investors.

069

Develop a credit plan and evaluate its implementation. Demand that norms for planning, granting, controlling and recovering short-term bank loans be met, in line with the results obtained in applying them in all the country's enterprises.

070

Establish savings banks and encourage individual savings accounts.

192

071

Draw up methodological norms and regulations for registering, using and controlling enterprises' and central state administrative agencies' patents, trademarks and industrial licences, to ensure our economic development.

Control foreign currency income and expenses in processing them.

In the sphere of contractual relations and state arbitration:

072

Generalize and promote the system of state arbitration nationally, institutionally and regionally.

073

Issue regulations on the general and special conditions for economic contracts.

074

Apply general contract legislation, including sanctions for failure to comply with this legislation, to all sectors and branches of the national economy.

In the sphere of standardization, weights and measures and quality control:

075

Complete the establishment and assimilation of the basic provisions of the national system of standardization, weights and measures and quality control.

076

First organize and then develop units for standardization, weights and measures and quality control in enterprises.

077

Guarantee proper functioning of the scales used for weighing import and export products, making sure that they are periodically checked, repaired and maintained.

078

Make sure that quality specifications are drawn up and applied to export products and to the chief means of production and consumer goods.

079

Organize and correctly develop quality control and weights and measures in production, in order to substantially improve quality and efficiency.

080

Develop organizational mechanisms and legal guarantees for inspecting compliance with norms, the condition and the use of measuring devices and quality control of production so they contribute to strengthening administrative discipline and the demand for quality production.

In the sphere of technical-material supplies:

081

Attain an adequate level of efficiency in the structure and operation of the system of technical-material provisions, in order to guarantee more rational handling of supplies of bulk goods, spare parts and specific products.

082

Improve the method of determining material balances in order to facilitate long-term supplies that will satisfy the needs of the economy, especially in terms of products that must be imported.

083

Develop new forms and systems of marketing that will help guarantee constant consumer supplies and simplify distribution in order to meet consumer demands on time.

194

084

Improve and stabilize lasting links between the consumer and supply enterprises. Especially lay stress on the strategic enterprises of the economy and their requirements for domestic and imported supplies. Wherever possible, begin to establish permanent contract bases.

085

Achieve the proper rhythm for solving the country's storage facilities needs by making better use of existing facilities and giving priority to the construction of new warehouses, freezers, and silos, while also improving methods for mechanizing loading, unloading and handling products.

086

Strengthen the role of the State Committee for Technical and Material Supply (CEATM) in the search for national production solutions to meet the economy's supply needs.

087

Promote research studies on technical projects and tasks, striving to have national production substantially meet spare part needs for both Cuban-made and imported equipment.

088

Work to create a strong technical-material base for recovering raw materials and remnants, broaden the range of products, speed up domestic recycling and increase exports. Provide economic incentives for those who supply recovered products and remnants.

089

Using the established channels, guarantee the control and sale of surplus and idle resources in the national economy, in order to facilitate their redistribution or use as raw materials.

090

Provide adequate storage methods, technical assistance, servicing and preventive maintenance for equipment and machinery.

091

Broaden and improve state inspection in the field of technical-material supplies, providing legal means to eliminate the deficiencies that are found.

092

Develop and improve technical assistance services.

093

Guarantee strict control of the fulfillment of contracts for supplies from abroad, so claims can be filed with foreign suppliers.

In the sphere of the organization of work and wages:

094

Strictly control the wage fund, so it corresponds to the levels of production achieved and the services rendered.

095

Finish readjusting the wage system and wage scale during this period, establishing new rates, qualifications and other elements of the system, subject to the achievement of higher levels of organization, quotas and work discipline in each enterprise and to an economic efficiency that makes this reordering feasible.

096

Ensure that the general wage reform results in

- the application of systems of payment based on productivity or yield in the productive sectors, with bonuses to stimulate work efficiency;
- the possibility of better distribution of the work force in priority regions and sectors.

097

Carry out measures for on-the-job protection and hygiene in an effort to guarantee safe and proper working conditions and

thus help prevent accidents and occupational diseases. Improve the mechanisms designed to advance and control the planning and distribution of individual means of protection.

098

Continue improving the social security and welfare system for workers, their relatives and the rest of the population, as an essential complement to work.

099

Ensure that the basic labor organization of every workers' collective is constantly being improved and that all workers in posts where quotas should and can be set are assigned quotas so they work to fulfill norms that genuinely reflect their productive possibilities.

100

Abide by the law in not creating any more historic salaries and follow the principle of placing all newly high school and college graduates in technical work in production and services for the stipulated period before moving them into management posts.

101

Use labor legislation to strengthen the authority of the directors of enterprises and administrators of administrative units and establishments, holding them responsible to the higher bodies and before the law for the decisions they make.

102

Implement direct contracting of the labor force, in line with established regulations.

103

Develop an employment policy that is consistent with the principles of the Economic Planning and Management System and is aimed at providing maximum job opportunities for all those who can work. In this regard, the current proportions between men and women workers will be maintained, and equal attention will be given to men and women skilled workers.

**In the sphere of enterprise operations based
on economic accounting:**

104

Guarantee the operational economic autonomy of enterprises, as established.

105

Extend the contracting system and establish and consolidate relations among enterprises.

106

Issue laws and determine measures to fix both individual and collective responsibility.

107

Create the conditions for enterprise autonomy, within the provisions of the law in labor management and direct contracting of workers, based on the characteristics and conditions of the enterprise.

108

Guarantee, through the plan, that the part of the amortization fund that is earmarked for repairs in the sugar industry is correctly balanced by materials.

109

Provide incentives for secondary production based on remnants so that a high percentage of the profits from this activity goes into the incentives fund.

110

Extend the creation and distribution of reward funds to all enterprises during the five-year period.

111

Study development trends in the country's enterprises, their national and local administrative subordination and the emergence

198

of unions of enterprises, agro-industrial sugar complexes and other similar entities on the basis of primarily economic concepts.

112

Begin to use economic accounting within the enterprises on an experimental basis.

113

Stress selection of the most capable, experienced cadres in the various sectors for management posts — especially director — in the enterprises and their branches.

114

Organize socialist emulation in each enterprise under the leadership of the trade union movement and with the full participation of the administration as an essential factor in mobilizing the worker's moral reserves in production.

The incentives system should include the moral aspect as well as the material one expressed in the enterprise's final product.

115

Comply fully with the general regulations on state enterprises and all other pertinent legislation.

116

Consolidate and improve the enterprise system so it guarantees correct economic operation and rational use of the human, material and financial resources available to each enterprise.

IV. ORIENTATION OF BASIC INVESTMENTS

The basic emphasis of the five-year investment plan will remain on industrial investments, in line with the country's aims of socialist industrialization, in such a way as to evaluating, planning and implementing them.

117

Rigorously observe the principle that every investment should first be subjected to a thorough technical-economic evaluation to show the recoverability of the investment; the need for new capacities, keeping in mind the maximum use of existing capacities of the same kind; the feasibility of selling what it produces, either at home or abroad; the assimilation capacity of the new technique in the country; and a guaranteed source of raw materials and other materials needed to see that the investment becomes productive.

118

Draw up norms by branch and kind of construction to establish the maximum volume of projects that can be under construction at the same time, setting the limit that should be observed for new construction projects.

119

Work to include the investment aims that have guaranteed human and material resources — such as the executive projects, that have their own directive and execution schedules — in the annual plans.

200

See to it that the directive index for finishing construction and assembly enterprises — and, in the case of investors, for starting up the productive capacities — are met. These should be considered key indices in evaluating the activities of the construction and investment enterprises, respectively.

Increase the proportion of basic investments for national projects. Develop the material and technical bases for gradually increasing the number of Cuba's industrial, civil and technological projects.

Plan investments annually so they are compatible, both generally and regionally with the country's constructive capacities, supplies, plants, infrastructural projects, storage capacity, international transportation facilities and other necessary factors.

Give special attention to training the work force to operate the productive capacities that will start functioning during the five-year period.

Place priority on finishing those industrial projects that, because of the progress already made and the level of external supplies available, can be completed in the early years of the five-year period.

Provide careful maintenance for the investment equipment that is being installed.

Thoroughly examine all contracts for new investments, keeping in mind those that have already been undertaken when deciding on new ones.

Give priority to those investments that will have an immediate positive effect on the economy in terms of foreign exchange.

Get projects financed by foreign investments into operation on schedule so as to begin repayments.

126

Begin new industrial projects in the basic sectors of the economy. Consider the objectives that contribute to better economic integration and those that can supply raw materials or complementary input for other important lines of production.

127

Meet the sugar industry investment program strictly.

128

Give careful attention to the investment process that is taking place in northern Holguin Province.

129

Give special attention to the construction and assembly of our first nuclear-powered electric plant, so it begins operation and is hooked up as soon as possible.

Accelerate and finish the work of site selection, research and projects for new nuclear-powered electric plants.

130

Develop agricultural investments, especially in those sectors whose production can be quickly assimilated.

131

Give investment preference to projects that will gradually provide finished materials for housing and other construction, so these items need not be imported.

132

Increase the domestic production of equipment, spare parts and other supplies, in line with capacities in the iron, steel and machine industry and other productive units and establishments.

133

Strictly apply the regulations on investments approved by the Council of Ministers and any other pertinent provisions.

202

V. REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRODUCTIVE FORCES

134

Continue increasing participation by the least developed provinces and cities in production and industrial employment.

135

Limit the location in Havana of new, enlarged or remodeled industries to those that have advanced technology and high productivity per worker, use relatively little water, occupy a limited area and do not pollute the atmosphere or overburden the transportation system.

136

Guarantee that the technical infrastructure and social projects in areas of industrial, agricultural or tourist development favor the maturing of the chief investments and the planned distribution of the productive forces.

137

Make rational use of the areas of highest yield for livestock. The regional development of poultry, cattle and hogs should be directed toward meeting projected provincial consumer needs.

138

Adopt measures for guiding population shifts to promote the country's socioeconomic development, keeping a proper balance

between the natural resources and the labor force in each area. Modify the prevailing migratory trends, counterbalancing the drift toward the city and province of Havana.

Stimulate a population redistribution among the municipalities within each province, increasing the population — and, therefore, the labor force — in underpopulated areas to be developed agriculturally.

139

Plan the development of cities and towns as a system that meets the area's socioeconomic development needs, formulating a general policy and specific measures for the proper development of provincial and municipal capitals and other existing urban centers and for the creation of new cities and towns in the next five years.

By 1985, at least two thirds of the total population should be urbanized.

140

Build up the provincial capitals, improving their occupational structure, developing them as industrial centers and consolidate their possibilities to offer services to the rest of the province. Promote population growth in the municipal centers — particularly in the smaller ones — by developing industrial investments compatible with their characteristics, and increase their role in offering intermediate services to the population.

141

Adapt the development of other urban centers to their geographic setting and economic role as agricultural and industrial settlements, increasing the basic services they offer to taxpayers.

Promote the creation of new urban centers to agriculturally and industrially develop those areas whose local populations are not large enough to do this.

142

Use the planned distribution of housing to implement the policy on population shifts, control urbanization, raise standards of living, develop cities and towns and provide the needed bases for the socioeconomic development of each area.

143

Lead industrial and construction workers to settle in industrial development areas and agricultural workers in rural areas, simul-

204

taneously initiating the process of urbanizing cooperatives, in line with their size and level of development.

144

Build more housing units, especially in the provincial and municipal capitals, keeping in mind the condition of present facilities. See to it that houses are assigned to technicians and higher-level professionals while working in the provinces.

145

Try to eliminate the differences between urban and rural areas as regards services to the population, keeping the characteristics of each area in mind and paying special attention to areas being developed and populated intensively.

146

In line with a master plan develop the city of Havana with emphasis on the solution of its transportation and communications problems; the reconstruction and extension of its water and sewage systems; the extension and updating of the social, restaurant and commercial services in the various districts; and develop its main recreational, sports and cultural facilities. Accelerate the work of remodeling, rebuilding and generally sprucing up the more heavily populated and built-up areas and the construction of new residential districts using adequate building techniques. Also develop Santiago de Cuba as the nation's second most important economic, political and cultural center, building up its residential districts and organizing its industrial and port areas, in line with its master plan.

VI. DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

147

Place the greatest emphasis on applied research and development projects — irrespective of guided and other basic research, that is so necessary for the country's socioeconomic development in the future.

Improve the organizational structure of research and study the possibilities for creating research and development centers in enterprises with high technical and productive levels.

148

Promote research into new domestic sources of raw materials and improve the use made of those already being exploited.

149

Continue geological surveys and prospection and do development work to make better use of our mineral resources.

150

Explore and develop new non-conventional sources of energy and methods for using known sources more effectively.

151

Study the possibilities for raising the quality and yields of industrial crops — especially sugarcane.

206

152

Make better use of our natural resources — especially the soil and water.

153

Study possibilities for exploiting industrial scrap and by-products.

154

Accelerate the designing and construction of a nuclear research center and provide it with the required equipment and staff for carrying out studies and research. Promote the construction of Cuba's first nuclear power plant and give special attention to related research, with a view to assimilating relevant technology.

155

Conclude the various stages of the study on the integrated transportation plan, in order to make the best use of available means.

156

Concentrate efforts to fulfill the main state problems plan and to implement its science and technology programs, drawn up by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

157

Guarantee that international cooperation really contributes to the scientific-technical plans adopted for solving the main problems of our economy.

158

Implement and develop the scientific-technical information system and guarantee its efficiency.

159

Apply the national economic plan in making periodic assessments of progress in research and its application to social practice.

160

Set up a system for financing science and technology within the framework of the Economic Planning and Management System, incorporating enterprises and ministries.

161

Pay special attention to the intensive introduction of electronic computers and to research and development projects for producing them, with a view to supporting the Economic Planning and Management System and automating production.

162

Promote the structuring of the Amateur Scientists' Movement, keeping in mind the nature and scope of its activities. Keep up the support given the National Association of Innovators and Rationalizers and the Technical Youth Brigades.

163

Intensify the scientific-technical and politico-ideological development of staff members working on scientific-technical research and the training of new personnel, especially in those branches of the national economy in which scientific-technical progress exerts the most influence.

VII. PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

164

When new investments are assigned, guarantee that the rules and regulations protecting the environment and natural resources are observed. Take necessary action in those industries and other important centers that are already in operation and lack the necessary means to carry out this task.

165

Adopt measures to guarantee the conservation and rational use of the country's surface and ground water resources. Study the possibilities for purifying waste water.

166

Use the soil rationally, assigning the smallest possible area to new construction sites, and protect natural resources and reserves, including agricultural areas. Set city limits and urban zoning areas, promoting a more rational — and intensive — use of the soil; reduce the areas to be used for new productive and social facilities; and introduce payment for land.

Try to locate all new facilities on nonagricultural and lowyielding land and in areas with no mining potential.

167

Make an assessment of the density, design and layout parameters for roads, power networks, communications, etc, in order to minimize their adverse effects on agricultural and mining areas.

Study ways to replace, repair or introduce systems for the treatment of waste — especially the more dangerous industrial liquid and gaseous wastes — protecting surface, ground and coastal waters as much as possible, especially in the city of Havana, where this is an urgent necessity.

Study ways to obtain sand for the building industry from our beaches without harming them and protect them against pollution by toxic substances. Intensify our reforestation projects to protect reservoir and river water and condition it for aquiculture.

Protect the flora and fauna of our continental shelf against pollution by industrial waste; oil spills; and other similar dangers.

Preserve the ecological balance and develop new technologies for raising marketable species.

Continue the reforestation program, placing special emphasis on hardwoods, precious woods and conifers. Determine areas for reforestation. Step up the work of forestry classification and inventories. Keep up the work of forestry maintenance, management and conservation and protection against disease and fires, paying particular attention to the conservation and development of fauna.

Determine the necessary natural reserves in order to protect flora and fauna, especially endemic species.

VIII. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

During the next five years, an important part of the growth in industrial production will depend on the availability of new capacities, and a relatively high percentage of all investments will be concentrated in the basic sectors of our economy.

To guarantee this development, it will be necessary to implement the following general rules:

172

Concentrate investments in the sugar and power industries and in developing industries that are decisive for socialist industrialization. This policy must also guarantee the creation of new products with high cumulative value and be based, economically, on the iron and steel, metallurgical, machine and chemical industries.

173

Exploit the production and productivity reserves of industries with low yields and underexploited work force resulting from poor or inefficient labor organization, according to the plan's provisions.

174

Increase production in the textile, chemical, machine and other industries, adding extra work shifts to keep the facilities and equipment in constant use. This will create new industrial capacities at a minimum outlay.

175

Keep required investments at a minimum by stepping up the exploitation of existing industrial capacities; enlarging, updating and rebuilding old plants before investing in new ones of the same kind; intensifying the exploitation of existing facilities and infrastructures; and making good use of technical and labor experience to accelerate investment yields.

176

Follow a systematic policy of general maintenance and repairs to keep up or restore the potential, productive capacities of the various units.

177

Apply the most advanced technology in strategic branches of industry.

178

Improve technological processes and promote the introduction of machinery, automation and chemistry in the productive processes in selected branches.

179

Use energy rationally so as to achieve a high degree of efficiency in this sector.

180

Develop the production of equipment and spare parts, including technical equipment for entire lines and turnkey plants.

181

Lay the bases for greater economic integration among the various branches of industry and between them and the rest of the sectors of our economy.

182

Increase our traditional industrial products' share in our total exports and guarantee the growth of our nontraditional exports as well.

212

183

Raise the quality of products to meet the standardization, weights and measures and quality requirements.

184

Develop and promote the production of sidelines — especially for consumption — mainly using scrap materials and by-products, putting them to better use.

185

Study the most rational volume and structure of container production keeping in mind the needs created by the diversity of production and the different uses to which containers can be put in searching for a long-range solution for these problems.

In the sugar industry:

186

Achieve raw sugar production volumes in the sugar industry to guarantee a growth of around 20 to 25 percent for this five-year period over the previous one.

187

Begin the construction of no less than seven new sugar mills, enlarge 23 and modernize 18 in this five-year period, to achieve a grinding capacity to handle around 690 000 tons of sugarcane a day in 1985.

188

Increase industrial efficiency by applying scientific and technical advances, fulfilling technological discipline and implementing and increasing the efficiency of investments aimed at overhauling and modernizing the technical equipment of the sugar mills. Increase recovery rates on economically rational bases. Continually reduce the indices of material consumption in the industrial process.

Guarantee that the sugar produced is of standard quality. Improve the programming for storing, transporting and shipping sugar and molasses, applying the measures established for its protection. Organize the control and rigorous inspection of these indices. Take measures to eliminate the rejection at docks of sugar in sacks.

Implement a program for remodeling the basic energy structure at the sugar mills in order to reduce the consumption of oil and energy in general; produce excess bagasse of the required quality for developing the by-products industry; and reduce the consumption of electric energy supplied through the national network, until a balance is achieved.

In this regard, have the sugar mills that produce raw sugar and do not turn in bagasse for other products stop consuming oil, and have those that do turn in bagasse consume only as much oil as is the energy equivalent of the bagasse they turn in.

Solve existing problems concerning the transportation and storage of bagasse.

Continue developing the production of machinery for the sugar industry, to support the latter's growth plans. Reduce the use of imported equipment and parts and produce these for export.

Enlarge, modernize and overhaul our sugar refining capacity so the production of white sugar is increased and ensure the port conditions for its export. Reduce the consumption of raw sugar used to produce white sugar. Study the production of other kinds of sugar, in line with the requirements of the foreign market and domestic consumption.

Enlarge our capacity for producing alcohols and continue the process of overhauling and modernizing the distilleries in order to increase their efficiency and make the best possible use of installed capacity.

Reduce the consumption of molasses and other materials per production unit and increase the recovery of saccharomycete yeasts. Begin using the must from the distilleries to produce

torula yeast, as a way to reduce the consumption of molasses. Avoid pollution, resulting both from must and residuals in the production of torula yeast.

194

Increase the production of sugarcane by-products and create new capacities, as determined by studies on economic and market alternatives.

195

Maintain or increase production of furfural; press board; pulp and paper; yeasts; alcohols; and, in general, the whole range of sucrochemical products.

196

Create new capacities for storing raw sugar, white sugar and molasses during the sugarcane harvest period.

197

Consolidate the investment program for bulk sugar shipping terminals. Provide a flexible solution for the alternative of shipping in sacks from these same terminals. Improve the conditions in the ports used for shipping sugar in sacks.

198

Continue improving the conditions for shipping sugar by train, promoting a reconstruction program; providing maintenance for the railroads, workshops and communication systems; and replacing steam with diesel locomotives. Improve the supply of rolling stock for transporting sugarcane.

199

Boost the introduction of automation in industrial production.

200

Stabilize up to 70-80 percent of the staff in the sugar mills, both in technical and auxilliary jobs that contribute to technical efficiency.

Use the available stabilized labor force after repairs are completed for social projects and in sugarcane agriculture.

201

Gradually introduce an extra brigade in the sugarcane industry so as to enable the workers in this sector to have time off each week.

202

Carry out social plans that improve the living conditions of the workers who live in the sugar mill communities. Priority should be given to repairing old houses and building new ones; applying public health and sanitation measures; extending cultural, sports and recreational activities; and improving services for the population.

203

Install the required cane-conditioning centers. Study and carry out innovations and adaptations that enable the cane-conditioning centers to clean the cane of all foreign matter and process large pieces of cane so the cane cutters can achieve greater productivity.

In the electric industry:

204

Meet our electric energy consumption needs in the national system with the best electricity generating structure for each plant.

Introduce practical measures for exploiting generating plants rationally and optimally — especially those with smaller capacities and high oil consumption levels, which will be reserved for peak consumption hours.

205

Keep improving the technical-economic efficiency indices. Reduce the average specific consumption of fuel oil per kilowatt-hour generated in the thermoelectric power plants by 3-5 percent, based on estimated consumption for 1980.

206

Begin building the first 400-500 kilovolt electric transmission line; continue building 220, 110, 33 and less kilovolt lines and substations to meet the expected demand for the transmission

216

and distribution of electric energy; and help improve the operational flexibility of the system.

207

Continue and accelerate the work of building and assembling the Cienfuegos nuclear power plant, guaranteeing the conditions for testing and hooking it up in 1986-90. Make the required analyses, studies and research for developing further construction of nuclear power plants, that will provide a logical continuation for the work related to this activity, from an overall, longer-range point of view.

208

Bring new thermoelectric units with a potential of 1000-1200 megawatts into operation in the national electric system to meet, as much as possible, the highest anticipated demand. Plan the beginning of the installation of 200-300 megawatts of larger generators.

209

Begin construction on the pumping water storage power plant in the central area and initiate studies on the one for northern Holguín.

Begin work to pinpoint the location of the storage power plant in the western part of the country.

210

Determine what possibilities exist for installing small hydroelectric power plants to make use of the country's water resources and begin implementing this program.

211

Complete construction of the repairs base for electric power plants and guarantee the increase and development of the production of components and spare parts for electric power plants, extending the items produced and improving their quality.

Improve the organization of maintenance work in the generating units so that less time is required, higher quality is guaranteed and maintenance services are available throughout the national network.

212

Lower by 8 percent indices for losses and interruption in lines — on the basis of the 1980 figure and also reduce the average time spent handling interruptions — also around 8 percent.

Pay special attention, therefore, to improving the organization and technical-material base for maintaining transmission and distribution lines and substations.

213

Establish and control the norms of electric energy consumption in each industry and service unit.

Promote savings and the efficient use of electric energy in the state and residential areas introducing specific measures to reduce consumption and peak demands.

In the fuel industry:

214

Gradually raise the levels of geological oil prospection in order to increase our industrial reserves in the next five-year period. Draw up outlines for exploiting the deposits that are incorporated in production, establishing their specifications and characteristics so optimal national refining can be determined. Work to define and apply technical-economic solutions to promote the rational exploitation of natural gas.

215

Work to define and apply technical-economic solutions for refining the expected volumes of national crude oil.

216

Raise the levels of crude oil refining by making the best possible use of facilities, achieving maximum recovery levels for light and medium refined oil and decreasing losses in the refining process.

217

Reduce the sulphur content in medium refined oil, raise the quality of motor gasoline while lowering its tetraethyl lead content and improve the quality of asphalt.

218

Achieve important increases in the production of liquid gas by obtaining maximum recovery in present and new facilities so as to render better service to present and new domestic consumers. The storage and transportation facilities for liquid gas should also be enlarged.

Increase manufactured gas output by making the best possible use of present capacities. Work to improve and extend the existing distribution network and increase the use of meters. Improve the structure of the domestic fuel supply.

Reduce losses and consumption indices.

Complete the reconstruction and enlargement of the Rico López and Hermanos Díaz Refineries and get them in operation by the end of the five-year period. Continue working on the first stage of the new Cienfuegos refinery.

Increase the production of lubricating greases and oils by making rational use of existing capacities. Meet consumption needs as much as possible with national products. Increase the recovery of used oils.

Increase storage capacities for crude oil and its derivatives, achieving levels that are in line with consumption requirements and those of the state reserve. In the case of fuel oil, the increase in capacities should take average figures into account in determining consumption needs.

Define the most adequate transportation solutions for handling our growing imports of crude oil and its derivatives. Develop the national distribution network for fuels and lubricants, in line with increases in consumption and territorial distribution.

In geological prospection, drilling and geodetics:

224

Intensify the work of complex geological surveying and the search to map more than 30 percent of our national territory at a scale of 1:50 000 and 1:100 000 in 1985.

225

Do research for the building materials industry, intensifying prospecting for known mineral resources in order to promote their most rapid development and exploitation.

226

Continue exploring and further developing known deposits, defining their technological aspects and their technical-economic value so as to complete the research of those needed for production and investment plans in the period and for projects that will be carried out to 1990. Give special attention to geological prospecting in the areas near currently operating mining-metallurgical enterprises.

227

Intensify the work of searching for exploring nickel deposits in areas around Nicaro, Pinares de Mayari and Moa-Baracoa and also deposits of copper, lead, zinc, gold, chrome, manganese, iron, phosphoric rock and other metallic and nonmetallic minerals that are bases of raw materials for industry, in order to replace imports and promote exports.

228

Intensify and consolidate the organization of the National Center of the Geological Fund — to approve, register and protect mineral reserves and supervise and control their rational use and exploitation.

229

Finish creating state geodetical networks at the various levels to meet the requirements of the economy and national defense and those of the development of geodetical engineering for drawing up, laying out and supervising the execution and stability of hydraulic, industrial, road and other-construction projects.

220

Increase cartographic production by publishing topographical and special maps on various scales, for use in education, tourism, the economy and defense, and extensive use of aerial and space flights for cartographic purposes.

231

Develop the national land register and keep it up-to-date in the rural areas of the municipalities whose territories have achieved greater stability in their socioeconomic development, in line with the priorities established for this period, to show the actual economic, rental, juridical and administrative uses of municipal lands in order to improve them.

232

Finish the topographical mapping of the most important economic areas in the country in 1981-1985 at a scale of 1:10 000 and the mapping of the main towns and cities at a scale of 1:2000. During the five-year period, land register research will be carried out on at least 23 000 square kilometers, to guarantee the technical base required to improve the use of our main resource.

In iron metallurgy and mining:

233

Begin the construction of an integrated iron and steel plant in Holguín Province.

Guarantee the training of the personnel required for its exploitation.

234

Gradually increase production of ordinary steel, square iron bars and finished steel products in the José Martí Iron and Steel Enterprise, to reach production levels of 1.8-2 million tons, 1.6-1.7 million tons and 1.6-1.7 million tons, respectively, in the five-year period, making maximum use of existing facilities and hooking up the facilities built in the second enlargement stage.

235

Carry out the investment program for the third enlargement stage in the José Martí Iron and Steel Enterprise and get it into operation at the beginning of the next five-year plan.

236

Start operations in the plant that produces spare parts for heavy equipment, and achieve full capacity by the end of the five-year period, exporting surplus production.

237

Begin the exploitation of the Merceditas refractory chrome deposit. Guarantee that the new enrichment plan goes into operation and produces around 130 000 tons during the five-year period.

In nonferrous metallurgy and mining:

238

Gradually increase production at the existing nickel-producing plants at Nicaro and Moa to reach maximum output envisioned through current investments — which should mean a 22 percent growth by the end of the next five-year period.

239

Guarantee that investments earmarked for the nickel plant at Punta Gorda that is now under construction are used to get it into operation by the end of the five-year period.

240

Make necessary investments to start producing nickel and cobalt-enriched sulphur by the end of the five-year period, in the Nicaro and Punta Gorda plants.

241

Continue investments in the CAME-I Nickel Plant, now under construction.

222

242

Increase the production of copper concentrates, mining around 17 000 tons of metal-bearing rock during the five-year period, opening up the Matahambre Mine down to level 44, extending the El Cobre Big Mine and stabilizing the production of the Júcaro Mine.

243

Develop the production of lead, zinc, baryta, and pyrite by exploiting the Castellanos Plant and Mine.

244

In the next few years, finish the research and other studies that are being made on the 1986-90 exploitation of the Mantua (copper), Santa Lucía (polymetallic), Delita (gold) and Cuerpo 70 (polymetallic) deposits and the Managua bentonite plant.

245

In the next few years, continue research and studies to determine what investments will be required in 1986-90 for the full use of laterite minerals and the refining and metallizing of nickel and cobalt.

246

Begin exploiting the Los Chivos manganese plant and mine, the Guane silica sand plant and the La Yaya calcium carbonate plant in order to obtain new export lines, replace imports and increase our sources of mineral raw materials.

247

Study the possibility of using high-purity silica sand reserves in the production of optical glass for export and monocrystalline silicon for the development of the electronics components industry.

248

During the five-year period, continue studies and research on the possibilities for producing the phosphoric rock needed by the fertilizer industry and agriculture as a whole.

In the nonelectric machinery and metallic products industry:

249

Achieve a sustained growth in the gross production of the non-electric machinery and metallic products industries, to better meet the demand. Do away with as many imports as possible and increase exports.

250

Increase production for export — and therefore raise quality to meet the standards of the foreign market.

251

Increase the production of agricultural implements, equipment and machinery in the cane-combine factory — using both new and existing capacities — developing new lines with a view to meeting domestic demand and replacing imports to a greater extent.

252

Increase and develop new lines of production related to transportation. Begin the experimental production of diesel engines and evaluate its results.

253

Increase the production of machinery and equipment for the sugar industry, including essential parts of sugar mills, in order to meet national needs and turn this production into one of the basic export branches of the machine industry.

254

Expand and develop the production of steel structures and technological equipment, including turnkey plants and lines, thus increasing the nationally-produced equipment component for the investments made in this period and developing exports.

255

Increase the production lines that support construction activities, such as molds for prefabricated sections, ironwork, bronze inserts and keys and plumbing fixtures.

224

256

Increase the use of production capacities to turn out stainless steel equipment and spare parts.

257

Increase and develop the production and recovery of spare parts that can replace imports, mainly from the capitalist area, and meet national demand to a greater extent.

258

Increase repair activities in the country in order to raise the level of present services and handle growing stocks of equipment.

259

Develop the production of fishing and recreational boats, for domestic use and export, increasing shipyard efficiency by introducing more productive technologies and by specializing and concentrating on certain types of vessels, improving their quality their quality and design, in line with the use to which they will be put.

Make studies in this period to evaluate the future work of shipyards, in order to produce ships for the merchant marine.

260

Create a strong design base to guarantee production growth and development in technological installations, equipment and spare parts by training skilled personnel; using foreign technical assistance; and, eventually, acquiring licences and patents for the development of technologically complex lines of production.

In the electronics and electrotechnical industry:

261

Develop electronics and electrotechnical production on the basis of an average annual growth of 12-15 percent, in order to meet national demand.

262

Increase the production of durable goods in those branches in which supplies from the socialist area do not meet the country's

demands, setting a part aside for export. Begin the production of color television sets.

263

Increase the production of electric cables and wire, to replace imports, setting some quantities aside for export.

264

Boost the production of technical computer means in order to help meet national needs and create new sources of export lines.

265

Increase the production of car batteries, bringing the Manzanillo plant to full capacity, so as to reduce imports from the capitalist area as much as possible and export some units.

266

Further integrate the electronic industry production at the national level producing component parts not only to replace imports but also to offer a new export line.

In the fertilizer industry:

267

Enlarge facilities for producing granulated fertilizers.

268

Continue exploiting phosphorous rock and other fertilizer materials that can be used in agriculture.

269

Increase the production of nitrogenized fertilizers, making full use of existing facilities in the Cienfuegos and Nuevitás complexes.

270

Increase the production of complete fertilizers to attain a level of around 5.5 million tons in the coming five-year period and adapt fertilizers formulas to agricultural needs.

226

271

Increase insecticide production and open an emulsified concentrated insecticide producing plant by the end of the five-year period, to meet agricultural needs.

In tires and inner tubes:

272

Increase the production of tires and inner tubes by making better use of or enlarging installed capacity and raise quality.

273

Continue enlarging recap facilities to attain a level of 2.5 to 2.9 million units in the five-year period, for a more efficient use of tires.

274

Increase capacity for inner tube production to replace imports from the capitalist area.

275

Continue efforts to diversify the production of rubber products in existing plants and install facilities for producing rubber belts and hoses.

In the pharmaceutical industry:

276

Enlarge and modernize present installations in the medical-pharmaceutical industry and introduce measures to improve compliance with international quality standards and technological production norms.

Earmark investments chiefly for the production of serums, hemoderivatives, steroids, raw materials and medicines made by the chemical synthesis of natural products and products that will improve health services, replace imports and develop exports, gradually increasing the use of Cuban manufactures.

Establish the necessary coordination with bottling and packaging plants so that medical and pharmaceutical products can be properly sealed, protected and packaged. Improve the distribution system for these products. As manufacturing in this field develops, the network of storage plants, optical centers and pharmacies should be extended to guarantee a steady flow of supplies throughout the country, in keeping with the public health system growth and the people's needs.

278

Develop research in the medical-pharmaceutical industry and its technical-material base in order to step up the introduction of new products and international scientific advances in steroid production, fermentation, chemical synthesis, biological products, reagents, hemoderivatives, the use of medicinal plants, opotherapy and marine products in finished form, guaranteeing quality control and pharmaceutical excellence.

Elsewhere In the chemical industry:

279

Set up a plant to turn out intermediate resins, for use in manufacturing paint.

280

Develop facilities for producing industrial gases (oxygen, nitrogen, acetylene and argon) to fully meet the needs of the national economy.

Build a new calcium carbide plant with a production capacity of 20 000 tons a year, thus meeting national consumption needs and providing a surplus for export.

281

Open a plant to produce the chemical resins used in making pressboard from bagasse.

282

Utilize existing soap and detergent production facilities to guarantee continued production in the next five years.

228

283

Analyze the rational use of plastic resin wastes, taking existing limitations into account.

284

Complete the present investment program for the salt industry to guarantee extracting over 500 000 tons of salt and producing at least 300 000 tons of the finished product a year by the end of the five-year period, gradually raising production until it reaches 500 000 tons of table salt and 600 000 tons of industrial salt, with a noticeable improvement in quality.

285

Research and determine the possibilities for starting to produce bromine and magnesium as by-products of the sea salt industry during the 1986-90 period.

286

Study the possibilities for developing the national pesticides industry so it gradually replaces imports from the capitalist area.

287

Begin to develop a new plant for producing sulphuric acid in conjunction with the Castellanos pyrites deposits and continue operations in the existing sulphometals plant.

288

Study the possibilities for developing chemical sugarcane derivatives.

In the paper and cellulose industry:

289

Increase the production of paper and cardboard, using existing installations to the full and earmarking some production for export.

290

Raise the quality of all products in this sector, making maximum use of bagasse pulp and of paper and cardboard scrap materials.

291

Modernize and enlarge the facilities for producing paper and cardboard. Start up and assimilate operations in the cardboard and bristol board plant. Give special attention to the Uruguay Pulp and Paper Combine in Sancti Spiritus and ensure that the building and assembly stages for this plant are rigorously completed and that it begins operations and stabilizes production as planned.

292

Guarantee the necessary production of corrugated cardboard and multilayer packing boxes, especially for export products, making additional investments for the full use of existing facilities and whatever enlargements may be necessary.

In the furniture industry:

293

Offer the people a wider selection of household furniture, adding extra work shifts and modernizing existing facilities.

294

Modernize and enlarge existing mattress factories to increase production. Use textile wastes wherever possible in place of linter or cotton batting.

295

Reduce the use of plywood, converted timber and paint by using Cuban-made pressboard in the new household furniture factories and in the old ones that turn out school desks and office furniture.

296

Raise the quality of furniture and develop new designs, using materials other than wood. Apply these designs in the various projects.

297

Increase the production of parts for school desks, to permit their repair and refurbishing.

230

In the building materials industry:

298

Achieve an annual cement production of 4.5-4.9 million tons by 1985, reducing fuel consumption at the same time. Provide a selection of different qualities, introducing the production of high quality special gypsum for specific uses. Use the residue from Moa's production. Continue research on the production of white cement.

Increase the production of asbestos cement panels for further use in walls and ceilings and also develop the production of ceramic roof tile for this purpose.

299

Adapt the production of prefabricated elements, concrete cross-beams and posts to construction and assembly needs.

300

Reduce cement consumption and revise formulas to improve quality and granulation standards in dry materials and introduce other measures to raise the quality of cement. At the same time, reduce the consumption of asbestos fiber, dry materials, wood and steel as concrete reinforcements.

301

Study the possible use of high quality substitute building materials as a means of reducing total costs (especially in foreign currency) and rationalizing investments.

302

Continue looking for new building materials that will help to speed construction and raise their quality and the general level of efficiency in the industry.

303

Establish the industrial and technological bases for producing refractory bricks, which have extensive industrial uses.

304

Enlarge the facilities for producing waterproof roofing, incorporating new technologies to improve the quality of the product.

305

Promote production in local construction industries to improve repair and maintenance operations and complete certain types of local construction.

306

Mechanize the quarrying of marble, granite and other ornamental stones. Enlarge the facilities for polishing them, employing technologies that permit the use of scraps for producing smaller pieces.

307

See that the deposits of materials for making basically cement, dry materials and gypsum are exploited according to established specifications, making better use of extraction equipment.

308

Make sure that the export plans for building materials are met — especially for cement.

309

Continue working to raise the quality of all building materials.

In the glass and ceramics industry:

310

Meet the national demand of jars and bottles and export some, making full use of existing installations and enlarging them where necessary. Start work on new production lines for bottles, to go into operation in the 1986-90 period.

Increase bottle recycling so as to save resources and energy.

311

Develop plate glass production by enlarging and modernizing existing facilities and starting up partial production in a new plant by the end of the period.

232

312

Modernize the production of glass tubing and ampules to meet required pharmaceutical quality standards.

313

Enlarge the Holguín factory for bathroom fixtures to meet the needs of housing construction and maintenance, setting aside some of the production for export.

314

Increase production and improve the design of tiles and bathroom fixtures with a view to meeting domestic needs and exporting these items.

Continue long-range studies and development of the white ceramics, chinaware and pottery industries

In the textile, ready-made clothing and leather industry:

315

Increase textile production by 50-60 percent over the 1976-80 period by setting up a fourth brigade in textile mills where this is possible. Make maximum use of existing and new capacities in order to raise total output to 300 million square meters by 1985, with 70-75 percent of it for clothing or household use.

316

Study the possibilities for increasing textile production capacity by remodeling existing plants.

317

Increase the domestic production of thread for knitwear by at least 8000 tons during the five-year period in order to replace imports from the capitalist area.

318

Make better use of existing capacity for producing jute sacks, taking natural fiber production into consideration.

Make better use of capacity for turning out rope and string from henequen for export and study what proportion should be maintained between natural and synthetic fibers.

320

Achieve peak production of spare parts and accessories for light industry in the machine shops at the Balance Textile Mill and the combine turning out 80 million square meters of cloth.

321

Increase the production of knitwear and ready-made clothing by 20-25 percent over the 1976-80 period, by remodeling and enlarging present capacities and introducing double shifts and the 280-workday system in selected factories and studying the possibilities for having piecework done at home.

Enlarge the production capacities of support industries in order to replace imports.

322

Build ready-made clothing plants to start up operations in the 1986-90 period, keeping desired production levels in mind.

323

Increase the assortment of styles and improve the quality of clothing in line with fashion. Make studies, in coordination with specialized agencies, on the balance to be maintained between knitwear and other ready-made clothing and on the supply required to meet the needs of the population.

324

Pay special attention to the production, design and assortment of work clothes, especially for the sugar industry and other agricultural activities.

325

Remodel and enlarge the capacities of tanneries, to handle the expected increase in cowhide and pigskin production. Develop new technologies in order to increase the assortment and raise the quality of tanned hides, particularly in terms of softness. Use pigskin extensively in the production of footwear and leatherwork.

234

Increase the production of leather footwear by 15-20 percent by introducing double shifts and the 280-workday system in those shops where it is possible to do so and also by remodeling and enlarging existing capacities and developing support industries. Improve quality in designs and sizes, in line with demand and fashion.

Increase the production of rubber, canvas and plastic footwear.

Make the fullest possible use of sole-leather and hide scraps in the conglomerate plant and study what investments are needed to utilize other scraps industrially in the tanneries.

Reduce the amount of natural hide used in the production of footwear, keeping in mind the limited availability of hides during the period.

In the food industry:

Efforts in the food industry should be directed toward meeting demand to a greater extent, improving the quality and appearance of products, providing easy-to-prepare foods, establishing closer relations with the agricultural sector so as to increase efficiency, making the best possible use of raw materials in the production process, increasing the number of workdays per year, making capital investments more profitable and creating enough industrial plant capacity to process all the available agricultural produce.

Direct the development of the food industry toward the following goals:

- improve the technological processes;
- diversify production;
- introduce scientific and technical achievements in the pro-

duction process, developing techniques to better preserve; and

— add economic value to raw materials in the industrial process.

331

Reduce powdered milk imports from capitalist countries for the dairy industry, by increasing the national production of fresh milk and imports from socialist countries.

332

Study the most economical methods of industrial production, preservation and consumption that the dairy industry can use to absorb cyclical surpluses of fresh milk.

333

Enlarge existing milling capacities and see to it that the new wheat mills stabilize their production and attain the required levels of efficiency with a view to importing wheat instead of wheat flour.

334

Obtain higher industrial yields in the meat industry by improving the production process and the use of by-products. Introduce new technologies to increase the amount of food produced from the same amount of basic raw materials. New production lines should also be considered, to guarantee that the supply of pigskin meets industrial requirements for a better use in the leather industry.

335

Create the conditions for gradually replacing tin cans with jars wherever this is economically feasible. Gradually introduce new packing with better appearance.

336

Implement the complex development program for citrus fruit industrialization, introducing new canning systems and methods to eliminate losses and save tinplate. Step up multiple plant use to increase the productive working time in the fruit and vegetable canning industry.

236

337

Increase the efficiency of the fishing fleet by using full catch capacity, especially in high-seas trawlers, whose on-boards fish processing should also be increased. Improve supplies to the people and guarantee increases in exports.

338

Fully develop the integral use of fishing resources on the shelf. Determine their potentiality and a balanced exploitation that will ensure a gradual increase in its reserves; and the efficient exploitation of those that are underexploited, especially tuna, shellfish and other traditional species.

339

Step up industrial indices for processing lobster, shrimp and other shellfish promoting additional exports and ensure, to the utmost, the quality of exportable manufactured products.

340

Improve domestic fish supplies by expanding processing operations on land; investigate and develop new processing methods that can help provide a wider variety of fish products.

341

Increase the breeding, reproduction and catch of fresh water species to an annual level of 35000 tons in the five-year period, determining the rivers and lakes that could be used for breeding fish and their maximum potential use.

342

Improve economic efficiency in the fishing industry, particularly in the catch, in order to increase profits to cost ratio.

343

Continue studying ways to link wages to catch, and on-board processing, in order to raise profit to capital ratio.

344

Determine maximum catch possibilities in present fishing areas and the conditions and economic effectiveness of fishing in the exclusive economic areas of other countries.

In the beverage and tobacco industry:

345

Modernize and enlarge the liquor industry to ensure its continuing development after 1985.

Improve quality, packaging and variety.

346

Increase the export of alcoholic beverages by using to the maximum facilities that will be available early in the five-year period. Improve and diversify packaging and product variety.

347

Remodel, enlarge and modernize existing breweries, without affecting current production levels and produce 30-35 millions crates of beer in 1985.

348

Attain a soft-drink production of 50-55 million crates by 1985, through modernization, better use of existing facilities and the construction of new bottling plants in areas where per capita consumption levels are low.

349

Analyze the gradual introduction of cheaper domestic liquor and soft drink containers especially for beer and soft drinks.

350

Build two plants for bottled mineral water.

351

Recover and stabilize the production of cigars, leaf tobacco, cigarettes and other products. Improve their quality. Make utmost use of the agricultural raw materials and industrial remnants.

238

352

Produce about 100 million cigars for export by 1985, improving quality and packaging.

353

Maintain present supplies of tobacco by-products for domestic consumption.

In other industries:

354

Increase the production of books for export and import substitution.

355

Promote the development of miscellaneous local industries, especially household goods and arts and crafts for export.

In tourism:

356

Use to the utmost existing accommodation capacities, especially for international tourism. Facilities should be maintained in optimum condition and rooms in need of repair should be reduced to a minimum.

357

Earmark new investments in accommodation capacities, mainly for international tourism, especially in Havana and Varadero. Remodel and enlarge facilities as necessary.

358

Take the necessary measures to improve international tourism services in order to attract customers, expediting arrangements that unnecessarily waste the tourists' vacation time.

359

Increase tourist attractions by developing specialized tourism and improving the quality and range of recreational activities.

360

Improve the quality, variety and display of merchandise in the shops for international tourism, offering more Cuban products. This means that measures must be taken to promote the production of higher quality articles for international tourism in specialized and local industries.

361

Increase the number and quality of training courses for workers in international tourism, with special emphasis on the selection and training of guides and other specialized personnel.

IX. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The main agricultural goals in this five-year period are to attain the levels of food production projected for the population; to increase export goods or the raw materials for producing them; to promote optimum use of the industrial facilities that depend on agricultural raw materials; and to increase production in order to replace imports, mainly from the capitalist countries.

These goals are to be attained, mainly by a gradual increase in agricultural yields; increased productive efficiency of flocks; livestock growth; expansion of arable lands; and better use of manpower and material resources.

The basic agricultural tasks are the continued development of sugarcane, citrus fruits, root-crops and other vegetables along with other crops.

Cattle feed must be improved and more efficiently used to increase reproduction and expand state herds, mainly, the number of cows in order to reach a significant increase in milk and meat production.

To this end, it is necessary to:

362

Make more rational use of soils, develop the soil conservation and recovery program and prevent the use of harmful agrotechnical practices. Continue studying the characteristics of agricultural production and soil limiting factors in order to make the best possible use of existing arable lands in the agricultural enterprises. Continue extending them to ensure the planned growth of crops.

Provide systematic agrochemical analyses of the country's soils to determine the nutritional requirements for specific production levels, which implies completion and improvement of the network of soil and fertilizer laboratories. Fertilizers should be efficiently applied, in keeping with the findings of agrochemical soil studies. Continue working on the infrastructure of warehouses for fertilizers, to reduce losses. Promote full exploitation and use of organic fertilizers and continue improving soil mapping.

Promote the rational use of water, using existing sources to full advantage by setting up and improving irrigation and drainage systems, which will ensure irrigation in due time. Construct additional irrigation systems, to cover an area of approximately 25 000 *caballerias*,¹ introducing new techniques and technology. Maintain and repair dams and reservoirs, canals, pumping systems and equipment to ensure their greatest possible yield of irrigated crops. Give top priority to the development of the areas under irrigation in the eastern provinces and begin studies to build drainage works where they are most needed. Continue improving irrigation systems in the citrus orchards and rice fields.

¹ 335 500 hectares.

Complete the national seed bank, giving top priority to the selection and improvement of seed varieties and the accelerated introduction of those that, because of their quality, yield potentiality and resistance to or tolerance of pests and diseases, can ensure sustained agricultural growth.

Consolidate the units that specialize in high-quality seeds and build new centers in line with the projected national program. Continue efforts to certify quality.

Consolidate the plant protection technical infrastructure, drawing up and implementing programs to prevent and counteract pests, blights and weeds that are most damaging to our economy; using available forecasting procedures and making better use of such agrotechnical principles as chemical and biological testing and quarantine procedures.

Ensure the rational use of pesticides. Organize the planning of stocks and distribution to ensure year-round protection. Extend the national network of plant protection stations, border posts and diagnostic laboratories to ensure efficiency in plant protection.

367

Improve veterinary services, using modern methods of diagnosis, prophylaxis and control of livestock diseases. Increase and diversify the production and quality of veterinary medicine by completing and improving the national network of diagnostic laboratories.

Take preventive measures against the main animal epidemic diseases: brucellosis, tuberculosis, parasitosis, African swine fever and others.

368

Continue long-term efforts to create a new breed of highly productive milk cows adapted to our climate. Improve research work on animal genetics and extend the use of artificial insemination.

369

Control the efficiency of mechanization in all crops striving to reduce time schedules. Step up mechanization of the sugarcane harvest. Take firm steps to improve the mechanization of root and other vegetables, grains and tobacco.

370

Organize machine work to guarantee full and efficient use of agricultural machinery. Extend maintenance and repair services, making better use of the workshops and expediting supply deliveries.

371

Control the stock of tractors, equipment and tools in use and see that new techniques are in line with energy supplies and the agrotechnical requirements, working toward a better balance between hard tools and tractors.

372

Give top priority to training and refresher courses for machine operators, so they can keep abreast of existing agricultural machinery.

373

Continue reforestation in the mountains; on river reservoir and stream banks; and in low yielding soils, increasing the ratio of hard and precious woods and pine trees that grow well in our country. Identify forest areas and within them, those in which reforestation is required. Expedite the organization and development of integrated enterprises resulting from forest classification and inventory, with emphasis on reforestation enterprises. Improve maintenance, treatment, planting, forest pest and disease protection, fire prevention and soil erosion. Pay special attention to the conservation and development of wild fauna and flora.

374

Make full use of the work time in agricultural activities. Work systematically to implement and improve labor organization and strive to achieve that field work be paid for by the piece. Use the bonus system to encourage productivity in all spheres of agriculture. Use permanent agricultural workers as the basic labor force in cutting, lifting and transporting sugarcane, eliminating as much as possible the use of workers from other economic sectors. Sum up the experience of the integrated brigades and introduce it gradually in agricultural enterprises.

375

Achieve greater stability in the labor force in agriculture by improving living and working conditions. Special attention should be given to building new houses and repairing the houses of workers in agricultural and especially sugarcane enterprises.

376

Work to progressively train grass-roots level leadership personnel and those in charge of agricultural production, such as heads of plots, livestock farms and district chiefs, so as to raise their cultural and technological levels. Efforts will be made to give workers in sugarcane agriculture who do the work of middle-level technicians an equivalent degree. Agricultural engineers will be placed in charge of this in selected sugarcane areas.

244

For each agricultural production activity and livestock raising in sugarcane agriculture:

377

Supply the sugar industry with enough sugarcane to ensure the operation of every sugar mill approximately 150 days a year throughout the five-year period, in line with the operational norm.

378

Increase the areas planted to sugarcane to between 188 million and 194 million hectares and irrigated areas to 670 000 hectares.

379

Improve work with rootstalks and cane varieties to ensure the optimum scheduling of planting and harvesting times, and thereby to ensure the supply of high quality cane to the mills.

380

Steadily increase the agricultural yield of sugarcane areas. This should be obtained by applying the correct agricultural techniques, increasing the population on sugarcane plantation and strictly complying with rules — not by drawing on — a surplus of uncut cane.

By the 1984-85 harvest, some provinces should have a yield of over 77.1 tons per hectare.

381

Ensure that sugarcane plantations will be free of weeds throughout the year. Improve the preparation of the soil, planting, weeding, cultivating, fertilizing and other tasks, with special emphasis on the quality of planting.

382

Ensure that every agricultural enterprise has seed banks, in line with the established norms, starting with the basic seeds produced at experimental stations of the Sugarcane Research Institute. Continue the program to introduce new varieties, ensuring that they meet agricultural and industrial requirements and are pest and disease resistant. Protect sugarcane production against all possible harm and, in this regard, keep within the planting percentage established for each variety.

383

Make the greatest possible use of existing irrigation and drainage facilities in order to obtain a yield of over 68.6 tons per hectare in irrigated areas.

384

Complete the regional distribution of sugarcane agriculture program and improve its structure, so as to make full use of available resources and strengthen the management and technological basis of the sugarcane enterprises.

385

Further mechanize the sugarcane harvesting. To this end, we should:

- train operators, mechanics and leadership personnel and provide refresher courses;
- improve organization and communications;
- ensure a constant supply of spare parts, so machines may be repaired promptly;
- increase the productivity of sugarcane combines throughout the country, creating the conditions for making the best possible use of machinery (including two shifts); and
- mechanize 50 percent of the sugarcane harvest by 1985.

386

Step up the general program for mechanizing sugarcane agriculture, especially the work of planting and other tasks, parts or all of which are now done by hand. Make rational use of agricultural machinery in order to minimize the time it is idle.

387

Ensure that the sugarcane that reaches the sugar mill is clean and arrives within 24 to 36 hours of being cut or burned over.

388

Gradually reduce the proportion of burned over cane.

389

In cutting cane by hand, we should

246

- continue strengthening the millionaire brigades movement;
- stagger the cane-cutters weekly rest periods so daily cutting norms are not affected; and
- develop new methods for cutting cane by hand and operating cane-loading equipment, to increase the efficiency and productivity of the labor force and equipment.

390

Strengthen and consolidate the sugarcane enterprises that supply the new mills with cane, increasing these supplies from the time the mills go into operation until they have reached full capacity.

391

The sugarcane enterprises of the Ministry of the Sugar Industry develop the production of root crops and other vegetables, grains and other agricultural products, to supply the workers and their families in the sugarcane enterprises and sugar mills.

In livestock raising:

392

Steadily increase and strictly control the cattle population, especially cows, by increasing the birth rate and taking the characteristics of each breed into account when determining the age at which heifers should be inseminated. Reduce the mortality rate of calves and young and adult cattle to the levels established for each category.

To achieve these aims, special emphasis should be placed on the gradual reduction of direct service and the creation of the required conditions in standard and other breeding facilities for young cattle, improving their feeding and management.

393

Raise milk production in the state sector by 30 percent over the previous five-year period. Increase the number of milking cows on dairy farms and the number that are milked twice a day. Increase the yield per head and extend the milking period, to make better use of genetic potential and more rational use of available feed.

Achieve production figures between 330 000 and 340 000 tons of beef on the hoof by 1985. Increase the average weight of the animals killed. Use molasses and protein supplements rationally to achieve this aim.

Further improve cattle feed, mainly by increasing the production and quality of pastures and other fodder and the methods for storing it. To achieve this, it will be necessary to introduce and extend the use of improved varieties, create high quality seed banks, improve soil preparation, raise the quality of crops, improve agricultural techniques and rotate pastures to prevent overgrazing. Use all agricultural areas that can serve as pastures.

For this purpose, make full use of all sugar, food industry and other industrial by-products, and remnants from industrial and agricultural production. Obtain maximum efficiency in the use of feed, urea, molasses, by-products and remnants, drawing up and applying a balanced diet, based on what is available in each area. Provide the cattle with enough water of required quality.

Continue developing sheep-breeding, in specialized and other agricultural enterprises, using marginal areas, as well as forests, orchards, and other planted areas where the necessary conditions exist. They will feed mainly on pastures. The greatest possible use should be made of sheep-herding. Achieve higher production levels in cooperative farms by improving breeds in order to obtain higher meat yields.

Reach a production of no less than 80 000 tons of pork on the hoof in the state sector by 1985. Use mainly liquid fodder as a feed basis by adequately and promptly collecting all food leftovers. Increase reproductive efficiency; reduce mortality rates; reduce the difference in weight between pork on the hoof and clean pork meat; increase the average weight of the animals killed; search for new feed sources in the country and introduce those that have proved effective.

Continue increasing the supply of chicken in order to reach levels between 80 000 and 85 000 tons by 1985. Introduce new

commercial cross-breeds so as to obtain higher average weights at least for the commercial network and to raise meat yield.

399

Procure approximately 2300 million fresh eggs in the state sector by 1985, raise laying indices and improve the feed-egg ratio.

400

Make full use of existing capacities in dairy, poultry, sheep and pork production centers, with special emphasis on their adequate maintenance so they can work at full capacity. Find simpler and more economical building solutions for new facilities, taking into consideration the possibilities for future mechanization.

401

Undertake research work that will map out a middle- and long-term development policy for livestock raising in private and co-operative farms, especially for bovine cattle, hogs and sheep. Take into consideration, among other factors, genetic improvement, varieties of higher quality pastures and fodder, and the introduction of up-to-date agricultural techniques. Clearly establish the relations that should exist between private and co-operative farms and the state enterprises.

402

Reach an output of approximately 1.7 million tons of fodder by 1985, by putting into operation two new plants and streamlining these already existing. Improve the unloading, storage, production and distribution of fodder.

For the cultivation of rootcrops, citrus fruits, tobacco, coffee, rice, beans, fruits and other crops:

403

Increase rootcrop and vegetable production during the five-year period by the accelerated improvement and introduction of better quality varieties. Apply technical norms more efficiently so as to raise the yield per area and to make the greatest possible use of available resources, especially irrigation facilities.

Reach an approximate annual average production level of 1 million tons of rootcrops for sale to the population, including those produced in state enterprises to be sold to agricultural workers. Place special emphasis on highly productive crops, such as potatoes, plantains and dasheen. Draw up a planting and harvesting program that will ensure an adequate supply throughout the year. Increase irrigated areas so as to steadily raise productivity.

Reach an annual average vegetable sale to the state sector of 500 000 tons by 1985. Give priority to the production of tomatoes, due to its high proportion in the total sales volume. Continue developing the hydroponic cultivation of tomatoes, and extend the use of this technique.

Ensure the increase of irrigated areas during the five-year period. Increase the production of vegetables in spring, planting varieties better fit for this season.

Continue the coffee recovery program by planting new areas and renewing existing plantations. Place special emphasis on agro-technical care in due time with the required quality, and continue introducing highly productive varieties which are resistant to diseases such as rust. Ensure an annual average production of approximately 26 000 tons of unroasted coffee. Increase the number of pulp-removing facilities and introduce more up-to-date techniques for drying, in keeping with the increased production and export of coffee.

Ensure the consistent application of all measures adopted for the recovery and development of cocoa production, with special emphasis on proper attention to all plantations. At the same time, implement the program for developing new areas, and renew those already existing with more productive varieties, so as to achieve a net increase over the now existing areas.

Continue improving socio-economic living conditions of workers and farm owners engaged in coffee and cocoa production in mountain areas.

Continue to consolidate and develop areas planted to rice so as to reach an annual average production level of approximately 520 000 tons of uncleaned raw rice by 1985. To this end, it will

be necessary to build and give adequate maintenance to irrigation and road systems; extend leveling techniques to all soils where they can be applied and increase planting with machinery.

Redistribute and build drying facilities in keeping with the increase in production. Undertake research work so as to unite agricultural and industrial processes in rice production.

408

Draw up and implement a program for the production of beans, based on the strictest application of technology in irrigated areas; adequate plant health care; seed varieties with a high productive potential, so as to gradually substitute national production for imports from capitalist countries.

409

Draw up a program for the production of soya beans so as to improve the vegetable protein levels for livestock. This will, in turn, lead to an increase in the production of oil for human consumption. This program should help raise production levels significantly. Soya beans should be planted mainly on dairy farms and on land on rotation cycle both in state and private sectors.

410

Continue developing the citrus fruit program in order to reach a production level of approximately one million tons by 1985. Reach a total export volume of over 500 000 tons of fresh citrus fruits. Improve the agro-technical care to existing orchards; make up for delays in the construction of irrigation systems so as to obtain higher quality fruit.

Continue improvement of orchards capable of providing varieties to meet export requirements.

411

Increase tobacco areas by approximately 67 100 hectares to achieve a 30 percent increase over the previous five-year period. Raise the quality of tobacco in keeping with the requirements of industry and export. In covered tobacco, achieve higher percentages of leaves with export quality. Implement the necessary measures in seed beds and plantations so as to eliminate or reduce as much as possible the harm that may be caused by fungi disease. Ensure greater stability and specialization of the labor force; extend and improve existing health care capacities, as well as water sources and irrigation systems. Continue to create and consolidate cooperative farms for the production of tobacco. In

the field of research, concentrate efforts on the search for varieties resistant to blue mold blight and preserving the traditional quality of our tobacco.

412

Increase fruit production, particularly mango, guava, papaya and coconut, by using all idle land. Insist on recovering the production of traditional national fruits. Provide approximately 120 000 tons of fruit a year to the processing industry. Increase the production of both fresh and preserved pineapple for export.

413

Increase kenaf production through higher yields, use of idle areas, proper soil rotation and drainage in line with norms, and an adequate road network.

Ensure that, by 1985, the production of sisal increases to meet both domestic and export needs, guarantee proper care of the plantation and provide annual growth rate.

414

Reach an annual production of about 10 000 tons of honey.

415

Increase both private and cooperative farmers' contribution to the total agricultural production and with this purpose continue to organize and consolidate agricultural cooperatives alongside with credit and service cooperatives as the effective intermediate stage for advancing to higher forms of production. Strictly observe that cooperatives are organized on the voluntary principle and promote their economic and social development to increase efficiency and guarantee production of crops in which farmers have an important share.

Take necessary measures to improve the work of organizations responsible for this sector.

X. DEVELOPMENT OF CONSTRUCTION

Efficiency in construction must be increased in order to implement the five-year investment program, for design, construction and assembly periods must be shortened; and the general quality of the work improved. To achieve this, we must

416

Increase the material and technical bases so that most of the industrial, civil and technological projects can be drafted in our own country.

417

Rationalize project solutions, so as to reduce surface areas, weights and volumes as well as the materials to be used in construction work, replacing imported materials with local ones as much as possible. Along these lines, revise existing standard basic projects and draw up and implement project norms.

418

Apply mechanisms that will enable the Cuban party to receive advance information for evaluating and approving turnkey projects contracted abroad, to guarantee that these projects are adaptable to our country's characteristics and conditions and can be duly controlled so as to prevent excesses in costs or size.

419

Promote national standardization and its application to project solutions.

Make the best possible use of wood in construction work and of reinforcing steel rods and cement in the production of concrete.

Increase the use of asbestos cement wall and roof panels in industrial facilities, storage centers, etc. and of ceramic elements to lighten these construction works. Replace wood in structural carpentry with aluminum, glass, concrete and steel.

Develop methods to guarantee the correct utilization of imported or locally produced waterproof roofing. Promote solutions to eliminate leakage due to poor construction joints.

Continue industrializing construction work; at the same time, use traditional methods and materials at the local level and in areas set aside for housing projects in agricultural cooperatives.

Help reduce existing rates of fuel consumption by studying, among other things:

- the drawing up and implementation of Cuba lighting norms for projects and
- the use of solar energy in buildings, mainly to replace artificial lighting and for water heaters.

Intensify activity related to housing design and city planning, applying economic solutions that take into account the structure of family groups, the environment and the feasibility of reducing square meters per inhabitant in housing construction.

Study new construction methods that could provide more housing.

Develop a stable conservation and recuperation policy in order to prevent further deterioration and restore buildings, monuments and roads in need of repair.

427

Apply the Unitary Budgetary System for Construction (SPUC) in all construction work. Establish technical-economic and price rates on SPUC budgets for standard projects.

428

As contract relations are consolidated among the different enterprises, gradually start charging for the construction and assembly of finished projects, creating a credit system to finance construction.

429

Intensify the productive utilization of building equipment and improve their operational and maintenance programming. Organize double shifts for equipment where necessary and possible. Increase the efficiency and quality of maintenance work and improve the necessary facilities.

430

Promote labor organization. Generalize the organization of the labor force in specialized crews and brigades and further implement the system of wages by contract.

431

Guarantee the resources necessary to finish some 200 000 housing units during this five-year period. Improve repairs and maintenance in existing housing.

432

Increase hydrological projects by 50 percent over the previous five-year period, constructing 40 percent of them in the city of Havana.

433

Finish hospitals, homes for the handicapped and the aged, polyclinics and dental clinics, as planned.

434

Carry out dredging and construction work in the ports, making optimum use of the building equipment available for this purpose.

Adopt the necessary measures for the rational use of surface and ground water. Stress increased use of dams, reservoirs, distribution and redistribution systems and optimum use of existing irrigation systems.

436

Comply with the necessary measures to guarantee adequate periodic maintenance of hydraulic and hydrological works.

437

Consolidate and extend the market for construction abroad and improve its organization, efficiency and quality. Specialize personnel for this activity.

438

Set up an integrated program for training specialists, technicians and workers in the building trades.

439

Promote scientific-technical and research work by sectors and guarantee that it is completed on time.

XI. DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

440

Continuously improve passenger transportation by making the best possible use of and providing maximum maintenance and care for both existing and new capacities, keeping transportation services running on schedule. Increase efficiency both en route and at passenger terminals.

441

Wherever possible, replace and standardize all vehicles, and adopt measures to promote their proportionate, harmonious growth, so the means of transportation can be exploited and operated on a more rational basis.

442

Promote load standardization in the different transportation systems, so as to increase operational efficiency. Give priority to the completion and inauguration of loading and unloading terminals, and reducing costs in that field of activity.

443

Finish studies related to the integral urban transportation system and start implementing them in the city of Havana; begin new studies in other important cities in the country.

Make use of available resources and employ them more effectively to meet the demand for hauling freight by truck, coastal vessels or train, increasing the volume of railroad transportation.

Give priority to the immediate reconstruction and modernization of the central railways, extending it into Pinar del Río and Guantánamo Provinces, so all the provinces and main ports will be connected by rail. Build spur lines to meet the needs of the various industrial plants.

Accelerate the reconstruction of those secondary lines with heaviest traffic.

Step up remodeling and enlarging our railway maintenance and repair depots and organize their labor and material resources better so their full potential can be exploited.

Meet the needs of maritime transportation and port operations related to foreign trade, according to the plan. Increase the percentage of transportation by the national fleet mainly by enlarging it with new ships purchased under a leasing system and improving the effectiveness of its operations. Increase the exploitation of port capacity and seek to minimize the delays in operations.

Continue to expand and modernize our main ports especially involved in export operations and auxiliary facilities, so as to meet the increase in loading and unloading operations expected during the next five years. Give priority to maintenance work for existing capacities. Finish and inaugurate the workshop network and the main repair base for port equipment. Increase capacities for dry loads, according to the plan.

Increase the use of naval maintenance, repair and construction work capacities and the production of spare parts in the Casa Blanca Shipyards so as to meet the needs of our merchant marine and specialized national fleets to a greater extent and consid-

erably reduce the amount of foreign exchange required for these purposes.

450

Develop commercial aviation, partly replacing the existing aircraft with modern ones and increasing their number. Make better, more intensive use of present routes and promote the establishment of new commercial routes as a source of foreign exchange. Pay special attention to tourist service.

451

Provide completion of all first stage primary reconstruction works of the José Martí airport maintenance base to enable necessary technical maintenance of the planned number and variety of transport aircraft. Accelerate the completion of the whole complex of technical support and increase the effectiveness of basic airport facilities.

452

Increase the effectiveness of meteorological services and flight-control communications for air traffic, acquiring new equipment to promote air navigation safety.

453

Increase the efficiency of agricultural aviation, making better use of flight time through improved planning and organization of the service.

454

Complete the construction, assembly and inauguration of the main transmission system by coaxial cable for national long-distance calls.

445

Continue to extend direct dialing for national long-distance calls to cover by the system about 75 % of such calls by 1985.

456

Extend the national telephone network, increasing the share of home phones.

457

Continue to improve communications among the various economic agencies in the country. Increase the number of telex units and extend the national teleinformation network (RENTI) to all the municipalities. Expand the transmission network of the national computer system.

458

Increase the power of medium wave radio and national television broadcasts to reach new areas.

459

Expand and modernize both ground stationary services and sea mobile international communications systems. Increase standard power of international radio broadcasting.

460

Improve the postal service, making investments throughout the country as required for buildings, technical means, modern operational systems and equipment to up-date the national distribution center.

461

Raise the quality of communications services. The post offices, the telegraph offices and the press should deliver letters, telegrams and newspapers on time; the telephone service should reduce the interruptions of lines and repair them more promptly; and radio and television should increase the quality and reliability of broadcasts.

Always give priority to the policy of technical and equipment maintenance.

462

Improve the maintenance, repairs and construction of our country's road network as much as possible. Guarantee completion of all projects related to the national thruway in this period.

463

Guarantee the development of the network of motor vehicle service stations that are needed to handle the existing and future fleets, providing preventive maintenance and raising the quality

260

of maintenance and repairs. Guarantee the supply, repair and production of spare parts for motor vehicles.

464

Continue and strengthen the efforts to eliminate delays in loading and unloading ships and all means of land transportation. In this regard, increase the role of the commissions in the port-transportation-enterprise chain in organizing the flow of cargo. Organize the port, truck and rail freight transportation, repair shop and warehouse personnel so that a continuous flow of merchandise is guaranteed, eliminating delays in all sea and land means of transportation.

XII. THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

In education:

465

Continue working to improve the national system of education. Keep raising the quality of education. Give more training to the educators in nursery schools, teachers and leading school cadres and better their material and organizational conditions.

466

Encourage the enrollment in institutes of higher learning of students and young workers who are distinguished for their revolutionary merits, model conduct and achievements in study and work.

Improve the system of enrollment, political and ideological awareness, moral qualities, giving due consideration to their merits, abilities, academic record, and the defense needs of our homeland; improve mechanisms that ensure a more rigorous and objective selection of applicants.

467

Raise the quality of educational work and guarantee that all elements involved function as an integrated system in order to ensure the all-round and harmonious development of a communist personality in the new generations and eliminate all manifestations alien to the principles of socialist morality.

Keep working to promote the full functioning of the school councils as ideal vehicles for joining the efforts of the school, the family and the community in promoting an integral education.

262

Achieve adequate academic results — quantitatively and qualitatively — and reduce the overall dropout rate in all types and at all levels of education. Give special attention to reducing the number of dropouts in mountain and other rural elementary schools. Raise the educational level of the school-age population under 16, placing special emphasis on those aged between 13 and 16.

Improve application of the revolutionary concept of linking work and study as a tool in the integral moulding of the new generations.

Increase the number of elementary school students who work in school orchards and other productive or otherwise socially useful activities.

Strengthen the organization and development of the School Goes to the Countryside Program, calling for the creation of adequate living, working and recreational conditions in students' camps and improve the organization and development of their productive activities.

Link work and study as an important element in the integrated upbringing of students and strive to ensure that their work be economically justified and socially useful.

Go more deeply in improving the organizational structures in the Schools Goes to the Countryside Program in terms of the students' and teachers' schedule and living conditions, mainly with regard to the organization of the workday and meeting of the students' cultural, sports and recreational needs, so as to guarantee their multifaceted training with the available material resources, in line with the country's possibilities.

Develop scientific-technical clubs and other activities that contribute to the students' vocational training and professional guidance. The state agencies in the field of science, culture, production and services and the political and mass organizations will give special support and attention to these clubs.

Give special attention to the selection, training and permanency of teaching personnel. Keep increasing their political, ideological, scientific-technical and pedagogical training and promoting

the pedagogical cadres that the system needs. Emphasis will be placed on having teachers at intermediate level education obtain degrees and on improving the courses offered by the Institute of Educational Advancement.

473

Improve the material base of the schools throughout the country. Give special attention to caring for and maintaining school buildings and to building, assembling and installing equipment and ensuring the correct functioning of laboratories and workshops. Improve the distribution and redistribution of study aids — mainly textbooks — and guarantee their adequate and careful use.

474

Increase the number of scientific-pedagogical research projects and upgrade their quality, as they are indispensable in improving the national system of education. Develop the Central Institute of Pedagogical Sciences as the institution in charge of carrying out, guiding and controlling these research projects.

475

During the five-year period, strive to have as many young people as possible complete the 9th grade, in either general, poly-technic or vocational schools education. Increase the number of boarding schools in intermediate level education and give special attention to the students in vocational schools.

476

Increase the number of 5-year-olds in pre-school education. Extend the full-day school session in elementary schools as an indispensable prerequisite for raising the quality of education and extend the network of day-boarding schools at this level. Give special attention to the development of primary education in the mountain and other rural areas.

477

Increase the number of special education schools, including day-boarding schools, so that as many children and young people with physical or mental handicaps and behavioral problems as possible receive specialized attention.

264

478

Continue developing adult education for workers and housewives. Support the efforts of the trade unions to have as many workers as possible finish the 9th grade. Give special attention to the cultural and technical advancement of women. Achieve further increase and the greatest possible expansion of technical and professional education, with the creation of different ways and means for obtaining it and with the workers getting technical training courses in the service and production centers.

479

Raise the quality of the training given to skilled workers and middle-level technicians in the technical and professional schools of the general system of education and increase the number of graduates during the five-year period. The service and production agencies will participate actively with the Ministry of Education in writing textbooks, drawing up syllabuses and curricula, placing teachers, distributing and providing maintenance for specialized equipment thus helping students acquire practical knowledge and skills.

480

Raise the quality of the teaching process in the nursery schools. Make greater use of existing capacities and take measures to guarantee better territorial placing of new facilities.

481

Increase enrollment in institutes of higher learning while working to carry out the plans for the communist education of students, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist patriotism and morality and proletarian internationalism.

482

Considerably increase the effectiveness of the regular day courses and the courses for workers. Correctly combine teaching with field work and research activities.

483

Improve the material base of the institutes of higher learning and create the capacities needed for the assimilation of proposed increases. Give special attention to the care and maintenance of laboratory and workshop equipment for teaching and research and the provision of enough textbooks. Keep working on textbooks written by Cuban specialists.

Keep boosting the political, ideological, scientific-technical, cultural and pedagogical education of teaching personnel and the promotion of the scientific-pedagogical cadres needed by the subsystem of higher education, drawing on the Frank País Movement of Student Assistants.

Give attention to the development and improvement of the subsystem of postgraduate education. The majors offered in this subsystem should be in line with the country's socioeconomic development.

Promote the attainment of scientific degrees, in line with the country's socioeconomic development and the aspirant's specific work.

Continue improving the work ties of students in higher education, applying the principle that productive work be closely related to professional training.

Improve the organizational and leadership structure and give attention to improving the structure of majors and specializations and the network of institutes of higher learning in line with the country's socioeconomic development. Continue working to improve the curricula and syllabuses. Try to give those who teach technical subjects the required practical experience so their theoretical knowledge is based on contact with reality.

In the cultural field:

Promote the wider use of existing cultural facilities and those that will be created during the five-year period, placing emphasis on the quality of the artistic functions and other cultural services offered in the theaters, art galleries, houses of culture, libraries, museums and other cultural centers. Consider fulfillment of measures to restore and make the most extensive use of the nation's cultural patrimony. Continue working on the restoration of monuments. Study measures for restoring libraries and giving them the

material and technical equipment they need to provide better service.

489

Work to strengthen the professional artistic and literary movement, so as to achieve high levels in all its manifestations in response to the growing needs of a population that is constantly raising its cultural level. Develop scientific research in the field of culture.

Continue and extend the international projection of our culture by having our writers and artists participate in rallies, tours and events in other countries.

Give special attention to the technical and political-ideological advancement of cadres and workers in the field of culture.

490

Stimulate the amateur artists' movements, giving priority to students and coordinating the factors related to instructors' and teachers' giving them technical advice. Make more effective use of monitors and activists. Ensure the resources necessary to attain these objectives.

491

Improve the subsystem of art education and increase its effectiveness by reducing the number of dropouts and raising promotion figures. Open the vocational and professional art schools that are scheduled to open their doors in the 1981-85 period. Facilitate the introduction of art courses in the national system of education, to promote the all-around training of children and young people. Set up postgraduate courses for workers in the field of publishing.

492

Place emphasis on quality in cinematography and improve the showing of movies, importing movies whose content contributes to the formation and development of a personality in line with the principles and tasks of the construction of socialism in our country. Study the possibility for building large enough stages in some of the new movie theaters now under construction so they can be put to multiple uses and try to salvage those that already exist.

493

Improve the publishing system and the existing publishing facilities, making the best possible use of them in order to increase the production of books and other publications and especially guar-

antee enough textbooks for education. In addition to this, try to increase the runs of books on art and scientific-technical subjects and literature for children and young people.

Extend and guarantee the technical-material base for the production of records, cassettes, tapes and musical publications; develop the production of musical instruments; give a boost to art; and support the development of the movie industry, improving its technical installations with a view to creating better material conditions for the development of culture — which will also facilitate an increase in exports of these cultural works.

494

Initiate and develop a system that combines the efforts of the Ministry of Culture and the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television in order to create new options for our people through the mass media, making short films especially designed for television, videotapes of selected shows and cultural programs of all artistic manifestations.

In the sphere of sports:

495

Increase the people's mass participation in physical education and sports programs. The levels to achieve in this five-year period should be based on systematic practice, the optimization of available human and material resources and a decisive contribution by the social and mass organizations, placing emphasis on making the best possible use of activism and on the work of the voluntary territorial councils.

496

Promote better results in high-performance sports by each of the elements that make up the pyramid of development. Increase demands in meeting the selection norms.

497

Increase the physical education and sports services in schools, going more deeply into the quality of the services offered. Promote specialized attention for children in the 1st through 3rd grades and students in the rural areas. Describe the use teachers should make of their work times and the development of national intramural activities as an essential base for mass participation in sports and physical fitness as the main aim of the programs.

268

498

Improve, extend and systematize the people's participation in physical education and recreation programs.

499

Increase, as much as possible, the number of sports activists and specialists. Improve their systematic advancement and use them more rationally.

500

Intensify the use and maintenance of sports facilities. Promote the most rational use of both existing facilities and those that will be built during the five-year period, making good use of the time dedicated to physical education and sports in our schools.

With regard to radio, television and the press:

501

Continue developing radio and television, broadening the technical base and improving the quality of programs. Make studies for designing and building a telecenter.

502

Continue the efforts to modernize the printing facilities of the newspapers, in order to concentrate our efforts, make the most rational use of the material base, improve the quality of printing and facilitate distribution mechanisms as an effective way to strengthen the political and ideological work of the mass media.

503

Draw up plans for promoting the establishment of the technical-material base for publishing daily newspapers and, later on, other national publications, using the photo offset system.

XIII. THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

504

The scientific direction of public health should be improved in this five-year period, incorporating the international experience acquired in this field — especially that of the other socialist countries. The quality of medical attention should be raised, with priority given to the establishment of a subsystem for emergency treatment, including house calls.

505

Develop the work of discussing and promoting the fundamentals of socialist medical ethics among students, professionals and technicians in the field of health in order to further raise the quality and increase the humanitarian meaning of their work with patients and their families and health workers' general behavior toward society.

506

Develop the subsystem of hygiene and epidemiology in order to guarantee an effective control against epidemics and endemics of all kinds. Increase epidemiological controls in order to keep malaria and other foreign illnesses out of the country.

Put health legislation into effect and demand compliance with it, guaranteeing the effectiveness of health inspections in order to protect the people by checking the drinking water, collecting and treating liquid and solid waste, doing away with vectors and reducing pollution of the air and soil by industrial waste. Use health inspections to control the hygienic conditions related to obtaining, processing and distributing foodstuffs.

270

Increase hospital services in order to provide at least 5.2 hospital beds for every 1000 inhabitants by 1985, making a rational distribution of the increases and reducing the imbalances that now exist between provinces. The planned increases should guarantee teaching capacities for the growing enrollments that are expected in the Schools of Medical Sciences and in the health polytechnic institutes.

Analyze the technical-economic feasibility of reducing investment costs per hospital bed in the five-year period, examining the possibility of extending present facilities. Stress should be placed on making the best possible use of existing hospital beds. The need for building polyclinics large enough to provide services to population nuclei of various sizes should be analyzed.

Extend primary attention to the people by opening new polyclinics and introducing new specialties at this level. Create the conditions for increasing the work shifts of existing facilities in order to make greater use of capacities and incorporate all the polyclinics in the community health program. Continue increasing the number of dental clinics, in order to offer the people specialized services that are not provided in polyclinics and hospitals with dental services.

Achieve a rate of one doctor every 500-550 inhabitants, one dentist every 2050-2200 inhabitants, and train more middle-level health technicians by 1985.

Extend and improve the quality of social care services to benefit as many aged and physically and mentally handicapped as possible.

Research into the biomedical field, with particular stress on practical targets destined to improve organization in the public health sector, and to introduce new diagnosis and therapeutical methods, always keeping in mind the protection of mothers, children and workers. Create a system by which research results will be immediately applied to social practice.

Give special attention to training program for doctors, dentists, graduate nurses and middle-level health technicians. Take steps to guarantee an integral teaching system that will graduate highly scientifically, politically and ideologically qualified professionals and technicians, who must also have the humanitarian attitude towards their work.

The following steps must be taken with regard to medical care facilities:

- complete the hospitals now under construction;
- expand and improve the hygiene and epidemiological centers network;
- expand the polyclinics network, including those in work centers;
- build medical science schools and health polytechnical training centers to train the doctors and auxiliary personnel necessary for existing hospital capacities.

Continue work aimed at consolidating infant (under one year old), pre-school and school children, and mother mortality rates, taking the necessary measures to guarantee better results.

Develop and improve medical assistance to students and workers, so these two important sectors of the population receive the medical care they deserve.

Promote geriatrics and guarantee specialized assistance and high-quality care for people over 65, as a result of the demographic growth of that age group.

Guarantee the gradual development of the material and technical base and skilled personnel needed for rehabilitation services, that must receive adequate priority and attention.

Increase the participation of the masses in the endeavor for good health, carrying out a systematic campaign on health education to avoid early pregnancies and imbue the people with the need of leading a healthy life. This can be done by fighting the habit of smoking, obesity and sedentary habits, and by promoting systematic physical exercise and adequate diet.

518

Extend and improve the quality of maintenance and repair work for hospital and sanitary equipment and facilities, training and recycling the necessary technical personnel.

519

Develop medical cooperation with other countries and imbue our professionals and technical personnel with an internationalist spirit and readiness to serve wherever necessary.

XIV. ON DOMESTIC TRADE AND SERVICES FOR THE PEOPLE

520

Increase retail commodity circulation by at least 3.5 percent a year and improve its structure.

521

The Ministry of Domestic Trade and the wholesale and retail enterprises should intensify studies to define demand of the various sectors of the population, considering geographic and seasonal characteristics assigning the retail network what is really in demand. Improve working relations and contracts among the various enterprises so they can reject those products that do not comply with quality, variety and size requirements, and are out of style or outmoded, or do not comply with other requirements agreed upon.

522

Improve and consolidate the supervision, auditing and control system of the wholesale and retail trade, in stores and throughout the whole consumer goods network.

523

Stimulate wholesale and retail trade to play an adequate role so the industrial sector can significantly increase the variety of designs and offer, in particular, ready-made clothes and shoes corresponding to size and style requirements. Work clothes production should also meet quality, size and variety requirements.

274

All those participating in the domestic trade sector must be more demanding as far as quality control is concerned.

The food packaging system must also be improved to expedite manipulation and present a more attractive design and to avoid merchandise deterioration and losses.

524

Expand and improve the quality and variety of personal and other household services, increasing the existing capacities to meet the demands and to installed household equipment. This can be achieved first by improving the organization and exploitation of existing capacities; intensifying home and night services, the sale of spare parts and other ways of complementing state services. The domestic trade sector must establish controls to guarantee that services — household equipment repair work in particular — do not suffer delays.

525

Promote self-service in the city of Havana and other provincial capitals. Wherever possible, special measures must be taken by the industrial sector in wholesale warehouses and retail stores to introduce and guarantee food and industrial products prepacking. This will not only guarantee their preservation but will also expedite marketing operations, reducing losses resulting from excess manipulation throughout the retail network.

526

Aim at an increasing improvement in the quality of the services, hygiene and treatment to the public in the restaurant, trade and services networks. Set basic standards to measure progress in this activity, and implement organizational and disciplinary measures.

Establish a system throughout the nation to attract specialists and give them technical training for the trade and restaurants sectors and as institutional food workers, so this personnel may be equipped to manage these activities correctly.

527

Improve sales promotion throughout the domestic trade network to reduce food and industrial products stocks to the established limits.

Offer a stable supply in restaurants; reestablish luncheonette service; make optimum use of food supplies both in public and institutional cafeterias; offer variety of menus in work center and school cafeterias to avoid waste.

As one of the ways to improve general services for the people, rebuild, repair, expand and improve retail stores, install refrigeration equipment, particularly in fish stores, where available facilities must be fully exploited.

Special care will be taken in the new communities to create the minimum conditions for store facilities, using idle ground-floor spaces of new buildings for this purpose whenever possible.

528

Aim at the progressive elimination of rationing by increasing the number of nonrationed products at higher prices, specifying these prices in the annual plan. Make sales systems and procedures more flexible so the people may purchase different products, spare parts as well as instruments and tools.

529

Promote marketing of local industrial products, particularly household goods, and of arts and crafts for export. Likewise, promote marketing of sideline goods produced with leather, hide, wood, cardboard and other scrap materials.

530

Implement commercial and economic mechanisms to promote farm markets, and stimulate the sideline production — both in co-operative and private plots — of popular agricultural products.

Increase state marketing of agricultural products, improving collection and benefiting and quality, selection and classification of these products; establishing adequate cold — storage networks and markets; guaranteeing stable high-quality supplies and reducing losses.

531

Increase capacities and improve their distribution for national tourism and to lodge people in transit. This can be achieved by a better exploitation of existing capacities and by expanding, rebuilding, building and maintaining hotels and villas. Guest service must also be improved.

532

Create conditions to promote tours and improve recreational possibilities in beaches, hotels, villas and attractions in general. These facilities must be used and repaired efficiently. Expand recreational facilities in underserved areas, keeping in mind their specific nature.

276

XV. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

International economic relations must be expanded during the next five years, namely trade, finance, economic, scientific and technological cooperation. To this end, we should:

533

Promote a stable and accelerated development of exports, guaranteeing a higher rate of growth with respect to imports and the Gross Social Product. The average annual export rate of growth must be at least 7 percent.

534

Expand and consolidate current markets for traditional export items. Open and consolidate markets for additional products. Guarantee that these operations yield maximum foreign exchange profits. Comply with the agreed upon delivery schedules for Cuba exports.

535

Make a systematic economic assessment of Cuban exportable products — both traditional and new ones — keeping in mind the net foreign exchange incomes to be derived. Optimize the use of marketing and publicity techniques and the recommendations resulting from market analysis. Expand sugar sales as the main export item of the country and develop markets for sugarcane by-products.

Develop construction work abroad and other related services, such as building and technical projects, feasibility studies, offer assessments, advisory services, technical assistance, etc., always guaranteeing the economic soundness of these operations.

537

Improve the quality of exports and implement the program to set state norms for this activity. Export products must have the necessary quality to meet market requirements.

538

Reorganize import and export transportation by sea.

539

Make a rigorous analysis and selection of the best available offers of import products in order to minimize the outflow of foreign currency, especially in connection with trade with capitalist countries.

540

Program the delivery dates agreed upon with foreign suppliers to meet the needs of the economy, guaranteeing that shipments arrive in due time and have the required quality.

File claims for breach of contract against foreign suppliers and demand the corresponding indemnity for damage in a systematic manner.

541

Continue to strengthen the structure, organization and specialization of the Cuban agencies and enterprises that are in charge of international economic relations, especially those dealing with export and economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

542

Consolidate the establishment of economic accounting and contractual relations in enterprises engaged in foreign trade. In the case of exporting enterprises, arrange for rapid and efficient payment. Draw up and apply an adequate policy for financing exports, in keeping with the country's economic possibilities.

543

Study the advantages of setting up a banking institution or agency that specializes in foreign trade.

544

Pay special attention to and control the work of the joint inter-governmental commissions on economic and scientific-technical cooperation, especially those established with other socialist countries — stressing the basic interests of development, in accordance with the guidelines contained in the central plan for socioeconomic development.

545

Ensure that imports of turnkey factories and other industrial supplies and equipment are carried out with the utmost efficiency, in terms of both the contracting and the delivery of goods within the allotted period of time, in the necessary order and in line with established parameters.

546

Reduce the contracting of foreign technical personnel to an absolute minimum and make the best possible use of them, ensuring that they are not used merely as skilled labor. Avoid the need to renew their contracts because of nonfulfillment of investment programs. Take full advantage of the work potential of Cuban technicians and specialists and make certain that they acquire the necessary know-how and skills from the foreign technicians and specialists during the latter's stay in our country.

547

Ensure that our governmental commitments are fulfilled, maintaining our policy of providing free technical assistance to countries with limited economic and financial resources, and increasing our technical assistance to those that have sufficient economic and financial resources to pay for those services, as an expression of the Cuban people's internationalist solidarity. Also increase the number of Cuban technicians sent by international organizations to work mainly on projects financed by the said organizations.

548

Maintain and strengthen the principles and the entire system of exchange already established with the other socialist countries,

mainly the Soviet Union. Deepen these relations, which constitute one of the indispensable bases for the development of our national economy, particularly as regards our sugar exports, oil imports and the purchase of goods that are essential for industrialization, among others.

549

Systematically analyze and assess the lists of products that we import from and export to the other socialist countries. Guarantee the supply of those commodities that are essential to the national economy and take advantage of the possibilities offered by those markets to promote the sale of Cuban merchandise. Increase share of goods from socialist countries in the total volume of imports.

550

Develop bilateral economic and scientific-technical relations with the other socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union. Improve the coordination of our plans with the other socialist countries for 1986-90 as a basic aspect in our foreign negotiations.

551

Work with the other socialist countries to find ways to coordinate bilateral plans of specialization and cooperation in production on a long-term basis (10-to-15-years) including drawing up a general outline for the development of the productive forces, based on economic integration.

552

Further participation by the relevant and other Cuban state agencies in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance so as to promote economic integration with others of its member countries and increase Cuba's participation in the CMEA's economic bodies.

553

Promote more active participation by other CMEA member countries in special long-range cooperation programs to be implemented in Cuba, such as those related to sugarcane, citrus fruit and nickel and foster Cuba's participation in international specialization and cooperation, primarily in mechanical engineering; machine building; the production of spare parts and equipment, including electronic computers. Broaden exports to these countries to promote planned development.

280

554

Continue analyzing Cuba's participation in investments to be made in other CMEA member countries, to ensure a supply of scarce raw materials.

555

Within the framework of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, send more selected young people to work and study in other CMEA member countries. See to it that these Cuban workers are employed in those areas which need a larger labor force, so as to reach the objectives of socialist economic integration and ensure supplies of raw material and other necessary products for our national economy.

556

Make use of the financing possibilities provided by the financial agencies of the CMEA, such as the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank.

557

Step up efforts to obtain financial, material and technical resources for development, either as grants or as soft credits, from various countries and international cooperation and finance agencies.

Make the best possible use of the financing possibilities offered by government development agencies.

558

Make full use of all existing forms of financing and develop new forms of financial loans and loans for financing imports of semi-finished or capital goods, paying special attention in the latter to payments in kind, or payments through compensation.

559

Pay special attention to economic cooperation with other Latin-American and especially Caribbean countries. Study the application of mutually advantageous bilateral and multilateral programs for economic complementation to strengthen state sectors.

In this regard, continue participating in multinational enterprises and in other agencies within the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

560

Promote trade and technological and economic cooperation with developing countries in Africa, the Middle East and other areas, increasing the level of efficiency in these activities.

561

Sign contracts on economic and industrial cooperation with developed capitalist countries in areas of mutual concern.

Actively participate in the United Nations economic agencies and in international organizations that deal with economic activities.

562

Work out the adequate theses in line with the principles and policy set forth by the Cuban bodies and, in coordination with other developing countries, defend these theses in the United Nations sessions on the new international strategy for the Third Development Decade and its global negotiations. Place more emphasis on commodity demands, with a view to eliminate the effects of unequal exchange. Advocate for the establishment of a new international monetary system which take into account the interests of the international community as a whole and the developing countries in particular.

563

Work to obtain a flow of at least \$300 billion worth (1977 real values) of financial, material and technical resources for the developing countries.

564

Resolutely support the Action Program of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on economic cooperation.

565

Pay special attention to the preparation, organization and development of the 6th UNCTAD, scheduled to be held in Havana in 1983.

RESOLUTION ON THE SOCIOECONOMIC GUIDELINES FOR 1981-85

The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, convened in the City of Havana, December 17-20, 1980, has discussed and analyzed the Draft on the «Socioeconomic Guidelines for 1981-85».

The Congress has been informed of the steps taken in the drawing up of the Draft by the Working Group entrusted to this end by the Central Preparatory Commission.

Likewise, the Congress has been informed that the Draft was discussed by 2 592 900 workers, peasants and students and working people in general rallied in the different bodies and organizations of the Party and the Union of Young Communists as well as in trade unions, cooperative farms and peasant associations. Seven thousand five-hundred fifteen proposals for amendments, addenda and suggestions were approved during these meetings. All proposals were thoroughly examined and grouped under their corresponding topics and code numbers and 492 were included in the original Draft, thus enriching and improving the document as a whole. Virtually all the proposals referred to specific aspects of various branches and sectors of the economy and services, but did not question either the content or the strategy of the Draft.

The Draft Guidelines were adopted by the Ad Hoc Commission elected by the Congress, after discussing and approving the relevant amendments. Once adopted by the 2nd Congress, the Guidelines will serve as basis for the final 2nd Five-Year Plan (1981-85) to be examined and adopted by the National Assembly of People's Power.

The 2nd Congress, after hearing the Report presented by the relevant Commission, hereby

First: Adopts the «Socioeconomic Guidelines for 1981-85» with the approved amendments.

- Second:** Entrusts the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba with the task of taking the necessary measures to ensure their implementation.
- Third:** Entrusts the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba with the task of drawing up a specific procedure for the annual and systematic supervision of the Guidelines. They will also give the Central Committee an annual account on the state of implementation of the Guidelines.
- Fourth:** Recommends the National Assembly and the Local Assemblies of People's Power to carry out a periodic and annual supervision of the stage of implementation of the 2nd Five-Year Plan, in line with these Guidelines.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE
2ND CONGRESS OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header, which is mostly illegible due to fading. Some words like "MONTICELLO" and "JULY" are faintly visible.

RESOLUTION ON THE PARTY'S PROGRAMMATIC PLATFORM

The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba has placed great importance on the detailed analysis of the Programmatic Platform approved by the 1st Congress.

The platform refers both to the permanent principles of our struggle that are included in the fundamentals, character and work of the Cuban Revolution and to the programmatic principles and goals comprising the perspectives and tasks that, as Comrade Fidel Castro stated in the Main Report to the 1st Congress, "will require several five-year periods of intense, creative work in all the aspects of economic, political, cultural and social life." Thus, important programmatic goals of the five-year period outlined in the Platform have been attained, while others with long-term projections, especially those dealing with the Revolution's social work, are still developing. The economic goals for this period have been adversely affected by the international problems, natural disasters that hit important crops and some deficiencies in guidance and management.

Taking all this into account, the 2nd Congress concludes that the Programmatic Platform will maintain its full validity throughout the 1981-85 period and accordingly adopts the following

RESOLUTION

1. The 2nd Congress acknowledges the validity of the Theses and Resolutions approved by the 1st Congress of the Party and enriched by the experience of recent years, convinced that

they essentially express the political line to be followed during the next five-year period and even beyond.

The Programmatic Platform summarizes the Theses approved by the 1st Congress. Consequently, the Resolutions of this 2nd Congress complement the political guidelines included in the Platform and are also completely valid.

Along with these Resolutions, the main Report and the Economic and Social Guidelines for 1981-85, the Platform's principles and postulates must govern the policies followed in all spheres of our people's activity, including the Revolution's foreign policy; its goals and tasks must be adapted to specific institutional plans.

2. The 1st Congress Resolution on the Platform clearly stated that it constituted the basis of the Central Committee's work in drawing up the final version of the Party Program, to be submitted to the 2nd Congress.

In assigning this essential task, the 1st Congress assumed that it would be possible during the five-year period to create the conditions necessary for completing the improved Platform. For a variety of reasons — including the need for a more solid perspective based on a scientifically structured long-term strategy for socioeconomic development — it is not yet possible to incorporate the elements essential to a full Party Program.

In this period, the deep changes and revisions in our economic planning and management that took place as a result of the agreements adopted by the 1st Congress demanded that all efforts be concentrated on these immediate goals. The material base and the fundamental organizational conditions for beginning to formulate that strategy have only existed for the past two years, and we are still engaged in this task.

3. It is for these reasons that the 2nd Congress of the Party states that the Programmatic Platform continues to be the guiding document, principal ideological instrument and fighting banner for all Party work and revolutionary activity until the Party Program is completed, as postulated in the Resolution on this matter approved by the 1st Congress.

The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba entrusts the Central Committee with guiding and controlling the continuing efforts to create the conditions for completing the Draft Program of our Party.

RESOLUTION OF THE 2ND CONGRESS ON THE THESIS ON THE INTERNAL PARTY LIFE

A Thesis on Internal Party Life was approved in the 1st Congress of the Party setting forth the Party's aims and ways to achieve the desired social composition of Party membership in terms of the role of the labor force; develop the political-ideological and cultural advancement of Party members and aspirants, meet the needs of the construction of socialism; improve the functioning of the Party's bodies and branches and their relations with state administration, the Union of Young Communists and the mass organization; and have the Party's work to improve its internal life, serve to train its members, and enable them to work more effectively with the masses and in production, education, defense, services and other fields.

I. The social composition and growth of the Party

The general concepts set forth in the thesis concerning the social composition of the Party remain applicable. In this regard, the thesis analyzed the situation that existed at the time the 1st Congress was held and set forth the goals to be reached before the 2nd Congress and the methods to be used in attaining them.

As a result of this and of the work done, the goals set for this period have been reached. The proportion of workers directly linked to production, services or education (including professionals and technicians) has grown considerably, now standing at 62.8 percent of our members. Moreover, workers directly linked to production or services constitute the main nucleus: 48.1 percent

of all Party members and aspirants. From the viewpoint of Party members' and aspirants' roles in the work force, this has made the social composition of the Party correspond to the character and mission of the Party.

The percentage of those who were admitted to membership in the past five years and who are workers in industry, agriculture, construction and services was much higher than that of the Party members at the beginning of that period. The same was true, though to a lesser extent, in the case of teachers, technicians and other professionals. The percentage of members in administrative and political positions decreased although, in absolute numbers, more joined the Party in this period than in any previous one.

The main growth of the Party took place in the priority sectors, with considerable increases in the number of Party members and aspirants in the sugar industry, the rest of the industrial sector, construction, transportation and education, and with important advances, too, in the agricultural sector and public health.

The number of women in our Party also rose, from 14.1 percent of all members in December 1975 to 19.1 percent in July 1980.

The regulating action of the Party at all levels had a decisive influence on the work of training and membership in the Party.

With the admission of new members to the Party in the past five years, its membership (members and aspirants) rose from 211 642 on December 31, 1975, to 434 143 in July 1980. This is, first of all, an expression of the development achieved in our working people's level of consciousness and values and, to a lesser extent, the result of the Party's work and efforts.

The quantitative and qualitative advance achieved by Party members provided them with the best possible conditions for influencing the working masses.

Since the 1st Congress of the Party, there has been a decrease in the number of sanctions applied against Party members and aspirants directly linked to production, education and services — a decrease that is especially outstanding in view of the growth of these categories in our membership.

Based on the results obtained from the application of this thesis, the 2nd Congress of the Party resolves to guide our work toward the following goals:

- a) to keep struggling for quality in the new members of the Party by consistently applying the established selective principles;
- b) to keep working to increase Party membership so the workers' representation in Party ranks is maintained or increased — therefore, new members must continue to be screened;
- c) to develop Party growth in the next five years so as to achieve our aims regarding new members' roles in the work force, also striving to achieve a reasonable rhythm that guarantees quality;

- d) to direct Party growth so as to guarantee the strengthening or the presence of the Party mainly in those places that are of special importance for the development of our country's economy — priority attention will require the building of the Party and its growth in the service and productive centers that are created in the coming five-year period as a result of programmed investments; and
- e) to have the Party's growth in the coming years also constitute an important element for increasing its influence within the Union of Young Communists and among our young people as a whole — especially among workers. After a casuistic analysis, a process should be initiated to bring young Communists — mainly workers — who, as leaders of grass-roots organizations of the Union of Young Communists, meet the requirements and may stay in this organization for a longer or shorter time, with double membership — into the Party.

Work related to the growth of the Party should continue, in a guided way, in order to guarantee that these goals are met.

This reality, together with the experience gained in the last few years, shows that our growth should be maintained mainly by means of applications presented by members of the Union of Young Communists — without, of course, excluding the possibility of selecting members from among the exemplary workers in those places with the requisite conditions. The adoption of either of these methods should be directly linked to the needs and possibilities of growth in each place.

The Union of Young Communists should continue applying the policy that has been established for the growth of its ranks, giving priority to workers — especially young workers — directly linked to production, teaching and services, without adversely affecting its growth among students.

In the coming period, special efforts should be made to consolidate the results obtained in Party growth in the last few years in terms of the required training of new members who have joined our grass-roots organizations, by means of systematic, consistent training, so as to teach them Party discipline and work habits that will contribute to their communist formation. Thus, they will make a consistent, effective contribution to carrying out their various Party tasks. Equal attention should be given to members who join later on.

Work must also be done to help the grass-roots organizations assimilate these new members and achieve a correct balance in their activities, making sure that they consistently distribute tasks and thus become accustomed to working with all members.

II. Political-ideological education for Party members and aspirants and members of the Union of Young Communists and the mass organizations

Systematic work has gone on throughout the five-year period to strengthen the system of political-ideological education for Party members and aspirants and members of the Union of Young Communists and mass organizations. This is seen in the advances achieved in the activities of the Party schools, the Political and Ideological Advancement Schools (CSPIs), the courses for aspirants and the political study circles. The 2nd Congress considers the main aims of the system of political-ideological education to be:

1. to provide Marxist-Leninist training for Party members and aspirants. This is combined with the ongoing struggle to increase the effectiveness and quality of the educational-teaching process in the Party schools, CSPIs and courses for aspirants, mainly in terms of the theoretical and pedagogical training of school principals and teachers and the improvement of study programs and plans and bibliographies;
2. to raise the political-ideological level of Party members and aspirants, preparing them for the tasks required in the construction of socialism and the struggle against ideological hangovers from the old society and ideological penetration by the enemy. Therefore, Communists should
 - be familiar with the agreements and resolutions of the higher Party branches and fully understand the internal and external policies of the Party,
 - increase their socialist awareness to the utmost and consolidate the political and moral principles of the new society we are building and
 - understand the Party's economic policy and increase their understanding of economics — especially those comrades linked to material production and the processes of guiding the economy;
3. to provide the new Party aspirants — both members of the Union of Young Communists and others — with training in the organizational principles and bases of Party policy, set up courses for aspirants and continue improving the study programs and training of the teachers of these courses;
4. to raise the quality of the various elements in the system of study circles, adequately programming and drawing up the materials that are studied, training activists and guides, encouraging individual study of the materials and application of the methodology established for ideological meetings and study circles;

5. to increase the effectiveness of the political studies of the members of the Union of Young Communists and mass organizations especially those held in study circles, by centering attention on
 - improving the thematic programming and quality of the study materials, so as to help the masses understand the Party's policy;
 - correctly selecting and preparing guides and activists for the study circles;
 - applying the most appropriate methods in the circles' development, so they become more educational activities for the masses;
 - correctly organizing the study circles, getting them to function in line with the specific norms of each organization; and
6. to give priority to political-ideological education within the workers' movement, giving special attention to the workers' labor and economic education.

III. Cultural advancement of Party members and aspirants

Systematic work was done in the Party during the past five years to promote the cultural advancement of Party members and aspirants, and their educational level was raised considerably, with a percentage drop in those in elementary school and a resultant increase in those in the secondary and higher levels.

The agreement of the 1st Congress concerning the need for most Party members to finish at least the 8th grade has had a great influence in promoting this advance. Now, at the 2nd Congress, 80.7 percent of the Party members covered by the agreement have met this goal.

The different conditions and levels of schooling that pertained in various parts of the country are responsible for the fact that this cultural advance has not been entirely homogeneous, and around 54 percent of the Party members and aspirants in some work sectors, such as forestry, agriculture and related work, transportation and construction, still have not finished the 8th grade.

A larger number of workers directly linked to material production, coming from work sectors in which the educational level is particularly low, have been included in the study plans in line with the correct policy of seeking the desired social composition in the Party in order to guarantee its organic strength and its leadership role of the working class. The last few years have seen an increase in the number of new Party members with less than

a 7th-grade education, and they must be given systematic attention.

The 2nd Congress notes the masses' great awareness of the need to study and eagerness to learn, which will make it possible to continue working to achieve the following

Aims of the cultural advancement of Party members and aspirants in 1981-85

- Most of the Party members who do not have physical or intellectual impediments should finish the 9th grade. Those who have already completed the 8th grade should do this in the first few years of the five-year period.
- Party members and aspirants should have a deep conviction of the need to keep raising the educational, cultural and technical-scientific levels of all who do not have physical or intellectual limitations, so that, after finishing the 9th grade, they will continue studying, even though it is not compulsory.
- College graduates should be urged to keep their knowledge up to date and take complementary postgraduate courses, seminars, conferences, etc., related to the work they do and their specialty.

The 2nd Congress considers that the Party should strive to raise the cultural level of its members and aspirants, keeping in mind the need to give special attention to

- those in sectors and branches of the economy that have been given priority in this five-year period, to meet the requirements of the country's technical development;
- those work sectors that have a deficient educational structure and in which many Party members and aspirants are concentrated: construction, transportation, forestry, agriculture and related work;
- those who work in political and administrative leadership — since, because of their being both Party members and cadres, they should have a high level of cultural and political training — and
- those who are or will probably become Party aspirants, so that as many as possible who join the Party will have at least a 6th-grade education.

The Party should also continue to give attention to the Cultural Advancement Schools from the material, organizational and technical-educational points of view, in order to achieve greater ef-

iciency in their functioning and provide shorter more worthwhile courses.

IV. On the functioning of the leadership levels and grass-roots organizations of the Party and their relations with the administration, the trade union and the Union of Young Communists

With regard to what is set forth in the Thesis on Internal Party Life concerning the functioning of the leadership levels and grass-roots organizations of the Party and each nucleus' relations with the Union of Young Communists, the trade union local and the administration, the regulations, indices, directives and procedures that were needed were approved and went into effect, based on the concepts expressed in the Party Statute and in the thesis itself. The practical application of what was set forth in those documents has made it possible to make considerable advances in the functioning of all Party levels and its relations with the above-mentioned factors and to observe a more uniform work style and method.

At the same time, it is clear that the Party's influence in the guidance of the country's economic, social and cultural development and in the solution of the concrete problems that must be tackled at the grass-roots level in these areas is not in accord with the level of development achieved by the Party's organizations and branches in the last few years, nor is it great enough to truly represent the real strength of the Party members and aspirants in the various work centers and the population as a whole.

The demands to fulfill plans; increase productivity; comply with work, administrative and technological discipline; make rational use of material, human and financial resources; raise efficiency in all productive, service and social sectors; raise the people's standard of living; and struggle against poor quality work and our own errors, deficiencies and inefficiencies are not yet as great, constant, energetic, systematized and aggressive as they should be.

In this regard, the 2nd Congress of the Party seconds the analysis and guidelines contained in the Political Bureau's resolution on the grass-roots Party organizations that was approved in July 1979.

In order to tackle all these demands effectively, the grass-roots Party organizations and branches must — daily and systematically — apply criticism and self-criticism; arm themselves with these tools as the best, most effective Party methods for analyzing and tackling problems, delving deeply into their causes and taking sure steps toward solving them.

It is inconceivable that a discussion or an analysis could take place within the Party or a work or leadership method could be

used without employing criticism and self-criticism — principles basic to the internal functioning and activities of the Party in its relations with the administration the Union of Young Communists and the mass and social organizations — as guidelines and a starting point.

Advances have been achieved in the Party's relations with the administration, the Union of Young Communists and the mass organizations. The application of correct ways and means has contributed to this, yet some deficiencies still remain, and it will be necessary to keep trying to improve these relations.

The grass-roots organizations and branches are responsible for constantly improving the Party's work style and methods, and we should strive to make a systematic study and use of the Statute, regulations and other normative documents and thoroughly analyze and understand the agreements and resolutions adopted by the Congress and the high levels of the Party. With regard to this last aspect, the increase in the number of grass-roots organizations and the composition of Party membership and its leadership levels in this five-year period will be decisive.

We must keep in mind that none of the tasks which the Party carries out to improve its internal life constitutes an end in itself. Rather, all of them help prepare Party members to successfully carry out their missions in all spheres of Party work and to draw ever closer to the masses.

The 2nd Congress of the Party, meeting in Havana December 17-20, 1980, approves this Resolution in the belief that our Party is now better prepared than ever to tackle its tasks as the highest-level leadership body for all society and to carry them out efficiently in the construction of socialism and communism, closely linked to the working masses and all our people.

The 2nd Congress of the Party entrusts the Central Committee with the task of drawing up and applying all the norms and mechanisms it deems necessary for guaranteeing the fulfillment of the aims set forth in this Resolution on internal Party life.

RESOLUTION ON CADRE TRAINING, SELECTION, PLACEMENT, PROMOTION AND ADVANCEMENT POLICY

The 2nd Congress of the Party considers that the Thesis on Cadre Training, Selection, Placement, Promotion and Advancement Policy approved by the 1st Congress is still valid.

During the past five years, the Party, the state, the Union of Young Communists and the mass and social organizations have worked to apply this policy and have established some mechanisms for complementing the principles contained in the thesis.

In this stage, the prerequisites that cadres should meet for holding leadership positions and the norms for personnel changes in the political and mass organizations and their auxiliary apparatus were defined. Procedures for job slotting and presenting nominations of cadres to these posts were also drawn up.

Nevertheless, it is felt that, on some occasions, the Party has approved cadre changes even when the nominees did not meet the prerequisites for the job. Cases have also occurred in which the established norms for cadre changes in posts with job slotting controlled by the leadership bodies of the Party were not observed. These deficiencies have been worse in some state agencies than in others, and the Party bodies have not always taken the pertinent measures.

Moreover, the Party has often delayed in making an analysis and stating its opinion on the nominees.

Cadre stability in specific positions and posts is an important factor for achieving better management, strengthening their work, developing their aptitudes and enriching their experience. Sometimes cadres have been moved around even before they have managed to master their present tasks.

Not enough attention is given to making lists of reserve cadres, the best comrades who could be promoted to each post, and this

lack has caused difficulties when it comes to analyzing the candidates in selecting cadres.

The objectives in the theoretical and ideological-political training of cadres were basically achieved; the results of the work show that the efforts made in this direction were fruitful.

During the past five years, 1971 students were graduated from the Party's intermediate-level provincial schools, 1120 from the Níco López College and 356 from schools abroad.

At the grass-roots level, 21 179 students were graduated — outstanding Party members; leaders of the grass-roots organizations; and cadres from the municipal bodies of the Party, the Union of Young Communists and the mass organizations.

In this period, the workers have made an effort to finish the 6th grade, and there has been a tremendous push for cultural advancement among the cadres. In the Party, this has been reflected in the fact that a large percentage completed higher level studies, and the majority — that is, 75.5 percent — have finished senior high school. In 1975, only 16 percent had this educational level.

A negative aspect that is still evident in the selection of cadres for courses either in Cuba or abroad is that comrades with work deficiencies are chosen — comrades who, on completing their studies, are assigned to low-ranking posts or are given other responsibilities that do not have any bearing on the knowledge they have acquired.

In view of the results obtained in applying the cadre policy approved by the 1st Congress and with some general guidelines based on past experience that will help improve the work done, the 2nd Congress approves the following

RESOLUTION

1. In spite of the advances achieved in general, cadre work should be done in greater depth. Efforts to raise the level of leadership in the various spheres of Party and state work and advance organizational and political-ideological work with the masses are inseparably linked to the need to improve cadre training.

To achieve these objectives, specific procedures must be drawn up and applied, and the established norms should be studied and improved, with a view to increasing cadre discipline and efficiency.

2. The Party should work to speed job slotting procedures and avoid unnecessary delay in analyzing, presenting and approv-

- ing proposed cadre changes, especially where job slotting is controlled by the Central Committee.
3. The Party should concentrate on exercising more effective controls over the state posts that are included in its job slotting, since this is one of the ways to guarantee its leadership role throughout society. Likewise, it should demand that cadre training, selection, placement, promotion and advancement be carried out in line with the country's political, economic and social needs.
 4. It is absolutely necessary to keep the job slotting handled by the Central Committee and the provincial and municipal committees up to date, so it includes all the basic posts the Party should control.
 5. From now on, it will be necessary not only to apply the selection, placement and promotion policy correctly but also to increase efforts aimed at achieving greater cadre stability in specific posts.
 6. It is absolutely necessary to begin drawing up lists of reserves for each post, composed of the best comrades to be prepared and promoted to greater responsibilities.
 7. The Council of Ministers or its Executive Committee should establish the general regulations, norms or directives and the procedures for the correct application of the cadre policy in the agencies of state administration. These, in turn, should establish the specific procedures and regulations for each, in line with their respective structural characteristics and functions.
 8. Work should be begun to improve the Marxist-Leninist training of cadres. In this, it is especially important to link political studies with the concrete tasks involved in building our society. The training of cadres should be planned so it specifies the kind of course and the times when the cadres should attend the various schools, in line with their knowledge and posts.
 9. Work should be continued to improve and consolidate the school system of the Party and the national schools of the Union of Young Communists and the mass organizations, so they carry out their main aim of providing cadres with theoretical, political and ideological training in an ever more effective way.
 10. We should keep urging cadres who have finished senior high school to continue their studies, in line with existing possibilities and the needs of each agency and organization, in the specialties of higher education that are related to their work.
 11. Cadres who have not yet finished senior high school should keep on studying until they have done so. Special or inten-

sive ways and means are not required; those established by the Ministry of Education are sufficient.

12. Cadres who are college graduates should complement or bring their knowledge up to date by attending postgraduate courses, seminars and talks, in line with the interests of the agencies and organizations where they work, their jobs and their specialties.
13. The far-reaching, complex tasks facing the Party and the Revolution require a great effort by all, which is why the Party, the state, the Union of Young Communists and the mass organizations should give priority to increasing cadre responsibility, discipline, education and development. Therefore, the 2nd Congress entrusts the Central Committee of the Party with the task of establishing and applying the mechanisms and measures it deems pertinent for implementing and controlling what it set forth in the cadre thesis and the present Resolution.

RESOLUTION ON IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba confirms the validity of the directives contained in the Thesis and Resolution on Ideological Struggle approved by the 1st Congress and emphasizes that both documents continue to guide the Party's ideological training of its members and aspirants and its work with the Union of Young Communists, the mass and social organizations, the mass media and state agencies and institutions.

As the 1st Congress stated, unyielding firmness in defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism and a determined struggle against both covert and overt bourgeois and imperialist concepts form the essence of our principled positions in the sphere of ideology.

As a result, our primary duties include the need to expose all expressions of anticommunism — especially anti-Sovietism — fight against all attempts to confuse the correct policy of peaceful coexistence among states having different social systems, with ideological coexistence; and correct the distortions circulated by those who seek to present the Cuban Revolution as an exception that cannot happen again, in an effort to exclude it from the historic process governed by objective laws, deny the conscientious actions of its leaders and hide the inevitable need for socialist transformations in this continent.

As the 1st Congress stated, there is a prevailing need to continue our efforts to popularize the principles of the Party's leadership role and its function and position as the political vanguard in a system governed by the dictatorship of the proletariat and to promote and strengthen the Party's close ties with the masses.

The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba favors continued ever deeper efforts to educate the workers economically, in line with the socialist motto of the 1st Congress of the Party:

"From each according to his ability, to each according to his work". This should be closely linked to efforts to instill and develop a spirit of solidarity and high ethical and moral virtues.

As the 1st Congress noted, the obvious advances in raising our people's social consciousness provide new, more solid bases for continuing the struggle against the petit bourgeois hangovers reflected in such phenomena as bureaucracy, egotism, individualism, a search for privileges, irresponsibility, discrimination against women and other expressions — a struggle in which all revolutionary cadres, especially Party members, should be in the vanguard, setting an example of staunchness, modesty, critical and self-critical conduct and sensitivity to the problems and needs of the masses.

As a result of the proletariat's higher level of revolutionary consciousness and Party efforts to incorporate working-class members, there are now four times as many workers in its ranks as there were five years ago, and Party organization in work centers has been broadened and strengthened. We now have an organically and politically stronger Party that is deeply rooted in the working class and capable of waging an ideological struggle against the enemy.

This base also creates better conditions for strengthening revolutionary patriotism and internationalist ideals and for effectively imparting a scientific concept of the world.

Fully aware of the significant ideological struggle that has been waged in this period, basing itself on the Main Report's conclusions concerning the aims and tasks involved in building socialism in our country in the coming years and considering the present international situation and its foreseeable exacerbation, the 2nd Congress considers it necessary to make some points and issue directives complementing the 1st Congress Thesis and Resolution in this decisive sphere of our Party's work and policy. With this aim, the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba adopts the following

RESOLUTION

1. As predicted, the ideological confrontation between socialism and capitalism on a world scale has sharpened continuously since the 1st Congress. This confrontation has been particularly acute in recent years, in view of the somber perspectives arising from the capitalist system's prolonged world economic crisis, intensified imperialist exploitation of the underdeveloped countries, the constant moral deterioration of the so-called consumer societies, the victories of the revolutionary movement

in a number of countries, the upsurge of the revolutionary struggle by peoples subjected to the imperialist yoke, the advances scored by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and the United States' policy trend of adopting cold war tactics and scuttling its positions of détente.

Meanwhile, the rulers of China have consummated their strategic alliance with imperialism. The craven attack on the heroic people of Vietnam showed how far they were willing to go in betraying the world revolutionary movement and pursuing their criminal hegemonic and expansionist ambitions.

In this context, the imperialist ideological centers have stepped up their whole anti-Soviet program, using the most sophisticated means and forms of propaganda and devoting enormous resources to promoting and praising antisocialist individuals in their hypocritical human rights policy. More recently, they have tried to hide their interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries by advocating a "democratization of the system," hoping to use this as a cover for penetration, ideological softening up and destabilization — always dreaming that capitalism can be restored.

2. Economic life in the world capitalist system has been severely shaken and thrown off balance by successive crises that have had ever sharper repercussions in all the capitalist economies. Recession accompanied by runaway inflation, rising unemployment, instability in the international monetary system set up after World War II and energy problems are some of the basic characteristics of the current world economic crisis.

The ideological myths of flourishing capitalism, a society of general well-being and the magic results of the modern scientific-technical revolution become ever more implausible. Above and beyond all the new theories and the constant diversionary studies is the increasingly evident reality that the capitalist system not only lacks a consistent ideological base but can no longer provide workable solutions — especially on a long-term basis — for the pressing social, energy and ecological problems that face mankind.

As Comrade Fidel Castro, First Secretary of our Party, said, in order to preserve peace, it is imperative to restructure the current international economic relations that condemn the underdeveloped countries — especially the non-oil-producing ones — to deteriorating trade relations, increasing poverty and economic catastrophe.

The economic crisis that has hit the vast majority of the capitalist countries is particularly serious for the underdeveloped countries, forcing them to the brink of bankruptcy and lowering their productive capacities — which drastically reduces their ability to feed their people.

Only through thoroughgoing socioeconomic and political change that frees people from the imperialist yoke and from economic control by the monopolies and transnationals can mankind open the way to progress and victory over hunger, illiteracy and disease, attaining a level of economic development that will raise the people's living standards and allow them to fulfill themselves as human beings.

3. It is essential to understand that the deep economic crisis that is shaking imperialism to its roots brings with it the danger that the most conservative, warmongering forces may be willing to preserve their positions at all costs, turning back the course of history.

The imperialist-caused deterioration in the international situation, the enunciation of the arms race as official policy, the considerably increased military budgets and the unbridled threats to legalize archaic policies of brinkmanship are clear indications of the shift in forces that has taken place in the upper echelons of imperialist power.

Imperialism's most aggressive sectors are gradually pushing aside a considerable part of the reformist measures adopted by the traditional "liberal" sector, holding the liberals responsible for exacerbating the crisis so they can then go ahead with their ultrareactionary designs.

This evolution means that imperialist ideology is expressed more openly and its intentions are indicated less subtly — though the arsenal assembled by the diversionary ideologists has not been completely abandoned.

The only sensible alternative to the great dilemma of our time is the policy of peaceful coexistence that advocates refraining from the use of force in relations between states, trying to eliminate focal points of tension throughout the world and struggling tenaciously for peace — a policy which also favors the peoples' right to rebel against their oppressors.

Consistent criticism should be leveled against the arms race promoted by the military-industrial complex, pointing out the danger that this cynical, irresponsible behavior poses for all mankind.

4. The empire is building up and adapting its ideological machinery to meet its policy needs; the budget for official propaganda has been upped, and mass manipulation is increasingly employed to spread "objective" information about values, habits and customs in the corrupt developed capitalist societies. This stepped-up enemy activity compels us to strengthen our ideological work to achieve our high priority goals, creatively provide information on our successes in building socialism and raise the general educational level of the masses in order to counteract our enemies' attacks and campaigns, systematically criticizing the economic, ideological and polit-

ical aspects of capitalist society in order to reveal its great contradictions and expose its exploiting, inhuman nature that opposes the people's interests.

At the same time, it is especially important in the coming period to provide extensive information on the achievements and advances made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in building the new society in which the ideals of mankind's progress and well-being are really practiced.

In spite of the repercussions that the capitalist economic crisis has had in the socialist community, these countries have made steady gains in developing their economies and improving their truly democratic systems of government, wiping out poverty and guaranteeing the rights to work and education.

We should continue to use our resources ever more effectively in order to dynamically and systematically provide the rest of the world with a broad, well-based, accurate picture of national and world events that reflects the realities of revolutionary Cuba and of the socialist system as a bulwark of the rights of man; the fraternity, cooperation and multifaceted solidarity in the relations between Cuba and other socialist countries, especially the USSR; and the principles that underlie Cuba's relations with Caribbean, Latin-American, African and other countries.

The importance of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and of the facts that its 6th Summit Conference was held in Cuba and that our country is the current chairman of the Movement should be constantly pointed out to Party members and the people in general.

The basic documents that set forth the positions of the Movement and the agreements adopted at the 6th Summit Conference are excellent tools for doing so. Comrade Fidel Castro's speeches in the 6th Summit Conference and the United Nations General Assembly are of major importance as political, economic and social analyses of the situation in the underdeveloped countries, where 65 percent of the world's people live and where illiteracy, unemployment, malnutrition and poverty have reached alarming levels. These statements by the First Secretary of our Central Committee should be constantly studied and used by Party members and cadres to explain the principles, starting points and aims of Cuba's positions to the masses, in view of the crying need for a development strategy based on a new international economic order and the combined efforts of the world community.

5. The ideological struggle between the forces of progress and the reaction grew much sharper in Latin America and the Caribbean as a result of the success of the 6th Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in

our country; the consequent strengthening of Cuba's positions and its international prestige; the revolutionary victories of the peoples of Grenada and Nicaragua; and the upsurge of the revolutionary movement in Central America.

The anti-Cuba campaign — which has been maintained in this continent ever since our Revolution triumphed — was stepped up as a result of these events and reached fever pitch with the acts of provocation at the Venezuelan and Peruvian Embassies and the office of the US Interests Section in Cuba. Our people's indignant yet mature response reached a high point with the impressive days of the People's March, in which millions of Cubans — especially young people — gave a resounding answer to the slander and lies of the enemy's campaign, frustrating the acts of provocation with the dignity of their demands that the blockade be ended, the territory illegally occupied by the Yankee Guantánamo Naval Base be returned and the spy flights be halted.

The masses repudiated the lumpen and others who renounced their country, reaffirming the real, legitimate image of the Cuban people — which our enemies had vainly tried to falsify. That repudiation was and is the best, most gratifying testimony of our people's unity, cohesion, loyalty to principles and self-respect and an expression of their ideological development and political steadfastness.

Our people have displayed this kind of uprightness throughout this period, always acting as aware, determined protagonists in the revolutionary epic. Brave yet modest children of the working class, farmers and revolutionary intellectuals, they have honorably fulfilled the mission of solidarity assigned to them by our homeland and Party, fighting alongside the heroic peoples of Angola and Ethiopia against foreign aggression, for national independence and in defense of revolutionary power. Today, thousands of our compatriots are carrying out their internationalist duty in this same spirit, providing economic and social cooperation in many fraternal countries.

In spite of the conditions imposed by the criminal imperialist blockade, facing adverse international economic situations and confronting the devastating effects of the blight that hit large sugarcane and tobacco areas, our working people, aided by the exemplary solidarity of the Soviet Union and the fraternal cooperation of the rest of the socialist community, not only maintained the level of their great social gains and but even advanced our nation's economic development.

Because of their great political-ideological importance, the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba esteems the many proofs the people have given of patriotism, unselfishness, modesty, internationalist spirit and revolutionary consciousness, as reflected in their support for Party policy and

other revolutionary laws and measures and their full backing for Comrade Fidel Castro, First Secretary of the Central Committee.

6. The Congress stresses the importance of the Political Bureau's Resolution on ideological work, which calls for a strict, deep and courageous analysis of the shortcomings that hamper the fulfillment of plans and progress in work in each service and production center, the schools, the state agencies at all levels and the mass and political organizations. It advocates consolidating these principles on the basis of daily, timely and honest criticism and self-criticism and the great spirit of staunch firmness that must characterize the revolutionary action of the masses.

Based on the criticism of the Party's First Secretary, Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro, against tolerance, laxity, indiscipline, and favoring orderliness and efficiency, this invaluable document called all Party members for constant, resolute struggle against existing bourgeois and petty bourgeois ideological hangovers in our society.

Positive results have already been achieved. This makes us feel really optimistic and encourages us to continue this struggle that Party members and the masses conscientiously wage.

The energetic decisions aimed at increasing efficiency in management and strengthening labor and social discipline were not only the natural answer to the pernicious behaviour of antisocial elements, but also our reaction against both our economic and administrative inefficiencies and certain shortcomings in the political and ideological work.

7. The cadres and activists of the ideological front should give priority to increasing and spreading the study of Marxism-Leninism among the masses (especially the workers) and consolidating their revolutionary convictions through the study and mastery of Party policy as expressed in its documents and resolutions and the speeches given by Comrade Fidel Castro and other Party and state leaders.

In this regard, we should intensify our political work through clarification and persuasion, incorporating all honest individuals in revolutionary tasks, even through they may have misunderstandings or confusions at a given moment. Ideological work should be characterized by constant, persistent, patient daily efforts by our cadres and members. It is hoped that every Communist will mobilize and organize the masses, no matter how difficult the circumstances may be.

It is especially important to strengthen our awareness of the need to be prepared at all times to defend the sovereignty of our homeland, the power of the workers and farmers and the gains of the Revolution, even when conditions are extremely difficult and complex.

Political-ideological work to increase the workers' and other people's participation in state and social activities, basically through the bodies of People's Power and the social and mass organizations, is also very important.

Another key aim of our ideological work is to create and develop a high level of consciousness and willingness regarding internationalist duty — already one of the great achievements of the Cuban Revolution.

8. The 2nd Congress views with justified optimism the important role young people are playing in the tasks of building socialism. They should be given major duties and responsibilities that mold their character, test their will and strengthen their patriotic and revolutionary convictions.

In this regard, the Party should direct the political-ideological work done by the Union of Young Communists and the mass youth and Pioneer organizations and foster the development of mechanisms for receiving, working with and channeling young people's concerns, opinions and hopes, including matters related to solving their recreational and spare-time needs.

9. It is vitally important to continue the ideological struggle to achieve full equality for women. All forces in our society should work together in a concerted drive to show that men and women have the same opportunities in work, study, culture and the defense of their homeland. The 2nd Congress reaffirms the principle stated by the 1st Congress that, along with the push to build the technical-material base for socialism, persistent efforts must be made to weed out the prejudices and false opinions regarding women that many men and women still hold.
10. The 2nd Congress declares that it supports the consistent application of an integral approach to ideological work, which implies harmonizing all efforts in the interests of forming the living and work habits and ethical and moral values of a socialist personality. The Congress reaffirms the Party's view that, because of their general educational nature, artistic and literary culture are of singular importance in this effort. As the 1st Congress stated, the potentials for artistic creativity in forming and transforming mankind are dependent on the artist's maturity, talent and mastery and his ideological understanding and firmness in the face of expressions of bourgeois ideology.
11. The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba stresses the need to establish a closer relationship between the general content of ideological information and the practical tasks of socialist construction, raising the level of theoretical ideological material and making it more applicable and understandable.

Work in the field of information should be dynamic, and its proponents should be ready to respond quickly, no matter what the situation. This means that all ideological workers must be up-to-date on matters of current interest to the people. In this regard, it is essential to know how the masses feel and what difficulties and problems lie behind their questions or misunderstandings. In this way, information can be geared to meet the needs of the masses, including the specific needs of each sector of the population. To attain this goal, it will first be necessary to set priorities; concentrate efforts and resources on the main tasks; and effectively combine the most generalized campaigns with specific, specialized work that responds to the problems of the various social sectors.

The efficacy, quality and aesthetic aspect of our information must be improved. The introduction of measures to eliminate scattered efforts and spontaneity and to make a more rational use of the available means will help to attain this goal.

Continuing, systematic efforts must be made to develop and improve the qualifications of the information cadres in the Party, the Union of Young Communists and the mass organizations. It is recommended that courses be organized for this purpose and that the specialized education provided in Party schools throughout Cuba and in the fraternal socialist countries be used to the best possible advantage.

It is essential to work for full implementation of the 1st Congress' recommendations for improving the mechanisms and organizational procedures that will permit adequate information planning and unity of action. At the same time, special attention should be given to introducing scientific methods for organizing, completing and evaluating information tasks. The grass-roots organizations of the Party should play an important role in improving the quality of ideological work. It is also recommended that the ways and means for evaluating results be improved. Our plans must be drawn up following a rigorous analysis of the problems that exist in each area.

The Party's economic policy, the Economic Management and Planning System and the Party's agrarian policy for transforming the social relations of production in the countryside should be given priority in ideological work.

Our efforts to provide the workers with economic training are still inadequate. The Party, the Union of Young Communists and the mass organizations — especially the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC) — should intensify and improve their work in this sphere.

The importance of the wage reforms that are being introduced, the content and characteristics of centralized planning, the economic management methods included in economic accounting and the use of financial mechanisms to achieve greater ef-

iciency in social production and in all of our people's important economic tasks should be brought out.

The Party, the trade union movement and all the other mass and state organizations should continue to pay special attention to voluntary work, in line with established guidelines, since it is an essential factor in communist ideology.

In view of the breadth and complexity of the ideological struggle, it is ever more important to coordinate our information activities with those of the Communist Parties of the other sister socialist countries. In this regard, there are unlimited prospects for the continuing development of multifaceted cooperation between the mass media and the organizations in charge of carrying out information activities.

The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba entrusts the Central Committee with adopting concrete measures to improve the effectiveness and quality of information and the ways and means for eliminating the shortcomings that still exist in this area, so as to guarantee implementation of the policy set forth in the 1st Congress' Thesis and Resolution on Ideological Struggle and in this Resolution.

RESOLUTION ON MARXIST-LENINIST STUDIES

Taking into consideration the experience and practical results obtained from the general application of the Thesis and Resolution on Marxist-Leninist Studies in Our Country approved by the 1st Congress and basing itself on the Programmatic Platform and the Main Report, the 2nd Congress adopts the following

RESOLUTION

1. The 2nd Congress considers that the Thesis and corresponding Resolution on Marxist-Leninist Studies in Our Country approved by the 1st Party Congress is completely valid today. Applying its basic directives, the socialist state, government and Party bodies have succeeded in spreading Marxist-Leninist teaching throughout the country. This question has been correctly handled and properly controlled at all levels of Party leadership, and this, along with other factors, has significantly raised the level of political and ideological education — especially that of the vanguard, in the Communist Party of Cuba.
2. During this period, the Party schools have been strengthened, and Political and Ideological Advancement Schools have been set up. Nevertheless, Marxist-Leninist courses for cadres and members must be extended and improved, since the construction of socialism in our country requires ever more scientific

- leadership of society and Communists must be better trained and more efficient and have a deeper theoretical understanding in order to keep abreast of the new historic conditions in the class struggle. Because of its great importance, it is also necessary to increase the study and spread of Marxism-Leninism among the masses — especially among workers.
3. The Marxist-Leninist training of cadres and members of the Union of Young Communists (UJC) and of the mass organizations and the commissioned and noncommissioned officers, sergeants and soldiers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces has advanced considerably, largely due to the work done by these organizations. The Ministry of the Interior is also developing a study program for its cadres and fighters. Weighing the achievements and shortcomings in this sphere, the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba concludes that this work must be improved and recommends that
 - the UJC continue to upgrade its cadre training and that of all young people in general;
 - the mass organizations (Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, National Association of Small Farmers and Federation of Cuban Women) take measures to give their cadres Marxist-Leninist training; and
 - the political bodies of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of the Interior progressively raise the quality of Marxist-Leninist training for their commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers.
 4. State cadres have studied Marxism-Leninism in different ways, mainly in the branch cadres' schools. During this five-year period, the Economic Management Schools have turned out thousands of cadres trained in the basics of political economy and socialism and in the specific problems of economic management in our country. Higher levels must still be attained, however, and greater attention must be given to the Marxist-Leninist training of cadres.
 5. The Party has worked — and should continue to do so systematically — to implement the recommendations of the Thesis and corresponding Resolution on Marxist-Leninist Studies in Our Country, offering Marxist-Leninist courses for teachers, journalists, cultural and scientific workers and others whose work is closely related to the people's education. With a few exceptions, however, neither the quantitative nor the qualitative results have been sufficient, and this situation should be remedied.
 6. The Thesis on Marxist-Leninist Studies in Our Country and its corresponding Resolution approved by the 1st Congress laid down the main guidelines for these courses in the national

education system. A basic politico-ideological course on Marxism-Leninism is now being taught in primary schools and at other levels and branches of education. Hundreds of teachers have been trained in response to these recommendations, and great efforts have also been made in other aspects of this work. Thus, the scientific ideology of the working class has reached a high percentage of our students, although there are still shortcomings and difficulties that must be met in the coming years.

In this regard, the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba recommends that state and governmental bodies and branches

- give special attention to training enough teachers so that, in the 1981-86 period, all students enrolled at the various levels and in the various types of education will be given Marxist-Leninist training, and keep a close watch on the suitability and further training of those selected: level of knowledge, vocation, social experience and revolutionary attitude;
- extend and improve teacher training, as an essential factor for raising the quality of education;
- improve the methodological training of teachers, which is also essential for raising the quality of the entire teaching-learning process; and
- provide teachers and students with the necessary bibliography and improve its quality, incorporating more up-to-date materials appropriate for the levels and types of education in which they are to be used.

The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba reaffirms the need to continue working to bring the teaching of Marxism-Leninism in line with the basic principles set forth in the Thesis and Resolution of the 1st Congress.

7. The 2nd Congress reiterates the provisions of the Thesis and Resolution adopted by the 1st Congress on the materials to be used for the study of Marxism-Leninism. In this regard, it reaffirms the importance of providing quality materials appropriate to the theoretical and general cultural level of the students to whom they are directed, so students who have the conditions for doing so can study on their own.
8. In terms of research in the field of Marxist-Leninist theory, the work done by the auxiliary team of the Central Committee, the Party schools, the Ministries of Education and of Higher Education, the Academy of Sciences and other institutions in the country has had modest results. These include several scientific events in which various research papers related to teaching, research, the work of our state agencies and our people's revolutionary efforts in building socialism have been discussed.

In view of this situation, there should be considerable improvement in the next five-year period. The number of research projects should be increased, and the problems that are selected for investigation should be closely related to the needs of socialist construction, teaching or research, so their results will be more useful. Efforts should also be made to publicize the results, to apply their findings and to strengthen the institutions engaged in this kind of work.

9. The 2nd Congress calls on the Party organizations, the UJC, the state agencies and the mass and social organizations to work with greater zeal to make the scientific ideology of the working class an effective theoretical tool for guiding our daily efforts toward achieving economic, political and social transformations in our country.

It also reaffirms the 1st Congress' statement to the effect that "Marxism-Leninism is the scientific ideology of the working class and its vanguard, the Party — which is, therefore, the only body that can lead, guide and control all the work related to Marxist-Leninist training."

10. The 2nd Congress of the Party directs that cadres and members of the Party, the UJC and the mass and social organizations and leaders and officials at all levels and in all branches of the national education system deepen their knowledge of the Thesis and Resolution on Marxist-Leninist Studies approved by the 1st Congress and this Resolution, to acquire a firmer understanding of the political principles, objectives and methodology that can help to implement Marxist-Leninist educational policies and directives.

The Congress entrusts the Central Committee with adopting whatever measures are required to ensure that these guidelines are strictly implemented.

RESOLUTION ON THE POLICY ON RELIGION, THE CHURCH AND BELIEVERS

Taking into account the experience and practical results obtained from the general application of the "Tesis and Resolution on the Policy on Religion, the Church and Believers" approved by the 1st Congress, the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba adopts the following

RESOLUTION

I. The content of the "Thesis and Resolution on the Policy on Religion, the Church and Believers" that was approved by the 1st Congress of the Party remains fully valid, since practical application of its principles, norms and essential provisions has shown it to be both just and current.

Applying its essential principles, Party organizations, branches and bodies have maintained consistent unity of action on the religious question, and governmental and socialist state relations with the churches and believers show that the correct domestic application of this policy has helped to strengthen our people's indestructible unity around their basic goal: the construction of socialism in our homeland. On the international plane, it has helped to develop and strengthen our Revolution's ties with the national liberation movements and the forces of social progress and peace.

II. The socialist state and government have maintained normal relations with the vast majority of the religious institutions in our

country, on the basis of the policy in this sphere approved by the 1st Congress of the Party.

Freedom of conscience, which is understood to mean the citizen's right to profess any religion or religious belief — or none, maintaining his scientific-materialist beliefs — and to practice his creed within the framework of strict respect for the law, public health and the norms of socialist morality, as protected and guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic and other laws, has been consistently observed.

In this regard, the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba recommends that the competent state bodies complement and improve the system of legal standards that guarantees free exercise of the right of freedom of conscience.

The normal practice of each denomination or creed and the fact that meetings, assemblies, conferences and other activities of religious institutions, associations and groups of believers — including international religious events — have been held in Cuba are eloquent proof of the fulfillment of this policy.

Consistent practical application of the policy enunciated in the Thesis is also evident in the growing trend for Cuban and foreign delegations composed of representatives, of religious denominations and laymen to hold meetings for religious purposes, social justice and peace.

III. The significant process in which many active Christian groups and organizations, including members of the Catholic clergy, have joined in the Latin-American peoples' struggles for national liberation and social justice — as in Nicaragua, El Salvador and other countries — and the appearance of ecumenical institutions and centers that engage in genuinely progressive actions to promote political commitment and the fighting unity of revolutionary Christians and Marxists who seek deep social changes in the continent demonstrate the usefulness of continuing to help consolidate the common front for the structural transformations that are so needed in our hemisphere and throughout the world.

Our Party reiterates its well-known position — which has been enriched by several statements by Comrade Fidel Castro, its First Secretary — in favor of a strategic alliance for joint action and unity among the above-mentioned progressive and revolutionary sectors, aimed at the effective attainment of social progress and peace and the building of a new, more just society.

IV. The 1st Congress "Thesis on the Policy on Religion, the Church and Believers" also advocates that, as part of its political-ideological work, the Party spread the Marxist-Leninist concept of the world, in a basic effort to increase participation by all the people, whether or not they are believers, in the construction of socialism. This basic aspect of our policy on religion has also

proved valid, as reflected by the incorporation of ever greater numbers of believers professing different creeds in the revolutionary tasks of socialist construction.

The Party has worked — and should continue to do so systematically — to provide massive information on the scientific-materialist concept of nature, society and thought and encouraged new traditions that tend to strengthen socialist social relations and man's belief in his own strength and the future of his homeland.

V. The 2nd Congress of the Party directs all Party cadres and members to deepen their study of the theoretical and political principles of the Thesis approved in the 1st Congress, in order to gain the solid political-ideological knowledge that will ensure their continued correct application of the principles of this Thesis.

The 2nd Congress of the Party entrusts the Central Committee with the implementation of the measures required to continue the policy that has been set concerning religion, the church and believers.

RESOLUTION ON THE MASS MEDIA

On the basis of the Thesis and Resolution on the Mass Media approved by the 1st Congress and the practical results of their application, the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba adopts the following

RESOLUTION

1. The justice of the Marxist-Leninist concept that the content of radio, television, the press and films responds to its class essence, whose character is determined by the system of ownership of these media, has been proved during this period. It is, therefore, essential that the working class direct these important tools so they serve revolutionary change.
2. The 2nd Congress values the efforts the mass media have made to implement the pertinent Thesis and Resolution approved by the 1st Congress. During the 1976-80 period, gains have been made in portraying socialist construction in our country, in contributing to the political-ideological development of the masses, in raising the people's cultural and educational levels and in confronting the enemy in ideological struggle, — especially during 1980, in the mass actions that culminated in the People's Marches held all over the country. Both inside the country and in materials sent abroad, radio, television, the press and films waged an intensive ideological and political battle against the imperialist ideological centers that had launched rabid anti-Cuban campaigns.

At the same time, shortcomings, gaps and difficulties in our mass media adversely affect the variety and seriousness of topics covered by the press; quality television programming has not been sufficiently stabilized; and the volume of film reporting and documentaries still does not meet our people's growing needs.

3. The 2nd Congress values the progress made by the press during this five-year period, the provincial newspapers that have emerged with the new political-administrative division, the new children's, women's and young people's publications and the labor movement's newspaper.
4. The studies and projects for introducing modern technology to revamp the technical base of the press will broaden its prospects and create the conditions for a qualitative leap in its development in the 1981-85 period.
The Congress recommends that these plans be completed as quickly as possible, in line with the country's economic possibilities.
5. The press will have to make a real effort during the 1981-85 period to see that the content of the various organs responds to the editorial goals of these publications. Efforts must also be made to raise the quality of the presentation, deepen the content of the material, increase production and extend journalistic and leadership judgement through editorials, commentaries and articles.
6. Because of the notable increase in the press — some 1.2 million copies per day of national and provincial newspapers, plus 5 million copies per month of weekly and monthly publications — and the further increases planned for the 1981-85 period, measures must be taken to guarantee more efficient circulation of newspapers and magazines, using proportional distribution methods that take into account the potential number of readers and their respective interests.
7. The accomplishments of this period include the modernization of the technical-material base for radio and television, the introduction and development of color TV, the establishment of new radio stations in areas of socioeconomic importance and specific zones that have high youth populations and the promotion of children's and young people's programs and news programs.

Efforts to include more radio and television programs directly or indirectly devoted to education, science and technology, based on our development needs and the rising cultural level of the people, should be stressed. It is also important to continue going more deeply in programs related to the economy, so the working masses may master this subject and be better prepared to take part in the productive process.

News and information should be of high quality and serious

content, and an adequate balance should be maintained between these and entertainment programs.

More agility and effectiveness in operations and better use of language and the specific resources of radio and television, especially in news and general information programs, must be attained.

Journalists, writers, directors, artists, advisers and technicians engaged in programming must work hard to raise and maintain radio and television quality so these media may fulfill their great social responsibility.

8. In view of the great importance radio and television have throughout the world and their increasing influence on our people, the Political Bureau of the Party approved a Resolution on Radio and Television Programming Policy, outlining the principles that should be observed in programs directed toward children and young people and in dramatic, musical or humorous programs and the goals that form the basis for international radio and television news educational, scientific-technical and film programs.

The 2nd Congress ratifies the program policy for radio and television approved by the Political Bureau and reaffirms the need for all those involved in programming to strictly follow the guidelines indicated and strive to achieve the program goals with the highest possible artistic quality and in the most dynamic and attractive forms.

9. Newsreels and documentary films have followed the tradition of portraying our reality, that of Our America and the accomplishments of the socialist countries.

Efforts must be continued to increase the number of film and TV documentaries, especially keeping in mind the needs of young people and children.

Greater ideological rigor and constant concern for variety and appeal must be used in selecting films and film materials to be imported.

10. The technical-professional evaluation of artists and journalists in the mass media was begun during the 1976-80 period and should be consolidated in the coming period in order to determine the quality of the work force in radio, television, the press and the film industry and to provide a means for fostering its development.

11. In view of the responsibilities involved in journalistic work the 2nd Congress attaches great importance to training personnel for this sector. It therefore recommends that journalism study plans and programs be improved so they may meet current and future political, ideological and professional demands in this sphere.

12. The leading bodies of the mass media should give priority to creating conditions in which all their personnel may continue

- their professional and political-ideological studies, in close coordination with the Union of Journalists of Cuba and the National Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba (UNEAC).
13. The 2nd Congress favours the progressive, rational introduction of contributions, as stipulated by the Law on Authors' Royalties to enrich the content in the mass media with material prepared by specialists in scientific centers; universities; state, political and social organizations; and journalists who may be encouraged to write for publications other than the one by which they are employed.
 14. During the 1981-85 period, work should be continued to draw up wage reforms and search for new methods of payment that are better adapted to the principle of socialist remuneration and the specific characteristics of radio, television, press and film work.
 15. The 9th plenary body of the Central Committee of the Party reviewed the deficiencies and limitations that had been observed in criticisms expressed through the mass media and adopted a Resolution on this matter, observing that, among other factors, criticism had been limited by the weaknesses that existed in the press and among the journalists and by a lack of understanding on the part of organizations, institutions, leaders, officials and even Party cadres and members. The Resolution reaffirms the need for the mass media to use criticism in the struggle to eliminate the obstacles that hold back economic development and to combat deficiencies, anti-social expressions and violations of socialist legality. The 9th plenary body set forth guidelines on this subject for the mass media, the Union of Journalists of Cuba, the state administrative agencies, the mass and social organizations, the Union of Young Communists, and the Party organizations and branches. Nevertheless, criticism is not yet being exercised in the manner indicated in the Thesis of the 1st Congress and the Resolution of the 9th plenary body of the Central Committee. For this reason, the 2nd Congress reaffirms that Resolution and ratifies the need for the Party to guide, promote and back the use of criticism as an important weapon whose use is decisive to the advancement of socialist construction. The 2nd Congress entrusts the Central Committee with drawing up the directives needed to guarantee fulfillment of the aims set forth in this Resolution.

RESOLUTION ON EDUCATIONAL POLICY

Basing itself on the Programmatic Platform, the Thesis and Resolution on Educational Policy approved by the 1st Congress, the Main Report to the 2nd Congress and the Economic and Social Guidelines for 1981-85, the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba adopts the following

RESOLUTION

1. The principles and bases of the Thesis and Resolution of the 1st Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba on Educational Policy — that seek to lay down the guidelines for giving the coming generations a scientific concept of the world — are ratified. This means providing them with a groundwork in dialectical and historical materialism; developing the intellectual, physical and spiritual capacities of each individual; and promoting noble sentiments and aesthetic tastes, turning communist political-ideological and moral principles into personal convictions and habits of daily life.
2. The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba places great value on the successes obtained in the field of education as a result of the enormous effort made by all our people and their political and mass organizations, People's Power and the specialized state organizations in the field of education. It appreciates and recognizes the importance and worth of the contribution that the plan for improving the national system of education has made to the communist formation of the

coming generations, through changes in both form and content. The quantitative and qualitative achievements of the improvement plan have laid solid bases for the required constant rise in the quality of teaching and systematic education for the coming years. The Congress also recognizes the efforts that our country has made in the past five years to provide the required material and human resources for handling increased enrollments at the secondary and higher levels and the results achieved in terms of the number of graduates from the various levels — 1 290 000 young people graduated from the 6th grade, 574 800 from junior high school and 105 000 from senior high school; 165 100 young people graduated as middle-level technicians and skilled workers, 67 900 as elementary school teachers, 25 700 as junior high school teachers, 4830 as physical education teachers (plus 663 university graduates in this field), 23 500 as university professors and 39 200 as university graduates in professional fields; and 768 985 adults graduated from the 6th grade, 115 000 from junior high school and 41 800 from the Worker-Farmer Education Program.

3. Schools should constantly strengthen their role as centers where children and young people are trained, with the active participation of the political and mass organizations. In order to achieve this aim, work is continuing to improve the national system of education and the quality of the political-ideological and educational work of all who contribute to education, with the aim of providing a harmonious multilateral training that will result in each person's developing a communist personality. Priority attention will be given to strengthening the work of education in boarding schools.
4. The in-service and teacher-training schools should give priority to the political-ideological, scientific and pedagogical training of educational personnel — especially in the case of educators in nursery schools, teachers and professors, who should strive to study so as to meet the ever greater demands of higher-quality education.
5. The educational policy of the Communist Party of Cuba places great importance on the achievement of satisfactory promotion figures, with special emphasis on the qualitative aspect of teaching and on extending the age for compulsory schooling to 16 and increasing the effectiveness of teaching in all kinds of schools and at all levels of education.
6. The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba reiterates that the combination of work and study in the national system of education — especially in the junior and senior high schools in the countryside, recognized internationally as symbols of our educational revolution — is very important in training

young people and leading them to make a contribution to social production.

The full application of this principle is a key aspect of the political and moral training of the coming generations, since it means training them to love work and the working class, creating a producers' awareness, laying the bases for eliminating prejudices derived from the division between manual and intellectual work and linking teaching with productive practice and experimentation. The economic contribution which students make to the country is also considerable, as has been shown in practice.

The Congress considers that the applicability of this principle in its various forms requires that the studies and the work done by the schools, the production and service agencies and the enterprises and units involved in this necessary task of providing communist training for the new generations of workers be continued so this principle may be applied correctly and improved.

School gardens should be consolidated and increased, and other productive or socially useful activities should be promoted, especially in elementary schools. In the School Goes to the Countryside Programs, the mobilizations and discipline should be strengthened and the material conditions should be improved, as should the quality of the planning and organization of the students' productive work. The organizational aspect of the students' work should also be improved in these programs.

The Party, the Ministry of Education, People's Power, the Education and Science Workers' Union and other interested bodies will give priority to the Schools in the Countryside, in order to overcome the shortcomings that still exist with regard to discipline, the quality of teaching, student organization, hygiene, the quality of meals, extracurricular activities and care for social property.

7. The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba reaffirms the need to apply vocational training and professional guidance plans for students, in line with our country's economic and social development needs. For this purpose, the schools' work in channeling the students' vocational interests — with the participation of the state agencies in production, the sciences, culture and social services in general and the support of the political and mass organizations — will continue to be emphasized.

Special support will be given to the tasks of providing professional information and cooperating in the creation and functioning of scientific-technical clubs, so as to increase the effectiveness of these activities that are of such great social

and individual interest, in line with the present and future needs of our country.

8. Nursery school and kindergarten education is decisive in the training of the coming generations, and special attention has been given to it, with satisfactory results. The new education program for the Preschool Educational System — based on past experience and the scientific-pedagogic principles for this age group — should go into effect in the coming stage.
9. The 2nd Congress notes the development and stability of elementary education, in which the teachers have accomplished the great feat of completing their courses and obtaining their teaching certificates. The Congress reiterates that a substantial increase in the number of full-day sessions in elementary schools will be required in the next five years. In order to raise the quality of teaching and education at this level, it is also necessary to give priority attention to the schools located in rural and mountainous areas and to those provinces or areas that are still behind in applying the improvement plan. Moreover, the number of day students in schools with lunch programs will be increased, as the economic development of the country makes this possible.
10. Great efforts have been made in the field of special education, and work will continue on giving specialized attention to as many children and young people with physical, mental and behavioral problems as our material resources allow, so as to prepare them for an active life and the enjoyment of the personal well-being provided by socialism. Efforts will also continue to improve this subsystem.
11. The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba reaffirms the need to keep striving to create the material conditions for gradually extending the length of compulsory general, polytechnic and work education for young people through the 9th grade.
12. Technical and professional education will continue to increase enrollment capacities in the coming five years, which will result in the training of more middle-level technicians and skilled workers who are professionally prepared to meet our country's present and future economic development needs and will also make it possible for us to increase our internationalist assistance to brother peoples. Much attention must be given to the technical quality of graduates, striving to overcome present difficulties and deficiencies.
The production and service agencies have a great responsibility in the training of students, and they should make a large technical and material contribution to the technical and professional schools.
The overall evaluation of graduates will be taken into consideration for their job placement, based on their merits.

The need to strengthen the workers' technical training required for their work and related skills that raise their technical level is also considered.

13. The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba places great importance on the advances achieved by higher education which have made it possible for hundreds of thousands of young people and workers to study at the university level.

In the coming years, greater emphasis should be placed on quality and the fulfillment of plans based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist morality and patriotism and proletarian internationalism, which contribute to the communist training of students.

14. In order to considerably increase the effectiveness of the regular courses, the Ministry of Higher Education and the central state agencies that have schools attached to them are urged to consolidate their organizational and administrative structures; improve study plans and programs; raise the political-ideological, scientific-technical and pedagogical levels of their teachers; link teaching to research and production; guarantee the needed material bases; and (this is very important) adapt the specialties structure and the network of centers to fit in better with the socioeconomic development of the country.
15. The 2nd Congress recommends that, based on past experience, a study be made to improve the system of enrollment in higher education, keeping in mind the political-ideological and moral factors, merits, aptitudes and previous academic records of applicants; the defense needs of our homeland; and the mechanisms that facilitate a more rigorous, objective evaluation of applicants. This will make it possible to make individual interests mesh better with those of society — which, in turn, will contribute to the smooth development of the work of vocational training and professional guidance.
16. The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba recognizes the special importance of production and service methods in the overall training of future professionals, and, in this regard, it calls for continued work to improve and facilitate the placement of students in work centers so they may gradually obtain the needed technical qualification. This will make it possible, in the future, for students to be placed in centers vital to the economy of the country before they have completed their studies and for them to go on working there after graduation as professionals, if their overall evaluation warrants this.
17. The centers of higher education should continue increasing their participation in the science and technology plan, with special emphasis on the main state problems plan, by means

of their scientific-pedagogical cadres', researchers' and students' work, in order to guarantee the correct use of their skilled work force and material base, thus contributing to the economic development of the nation.

18. Since highly skilled professionals are needed to develop the various branches of production and services, special attention should be given to improving the subsystem of postgraduate education to meet socioeconomic demands, whether or not this leads to a degree.

The professionals who are already highly skilled will play a key role in training new cadres.

19. The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba recognizes the effort our workers and the people as a whole have made to complete the 6th grade — a goal proposed and promoted by the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions with the full support of the other political and mass organizations and state agencies. It also recognizes the enthusiastic, self-sacrificing work of the teachers, worker-teachers and all others who made it possible to achieve this revolutionary and all others Together with the National Association of Small Farmers, the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions has initiated a new campaign to have agricultural workers finish the 9th grade within the next five years. Moreover, the Federation of Cuban Women is continuing to promote the cultural and technical education of women.

The 2nd Congress of the Party recognizes the great political, economic and social meaningfulness of this effort for the class that exercises power in the construction of socialism.

20. The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba calls for greater attention to be given to the plans of the agencies in charge of promoting physical education and sports, cultural activities and aesthetic education in general in our country's schools. Students' mass participation in these activities is required for the overall training of the communist personality of our young people; therefore, the Congress calls on the state agencies to give this effort their full support.
21. Priority should be given to having students use laboratories, workshops and other teaching materials, in line with the norms established by the top educational agencies to guarantee that maximum use is made of these facilities in all our schools in providing experimental teaching and applying the basic principle of the combination of theory and practice in our educational system.
22. Socialist emulation should be strengthened and improved, because it is an effective means for guaranteeing the fulfillment of educational development plans and for steadily stimulating the creative initiatives of students and workers in

education, contributing to the systematic raising of their ideological levels.

To achieve these objectives, the Party and the state agencies will fully support the development and consolidation of the systems of incentives set up for the workers in the field of education, Pioneers and students by the political and mass organizations. Efforts will be made to find new incentives that are in line with the established systems and with the principles and norms in effect in our society.

23. The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba reiterates the family's responsibility in educating children and instilling the values and principles of socialism in them, thus helping the schools to serve their social function.

It also recognizes the need to establish closer ties between the social organizations and the schools as a means of implementing the revolutionary principle that education is the task of everyone, which is given practical form in the activities and functioning of the Parents' Committees of the nursery schools, the School Councils and the Militant Mothers and Fathers for Education Movement, which have done a lot of work in this period — work that should be improved and strengthened.

24. The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba reaffirms and recognizes the role played in education by the Union of Young Communists; the José Martí Pioneers' Organization; the Federation of High School Students; the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions and its branches, especially the Education and Science Workers' Union; the Federation of Cuban Women; the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution; the National Association of Small Farmers; and the Patriotic-Military Training Club, and it calls on them to redouble their efforts to achieve the objectives contained in the important task of educating the people — especially our children and teen-agers.

This Congress also recognizes the decisive importance of the work that the workers in education as a whole — both teachers and others — and the heads of education at all levels have done and are continuing to do and the valuable contribution made by the members of the Manuel Ascunce Domenech Pedagogical Detachment. Further, the Congress recognizes the efforts of the technicians, specialists, researchers and scientists in general who have cooperated and are still cooperating in the drafting of pedagogical materials for the system and in the educational development of our country and those who are selflessly teaching in other countries as members of the Frank País, Ernesto Che Guevara and Augusto César Sandino contingents of internationalist teachers.

25. The 2nd Congress recognizes the role played by the Party at all levels, especially the grass-roots organizations, in supporting and systematically controlling all educational activities, and it reiterates the need for continuing to combine the activities of the various factors so the Party may successfully carry out the complex tasks assigned it.

The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba entrusts the Central Committee with the task of laying down the guidelines and directives to guarantee the attainment of the objectives set forth in this Resolution.

RESOLUTION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Based on the Programmatic Platform and the policy on science and technology approved by the 1st Congress, and on the guidelines for the socioeconomic development of the 1981-85 period, the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba adopts the following

RESOLUTION

1. The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba ratifies the validity of the policy on science and technology adopted by the 1st Congress and the general and specific principles and aims set forth in the relevant Theses and Resolutions.
2. The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba recognizes the efforts made to plan and organize scientific and technical activities; the increasing effectiveness of the scientific work done in many centers, which lays the foundations for further development; and the results achieved in solving many of the state's main problems, which will provide a real impulse to production and public services. It recommends more intensive work in planning science and technology and improving scientific organizations; better control over the implementation of plans for solving major problems in the period 1981-85 and the other tasks assigned the State Committee for Science and Technology up to January 1980, which are now entrusted

- to the Cuban Academy of Sciences as the guiding body of the Science and Technology Plan.
3. In view of their importance for the scientific and technical development of our country, the Party will follow closely the adequate and timely implementation by the relevant agencies of the subprograms of the Plan for the Accelerated Development of Science and Technology in the Republic of Cuba approved by the member states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.
 4. To guarantee that the Plan for Science and Technology really answers the requirements of socioeconomic development and that the technical, material and human resources are organized for this purpose, steps will be taken to see that efforts to solve major state problems as well as basic research and the applied research plans for each sector, follow the socioeconomic guidelines for these five years.
 5. In view of deficient methods of controlling the cost of research, which prevent us from knowing exactly how much has been invested in any given problem or subject, and of the need to completely revise the financing of science and technology, the Academy of Sciences and the State Committee on Finance are requested to draw up and promote a financing system that will cover the specific characteristics of each research or scientific-technical service center within the framework of the Economic Planning and Management System.
 6. During this past five-year period, such problems as the lack of methodological and legal regulations, the failure to understand the importance of a specific scientific or technical solution for production or services; the achievement of scientific gains without guaranteeing the appropriate technical complements and economic assessment for their application, have made for difficulties in introducing these measures in the social sphere, which has had direct repercussions on the socioeconomic effectiveness of applied research. In the drive to overcome these problems in the next five years, the Central Planning Board (JUCEPLAN) and the Academy of Sciences are requested to draw up the necessary documents and, in coordination with the central state administrative agencies adopt measures for making an economic assessment of research results and their application to the social sphere.
 7. Throughout the last five-years scientific work in many units devoted to science and technology has advanced and the relationship between socioeconomic demands and research orientation has improved; but this relationship must become more stable and dynamic to guarantee that research centers fully meet the needs and requirements of production in their respective branches.

8. It is recommended that JUCEPLAN, the Academy of Sciences, the local bodies of People's Power and the other relevant agencies study the geographic distribution of future research units and scientific-technical service centers, to determine which areas have the best economic possibilities for such facilities and try to place the research centers closer to the objective of their work.
9. The process of reorganizing and planning social research has been slower than in other types of research. It is therefore vital to define the relevant guidelines so that the different Party levels can play their proper leadership role in this sphere.
10. In view of the role of scientific research in higher education, its value as an essential element in the increasingly advanced training of specialists and in the education of science teachers and their necessary contribution to the nation's socioeconomic development must be confirmed.
11. Because of the importance of researchers' work, there should be a systematic check to see that they meet the professional and political-social qualifications that have been set and continue their scientific-technical, political-ideological and theoretical studies.
12. Because of the special role they play in the socioeconomic development of the country, priority must be given to research and development related to:
 - the construction of electronuclear centers and the introduction of nuclear technology;
 - the discovery of new sources of energy and the optimum use of those already in use;
 - the development of the sugar industry and of sugarcane varieties with higher agroindustrial yields;
 - the development of products derived from sugarcane;
 - the intensive application of electronic computer technology and its development;
 - the increase in agricultural and livestock production, plant resistance (especially in the case of economically important plants) to disease and blight and the preservation of animal health standards;
 - the systematic study of our mineral resources, with particular emphasis on laterites and polymetals potentially exploitable for industrial purposes, and
 - the use of natural substances to produce raw materials.
13. Scientific and technical information — discussed in depth during the 1st Congress — is a vital element for scientific and technical progress; since the necessary organization and rationale were not achieved during the last five years, the

relevant national system must be implemented and applied efficiently to make the best use of existing information.

14. The tasks related to the socioeconomic development of our country must be complemented with the measures necessary to protect and improve the environment and guarantee the rational exploitation of natural resources, giving immediate priority to drawing up — as legislation.
15. The 2nd Party Congress values the increasing activity carried out by the National Association of Innovators and Rationalizers, and the progress made by the Youth Technical Brigades. In view of the important role they play in solving socioeconomic problems, it recommends that the central state administrative agencies give those organizations the support they need.
16. To make emulation the true motor of scientific and technical progress, the main office and the different branches of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions will establish specific indices so that research and scientific-technical service centers can emulate according to the nature of their activities.
17. During the last five years, the Party has paid increasing attention to scientific and technical activities. In view of the need to improve this work, the Party calls on its intermediate and grass-roots branches in research centers to intensify their support and control of the state directives to these work centers and the tasks assigned them, following the line of work indicated by the higher levels of the Party.

The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba entrusts the Central Committee with the task of drafting the guidelines and instructions necessary to guarantee the attainment of the goals set forth in this Resolution.

RESOLUTION ON ARTISTIC AND LITERARY CULTURE

Basing itself on the Programmatic Platform, the policy on artistic and literary culture, approved by the 1st Congress, the Main Report to the 2nd Congress and the guidelines for socio-economic development in the 1981-85 period, the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba adopts the following

RESOLUTION

1. The 2nd Congress of the Party ratifies the validity of the Thesis and Resolution on Artistic and Literary Culture approved by the 1st Congress of the Party and considers that the work done to implement their guidelines offers a positive, encouraging balance.
2. The Congress recognizes the efforts made by the political and state agencies, the social and mass organizations and the workers in this sector to establish a creative climate that fosters the advance of art and literature, in which the political awareness of our writers and artists — and, in general, all workers in the field of culture — contributes to enrich the spiritual life of our people. The holding of the 2nd Congress of the National Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba and the Constituent Congress of the Culture Workers' Union; the life given the brigades and movements of young artists; and the support provided by state agencies, cultural institutions and political and mass organizations have laid the groundwork for more intensive work at the leadership level in order to

make the best possible use of our material and human resources.

3. Our workers in the field of art and literature uphold, enrich and reaffirm with their work the militant, internationalist and progressive nature of the Cuban cultural movement. During the past five years, they have worked to bring out the historic continuity of Cuban culture and its identification with our people's ideals of social progress and socialist aspirations.
4. The political and ideological training of workers in the field of culture is a priority item for the development of artistic and literary work in our country, so the corresponding departments of the Central Committee will continue to give special attention to the study of Marxism-Leninism in this sector. The Ministry of Culture, the Union of Young Communists, the National Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba, the Culture Workers' Union and other social and mass organizations are involved in this.
5. Work has been done to extend and develop artistic education, in order to create vocational schools in various provinces and new professional high schools.
Once its organizational bases are defined, art education should be established as an organic unit linked to the general system of education in the country, in line with future needs for specialists and professionals in the artistic and literary sector, for whose training the Ministries of Education, Higher Education and Culture are responsible. Moreover, the extension of art education to the national system of education through coordinated work by the Ministries of Culture, Education and Higher Education should be continued, with the support and active participation of the state institutions and mass and social organizations.
6. The Amateurs' Movement has been developed, achieving important advances in incorporating workers, students and the population in general in this activity. Nevertheless, we must continue working to provide greater stability for the groups that have been created and use them as widely as possible. Additional technical guidance will contribute to higher artistic quality, and technical, political and ideological work must be done in more depth in the schools for art teachers.
7. Because of the educational, political and ideological importance of the recreational activities that are arranged for children and young people, especially in boarding schools, it is vital to give greater attention to increasing their number and cultural content. It is therefore important to develop the Amateurs' Movement, which should be given full support. The Ministries of Culture, Education and Higher Education; the Union of Young Communists; the Culture Workers' Union; and

- other agencies and organizations should help to achieve this objective.
8. Work in the field of the dramatic arts has been aimed at stabilizing the theater and dance groups, which have various artistic methods and tendencies. Advances have been made in assimilating the most meaningful aspects of mankind's cultural heritage, national traditions and the treatment of current themes raised by revolutionary transformations. During this period the theater and dance groups have had a growing participation in international tours and festivals, contributing to publicize the true picture of our country. An essential aspect of the policy which the Ministry of Culture should apply refers to the enrichment and qualitative selection of repertoires. Priority attention should be given to improving the methods used to achieve this.
 9. During the past five years, efforts have been made to increase the influence of Cuban music among young people and the population in general, on the basis of defending our people's musical traditions and searching for modern forms. Moreover, the Center for Music Research and Development was created. Even so, it is absolutely necessary to solve the organizational problems that still exist within the groups and enterprises, if we are to achieve the advance that is needed. The promotion of music and the training of musicians and composers should be given priority attention. Close cooperation among the Ministry of Culture, the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television, the National Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba and the Culture Workers' Union is required to establish mechanisms to facilitate the enrichment and development of Cuban music.
 10. In the field of art, work should continue on drawing the people and the artists closer together. A whole new generation of young artists has arisen to continue the work of the Cuban masters. Special attention should be given to monuments and wall sculpture, creating works that commemorate historic events and immortalize our forefathers, heroes and martyrs. The work in this sphere should also help to improve architectural design and deepen its social concept.
 11. Publishing is of cardinal importance. Our printing capacities in the 1981-85 period should keep up with the publishing processes that make it possible to increase the quantity, variety and quality of the publications that are offered to our people. The promotion of literature and authors provides the needed impulse for the development of a broad and varied literary movement.
 12. During the last five years, Cuban literature has included the works and examples of great masters and the contribution of young writers who are striving to express the deep, complex

transformations in Cuban reality and awareness with artistic imagination and rigor. Many experiences and important historic events have been set down in the form of testimony. The Cuban Letters Publishing House, created by a resolution of the 1st Congress of the Party, has helped to increase the publication of Cuban authors in this period. The publication of children's books, which practically began with the Revolution, has also increased.

13. Work must be done to set up a unified library system; raise the ideological, political, cultural and technical level of the workers employed in our libraries; create closer relations in this field between Cuba and the other socialist countries and strengthen these relations with other Latin-American and Caribbean countries; develop research; and achieve the material conditions that make it possible for these institutions to provide more efficient service and contribute to the communist education of the people.
14. The Ministry of Culture should keep on improving the methods that will make it possible to demand higher quality of the movies that are imported and foreign works in all genres. The Party should be in charge of this activity.
15. Several artistic movies and documentaries have appeared in the past five years reflecting our historic reality and the rich transformations of the revolutionary process. It is absolutely necessary to increase the volume of production and, based on their recognized high artistic worth and cultural importance, continue the Ministry of Culture's systematic efforts to protect the quality and ideological content of its movies and strengthen the corresponding material and technical base.
16. Movie programming should be improved. Studies should be made to ensure that new movie theaters have large enough stages so they can be used for multiple purposes, especially in municipalities and towns where it is not yet possible to have both a movie theater and theater per se as independent units. In addition, the possibilities for making multiple use of existing facilities should be studied case by case.
17. Little has been achieved as yet in the field of scientific research linked to cultural creation, so it is necessary to create, enlarge and improve the institutions that can do this kind of work. Therefore, the corresponding state agencies must give greater attention to the organization and development of this research. The Study Center on Marti will continue to be given close attention because of the great national and international importance of its work, both in the cultural and in the political and ideological spheres.
18. Greater efforts and guidance are required in literary and artistic criticism, for this field has not advanced sufficiently. The Ministries of Culture and Higher Education, the National Union

of Writers and Artists of Cuba, the press, the radio and television should consider formulas that effectively promote and support this activity in their respective work areas.

19. One of the most important aspects achieved in the application of the Party's cultural policy during the past five years is related to the extension and deepening of our cultural ties with the other socialist countries — especially the Soviet Union. Cuban revolutionary art has obtained recognition in various parts of the world, and this has helped develop our ties of friendship and solidarity with many peoples and created new sources of income for our country. Our artists have won prizes and acclaim internationally — which, in addition to being an important stimulus for the development of our cultural and artistic movement, is also a source of prestige for our homeland. The cultural activities of the Casa de las Américas and the holding of the 3rd Carifesta in our country have contributed to strengthening our ties with the rest of Latin America and the Caribbean. The Casa de las Américas, whose work has brought it great continental and worldwide prestige, should continue increasing its active role as a center for attracting, promoting and spreading the best of Latin-American and Caribbean culture and art and promoting its centers of literary research and Caribbean studies.
International cultural ties and relations should continue to be developed, placing emphasis on the countries of the socialist community and other progressive countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.
20. The 1st Congress supported the preservation of our nation's cultural patrimony and the protection of authors' royalties. To this effect, several laws have been promulgated in the past five years: Law 1, on cultural patrimony; Law 2, on national monuments and sites; Law 23, that created the municipal museums; and Law 14, on authors' royalties, which should be extended to apply to all artistic and literary manifestations.
21. A technical evaluation of the whole artistic sector was carried out in this period, and the work of adjusting wages and work was begun. We must keep on improving this work, seeking the greatest possible rationale, in line with the objectives our people seek in the actions and development of artists. Decisions of an organizational and work nature must be made to complete the measures undertaken in this sector.
22. In the coming five years, organizational, administrative and technical work must be strengthened and laid on a solid enterprise basis grounded in the principles of the Economic Planning and Management System. The Ministry of Culture should work consistently for this and should keep on looking for and applying solutions that, in the framework of the System and promoting its rigorous application, help to combine the

new structures with incentives for the artists' and writers' creative work.

23. We must continue and increase our efforts to train and develop the cadres and specialists needed for cultural work, in close touch with the universities and other institutions in our country. It is absolutely necessary to define the concepts that should prevail in the training of university cadres for cultural artistic work. This should be done by the Ministries of Culture and Higher Education.
24. The Union of Young Communists will continue to promote cultural activities in the Federation of University Students, the Federation of High School Students, the José Martí Pioneers' Organization and the organizations of young creators. It is important to guarantee that the agreements and accords signed with the various agencies for cultural work among children and young people are carried out.
25. The young people's crash programs should be linked more closely with the young professional and amateur creators, who should be provided with support for their political and professional advancement. Moreover, their work should be promoted both nationally and internationally. The Ministry of Culture, the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television, the Union of Young Communists, the National Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba, the Culture Workers' Union and the other agencies and organizations should analyze, together, the measures that are needed to organize this activity correctly.
26. During this period, the people's participation in cultural activities and work has grown. The work done by the bodies of People's Power and the mass organizations in the provinces and municipalities has been outstanding. The mass media have contributed to this by dedicating their attention to these activities. Nevertheless, the mass media and mass organizations should give still greater publicity and promotion to cultural activities. The bodies of People's Power in the provinces and municipalities are working to create grass-roots cultural institutions for the development of the national artistic movement, which is reflected, among other aspects, in the creation of more than 100 houses of culture and the holding of culture weeks and various other mass events that make it possible to reevaluate, increase the quality of and give a new boost to artistic expressions with great patriotic meaning.
27. The bodies of People's Power and the institutions linked to the People's Councils of Culture at each level should support the cultural activities that are held in their areas and should help to evaluate the results and assign correct priorities to the material and human needs at their levels.
28. The strengthening and development of the activities of the National Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba, the Saiz Broth-

ers and Raúl Gómez García Brigades and the National Movement of the New Trova are of special importance because their membership includes the largest number of creators and specialists in art and literature. Ways and means should be studied for guaranteeing the best possible functioning of these institutions and for solving their organizational and material problems.

29. The Culture Worker's Union should continue striving to improve its work, specifically with regard to its policy of incentives by means of an emulation that correctly combines the specific characteristics of the sector, promotes the professional and technical improvement of the artists and deepens their links with the tasks of socialist construction. It should also consolidate and increase the role and importance of the Juan Marinello Contingent. Special attention should be given to studies and the elaboration of proposals concerning solutions for such problems as the revision of job descriptions, social security and other aspects related to the specific characteristics of artistic work that require specific legislation.

The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba entrusts the Central Committee with the task of drawing up the directives that are needed to guarantee fulfillment of the objectives and implementation of the policy established in the present Resolution.

RESOLUTION ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Basing itself on the Programmatic Platform, the policy outlined for education and the moulding of children and young people by the 1st Congress and the guidelines for socioeconomic development in the 1981-85 period, the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba adopts the following

RESOLUTION

1. Physical education synthesizes the categories, institutions and material goods created by society for the development and promotion of physical exercise to increase man's biological and spiritual potentials. In the conditions of socialist society, physical education becomes a mass activity that exerts an essential influence on the multilateral formation of man.
2. The projection of a mass character, based on the development of the activities of physical education, constitutes a realization of the people's rights and, at the same time, represents a basic need in the development of socialist society and the formation of the new man.

This projection is expressed in the broad masses of the people by means of

- the preservation and improvement of their health and raising of their educational level,
- their increased productive capacity and spirit of emulation,
- their increased fighting ability and readiness to defend their homeland and
- their healthful enjoyment of life and recreation.

3. In the years since the triumph of the Revolution, our country has achieved the following advances in the field of physical education, sports and recreation:
Sports have been increased and diversified, and their minority, exclusive nature has been eliminated. Racial discrimination has been ended, as has professionalism and all the vestiges of monetary interests and exploitation that accompanied it. Physical education programs and services have been set up at all levels and in all kinds of education, and a program of physical recreation has been implemented. A national network of sports schools has been established at the intermediate and higher levels of education, and a cadre-training policy has been developed in them. A sports industry has been created to gradually meet the basic needs of sports, and the Institute of Sports Medicine has been established to provide special, integral services in the field of sports and carry out the research essential to high-yield sports. Physical efficiency plans and tests have been set up for all citizens, especially schoolchildren. Sports participation areas have been created, and new schools have been provided with modern sports facilities. The sports movement has provided technical and material assistance, as far as possible, to countries in various continents. Our homeland has also scored outstanding results in its participation in the Central American, Pan-American and Olympic Games and other international competitions.
4. The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba reaffirms the basic principles of the system of physical education and sports, which are
- the physical improvement of the people as a principle of socialist life and a right and duty of all;
 - physical education and sports as important elements in the instruction and education of children and young people, giving them an all-around socialist personality;
 - physical education and sports as an essential part of the living conditions of our working people;
 - physical education and sports as basic means to achieve increased capacity of physical yield in terms of the creation, production, combat readiness and defense capacity of the country;
 - the application of science to physical education and sports and the active influence of cadres as a force promoting the development of these activities; and
 - guaranteed provision of the technical-material conditions needed for physical education and sports, in line with our country's economic development.

5. Sports in socialism are a mass social phenomenon whose characteristics and projections are contained in the training of the present and future generations and have a great influence on the people's health and recreation.
Sports are organized as: school, social and high-yield sports, which are interrelated through sports participation and development in all institutions and regions of the island.
6. Physical education is an important element in character-building. Physical, sports and recreational activities are organized in three groups: preschool, school and student.
7. Physical education for the people as a whole, also known as physical education for adults, is a continuation of this process. It seeks to maintain the levels of physical yield already achieved, preserve a good state of health, increase creative productive capacity and combat the effects of a sedentary existence. Physical education for the people consists of the following activities: basic exercises for women, work exercises, social and military physical training and mass gymnastics-sports activities.
8. Physical recreation consists of activities of various kinds carried out voluntarily in free time. Their aim is to satisfy the people's interests for the full enjoyment of their free time. Physical recreation is organized for children and young people, for adults and for the whole family.
9. The National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation, as a specialized state agency, is in charge of general planning and the establishment of growth indices for the people's participation in the activities of physical education and sports, the determination of the scientific-technical and methodological bases for their execution and the control of their fulfillment all over the country. It also guarantees uniformity in training specialized technicians and professionals and, together with other state agencies, provides the material base required for the mass quality development of physical education and sports.
10. The Union of Young Communists, the José Martí Pioneers' Organization, the Federation of High School Students, the Federation of University Students, the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, the Federation of Cuban Women, the National Association of Small Farmers, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher Education, the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Public Health and other state agencies and social organizations should take an active part in physical education and sports activities.
11. The 2nd Congress appreciates and recognizes the contribution made by all those who have helped make our achieve-

ments in the development of physical education and sports possible. At the same time, it points out that, in spite of the resources that have been set aside and the priority attention that the Party and government have given to these activities, the results to be expected from the country's efforts have not yet been achieved, so a more intensive, sustained effort is required that will totally and permanently eliminate the errors, deficiencies, difficulties and weaknesses that have appeared in this sphere. It therefore makes the following recommendations:

- Work to systematically improve sports participation so that the masses practice sports, since this will contribute to forming a healthy citizenry physically and mentally prepared to carry out the tasks that face it in the construction of socialism.
- Use the schools as the main source of participants in physical education and sports. In them, demands should be increased and efforts made to achieve quality in optional and intermural sports. Enough attention should be given to these activities, and sports monitors should be appointed. Services should be increased and the quality improved in physical education and other activities that assure the students' participation and development in physical education and school sports.
- Give enough attention to the care, maintenance and permanent use of sports installations and equipment.
- Improve and extend our people's participation in physical education for the people, social sports and recreation, promoting the most rational use of installations, equipment and other resources.
- Increase the number of physical education teachers and instructors and sports activists and specialists, make the best possible use of them and promote their on-going training.
- Increase the production and quality of equipment and other items for use in physical education and sports and improve their distribution, redistribution and control throughout the country.
- Broaden children's and young people's participation in physical education programming.
- Improve the meshing of the various plans and programs of physical education, physical education for the people and physical recreation and the plans and programs for training cadres in these fields.
- Develop and stimulate municipal, provincial and national competitions.
- Achieve better organization and efficiency in the high-yield sports institutions and work to create a uniform plan for

training and study in the various centers in the pyramid established for quality sports.

- Place special importance on political and ideological work with athletes, trainers, technicians and other personnel related to this activity in order to foster in them the modesty, simplicity and austerity characteristic of our people.
- Work to gradually solve the social, academic and other problems that may affect athletes, trainers, technicians and specialists.
- Establish a system of incentives for the sector in line with the principles and norms in effect in our society.

The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba entrusts the Central Committee with the task of drawing up the guidelines and directives that are needed to guarantee fulfillment of the aims and implementation of the policy established in this Resolution.

RESOLUTION ON IMPROVING THE BODIES OF PEOPLE'S POWER

The 1st Congress of the Party approved a Resolution on the Bodies of People's Power whose main purpose was to extend those bodies throughout the country, using the experience gained in Matanzas Province in 1974 and 1975.

Among other basic aspects, the Resolution established the main directives for creating the conditions for setting up representative state institutions throughout the country; general norms for the election of delegates, the establishment of Assemblies and the election of their respective Executive Committees; recommendations for setting up working commissions; the definition of the tasks of executive and other delegates; mechanisms for rendering an accounting of work to the masses and revoking the delegates' mandates; directives for the process of transferring national activities to the local bodies of People's Power; the structure for the state socioeconomic activities of those bodies; and the relations and interrelations that should exist between People's Power and the Party, the Union of Young Communists and the social and mass organizations.

In general, all these indices have been met, and others are fully valid and constitute general norms of a permanent nature.

Carrying out the Resolution of the 1st Congress, the Central Committee has given instructions and adopted agreements in its plenary sessions and in the meetings of the Political Bureau and Secretariat during the last five years to promote the implementation of these directives.

On analyzing the work done by these bodies since their creation, the correctness of the decisions adopted by the historic 1st Congress of the Party regarding their implementation has become evident, and important advances in their organization and in the exercise of their governmental functions have led to their becoming

ing basic bodies of our socialist state, carrying out the role assigned them in the political organization and system of our society.

The bodies of People's Power have been consolidated and have carried out many complex tasks, using the powers, functions and responsibilities conferred on them by the Constitution of the Republic, the laws and the guidelines issued by the highest-ranking bodies of the Party.

Intensive and extensive economic, administrative and socio-educational activities have been carried out, expressed in their valuable participation in drawing up and controlling the 1981-85 plan, and the budget, applying the economic-financial mechanisms (such as the cash plan), helping the central government by controlling new investments (especially selected central investments) and cooperating with and supporting the development of such important activities as the sugarcane and tobacco harvests. They directly handle such important activities as education, public health, local transportation and industry, community services, trade, restaurants and cafeterias, culture, sports and recreation.

All this has given the bodies of People's Power a wealth of solid experience in government and a basis for tackling future tasks even more effectively.

The assemblies and their Executive Committees have met regularly, and the delegates have observed regular office hours and held meetings to render an accounting to their electors, channeling countless issues and demands presented by the people and often finding solutions for them.

Moreover, the central state administrative agencies have been restructured, and the powers of each of them, the mechanisms of their functioning, their interrelations and their relations with the local bodies of People's Power, the enterprises and the budgeted units have been more clearly defined. The judicial bodies and the Attorney General's Office were also restructured, to adapt them to the new political-administrative division and the existence of the local bodies of People's Power.

Basically, institutional means for channeling the masses' participation in the decisions of our state and their incorporation in the daily activities of government have been established, as have the mechanisms for guaranteeing correct relations between the central state administrative agencies and the local bodies of People's Power on the principle of double subordination, all of which has created a new system of state agencies for the Revolution.

On making this evaluation, we should note that the achievements of the bodies of People's Power are especially important because these bodies functioned in the midst of the important changes made with the new political-administrative division and the gradual introduction of the Economic Planning and Management System, which began to be applied at the same time these representative state institutions were extended throughout the coun-

try and in the midst of disadvantageous economic situation in our relations with the capitalist market — mainly the result of the low prices for sugar that existed throughout the period, while the prices for products from the capitalist world rose considerably, which limited our possibilities for advancing more in the socio-economic development of our country.

The achievements of the bodies of People's Power in their governmental work may be described as yet another victory for our people and their socialist Revolution. Along with the advances, however, there are still deficiencies in the work of the Assemblies and their executive bodies, the central and local state administration and the working commissions and in the conditions that will permit the delegates to improve the quality of their work. All these aspects must be improved and the weaknesses and insufficiencies eliminated so we may continue to increase the effectiveness and strengthen the role of these bodies, in line with the requirements of the socioeconomic development of the country.

As a result, the 2nd Congress considers it useful, for the further development of our system of state agencies, that the Party make the following recommendations.

FIRST: The National Assembly should continue striving to improve its work, giving priority attention to

- seeing that the agendas it draws up for its sessions, as the highest-ranking body of state power and representative of the will of all the working people, give priority to discussing matters of general interest or importance and excluding those that should be discussed by the central or local state administrative agencies;
- adopting the necessary measures to ensure that the accounts rendered to it deal with the basic activities of the bodies and agencies involved and are not simply a formal activity;
- preparing more adequately for its sessions, planning its legislative work and giving priorities to the matters with which it will be concerned in drawing up and improving socialist legislation, in line with the juridical demands of the economic, social and political development of the country; and
- guaranteeing that its working commissions serve the purposes for which they were created by more efficiently carrying out the specific tasks assigned them.

SECOND: The mechanisms of government should be improved so that the necessary relations and interrelations between the central and local state agencies are developed more harmoniously. For this purpose special attention should be given to

- strengthening the activities of the central state administrative agencies and the executive administrative work of the local

- bodies of People's Power, struggling against the tendency toward bureaucratic deformations, delays in solving problems, red tape, negligence, accommodation, taking the easy way out and insensitivity to the people's problems and needs;
- going more deeply in the analysis of the structures and operations of the local and central state administrative agencies, with a view to simplifying them as much as possible and reducing their staffs;
 - making sure that the central administrative agencies respect the powers of the local bodies of People's Power, concentrating on fulfilling their functions of leadership in the fields of norming, methodology, technological support, control and inspection; and

THIRD: The local bodies of People's Power should work to improve the quality of their sessions, promoting discussion and analysis of the basic problems of the greatest current interest to the country and to the electors, in their territories and promote ever more active participation in the debates by delegates who raise and discuss basic issues.

Priority attention should be given in the agendas of their sessions to the analysis of questions that most affect the population and to the activities of the local bodies themselves and their administrative dependencies.

In this regard, it would be a good idea to norm the content of the reports given in the rendering of accounts by the Executive Committees, the administrative leaderships and their standing Committees, improving the selection of the matters to be included in the reports and programming them so they are distributed throughout all the sessions.

We must keep on working to guarantee the correct composition of the Standing Committees of the Assemblies, having them include the largest possible number of delegates and citizens who, though not delegates, may, because of their qualification and experience, make valuable contributions to the activities and tasks assigned to them.

Better, broader use of the working commissions should be promoted in terms of the control of state administration and their work as auxiliaries of the Assemblies and Executive Committees in carrying out their governmental functions. Their work as prosecutors and inspectors regarding the administrative leadership, enterprises and production and service units subordinate to them and to the national enterprises and activities in each territory should be stepped out.

Special attention should also be given to the functions of the members of the Executive Committees — especially those whose work is of a professional nature, who should serve as members of the governmental agency to which they belong and never as

representatives of a sector or branch of activity, which could lead them in practice to assume functions that correspond to the heads of the administrative dependencies and deform their own role in controlling, supervising and guiding the administrative apparatus.

Efforts should be made to see that the meetings of the Executive Committees are based on principles of the collegiate leadership bodies and that the broadest democracy prevails in their work.

In order to improve their functioning and become more effective in the state socioeconomic activities handled in their respective territories, the local bodies of People's Power should

- carry out the decisions adopted by the central state administrative agencies, insofar as they are empowered to do so, adopting the measures that are required to do away with the work deficiencies that they detect during their inspections;
- further increase their cooperation with the central state administration in strengthening the correct state and administrative discipline in the territories in which these agencies exercise their competence, as basic bodies of the socialist state;
- give special attention to matters involving national defense, working to increase and improve their role in the tasks assigned to them;
- step up their efforts to make more efficient use of available resources, improve the quality of services to the people and
- step up the struggle to eliminate the subjective factors that hold back the attainment of these objectives;
- strengthen and consolidate their work in support of the sugarcane harvest, the cooperative movement and other activities proposed by the highest-ranking bodies of the Party and state; and
- keep on improving the elaboration and control of implementation of the territorial plan and the economic-financial controls — especially the drawing up and implementation of the budget and the balances of labor and natural resources — and pay closer attention to the investment process, especially with regard to centrally selected investments.

FOURTH: Special attention should be given to the delegates' work as representatives of the people.

The Executive Committees will therefore place special emphasis on the task of providing the delegates with the necessary preparation so they can render their accounts to their electors.

The Executive Committees should demand that the administrative leadership, the enterprises and the budgeted units work to provide correct solutions for the problems raised by the people or

at least offer a satisfactory explanation of why it is impossible to provide an immediate or short-range solution.

The effort to eradicate all formalism in the processes of the delegates' rendering of account to their electors and to make this a real mechanism for incorporating the people in the governing activities of the state should be continued.

At the same time, an energetic struggle must be waged to keep delegates from being swamped with administrative and other tasks that are divorced from their functions as representatives of the people.

FIFTH: The leadership bodies and branches and the organizations of the Party will continue to give special attention to the work of the bodies of People's Power. In this regard, they should especially

- keep up their efforts to improve and consolidate their relations with the bodies of People's Power, based on a correct definition of the powers, functions and responsibilities that correspond to each.

Keep alert to possibilities for improving the interrelations between these state institutions and the Union of Young Communists and the social and mass organizations;

- further strengthen their work of guidance and control over the functions of the bodies of People's Power, thus helping to strengthen the authority of these state institutions, whose powers, functions and responsibilities should not be sup- planted;
- keep working to increase the present proportion of workers and women among the delegates to the local assemblies of People's Power; and
- see that the delegates attend the Assemblies during the terms to which they were elected and guarantee that the electoral procedures necessary for the revocation and replacement of delegates are facilitated, so the electors in those electoral districts are not left for long periods without a delegate to represent them.

SIXTH: In view of the experience gained in the development of the electoral processes between 1976 and 1979, Congress recom- mends that the National Assembly of People's Power study the electoral legislation in effect with a view to making whatever modifications may be required.

It also recommends that the National Assembly study the cur- rent legislation related to the functioning of the local bodies of People's Power, so as to introduce the modifications needed to adapt their precepts to the provisions of this Resolution.

SEVENTH: The 2nd Congress entrusts the Central Committee of the Party, its Political Bureau and its Secretariat with the implementation of the points set forth in this Resolution and with the formulation of recommendations and the adoption of measures, as required, for its correct application.

RESOLUTION ON INTERNATIONAL POLICY

1. Having reviewed the last five years' achievements in implementing the foreign policy agreements adopted by the 1st Congress and the basic guidelines set forth in the Party's Programmatic Platform and having listened to the thoroughgoing report on this subject made by Comrade Fidel Castro, First Secretary of the Central Committee, the 2nd Congress expresses its wholehearted approval of the Cuban Revolution's international activity during this period, viewing it as a major advance and the basis for significant progress in the coming years.

The Congress notes that the key aim of Cuba's international policy has been and is its contribution to the cause of socialism, the liberation of the peoples, progress and peace. The Cuban Revolution's foreign policy is based on Marxist-Leninist principles, proletarian internationalism, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, close bonds of solidarity with the communist, workers' and revolutionary movements everywhere; and militant support of the national liberation movements and all peoples that are struggling to develop and defend their vital historic interests. From this platform, on behalf of all Communists and the Cuban people as a whole, the Congress reaffirms the validity of this policy, to which we have always been and will remain loyal.

Our experience during these years confirms the need for firmly adhering to revolutionary principles. Aware that the Cuban people's historic goals are the same as those of other peoples, our free and sovereign homeland subordinates its national interests to the higher objectives of socialist and communist progress; the peoples' liberation; the defeat of imperialism; and the eradication of colonialism, neocolonialism and all other forms of oppression and discrimination of individuals and peoples.

The 2nd Congress considers the struggle for peace to be the most vital, decisive international task and urges the Party, state and all other organized forces to redouble their efforts in this sphere.

The basis of our Party's foreign policy is its historic, lasting alliance with the Soviet Union, based on our common ideology and goals. The importance of this unity in stimulating proletarian internationalism, backing the Cuban people's heroic determination to defend their independence and their Revolution at whatever price may be required and as a solid basis for our socioeconomic development efforts has been dramatically confirmed during the past five years. The Congress notes the exemplary nature of these relations and reaffirms the determination of the Party and the people as a whole to work steadily to improve and strengthen them.

Our Communist Party and the revolutionary state it directs will also continue working to strengthen their fraternal ties with the Parties, governments and peoples of the rest of the socialist community. The Communist Party of Cuba will spare no efforts to help achieve unity among all the forces of the international communist movement on a principled basis.

The 2nd Congress specially stresses the need to continue working unreservedly for unity of action by the three great forces of the modern revolutionary process: socialism, the international workers' movement and the national liberation movement. We Communists and all other Cubans will firmly continue our struggle against the imperialist strategy of breaking up the revolutionary movement, opposing all efforts to divide these forces as they merge in a single torrent struggling for socialism, communism, social progress and peace.

The Congress once again confirms the indestructible ties that make the Cuban Revolution a part of the great family of Latin-American and Caribbean peoples — whose problems, concerns and destiny our people share.

II. The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba salutes the great victories the peoples have won since the 1st Congress.

We greet the Nicaraguan people's triumph with deep revolutionary joy. In staunch, heroic struggle, led by the Sandinista National Liberation Front, the Nicaraguan people overthrew and wiped out Somoza's brutal tyranny — which US imperialism had installed and kept in power — making way for a genuine, deep, popular, antioligarchic and anti-imperialist revolution.

Under the leadership of the New Jewel Party, the people of Grenada won a resounding victory which has given life and energy to the struggles being waged by the former European colonies in the Caribbean.

At the time of the 1st Congress, Angola was battling against the attacks launched by the racist regime of South Africa and its reactionary allies, supported by imperialism. Under the leadership

of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the late President Agostinho Neto, the Angolan people won a victory that marked a turning point in African politics in favor of independence and revolution.

The Ethiopian people's extraordinary triumph in overthrowing the semi-feudal monarchy allied with imperialism was consolidated when a genuinely revolutionary leadership assumed power, mobilized the masses and drove out the traitorous Somali invaders.

The 2nd Congress proudly acknowledges the modest, truly internationalist role that Cubans, fighting bravely alongside heroic Angolans and Ethiopians, played in Angola's second war of liberation and in socialist Ethiopia's victory over the aggressors on the eastern and southern fronts. Thousands of members of our Party and other representatives of our glorious Revolutionary Armed Forces participated in these noble missions, and their exemplary attitude fills us with pride and satisfaction and does us honor.

We also express our joy over the important victory won by the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe in defeating the maneuvers of imperialism and the reaction. The Zimbabwean people's victory is eloquent testimony to the justice and invincible strength of the cause of independence and people's liberation. It marks an important step toward the final elimination of colonialism and racism in the African continent and throughout the world.

In one of the most far-reaching political and human events in recent years, the people of Kampuchea, backed by Vietnam's solidarity and support, wiped out the genocidal regime that the Beijing rulers had maintained in their country. A new, people's, revolutionary Kampuchea is rising from the ruins.

In another important victory which we greet with joy, the heroic Vietnamese people firmly beat back the expansionist, hegemonic Beijing clique's craven, criminal attack on them, thus preserving Vietnam's independence, defending the territorial integrity of the other countries of Southeast Asia and helping to preserve world peace. By attacking Vietnam, China's leadership revealed its true essence and the collaboration and support provided by its Yankee imperialist allies for its criminal actions. Even now, the Vietnamese people are constantly threatened and attacked all along their border with China; we must maintain our vigilance and solidarity with Vietnam.

The reactionary monarchic regime of the Shah of Iran, US imperialism's ally and special gendarme in the Middle East, was toppled by the sweeping upsurge of the Iranian people, paving the way for significant anti-imperialist changes that knocked imperialism's entire system of influence and action off balance, forcing it to readjust its positions in that vital region.

We are pleased to salute the revolutionary victory of the Afghan people, who overthrew the despotic, semi-feudal regime in their

country, and we denounce the maneuvers by imperialism and its reactionary allies aimed at undermining the revolutionary process that was initiated in that country in April 1978.

These great victories of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America confirm the course of events predicted in the agreements adopted by the 1st Congress. Socialism, which emerged with the triumph of the great October Revolution, is now a reality in four continents: New revolutionary processes are opting to build socialist societies on the basis of the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism; working-class struggles in the industrialized capitalist countries are on the rise; the national liberation movement is extending its scope and deepening its content; the role of internationalist solidarity carries greater weight; and socialist ideas are becoming more attractive and influential all the time.

These factors show that the characteristic feature of our period is the revolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism and the deepening of all aspects of the general crisis of capitalism. These victories also reaffirm the 1st Congress' position that any people that decides to struggle for its freedom today can overcome even the most difficult obstacles and the most aggressive imperialist powers if it has wise political leaders who can mobilize the masses and are supported by the forces of socialism and international solidarity.

III. Recent events in the period 1975-80 have confirmed the 1st Congress predictions as to how the international situation would develop. Every international event that has occurred during this five-year period proves that the world correlation of forces decidedly favors socialism, the international workers' movement and the national liberation movement.

In the new, perturbing international atmosphere in which this 2nd Congress is taking place, the most reactionary imperialist sectors' threats against the process of détente — threats which our Party Congress denounced five years ago — have now stalemated that process, bringing the world to the brink of a new cold war period, with the real possibility of world war.

The decisive influence of the Soviet Union's foreign policy of peace made possible an incipient, difficult process of relaxing international tensions, a process that mankind found both encouraging and hopeful. Imperialism — especially US imperialism — is wholly responsible for its paralysis.

Because of the strong pressure that the United States brought to bear on its European allies, NATO decided to install intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, with the obviously dangerous aim of qualitatively tipping the military balance in its favor by directly threatening the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries. Meanwhile, imperialism has deployed its military strength, creating rapid deployment forces; modernizing and extending its network of bases throughout the world; step-

ping up its aggressive naval presence in the Arab Gulf and the Indian Ocean; escalating its military activities in the Caribbean; trying to rebuild its military alliances in southeast, central and southwest Asia; and indefinitely postponing its ratification of SALT-II.

All these expressions of military superiority are designed to impose its world domination, dust off its cold war tactics and block the upsurge of the peoples' revolutionary movement to win true and definitive independence.

In spite of the prevailing situation, the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba believes that détente can be saved mainly because of the firm and consistent peace policy practiced by the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, with the support of all other progressive forces. An essential factor is that this policy is based not on weak military positions but on the full capacity to defeat any attack. Not even the most aggressive imperialists can deny that a nuclear adventure launched against the Soviet Union would bring about their own destruction.

The capitalist regime is bogged down in a prolonged crisis that is undermining its economy and exacerbating its sociopolitical contradictions. The effects of this are felt most acutely in the countries of the so-called Third World. This is a complex situation in which millions of people are faced with the terrifying prospect of hunger and uncertainty, and the most backward, warmongering sectors of imperialism are stepping up their activities. It is incumbent on us to halt these reactionary forces.

The battle for peace is one of the basic objectives of the 2nd Congress. The struggle to keep imperialism from pushing mankind into a nuclear holocaust has greater significance and immediacy than ever before. Our country has worked hard for a just and universal peace, defended the creation of an atmosphere of détente and supported disarmament and an end to the arms race. We will continue working along these lines. Our Party gives great priority to the efforts to establish a broad front of all those who defend peace and peaceful coexistence in order to actively oppose the resurgence of warmongering policies, imperialist and reactionary blackmail and interventionism. We will continue to devote our most active efforts to this vital priority task.

We Cuban Communists denounce the Chinese leaders' treasonous policy, which has done great harm to the world revolutionary movement. China's policy is a serious threat to world peace and a stimulus to warmongering adventurism in international life. China's rapprochement with US imperialism has gone beyond occasional points of agreement and now constitutes an alliance that includes very specific military agreements. The lamentable example of China shows the tragic consequences of supernationalism and betrayal of socialist and internationalist principles.

A review of the present world situation shows the persistence of serious focal points of conflict that threaten world peace.

The 2nd Congress agrees that US imperialism will not accept the democratic social changes that some of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean are making, following the kind of independent policy that imperialism brutally opposed before the advent of the Cuban Revolution. In answer to the victorious revolutions in Nicaragua and Grenada and to the people's revolutionary uprising in El Salvador, imperialism has arrogantly attempted to reimpose its control over Central America and the Caribbean, the subregion it considers to be of "special interest." The US military presence in the Caribbean has been increased considerably; spy flights have been stepped up, especially over Cuba; and military maneuvers have been staged in an unsuccessful attempt to intimidate our people and others that are struggling for their liberation.

This imperialism policy, a new version of the big stick and gunboat approaches, is creating a tense and dangerous situation in Central America and the Caribbean, where the peoples are threatened with direct US military intervention that seeks to destroy the revolutionary process.

The 2nd Congress alerts all progressive, peace-loving forces to this dangerous situation and its unpredictable consequences.

US policy on the Middle East has sought to subject this region to its total domination by trying to wipe out the Palestinian resistance and undermine the consistent efforts of Algeria, Libya, Syria, Democratic Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization (in the Staunchness and Confrontation Front) and other progressive countries in the area. Through the Camp David Agreements — which have been roundly denounced by the international community — US imperialism fosters the establishment of an aggressive, reactionary alliance with Israel and the Egyptian regime.

We condemn Zionism and its expansionist practices, which inflict enormous suffering on the Palestinian people and are a permanent threat to all Arab peoples and to other peoples in that region.

We Cuban Communists reaffirm our solidarity with the just cause of the Arab peoples, especially the Arab people of Palestine, and express our conviction that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East must be based on recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to a sovereign state led by the PLO, and on Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

Imperialist attempts to take over the energy resources of the Arab Gulf states and establish new military bases there have made the situation in that region particularly explosive, with the con-

centration of a dangerous military force that seriously threatens international peace and security.

The Congress stresses its concern over the continuing armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, two progressive non-aligned countries. This conflict weakens the united front of struggle against imperialism and Zionism and may further exacerbate the already problematical economic situation of the non-oil-producing countries of the so-called Third World and the international situation in general. The Congress hopes that a solution will soon be found to this war, which has already taken a high toll in lives and material goods.

Reviewing the situation in the Southern Cone of Africa, the Congress noted the persistence of a dangerous focal point of conflict emanating from Pretoria's aggressive policy and reaffirmed its staunch solidarity with Angola, Mozambique and other frontline countries under constant pressure and attack. The crisis of white racist minority rule has become more acute in South Africa as the patriotic forces are stepping up their struggle for full rights, freedom, equality and social progress.

The people of Namibia are continuing their struggle for independence, opposing the maneuvers to apply neocolonial solutions contrary to their legitimate aspirations and rights.

As the African revolutionary struggle advances, the imperialists continue their economic and military — including nuclear — collaboration with the criminal, reactionary South African regime so it can continue to act as an imperialist gendarme in the area.

The 2nd Congress reaffirms its most energetic condemnation of the ignominious apartheid regime and the Cuban Party's and people's militant solidarity with the struggles of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and with their respective legitimate representatives, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Congress (ANC).

The situation in the Horn of Africa is still tense, because Somalia refuses to renounce its expansionist aims and persists in attacking Ethiopia. Recently, it signed an agreement with the United States for the establishment of US military bases in its territory. The delegates to the 2nd Congress strongly denounce this agreement as a further threat to peace.

The increased imperialist military presence in the Indian Ocean is a provocation and a serious threat to world peace and to the independence and sovereignty of the surrounding states. We express our support for the proposal made by Madagascar and other countries to hold a conference that will contribute to making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

IV. In the five years since the 1st Congress the statement in the Programmatic Platform on the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries' importance in international relations has been confirmed.

The 6th Conference of Heads of State and Government, held in Havana in September 1979, made a valuable contribution to peace and promoted efforts to wipe out injustice, inequality and oppression and to attain real socioeconomic development in the developing countries.

As a member of the Movement and its current Chairman, Cuba has worked hard to implement the decisions and resolutions of the Havana Summit Conference and will continue to do so.

Fulfilling the mandate of the 6th Summit Conference, Comrade Fidel Castro, Chairman of the Movement, addressed the United Nations General Assembly presenting the Summit Conference's main agreements and the view of the international situation contained in its Final Declaration.

In discussing the economic plight of the underdeveloped countries, he presented the basic points of a proposal for alleviating this situation through the provision of at least \$300 billion in additional resources to finance development.

This important proposal has been given broad support by these countries in international organizations and has forcefully emphasized the essential link between the problems of development and the struggle for peace.

Aware of the Movement's need for internal unity in order to bring all its strength to bear in international policy, Cuba is anxious to find a just and harmonious solution to the differences that sometimes arise among its members and may even lead them to oppose each other. With this in mind, Chairman Fidel Castro has made every effort to lead Iraq and Iran to work out their contradictions by means of peaceful negotiations.

V. The 2nd Congress reaffirms the historic significance of the democratic, popular, anti-imperialist and revolutionary struggles that the peoples of Our America are waging for national liberation, socialism and the definitive defeat of imperialism.

The experience of the past years has also confirmed, beyond the shadow of a doubt, the crisis that exists in US foreign policy and the insoluble contradiction between the interests of US imperialism and those of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. In this regard the continuation of the international economic crisis of capitalism has made it increasingly evident that the United States is no longer able to lull the countries in the region with reformist promises.

It is also clear that Latin America's serious problems of underdevelopment cannot be solved as long as the transnational corporations and the US financial system exist for they offer only greater economic deformation, an unbearable economic structure, the sacrifice of nonrenewable natural resources wasted by the US consumer economy, discrimination in trade and enormous foreign debts. These are the factors that have widened the gap between

US interests and those of a considerable number of governments that refuse to be manipulated like puppets any longer.

The Cuban Revolution's historic defeat of US imperialism, its internal consolidation, its hemispheric relations and its influence are constant factors in the new reality in our continent.

The Congress notes with satisfaction that the 1979 revolutionary victories in Nicaragua and Grenade constitute the most important gains for the revolutionary struggle in Latin America and the Caribbean since the triumph of the Cuban Revolution in 1959. These victories show that our Revolution was no exception and confirm the historic need for social revolution and the possibilities for decisive action by revolutionary forces to overcome imperialist domination in this hemisphere.

In addition to the resounding people's victories in Nicaragua and Grenade, the 2nd Congress also considers other situations in Latin America and the Caribbean to be very important.

The development of the revolutionary national and social liberation movements is accompanied by an upsurge or revival of the mass movement in a number of countries. Both phenomena are expressions of the economic and political crisis of the system of imperialist and bourgeois domination in the region, and they also show the maturity of the workers, peasants, young people, women and other sectors that are fighting alongside their vanguards.

Mass militancy in our region has reached a high point not only in some Central American countries but also in Bolivia, where the people have put up firm resistance against military assault. In Chile and Uruguay, patriots are giving increasing signs of their repudiation of the neofascist tyrannies' attempts to hold on to power by means of deceitful pseudodemocratic maneuvers.

The Latin-American working class has also revealed its fighting spirit since the 1st Congress. Huge strikes in Perú, Ecuador and Colombia and the ongoing workers' struggles in Argentina indicate what the Latin-American proletariat can do when it combines national unity with correct leadership.

Unity of the revolutionary forces in some countries and steps toward unity in others have been decisive factors in the evolution of the Latin-American revolutionary national and social liberation movements. The tremendous importance of the solidarity and fighting unity among Communist Parties and other revolutionary groups was brought out with the support that a number of organizations gave the Nicaraguan people's struggle.

The role of social democracy and other political and ideological trends must also be taken into consideration in describing the situation in Latin America in this period. Without ignoring social democracy's reformist policy, its activity in the region and democratic, antidictatorial positions that provided points of contact for joint actions with the people's revolutionary movement should be noted.

At the same time, most of the leaders of the parties aligned with Christian democracy maintained a stance against the people, in line with US policy in the continent, thereby losing the support of broad sectors of honest, progressive Christian democrats.

Significant leadership sectors of the Catholic Church and its clergy not only proved more realistic in approaching our peoples' main political, economic and social problems but also showed an encouraging understanding of how to solve them. This trend offers very positive prospects for unity between Marxists and Christians, an essential in the revolutionary struggle for national and social liberation.

The struggles in Latin America and the Caribbean have reached a crucial stage. In spite of the different characteristics of the revolutionary movements, forms and levels of the struggles and proportions of the working class and progressive sectors that are involved, all of them have the same historic goal of anti-imperialist national liberation.

Meanwhile, the United States has shown that it intends to use all the means necessary to try to maintain its hegemony over the region. In those countries where it cannot keep reactionary regimes in power, it does everything possible to turn aside the most advanced ideas and positions of the people's revolutionary movement, to divide its forces, present pseudoreformist approaches and corrupt the sectors that are the least committed to the cause of their peoples.

The Congress reaffirms that the struggle against imperialism in our continent will not be simple or easy in the years to come. Latin America and the Caribbean are sure to be an area of singular confrontation in the world struggle against the capitalist system and for peace and social progress.

The 2nd Congress once again sends a message of solidarity to the Salvadorian and Guatemalan peoples, that are fighting for full freedom; to the Nicaraguan and Grenadian peoples, struggling to overcome the difficulties involved in building a new society, to the Bolivian, Chilean, Haitian, Uruguayan and Paraguayan peoples, opposing their countries' bestial military dictatorships; to the Argentines, who are struggling to have their democratic rights respected; and to all Latin-American revolutionaries seeking national and social liberation for their peoples.

The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba reaffirms its staunch support for the Puerto Rican people's struggle for national independence. It also reiterates its firm backing for the Panamanian people's historic struggle for full sovereignty over the Panama Canal and for the Belizean people's just aspirations for independence and territorial integrity.

In the coming years Cuba will express its continuing solidarity with all patriotic, anti-imperialist governments that have decided to oppose Washington's domination with dignity. In this regard,

we especially esteem the firm, progressive positions that Mexico has taken on such important matters as peace, energy, development and opposition to US interference in our countries. Cuba will maintain its strategic guideline of seeking the broadest possible unity for national independence, progress and democracy in the region. Our Party, therefore, encourages and supports all sovereign actions and attitudes by Latin-American and Caribbean governments and political forces protecting their legitimate national interests and promoting more just and equitable economic relations.

VI. As part of its foreign policy, the Communist Party of Cuba places priority on participating in the international communist movement and the alliance with all other progressive, anti-imperialist forces that support national liberation, peace and social progress.

The 2nd Congress ratifies what Comrade Fidel Castro said in his Report to the 1st Congress: «The Communist Party of Cuba considers itself a modest but reliable detachment of the international communist movement. Proletarian internationalism is expressed, above all, in the essential unity, cohesion and determination of those all over the world who have taken up the banners of Marx, Engels and Lenin and are giving their efforts and even their lives to implement the revolutionary program those men proposed for mankind. Our Party participates in this with its own independent views but, at the same time, with complete loyalty to the cause of Communists the world over.»

On the basis of these principles, our Party is devoting and will continue to devote special attention to strengthening its ties of friendship and solidarity with the other Communist Parties, national liberation movements and peoples's revolutionary parties throughout the world.

The Congress notes with satisfaction that our long-standing, close ties of friendship with Parties, organizations and movements have been extended and strengthened, and relations have been established with a large group of progressive political forces and parties all over the world.

Our contacts with Socialist and Social-Democratic Parties — especially in Western Europe and Latin America — have also been greatly extended.

On examining Cuba's participation in the international democratic and progressive movement, the Congress places great value on the contributions that the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the World Peace Council, the International Union of Students, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the Permanent Congress of Latin-American Workers' Trade Union Unity, the Latin-American Continental Students' Organization and other international organizations have made to the struggles for national liberation, social progress and world peace. Therefore, the Communist Party of Cuba pro-

notes the most active participation in these bodies by all our political, mass and social organizations.

VII. The 2nd Congress confirms that the state agencies charged with developing and implementing the foreign policy principles set forth in the Programmatic Platform and in the Resolution on Foreign Policy adopted by the 1st Congress have done so correctly.

Cuba's foreign policy has been and will remain a true reflection of the positions and principles of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Cuba's permanent ties with the other countries of the socialist community and especially its relations of deep fraternity with the Soviet Union are of the greatest importance.

The 2nd Congress of Cuban Communists emphasizes the importance of the protocols for coordinating plans for 1981-85 that were signed with the USSR and other socialist countries and the stability they give to our country's economy and urges that we continue to integrate our economy with those of other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, consolidating and extending our forms of economic cooperation and giving a new boost to the development of trade with those countries.

In our state relations, the ties of friendship and cooperation that unite our homeland with the countries that are building socialism in Asia and Africa or that have decided, after defeating their oppressors, to advance toward this goal, following the principles of Marxism-Leninism, are especially meaningful.

Our Party places great value on the strengthening of the fraternal relations between Cuba and the progressive and revolutionary countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Because of our common struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialist rule and the reactionary tyrannies, we are linked to these governments by historic ties of solidarity and friendship and by our united efforts to achieve progress within the international community.

In close and permanent union with the other members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries, Cuba has been very active in all forums — especially the United Nations and its agencies — supporting the just causes of these countries, their true independence and economic and social development. Our country has hosted several international meetings in this period, and it will continue working hard in this direction.

The promotion of the widest international cooperation and Cuba's active participation in the most important regional and world events and conferences are also part of the permanent work of our state agencies. Programs of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with countries in Africa, the Middle East and Latin America have been considerably increased in the last few years and constitute a basic element in Cuba's foreign relations.

Since the 1st Congress, Cuba has extended its state relations to a large number of countries mainly members of the Non-Aligned Movement in spite of US imperialist pressure and harassment and some former metropolises' hostile reactions to our policy of solidarity with the struggles of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. Diplomatic relations were either established or renewed with Botswana, Burma, Chad, the Comoros, Ecuador, the Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Iran, Jordan, Lesotho, Libya, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Nicaragua, the Niger, Rwanda, the Democratic Saharawi Arab Republic, Saint Lucia, Sao Tomé, Seychelles, the Sudan, Suriname, Togo, the Upper Volta, Zaire and Zimbabwe, and relations were renewed with Costa Rica at the consular level.

As exceptions to this tendency, both Somalia and Morocco decided to break off diplomatic relations with Cuba in response to actions carried out in fulfillment of our internationalist duty — in the first case, because of our cooperation with Ethiopia in its victory over the Somali invasion, and in the second, because of Cuba's support for the just cause of the people of Western Sahara and recognition of the Democratic Saharawi Arab Republic.

Latin America continues to be the scene of continuous political battles, expressed in the relations between Cuba and her neighbors. Even though the Cuban government has reiterated its readiness to establish normal relations with all countries that are willing to respect our sovereignty, the problem of diplomatic relations with Cuba continues to be, for some, a political and ideological problem, and, for others, a matter of political cowardice and subjection to imperialism. The most reactionary forces in Latin America refuse to admit the possibility of diplomatic ties based on the principles of ideological pluralism. This explains why, in addition to our known and firm rejection of the regimes in Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Haiti, Guatemala and El Salvador, there are still other countries with which we do not have diplomatic relations — a situation for which the governments of those countries are entirely responsible.

Recently, the improper, illegal use of the right of asylum by anti-social elements seeking to leave Cuba illegally who were encouraged by the protection given them by some governments in the area triggered an energetic response by the Cuban government, which repudiated the use of such tactics to stir up trouble and make propaganda against our Revolution, in connivance with US imperialism.

This strained our relations with certain governments — especially the government of Venezuela, that was more interested in protecting criminals than in reaching agreements guaranteeing reciprocal respect. The situation between our two governments deteriorated even more with the monstrous attempt to exonerate

those responsible for blowing up a Cuban plane off the coast of Barbados.

The 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba again stresses that one of the aims of the Cuban people and their Communist Party is to achieve Latin-American and Caribbean unity, as the best means of attaining our historic continental goals and the democratic and independent consolidation of each of our countries. Cuba will continue to work actively in the Latin-American Economic System (SELA) and other regional economic agencies that uphold a progressive line representing the interests of the countries in the area.

The results obtained in the last five years in Cuba's state relations with the developed capitalist countries, based on equality, mutual respect and reciprocal benefits, have corroborated the justice of the Party's policy in this sphere.

Even though successive US administrations have continued to exert pressure to extend the blockade of our country, the contradictions between the United States and the other capitalist countries — especially their economic contradictions — have hindered the effectiveness of these attempts and have enabled our state agencies to work to raise the level of our economic and political ties with other countries.

The 2nd Congress reaffirms the course of this policy, which is aimed at extending and developing Cuba's relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries in the world, regardless of their social regimes and political orientations, as a contribution to the establishment of a climate of world peace and understanding.

VIII. The 2nd Congress has devoted special attention to analyzing the relations between Cuba and the United States.

An examination of this problem shows that, at first, the Carter administration indicated its interest in reducing the tensions with our country and took some steps in that direction. However, with the failure of its attempt to negotiate Cuba-US differences from positions of force and to make the eventual lifting of the blockade conditional on modifications of our Revolution's principled policy toward the revolutionary movement, the US administration adopted a hard line in political statements and hostile actions against our country.

Anti-Cuban policy was mainly manifested in the various artificial crises the Carter administration provoked to counter Cuba's growing influence in the international arena and meet the needs of its domestic policy: Cuba's supposed participation in the Shaba events, the presence of MIG-23 planes in Cuba (an alleged danger to US security and an attempt to deny Cuba's right to adequate defense equipment) and more recently the presence of Soviet military personnel — who have been in our country since 1962.

Pages 367 – 398 missing from the original

In spite of the many pressures and provocations of imperialism for our Revolution to break with the Soviet Union and the community of socialist countries and to give up its foreign policy, based on proletarian internationalism, Fidel, heading our Party and State, knew how to maintain a firm, principled policy.

During these five years, our country has been able to consolidate and deepen even more the unbreakable friendship between Cuba and the fraternal Soviet Union, between Cuba and the other socialist countries. This friendship is vital to our Revolution; it has enlarged our country's contribution to the world cause of socialism and communism. At the same time, thanks to the actions of solidarity with the peoples who suffer from the oppression of imperialism and underdevelopment, Fidel, being loyal to Martí's conception that "homeland is mankind" and raising high the most sacred postulate of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, has been able to take the honor and prestige of our nation among the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America to levels never before attained, through our solidarity with Viet Nam, Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Grenada, El Salvador and other countries that fight for their liberation. In recognizing so, these peoples, at the 6th Summit of Non-Aligned Countries, have entrusted the prestigious presidency of that Movement to Comrade Fidel Castro, which is something that constitutes an honor for our homeland.

Due to this policy of loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, Fidel's stature has grown even more in the past five years, becoming one of the staunchest leaders, not only of the peoples of the so-called Third World, but also of the international workers' and communist movement, as banner-bearer of world peace and friendship among the peoples.

But Fidel has known how to combine this loyalty to principles with a far-sighted flexibility in their application, which raises even more our confidence in his extraordinary capacity as a communist leader. Due to his far-sightedness, Fidel was able to transform the provocation organized by imperialism and the reactionary oligarchies of Venezuela and Perú — in the form of the problem of the so-called "refugees" — whose main purpose was to make socialism lose prestige as a social system before other peoples, into a moral and political defeat for United States rulers and the Latin American oligarchies at their service. The unprecedented, massive mobilizations of our people, under the slogan "out with the scum", did not only help our country rid itself of the "anti-social elements" and to consolidate even more the solid bases of our Revolution, but also to return the glove to Carter, making of his promise to welcome the so-called dissidents "with open arms and heart" a great headache for those who organized that anti-Cuban provocation.

One of Fidel's most extraordinary merits as a communist leader is that, before the difficulties of our Revolution, he has known how to systematically educate our members and cadres in the basic, essential concept that the strength of a Marxist-Leninist Party is based on its close and constant ties with the masses. The leadership of a Party, he usually says, may make mistakes, but the main thing is that it never lacks the purpose of a just and honest policy, that it never loses its ties with the masses.

Fidel himself is an admirable example of the application of that basic concept. He is the man of the factories and agricultural farms, of mines and cooperatives, of cane cutting and coffee harvesting, of construction and transportation, of schools and hospitals; the man of the trade unions, the CDR's and the women, youth and peasants' organizations.

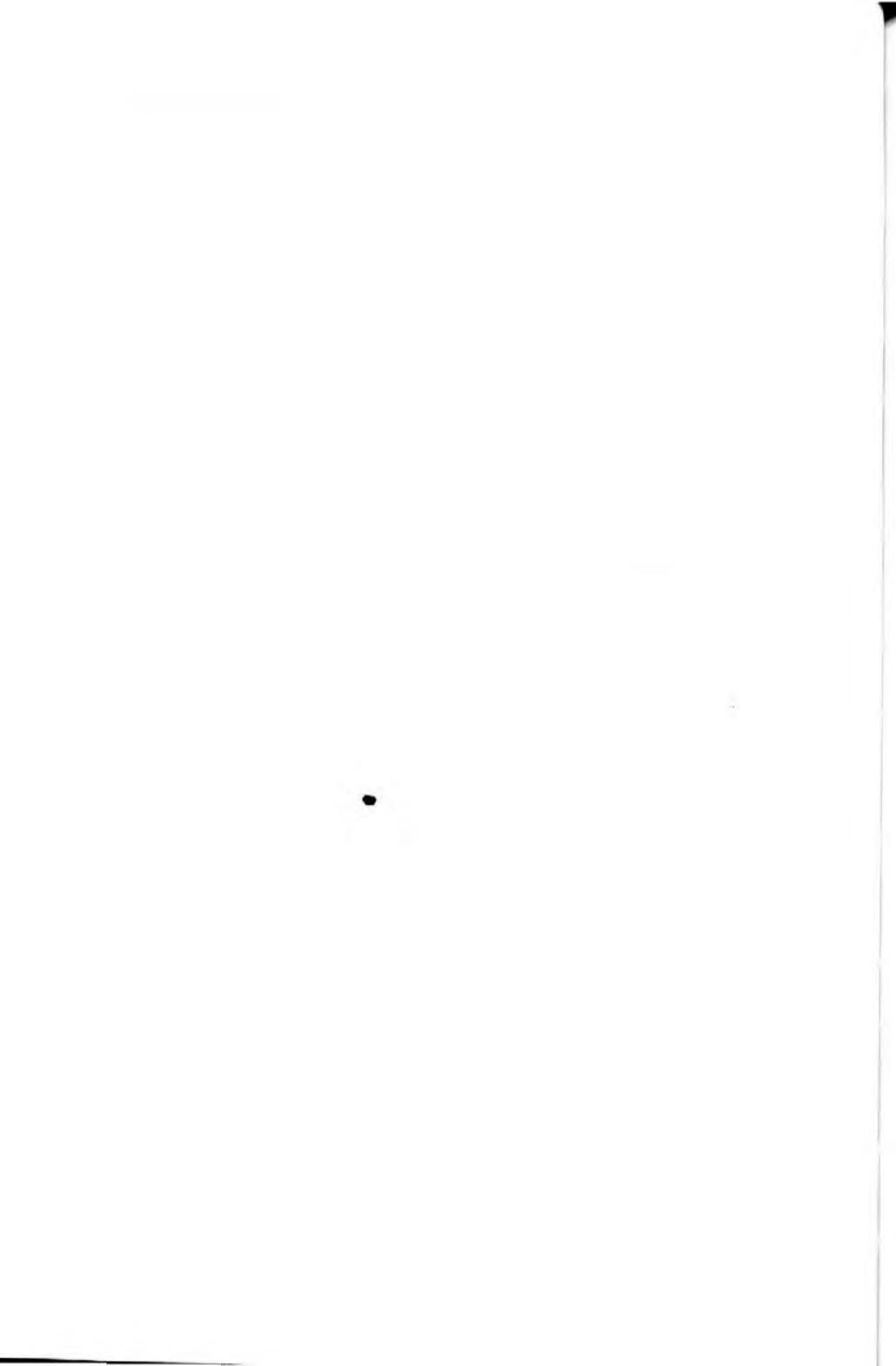
He is the leader that knows how to criticize and make self-criticism, how to be demanding with the Party's cadres and members, without being implacable; how to be deeply sensitive before the needs and aspirations of the people and how to transform them into enthusiastic actions of the masses for the benefit of the country and society.

This is one of the main reasons why the people love and admire him, seeing in him part of themselves and recognizing him as their leader and guide, whom they trust in an unlimited way.

That is why, before the great and important task of socialist construction decided on at this Congress, and before the growing international tension, full of threats against world peace, the socialist countries and the peoples who fight for their liberty and independence and against our own socialist homeland, it is required for our Party and people to continue having a tested leader like Comrade Fidel guiding them through all types of battles, — military, economic, political and ideological — one who is capable of taking the working class and the entire country to victory, as he has done until now.

Because of this, the proposal we have just made at the first meeting of the Central Committee that was recently elected by this Congress was unanimously adopted, that of electing Comrade Fidel Castro again as first secretary of the Central Committee of our glorious Marxist-Leninist Party, a post he has held since the foundation of the Party until today. Therefore, from now on, Comrade Fidel Castro will continue being the first secretary of the Central Committee of our Party.

CLOSING



**SPEECH GIVEN BY COMMANDER IN CHIEF
FIDEL CASTRO RUZ, FIRST
SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA
AT THE RALLY TO CLOSE THE 2nd CONGRESS
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA.**

José Martí Revolution Square
Havana City
December 20, 1980,
"Year of the Second Congress"

Distinguished Guests;
Dear Compatriots:

Today I will be briefer than on other occasions. (Shouts of "No!"). The main ideas have been expressed in the course of the Congress and I don't want to be repetitious. It has already become a tradition for our Congress, the Congress of our Communist Party, to come to a close here in the Revolution Square amidst our communist people. (Applause)

This is the third time this year that we meet in the Square. I believe that, as far as the mass movement in our capital is concerned, 1980 has been the most extraordinary year ever.

It is impossible to forget the glorious days of the March of the Fighting People. It is impossible to forget how much the people of our capital and of Havana province have done for the Revolution this year: April 19, May Day, May 17, September 27 and today.

I remember thinking on each of these occasions that it could not possibly be repeated. It seemed impossible for that multitude that gathered along Fifth Avenue on April 19 to ever gather again, but it was not too long afterward that we saw a similar crowd gathered here in this Square. And then I was sure that a rally such as the one on May Day would never be repeated. And yet, we again had the opportunity to see that same multitude gathered on May 17, and again on September 27, and again today in the Revolution Square. (Applause)

The people of the two Havana provinces must be given recognition and thanks for their great, extraordinary support for the Revolution and the Party. (Applause)

Today you have demonstrated in practice what we said at the Congress about our Party's solid, profound and indestructible ties with the masses. (Applause and shouts) Thus the great truth that the Party is the Party of our people and that our Party exists

through the people and for the people is hereby confirmed. (Applause)

Our basic problems were analyzed in depth by the Congress. However, I would say, as we said this afternoon, that the basic characteristic of our Congress was its internationalist character. (Applause)

We can assert that the world's revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces were present at our Congress. We could assert that the world's healthiest, most honest forces gathered here at our Congress. (Applause) In fact, there were times when it was hard to tell whether it was a Cuban Congress or a Congress of the world's revolutionary forces. (Applause)

The guests who spoke at our Congress outnumbered the Cuban delegates who spoke. (Applause) And, of course, not all the guests spoke since that would have been impossible, but those who did conveyed to our people and Party the message from the main forces that are changing the world today. (Applause) Those who spoke illustrated the changes that are taking place, particularly in our hemisphere, because there we heard the message, the warm, fraternal and solidary voice of Nicaragua through Comrade Humberto Ortega, who is known, admired and esteemed by our people (Applause) as one of the principal masterminds and strategists of the Nicaraguan people's victorious struggle. (Applause) There we heard Cayetano Carpio, that hero who has devoted his whole life to the cause of liberating his people, the people of El Salvador, (Applause) and who brought us the message of all the united revolutionary organizations in El Salvador. (Applause) We heard the words of our brilliant, staunch and upstanding friend and brother Bishop. (Applause) We heard the message of the Chilean revolutionaries through the veteran fighter who is so highly esteemed in our country, Luis Corvalán, (Applause) the secretary of the Communist Party of Chile, who suffered fascist repression in his own flesh and who expressed his people's will to struggle with words that recall his country's national anthem, namely, "on the side of reason must also be strength." (Applause) We heard with profound emotion and we might even say that we shed tears together with Rodney Arismendi, (Applause) that friend of our country who is so highly esteemed and admired, that extraordinary man who for many years, shoulder to shoulder with his people, championed solidarity with our Revolution. We heard messages from our Angolan brothers and sisters, from our Mozambican brothers and sisters, from our Ethiopian brothers and sisters, from our Guinean brothers and sisters, our African brothers and sisters. (Applause) We heard messages from our Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Lao brothers and sisters, from our Afghan brothers and sisters, from our Arab brothers and sisters; (Applause) messages from our brothers and sisters the French and Portuguese Communists, (Applause) who

embody the most consistent positions and ideas of the workers' and revolutionary movement in the capitalist countries. (Applause) We heard the message from our dear brothers and sisters from the socialist camp (Applause) and, most especially, from our dear and inseparable Soviet Union. (Ovation) And we had the pleasure to hear, in the words of that tireless fighter, of that hero of the cause of communism, Henry Winston, (Applause) the message from the most pure and the most honest of the U.S. people. (Applause)

Those who gathered here represent the healthiest, purest, most consistent of the fighters for the cause of liberation, democracy, social justice and peace. (Applause) This is why we felt so stimulated at the Congress and also because it reveals the extent of the prestige of our country and our Revolution and of the trust that the world's revolutionary and progressive forces have placed in it. It also reveals the tenacious and heroic efforts our country has been making to contribute to the world revolutionary movement and international solidarity. (Applause) Our country has gained a great deal of prestige in these years. However, we do not struggle to win prestige. (Applause) Our Revolution's prestige derives from our loyalty to principles. (Applause) And more important than the prestige is the confidence all the world's revolutionaries must have that Cuba can always be counted on, (Applause) that the Revolution's loyalty to the immortal principles of Marxism-Leninism is not only the line followed by this generation but will also be the line followed by the generation of the Pioneers, whose representative spoke here this afternoon, (Applause) and the line to be followed by the future revolutionary generations. (Applause)

Our Congress did not only discuss international matters. It also dealt with national affairs. The Congress was the culmination of a period of work that lasted many months during which our problems were analyzed down to the last detail from a critical and self-critical standpoint, all the way up from the Party cells to the Party Congress. (Applause) The fundamental problems were analyzed, a review of our work in the past five years was made and on balance the results were undeniably positive. What our people have done in such a brief period of time in every sphere is really incredible: (Applause) the progress made in building socialism and developing our economy; the number of plants we have built amidst the international economic crisis; the extraordinary progress made in education, public health, culture, social development, institutionalization of the country; in the establishment of People's Power; in the development of socialist democracy; and, above all, the progress made within our mass organizations, the Union of Young Communists and the Party. (Applause)

We must take into account that the number of workers in our Party has almost tripled, which means that our Party has become

more proletarian and, therefore, more Marxist-Leninist and more revolutionary. (Applause)

Our Party worked in drawing up the future plans and our Congress approved the economic guidelines and the 1981-1985 five-year plan. (Applause) The plan was carefully and prudently drawn up on very realistic bases. Therefore, we hope we will not only meet it but even surpass it. (Applause)

Our Party analyzed and approved the basic ideas regarding the country's future development up to the year 2000. We can now allow ourselves to think not only in terms of one year or five years but also in terms of 20 years, (Applause) basing ourselves on real factors and the elements of guarantees provided by our close economic relations and our coordination plans for development with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries. (Applause)

Thus, as far as our country's economic development is concerned, we can look toward the future with more confidence and assurance than ever before. (Applause)

However, the most important, the most revolutionary thing about this Congress was the composition of our Central Committee. (Applause) The leadership of our Party was given a strong dose of worker cadres, (Applause) a strong dose of women (Applause) and a strong dose of internationalist fighters. (Applause)

Therefore, our masses are represented in the Central Committee not only indirectly through the Party but also through Party members heading the mass organizations, chiefly our workers' organization and our women's organization. Also included are the representatives of our peasants' organization and of our largest organization, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution. (Applause)

Therefore, a direct link between the Party and the masses has been established at this Congress. Furthermore, the principle was established that no matter where a Party member, whether man or woman, happens to be, in Cuba or outside Cuba, working in production or the services, holding down an administrative job or doing scientific work, or engaged in any other kind of activity, the Party will not forget him or her. (Applause) This means that the extraordinary honor, the very great responsibility of belonging to the top leadership of our Party can be earned by cutting cane, (Applause) working in a mine, working in a laboratory, managing a factory or a farm, being a trade union leader, leading a province or a mass organization on a nationwide or provincial level.

We believe that our Central Committee has been greatly enhanced by the presence of new members closely linked to the masses of the people. (Applause)

Our Party has developed a great deal and now has some 450 000 members and candidates. It is no longer a conglomeration of or-

ganizations, and nobody remembers what organization they came from. Our Party is now composed of a single solid trunk. Our Party is now something new, a Party that has developed throughout these past 22 years. It is no longer a question of the history of the war or before the war or the struggle in the underground. It is in fact also a question of the history written by new generations, of the heroic history of our people in these 22 years of struggle. (Applause) This is already reflected in the leadership of our Party, although that leadership includes men who fought in the Sierra, who took part in the struggle against bandits, in the October Crisis and who fought in Angola and in Ethiopia. (Applause) The fact that through our Revolutionary Armed Forces more than 100 000 fighters have fulfilled internationalist missions is really extraordinary. (Applause)

This is why our Central Committee can now present a legion of heroes: heroes of the revolutionary struggle in our country, heroes of internationalism, Heroes of Labor, heroes of material and intellectual work, heroes of Party work, a group of men and women who have amassed extraordinary merits. And the principles that were observed in electing the Central Committee were also observed in electing the Political Bureau. (Applause) And thus, Comrade Vilma Espín, (Applause) Comrade Roberto Veiga, (Applause) Comrade José Ramírez Cruz (Applause) and Comrade Armando Acosta (Applause) were elected alternate members of the Political Bureau. Therefore, the women, the workers, the peasants and the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution are directly represented in the Political Bureau of our Party. (Applause) In our opinion, this is an extraordinary step forward that will raise the efficiency and quality of the work of the leadership of the Party and the entire country.

Now then, we believe that one of the basic tasks fulfilled by the Congress was that of preparing the Party and our people for the difficult international situation we are going through, preparing the Party and our people for any eventual confrontation with imperialism. (Applause and shouts of "Fidel, for sure, hit the yankees hard!").

Needless to say, we have made it clear to Mr. Reagan that we are not afraid of his threats. (Applause) If there is something we dislike very much, it is being threatened by anyone. We do not like anyone to try to intimidate us. We just do not like it. Besides, our people forgot what fear means a long time ago. (Applause and shouts of "Fidel, make them respect us well!") Our people lost the taste of fear a long time ago.

We are aware of the fact that the international situation is a difficult and complex one. We are aware that there is a real danger of war. We are also aware of the need to struggle and to mobilize world public opinion in order to put a stop to the arms race, to put an end to international tension, to eradicate the

danger of war. We can contribute to this objective within the limits of our modest forces. We know well what kind of a world we are living in.

As we said in the Main Report, never before has humanity lived through such times as these, with the existence of enormous nuclear arsenals, with tens of thousands of nuclear weapons pointing in all directions. We know that there is a great danger that a worldwide conflict may break out some day, and we believe that humanity, particularly our people, must be aware of these dangers and mobilize in order to struggle against them, each person fighting on the basis of his or her possibilities. The fact remains that a given attitude must be taken in view of these realities.

We are threatened by a number of dangers. Of course, should a world conflict break out, it would affect every people without exception. However, since our country is located in this part of the world, close to the United States, apart from the danger that any world conflict would represent for us, we are constantly being threatened by imperialist attacks, and in view of these realities it is necessary to adopt a given attitude.

On occasions, the imperialists speak condescendingly about their being willing to lift the blockade, willing to spare our lives, if we stopped being internationalists, if we withdrew our fighters from Angola and Ethiopia, (Shouts of "No!" and "Cuba sí, yankees no!" and applause) if we severed our close ties with the Soviet Union. (Shouts of "No!") Needless to say, for us it is neither a pleasure nor a whim to have thousands of our fighters in other lands. However, the day that we call back a single man — a single one — it will be because he is no longer needed or because of an agreement between the governments of those countries and us, (Applause) but never as a concession to imperialism! And our ties with the Soviet Union will never be broken. Never! (Applause) Those ties will exist as long as the Soviet Union and Cuba exist, (Applause) because we are a revolutionary people, because we are a consistent people, because we are a staunch, loyal and grateful people, because we loathe opportunism! (Applause) And if we were to choose between treason and death we would prefer death a thousand times over! (Prolonged applause)

Principles are not negotiable. There are people in the world who negotiate with principles, but Cuba will never negotiate with principles! (Applause) And we are sure that neither this nor future generations will ever negotiate with their principles! (Applause)

What right does the United States have to tell us who our friends should be?

So they threaten us with maintaining the economic blockade? Let them maintain it for 100 years if they feel like it. (Applause) We are ready to resist for 100 years — that is, if imperialism lasts that long. (Applause and shouts) They threaten us with naval

blockades? Let them impose that kind of blockade and they will see how much the Cuban people can endure! (Applause and shouts of "Fidel, for sure, hit the yankees hard!")

If we had to disperse all over the country and till the land in order to survive, and do it with oxen and plows, hoes and picks, we would do it that way, (Applause) but we would go on resisting. If they think that we are going to surrender because we run out of electricity or buses or fuel or whatever, (Applause) they will see that they'll never bring us to our knees, that we can resist for one, ten or as many years as necessary, even if we have to live like the Indians that Christopher Columbus found here when he landed 500 years ago. (Prolonged applause)

One thing, though, we would not be using spears or arrows. We'd have a rifle, a grenade or a mine in our hands. (Applause) Maybe a tank, a cannon or a bazooka, or an anti-aircraft gun, anything we could lay our hands on! (Applause) The imperialists better not have any hopes. We might as well tell them to stop having hopes — and to stop threatening us! (Applause)

If they were to decide to attack us, then they better get ready to see men, women, old people and even children — even the little Pioneer who spoke here today — fight. (Prolonged applause) If they dare invade our country, more Yankees will die here than in World War II, (Applause) because we will not stop fighting as under any circumstances: in the front lines, in the rear, in the underground. We will not stop fighting as long as a single drop of blood remains in our veins. (Applause)

This is what we should be willing to do and it is what we are willing to do! Of course, we will see what happens; we will see what happens, because we are neither short of fighters nor are we unarmed. If they want to spare themselves a lot of effort and decide to drop 20 atom bombs on us, let them go ahead and do it. We have already gone through the experience of being threatened with atom bombs, and I do not remember a single citizen of this country — not a single one! — losing any sleep over it. (Applause) Without histrionics of any kind, we would prefer a thousand times over to die than to surrender! (Applause) We will not make a single concession to imperialism. We will not renounce a single one of our principles!

The peoples of the world are not so weak today, and I believe that the day when all the peoples of Latin America are as willing to defend their country as Cuba is to defend itself, as willing as Nicaragua is, (Applause) as willing as Grenada is, (Applause) imperialist domination in this hemisphere will disappear. And we could have added the willingness of the Salvadoran revolutionaries (Applause) and the Guatemalan revolutionaries. (Applause) The imperialists are threatening to intervene in Central America, as if this will intimidate the Central American revolutionaries. The revolutionaries in El Salvador and Guatemala have been fighting

out in the open and in the underground for 20 years, and they would find it much easier to fight against the invaders than against the henchmen who serve the Yankees and who still have a uniform, a flag and a national anthem of their own. (Applause)

Humberto spoke of Sandino here. Those were different times, the balance of forces then was not what it is today and neither did the mighty international revolutionary movement nor the solidarity that exists today exist then. It is true that Sandino defeated the Yankee invaders with a handful of poorly armed men, and the invaders had to get out, leaving Somoza and the National Guard there — until the end came for Somoza and the National Guard in the same way that it will eventually come for all the Somozas and their henchmen in this hemisphere. (Applause)

Therefore, there are two basic conclusions we can draw from this Congress. One, the work, the efforts to boost production and the services. I said there are two conclusions and we must live up to them. The first thing we have to do is to tackle all our difficulties head-on and devote ourselves to work, to the services. (Applause) We must redouble our efforts, work more efficiently and be more demanding in agriculture, in industries, at school, in the hospitals, everywhere. In short, I would say we must work more and better than ever before. (Applause)

Second, we must prepare ourselves to defend the country. In other words, these are the two basic tasks: production and defense. (Applause) We must organize the Territorial Troops Militia (Applause) and prepare the Party and the people to fight under any circumstances. (Applause) We must support the motion made by the militiaman who spoke on behalf of the Regiment of the Territorial Troops from Pinar del Rio (Applause) in regard to raising funds to purchase arms (Applause) and devoting our free time and even part of our vacations time to the training program, in order not to affect the economy. (Applause)

One thing must not clash with the other. Work in production and the services must go hand in hand with combat training. We must prepare ourselves, there is no doubt about that. We must rely principally on our training rather than on the enemy's sanity. We must rely in our own forces and not on the enemy's common sense. This is why now more than ever before, we must become a people of workers and soldiers. (Applause)

We are in the midst of the sugar harvest and it is going well. The accumulated potential output average is 88 percent, a figure that was never reached in December last year, not even on a single day. The workers in the sugar mills and the canefields are working with exceptional enthusiasm, and I believe that they personify the spirit of struggle and work that prevails throughout the country.

When we resume our activities, when all the delegates to the Congress return home, they should be guided by the idea and

the commitment of giving full support to production, the services, the sugar harvest and the tasks of defense. We are not going to start wondering whether the Yankees will spare our lives or not. What we should concern ourselves with is preparing ourselves for the struggle and letting them know — as we said in the Congress — that they are going to find a "hard nut to crack and a deadly thorn in their side." (Applause) These are the two basic ideas we should take away with us from the Congress.

Comrade delegates to the Congress and compatriots, we must say that we have plenty of reasons for feeling satisfied, in fact, for being proud of the results of this Congress, of being proud of what our Party is today, of the quality of the men and women who represented it at the Congress. We are proud of this proof of the ties between the Party and the masses, of the people's support for the Party, support that you have demonstrated here today before the representatives of over 140 revolutionary, progressive and democratic organizations from all over the world. (Applause)

I believe that I am conveying the feelings of every member of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau accurately by saying that we have always had great confidence in our people and that today that confidence is greater than ever! (Applause) That we, who have always been optimistic, feel more optimistic than ever! (Applause) That we, who have always felt committed to the Revolution, today feel more committed than ever! (Applause)

Long live our glorious Communist Party! (Shouts of "Long live!")

Long live proletarian internationalism! (Shouts of "Long live!")

Long live the people! (Shouts of "Long live!")

Patria o muerte!

Venceremos!

(Ovation)

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

LIST OF MEMBERS AND ALTERNATES



MEMBERS OF THE POLITICAL BUREAU

Fidel Castro Ruz
Raúl Castro Ruz
Juan Almeida Bosque
Ramiro Valdés Menéndez
Guillermo García Frías
José Ramón Machado Ventura
Blas Roca Calderío
Carlos Rafael Rodríguez Rodríguez
Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado
Pedro Miret Prieto
Sergio del Valle Jiménez
Armando Hart Dávalos
Arnaldo Millán Castro
Jorge Risquet Valdés
Julio Camacho Aguilera
Osmany Cienfuegos Gorriarán

ALTERNATE MEMBERS OF THE POLITICAL BUREAU

Abelardo Colomé Ibarra
Senén Casas Regueiro
Sixto Batista Santana
Antonio Pérez Herrero
Humberto Pérez González
Jesús Montané Oropesa
Miguel Cano Blanco
Vilma Espín Guillois
Roberto Veiga Menéndez

José Ramirez Cruz
Armando Acosta Cordero

**CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL CONTROL
AND REVISION COMMITTEE**

Juan Almeida Bosque

MEMBERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Fidel Castro Ruz
Raúl Castro Ruz
Pedro Miret Prieto
Jorge Risquet Valdés
Antonio Pérez Herrero
Lionel Soto Prieto
José Ramón Machado Ventura
Jesús Montané Oropesa
Julián Rizo Álvarez

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

José Abrantes Fernández
Rogelio Acevedo González
Severo Aguirre del Cristo
Carlos Aldama Escalante
José M. Álvarez Bravo
Luis Álvarez de la Nuez
Dimaris Aquino Díaz
Emilio Aragonés Navarro
María Julia Arredondo O'Reilly
José A. Arteaga Hernández
José Ramón Balaguer Cabrera
Evaristo Baranda Pascual
Germán Barreiro Caramés
Zoila Benitez de Mendoza
Jesús Bermúdez Cutiño
Flavio Bravo Pardo

Clara Cabrera Calderón
Andrés Carballosa Peña
Dora Carcaño Araújo
Ramón Cardona Nuevo
José Felipe Carneado Rodríguez
Lino Carreras Rodríguez
Julio Casas Regueiro
Reynaldo Castro Yebra
Leopoldo Cintras Frías
Jaime Crombet Hernández-Baquero
Ixart Cuenca Mastrapa
Gloria Cueto Rodríguez
Raúl Curbelo Morales
Faure Chomón Mediavilla
Nelia Delfín Ripoll
Luis Felipe Denis Díaz
Manuel Díaz González
Joel Domenech Benítez
Luis Orlando Domínguez Muñiz
Félix Duque Guelmes
Juan Escalona Reguera
Ramón Espinosa Martín
Antonio Esquivel Yedra
José Ramón Fernández Álvarez
Pedro Fernández Díaz
Carlos Fernández Gondín
Electra Fernández López
Oscar Fernández Mell
Rosario Fernández Perera
Serafín Fernández Rodríguez
Yolanda Ferrer Gómez
Harold Ferrer Martínez
Gustavo Fleitas Ramírez
Ivelise Gala Valiente
Rigoberto García Fernández
Julio A. García Oliveras
Pedro M. García Peláez
Raúl García Peláez
Nemesio García Sánchez
Ladislao González Carvajal y Delgado
Francisco González López
Fabio Grobart
Pedro Guelmes González
Secundino Guerra Hidalgo
Nicolás Guillén Batista
Marcos A. Gutiérrez Bello
Alfonso R. Hodge Farguharson
Omar Iser Mojena

Isabel Jomarrón González
Rolando Kindelán Bles
René Lara Moreno
Antonio León del Monte
Raúl León Torras
Georgina Leyva Pagán
Jorge Lezcano Pérez
José de Jesús Linares Valdés
Néstor López Cuba
José López Moreno
Orlando Lorenzo Castro
Isidoro Malmierca Peoli
Luis Martell Rosa
Pascual Martínez Gil
Braulio Maza Oliva
José Joaquín Méndez Cominches
Jorge Enrique Mendoza Reboredo
Raúl Menéndez Tomassevich
Humberto Miguel Fernández
José Miyar Barruecos
Angel Rosendo Moreno Bofill
José A. Naranjo Morales
Arnaldo Ochoa Sánchez
Filiberto Olivera Moya
Esperanza Ortiz García
Ramón Pardo Guerra
René Peñalver Valdés
Faustino Pérez Hernández
Manuel Piñeiro Losada
Delsa Esther Puebla Viltres
Joaquín Quintas Solás
Raúl Roa García
Pedro M. Roche Álvarez
René Rodríguez Cruz
Héctor Rodríguez Llompart
Orlando Rodríguez Puerta
Ursinio Rojas Santiesteban
Ulises Rosales del Toro
Aldo Santamaría Cuadrado
René de los Santos Ponce
Asela de los Santos Tamayo
Armando Saucedo Yero
Rosa Elena Simeón Negrin
Alfredo Suárez Quintela
Diocles Torralba González
Jorge Torres Hernández
Wilfredo Torres Iribar
Jorge Valdés Rodríguez

Rafael Valdés Valdés
Raúl Valdés Vivó
Adolfo Juan Valdivia Domínguez
Élida Valle Fernández
Fernando Vecino Alegret
Luis Alfonso Zayas Ochoa
Noel Zubiatur Mir

ALTERNATE MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Enrique Acevedo González
Ricardo Alarcón de Quesada
Roberto Damián Alfonso González
Rodrigo Álvarez Cambra
René Anillo Capote
Carlos Arocha Pérez
Argelia Balboa Monzón
Félix Baranda Columbié
Ladislao Baranda Columbié
Joaquín Benavides Rodríguez
Guillermo Benítez Barbosa
Joaquín Bernal Camero
Urbelino Betancourt Cruces
Thelma Bornot Pubillones
Francisco Cabrera González
Eladio Calvo González
Julio César Castro Palomino
Manuel Céspedes Fernández
Sergio Corrieri Hernández
Dora Cosme Díaz
Francisco Cruz Boursac
José L. Cuza Téllez
María Emilia Chapman Roche
Juan Luis Charón Duarte
Máximo Díaz Rodríguez
Fabián Escalante Font
Raimundo Espinosa Aguilera
Eddy Fernández Boada
Elcira Fernández Torres
Orlando Fundora López
Santos Godoy Hernández
Julio César González González
Gonzalo González la Rosa
José González Torres
Alfredo Hondal González
Carlos Lage Dávila
Esteban Lazo Hernández
Juan José León Vega

Carlos Lezcano Pérez
Andrés Leyva Castro
Juana Teresa Leyva Torres
Francisco Linares Calvo
Julián López Díaz
Álvaro López Miera
Orlando Lugo Fonte
Armando Manresa González
Ángel M. Mártir Carrión
Luis Mateu Delgado
Cecilia Menéndez Yáñez
Raúl Michel Vargas
Edmundo Miranda Mora
Jiraldito Mora Orozco
Antonio Núñez Jiménez
José L. Padrón González
Romelio Pérez León
Marcos J. Portal León
Rodolfo Puente Ferro
Oscar Puig Céspedes
Pedro Ramón Pupo Pérez
Fidel Ramos Perera
Josefina Rebellón Alonso
Samuel C. Rodiles Planas
Sonia Rodríguez Cardona
Luis Rodríguez Hernández
Raúl Rodríguez López
Pedro Ross Leal
Irma Sánchez Váldez
Manuel F. Santana Oña
Victor E. Schueg Colás
Arnaldo Tamayo Méndez
Julio Tejas Pérez
Casimira Torres Jauma
Julio Trujillo Agüero
Lázaro Vázquez García
Félix S. Véliz Hernández
Jesús R. Vila Fernández
Vicente Zumeta Díaz

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

OPENING

speech by the Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, comrade Raul Castro Ruz /5

MAIN REPORT

submitted to the 2nd Congress by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, comrade Fidel Castro Ruz /9

Introduction /11

- I. Socioeconomic Development /14
 - General Aspects /14
 - Sugar Industry /16
 - Agriculture /18
 - Basic Industry /20
 - Construction /21
 - Transportation and Communications /22
 - Food Industry /24
 - Light Industry /24
 - Fishing /25
 - Foreign Trade /25
 - Economic Cooperation /26
 - Science and Technology /27
 - Retail Trade and Services to the Population /27
 - Public Health /28
 - Education /30
 - Culture /31
 - Sports /33
 - Tourism /33
 - Labor Policy and Social Security /34
 - The Economic Management System /35
 - Institutional Aspects /38
 - The 1981-85 Period /40
 - Perspectives for the Year 2000 /48
- II. The Revolutionary Armed Forces /52

- III. The Ministry of the Interior /57
- VI. Mass and Social Organizations /60
 - The Workers' Organization /60
 - The Farmers' Organization /64
 - The Women's Organization /65
 - The Committees for the Defense of the Revolution /68
 - Student Organizations /69
 - The José Martí Pioneers' Organization /70
 - Social Organizations /72
- V. The Union of Young Communists /73
- VI. The Party /77
- VII. The Ideological Struggle /85
- VIII. World Economic Situation /95
- IX. Foreign Policy /102
 - Resolution /123

STATUTES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA

approved by the 1st Congress with the modifications agreed upon by the 2nd Congress /125

The Communist Party of Cuba, its content, objectives and principles /127

Chapter I. On members and aspirants /131

Chapter II. Principles of the Party's organic structure and functioning. /138

Chapter III. The Congress and the higher levels /141

Chapter IV. The control and revision committees /144

Chapter V. Provincial and municipal assemblies and branches /145

Chapter VI. Grass-roots organizations /147

Chapter VII. The Party and the Union of Young Communists /154

Chapter VIII. The Party and the mass and social organizations /154

Chapter IX. The Party and the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of the Interior /155

Chapter X. Party finances /156

Resolution on the modifications of the Party Statutes /157

SOCIOECONOMIC GUIDELINES FOR THE 1981-85 PERIOD /159

Main achievements in socioeconomic development in Cuba from 1976 to 1980 /161

- I. Fundamental aims in the 1981-85 period /169
 - Advance firmly in the process of socialist industrialization /169
 - Guide basic investments correctly /171

- Strengthen and extend the cooperative movement in the countryside /172
- Deepen the people's multilateral education and raise cadre training levels /173
- Consolidate the Economic Planning and Management System /174
- Promote the organization of work and wages /176
- Achieve a higher degree of economic efficiency and economies based on norms /177
- Develop international economic relations /178
- Increasingly improve the people's standards of living /180
- Consolidate the socialist society's institutions /181
- II. Main aims of the general economy /183
- III. Consolidate and improve the Economic Planning and Management System /185
 - In the sphere of planning /185
 - In the sphere of statistics /187
 - In the sphere of prices /188
 - In the sphere of finances and credits /189
 - In the sphere of contractual relations and state arbitration /193
 - In the sphere of standardization, weights and measures and quality control /193
 - In the sphere of technical and material supplies /194
 - In the sphere of the organization of work and wages /196
 - In the sphere of enterprise operations based on economic accounting /198
- IV. Orientation of basic investments /200
- V. Regional distribution of the productive forces /203
- VI. Development of science and technology /206
- VII. Protection of the environment and natural resources /209
- VIII. Industrial development /211
 - In the sugar industry /213
 - In the electric industry /216
 - In the fuel industry /218
 - In geological prospection, drilling and geodetics /220
 - In iron metallurgy and mining /221
 - In nonferrous metallurgy and mining /222
 - In the nonelectric machinery and metallic products industries /224
 - In the electronics and electrotechnical industry /225
 - In the fertilizer industry /226
 - In tires and inner tubes /227
 - In the pharmaceutical industry /227
 - Elsewhere in the chemical industry /228
 - In the paper and cellulose industry /229
 - In the furniture industry /230
 - In the building materials industry /231

- In the glass and ceramics industry / 232
- In the textile, ready-made clothing and leather industry / 233
- In the food industry / 235
- In the fishing industry / 237
- In the beverage and tobacco industry / 238
- In other industries / 239
- In tourism / 239
- IX. Agricultural development / 241
 - For each agricultural production activity and livestock raising in sugarcane agriculture / 245
 - In livestock raising / 247
 - For the cultivation of rootcrops, citrus fruits, tobacco, coffee, rice, beans, fruits and other crops / 249
- X. Development of construction / 253
- XI. Development of transportation and communications / 257.
- XII. The development of education and culture / 262
 - In education / 262
 - In the cultural field / 266
 - In the sphere of sports / 268
 - With regard to radio, television and the press / 269
- XIII. The development of public health / 270
- XIV. On domestic trade and services for the people / 274
- XV. International economic relations / 277
 - Resolution on the socioeconomic guidelines for the 1981-85 period / 283

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE 2ND CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUJBA / 285

- On the Party's Programmatic Platform / 287
- On the Thesis on the Internal Party Life / 289
- On Cadre Training, Selection, Placement, Promotion and Advancement Policy / 297
- On Ideological Struggle / 301
- On Marxist-Leninist Studies Our Country / 311
- On the Policy on Religion, the Church and Believers / 315
- On the Mass Media / 318
- On Educational Policy / 322
- On Science and Technology / 330
- On Artistic and Literary Culture / 334
- On Physical Education and Sports / 341
- On Improving the Bodies of People's Power / 346
- On International Policy / 353
- On the Moulding of Children and Young People / 370
- On Full Equality for Women / 375

On Agriculture and Relations with Farmers /380

On the Economic Planning and Management System /386

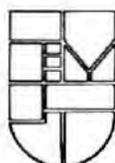
PRESENTATION OF COMRADE FIDEL CASTRO RUZ, FIRST
SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA

by comrade Fabio Grobart, member of the Central
Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba /395

speech by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of
the Communist Party of Cuba, comrade Fidel Castro Ruz /401

LIST OF MEMBERS AND ALTERNATES

of the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the Central
Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba /413



Este título se terminó de imprimir
en el taller Federico Engels, de la
Empresa Poligráfica. Unión de
Empresas de Medios de
Propaganda, adjunta
al DOR del CC
del PCC,
noviembre de 1981
"Año del XX Aniversario de Girón"





