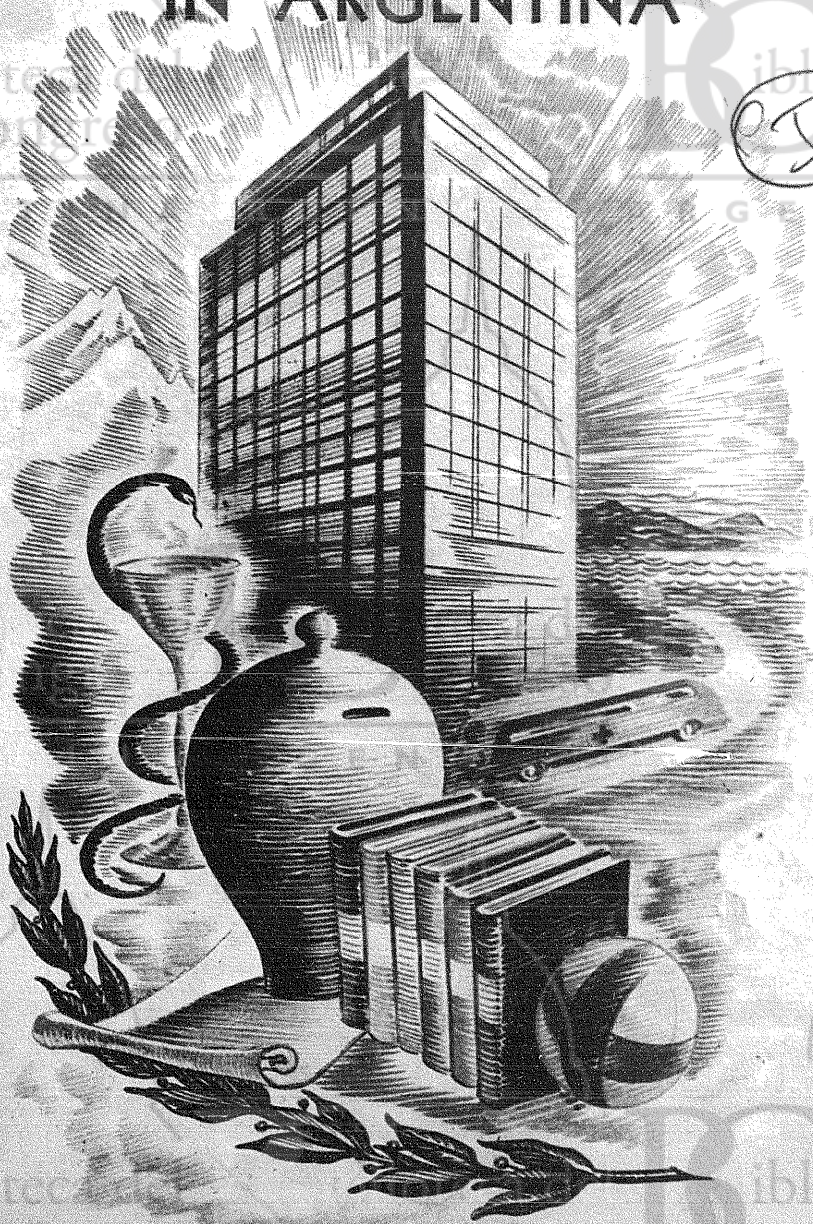




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# SOCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN ARGENTINA



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EVA PERON

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## PROLOGUE

**A**N unprecedented revolutionary process has taken place in America in recent years. The Latin American sector of the American Continent which has been blamed for over half a century for being anarchical and backward, has now demonstrated that its periodical upheavals were caused by the desperate situation of its socially oppressed labouring masses and their urge for freedom.

The miserable situation of the oppressed people was carefully hidden by the propaganda of those who benefitted by their exploitation. In order to explain matters to the outside world mention was always made of the frequent "military revolts" as expressions of the backward conditions in which the Hispano-American communities lived. It was always carefully hidden that these pseudo revolutions were but counter-revolutions staged by international capitalism for the purpose of avoiding or quashing the real social rebellions which were taking place among the popular masses.

The evolutionary cycles were being completed however. The masses were acquiring maturity; and the day came in which these military coups, prepared in other than Latin American countries, suffered their major and definite defeat. This occurred on October 17, 1945 in the Argentine Republic.

This event brought to light in America and the whole world the true facts concerning the so-called anarchical character of Latin America. The revolutionary movement in the Argentine Republic was characterized by its social achievements in answer to the general clamour which General Perón termed "the sufferings of the earth."



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The syndical movement was the fundamental basis of the Argentine revolution. General Perón worked in unity with this movement in the beginning and development of the social achievements which transformed Argentina into a socially just, economically independent, and politically sovereign nation.

In this respect General Perón himself has said: "A great many people have attributed and will attribute to the former Colonel Perón the merit or blame of having carried out a fundamental reform. This occurs here in Argentina and in all parts of the world. However, although the initial idea was expounded by Colonel Perón, it was put into practice by labouring masses who had maintained the same idea for the past fifty years."

This unique circumstance which is also unprecedented in America was the main characteristic of the present Argentine movement which has no parallel in the world. It was also the cause of the profound social significance of the achievements of the Justicialist Government a brief enumeration of which will be made in this work.

Over 76,000 beneficial public works were executed during a six year period by the Argentine Justicialist Government for the purpose of fulfilling the aspirations of the labouring masses and solving the problems of thousands of socially submerged people in this part of South America.

In a state of complete destitution numerous families of workers of the Federal Capital, the provinces, and national territories lived in miserable conditions almost impossible to remember after eight years of work of the present Government, and almost impossible to believe for those who contemplate the vigorous and beautiful Argentina of today.

In view of this deplorable situation, it was necessary to plan in an organic manner in order to provide gradually adequate solutions for each different problem which afflicted the population.

The pertinent planning and programmes were outlined in the First Five Year Plan of the Justicialist Government. The numerous aspects of the scheme were classified and divided into fundamental branches for the purpose of following a rational plan in the development of the achievements.

The sanctioning of adequate social legislation was the first step taken towards the definite restoration of their rights to the labouring masses. Another fundamental problem was that of seeking a practical solution to the house shortage question. The improvement of the living standards and the corresponding increases in wages guaranteed by the establishment of collective labour agreements was the basis upon which the edifice of social justice was built.

Education and the cultural elevation of the masses was another of the fundamental aims of the Plan. In short the fundamental aspects of the undertaking were expressed in the following words of the leader of the movement: "To dignify labour, humanize capital and improve social culture."

The creation of labour legislation provided the syndical movement with freedom of action which it had clamoured for since the initial stages. The proclamation of the Rights of the Worker offered new and bright prospects for the labouring masses and the proclamation of the Old Age Rights ensured a peaceful and happy old age for men and women who had toiled for years.

The vast programme of social achievements was undertaken by the joint efforts of the Government, the syndical movement represented by the General Confederation of Labour, and the Social Aid Foundation founded by Señora Eva Perón.

An immediate solution to the house shortage problem was provided by means of the reduction and "freezing" of rents, the building of modern, economic homes for workers and their families, the granting of special credits for building purposes, and the construction of houses in labour districts...

Union organizations, capitalized by means of the the new economic state of union forces, began to build their own polyclinics, social centres, clubs, libraries and vacation colonies.

The Eva Perón Social Aid Foundation began an intense campaign to help those in need, filling up the gaps which the incipient application of social justice left among the Argentine proletariat.

Education and cultural elevation entered a new phase, and the structural change of their organization endowed this expression of the government with a new meaning. This uplift of social culture aimed at technical and political preparation of the Argentine youth whose disorientation assumed alarming proportions in former times. The increase of primary schools in urban centres and principally in the interior of the country was followed by the creation of innumerable new secondary establishments. The climax of all this was the creation of the National Labour University which agglutinates all the capacitation and professional orientation schools where the youth of today are prepared in order to promote the economic and industrial power of Argentina in the future.

The Children's City, University City, Travellers' Hostels, Homes for old people, Employees' Home, School for Nurses, the Popular Supply Stores and the numerous Vacation Colonies for children are, in fulfilment of the plan of Argentine recuperation, evidence of the work carried out by the Social Aid Foundation. All that ratifies what General Perón said when revising the work of his government: "When history pronounces judgment, our ideas will come under dispute, men may deny our ideals, they may deny the part we have played, they will be able to destroy what we have built up in the national organization; but nobody will be able to destroy or deny the work which has left landmarks all over the country."

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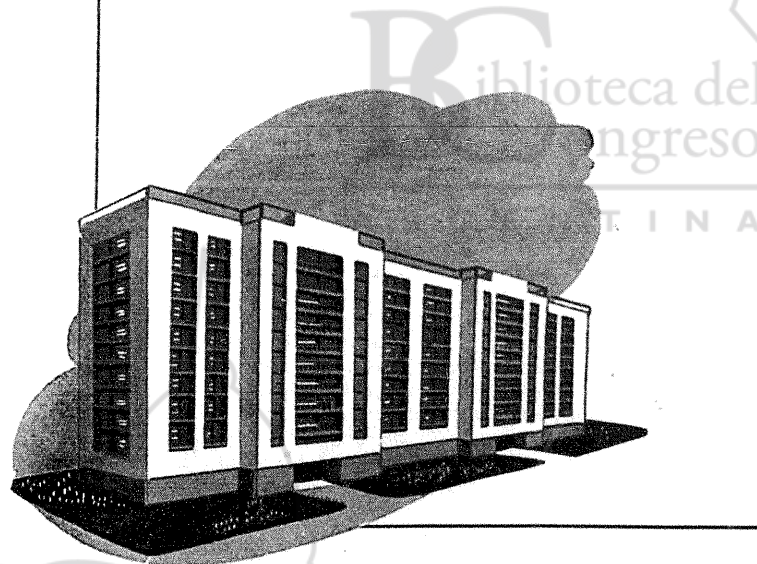
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**T**HE grave housing problem which still afflicts the big capitals of the world was specially pressing in our country. The influx of immigrants and the surprising industrial growth of the city of Buenos Aires and adjacent localities aggravated the situation. Rapid measures were taken to solve the difficulties arising from the increase in population; special mention must be made of the series of house construction begun by the Eva Perón Foundation throughout the territory of the Republic. The said organism which owes its origin to the indefatigable work of the wife of the President gave proof of its worth by achievements which are above and beyond all praise. The construction of houses includes entire districts of dwellings, chalets, apartments, all built according to the latest architectural ideas. The old, well-known buildings of the poor classes gave way to monoblocks, large buildings which house more people without taking away from comfort and ventilation. Numerous are the jobs done in this sense. It suffices to recall the magnificent achievements of the different organisms of the State whose effort to solve the problem has left an asset of multitudes of houses. The unions also collaborated by a contribution of innumerable buildings which are the yardstick of such entities for indicating their whole-hearted spirit of cooperation and solidarity with the ideals of the government.

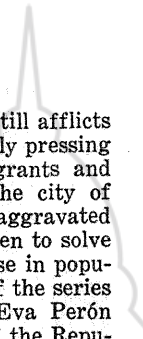


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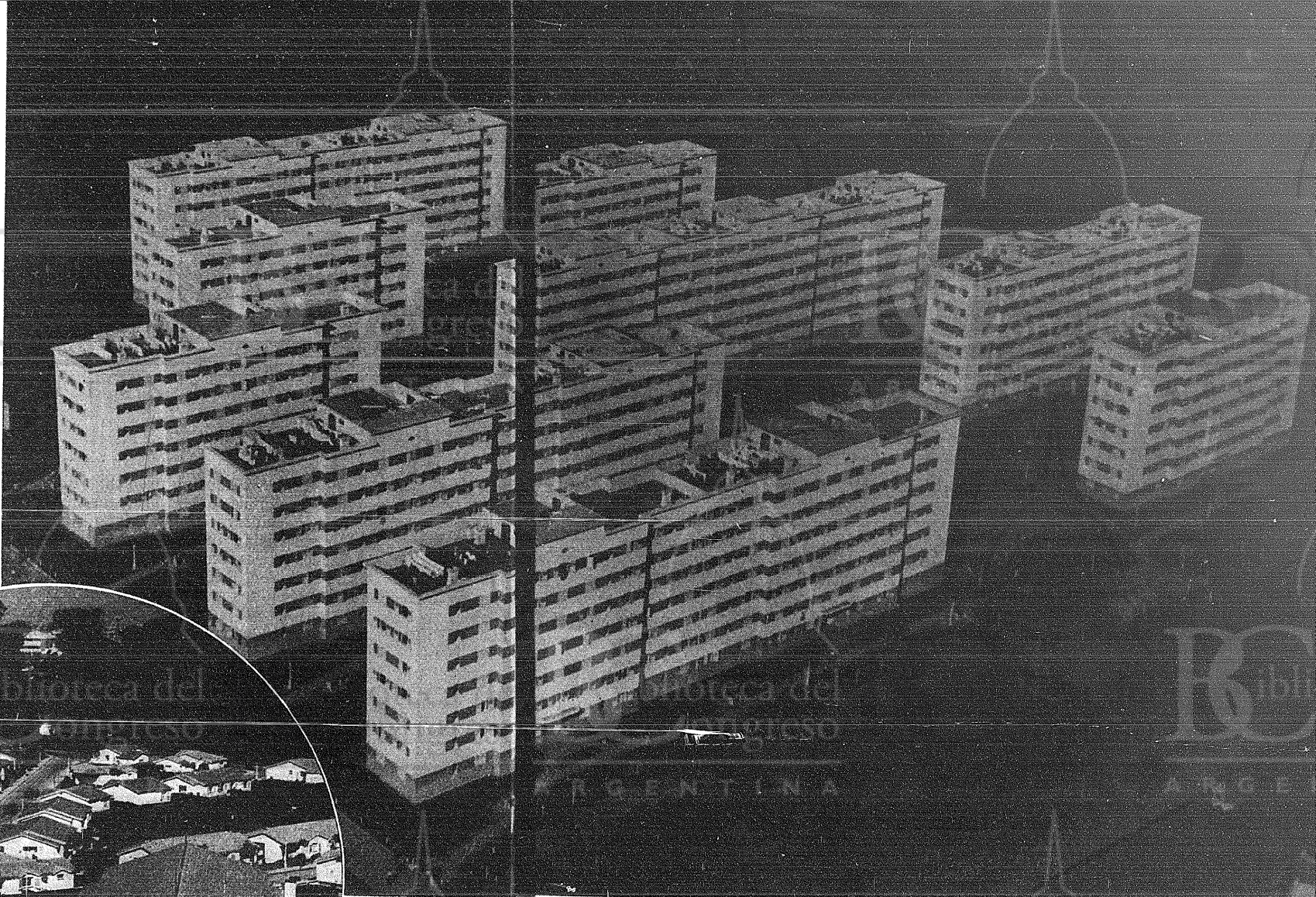
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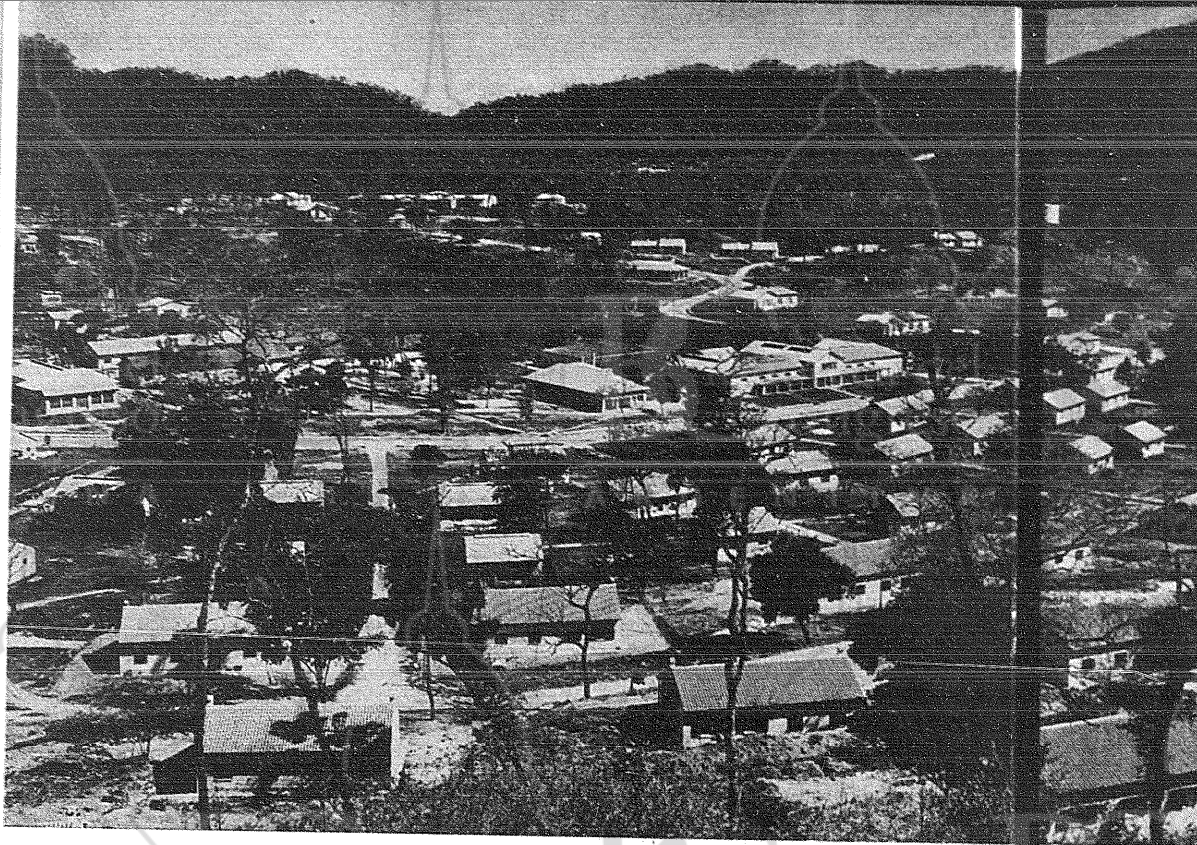
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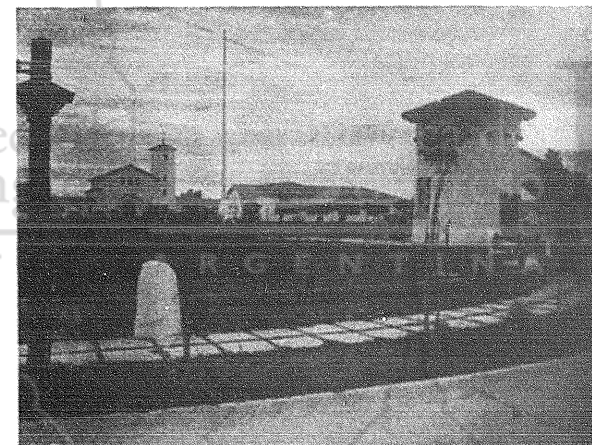
**The Justicialist Government has given preferential attention to the housing problem. This photo gives us a partial view of the President Perón district for workers in Saavedra, Federal Capital.**



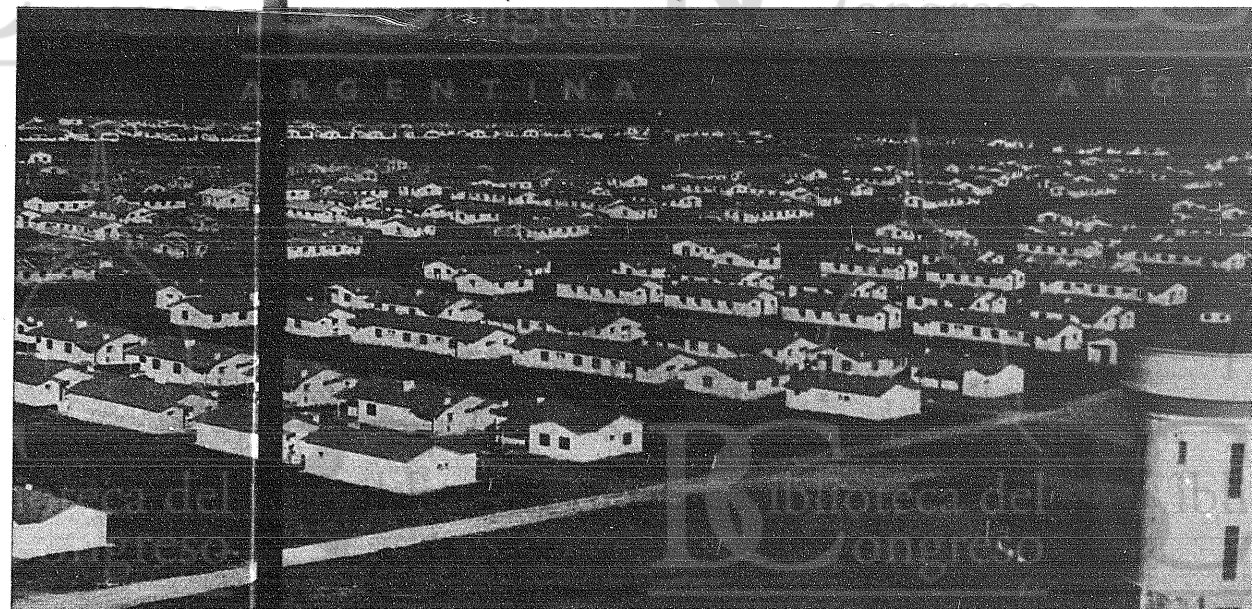
**Imposing blocks of apartments of one of the many economic housing districts are to be found close to the Avellaneda Park in one of the most picturesque suburbs of Buenos Aires. The construction of these by the government of General Perón afforded a solution to one of the most disturbing problems.**



The housing problem was as successfully tackled in the interior of the country as it was in the Federal Capital. Here we get an idea of a district for workers and employees in the picturesque Province of Salta.



Partial view another district for workers constructed by the Justicialist Government on the confines of Buenos Aires. Its beautiful chalets have every modern convenience, are solidly built and show good taste.



Close to the Argentine capital and on the wide and lovely highway which runs from the centre of Buenos Aires to the Ministro Pistarini airport is situated the populous "Evita" district which is considered as one of the most important of its kind.

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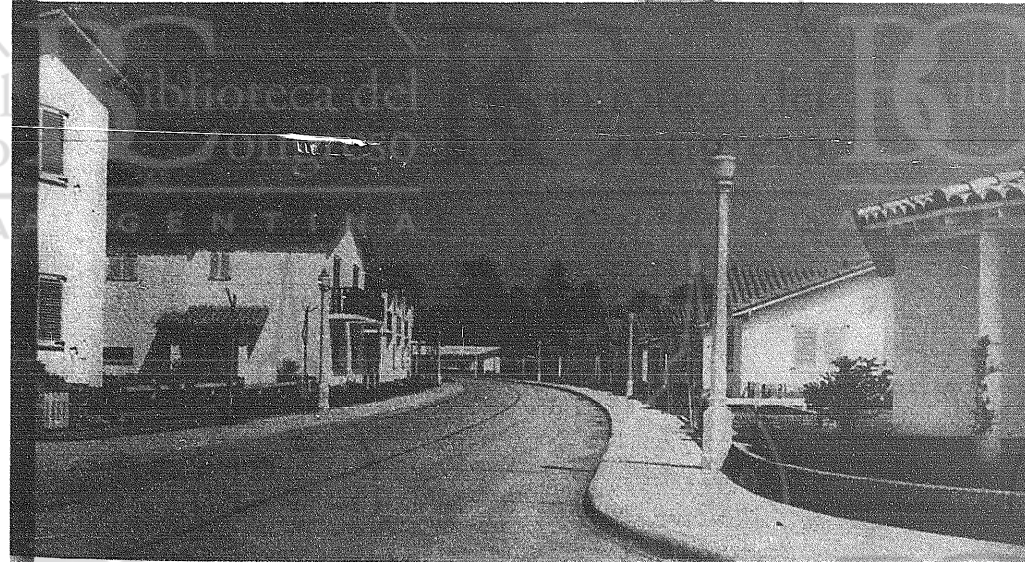
## NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL HOUSING SCHEME



TOTAL: More Than 22,000 houses. More than \$ 1,500,000,000

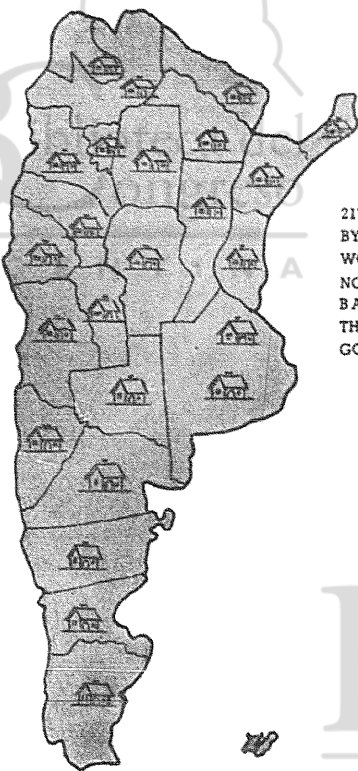


A view of the Presidente Perón district which is surrounded by lovely gardens. In the photo may be seen the parish church which is situated in front of the principal square.

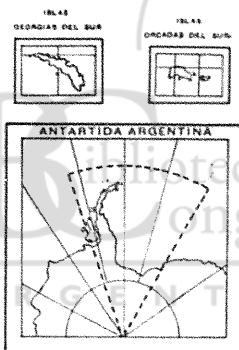


Another aspect of the Presidente Perón district. The present government, thanks to a wise policy as regards popular houses, has given the workers the opportunity of owning their own economic homes.

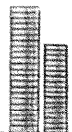
## HOUSES



217,000 HOUSES BUILT IN 5 YEARS BY THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY OF BUENOS AIRES AND THE MORTGAGE BANK, WITHOUT INCLUDING THOSE BUILT BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS



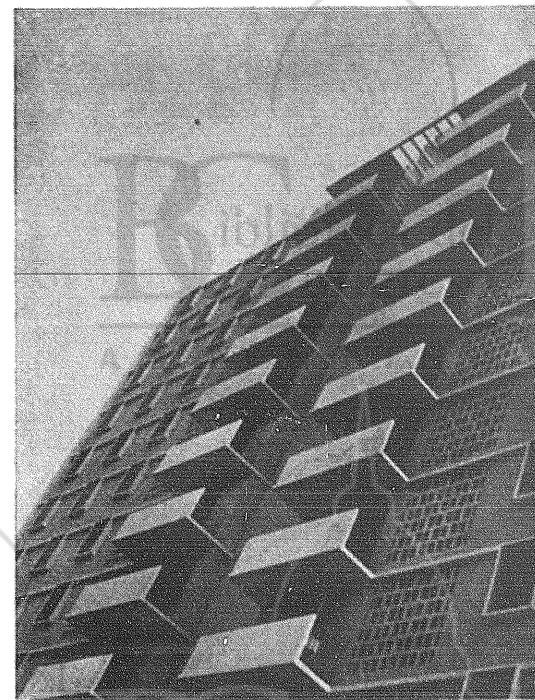
6,500 HOUSES BUILT BY THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS.  
3,200 HOUSES BUILT BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF BUENOS AIRES



TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES BUILT: 217,000



Situated in one of the suburbs of Buenos Aires, the spacious economic houses of "Los perales" are a noteworthy effort on the part of the government. The houses are surrounded by big and beautiful gardens.



Savings and loans financed the construction of 200,000 houses in the course of the First Five Year Plan. The Second Five Year Plan will expand its housing programme to 300,000 houses.

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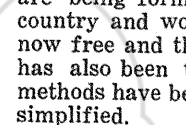


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NATIONAL education has been given preferential attention by the government of General Perón. An important measure tending to facilitate and rationalize the action of public instruction was the creation of the Ministry of Public Education. The large geographical extension of the national territory put difficulties in the way of school attendance in regions which were far-removed from urban centres. That was the reason why the plan — put into practice immediately — increased primary school construction to such an extent that, on one occasion, 2,000 of these establishments were inaugurated simultaneously in the Province of Buenos Aires alone. The zeal of the government did not stop there; it knew that the post-school age was intimately linked to the formation of the future citizen. With that progressive criterion, there arose the technical, professional orientation, capacitation schools, etc., which are scattered throughout the country and are considered models of their kind. They afford those who have not the inclination to secure a university degree ample possibilities in all branches of craftsmanship and technical specialities, according to the vocation and conditions of each one. Such workshop-schools are directed by and under the care of competent personnel, and there, in an atmosphere of mutual collaboration, the workers of the future are being formed; there they learn the love of country and work. University education which is now free and thus within the reach of everybody has also been the object of important reforms; methods have been brought up to date and systems simplified.

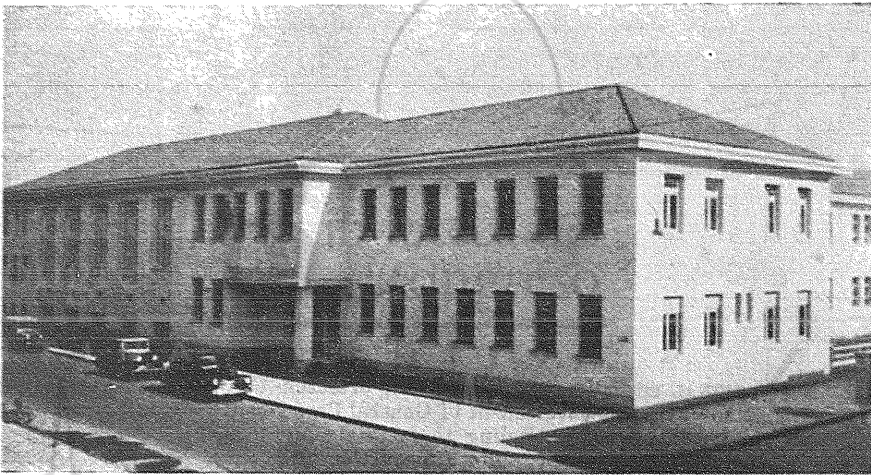


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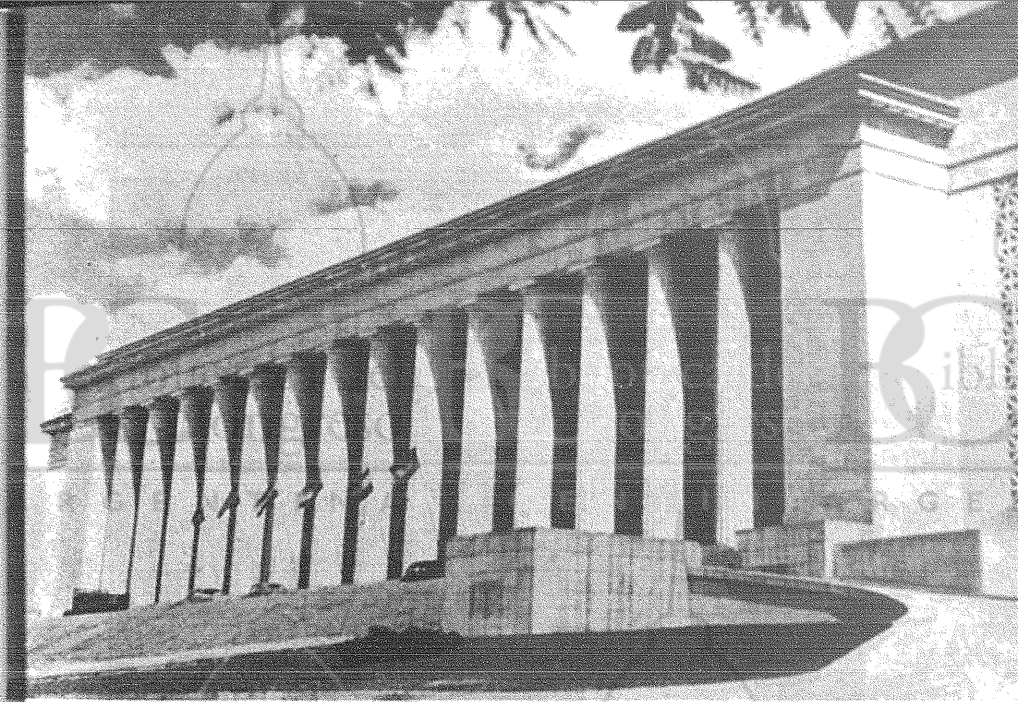


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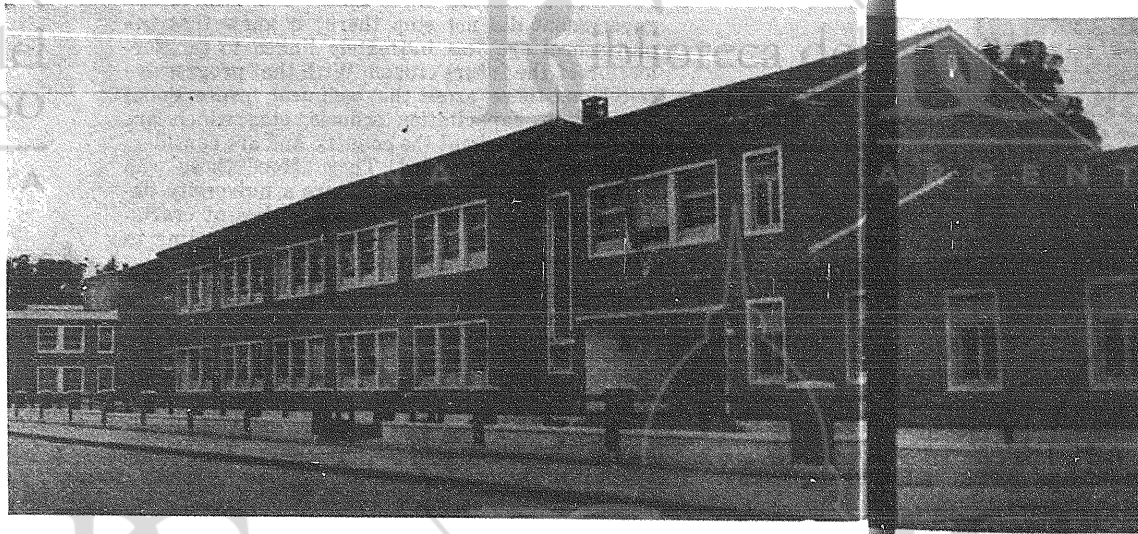


A further exponent of the vast work carried out in the social plane is the "Tecnical Trade School" in Chivilcoy. It is equipped with modern instruments for studies.

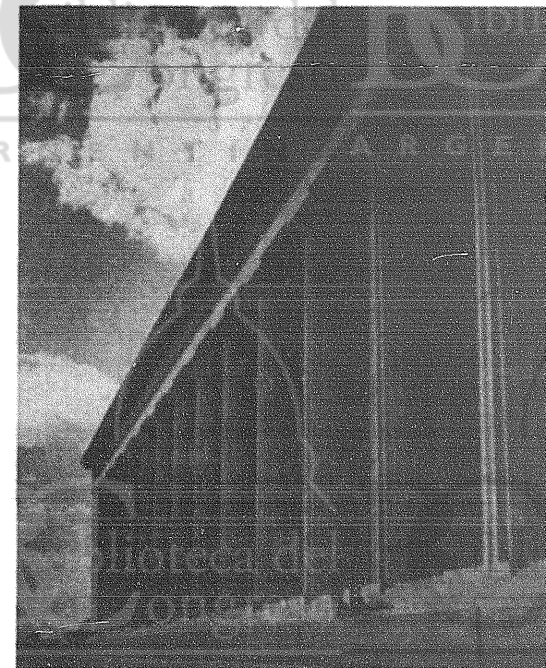
The vast plan to increase technical instruction has given rise to the creation of innumerable industrial and trade schools to prepare Argentine youth.



A view of the magnificent front of the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences whose lecture rooms are filled with numerous students who now get help and facilities from the government of Perón.



Another angle of the front of this magnificent architectural work which gives a good idea of beauty and solidity. The building of the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences is characterized by the magnificence and comfort of its installations; one may notice an esthetic sense and good taste in the position of the lecture and conference rooms.



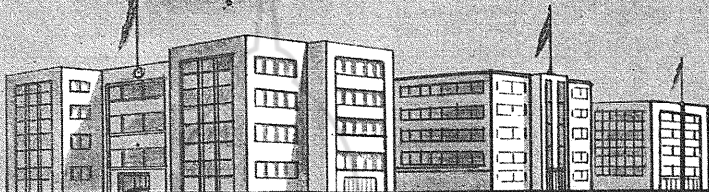
**CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL COLLEGES**



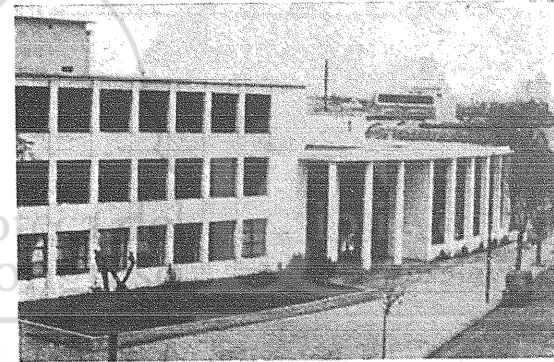
8 BUILDINGS COMPLETED BETWEEN 1943 AND 1949 AT THE COST OF \$ 5 633,000.  
1 BUILDING IN CONSTRUCTION FOR \$ 2,000,000. PLAN FOR 5 BUILDINGS



EVA PERON FOUNDATION BUILT 1,000 SCHOOLS THROUGHOUT THE REPUBLIC



CONSTRUCTION OF ONE THOUSAND SCHOOLS WITH MORE THAN 6,000 NEW CLASSROOMS

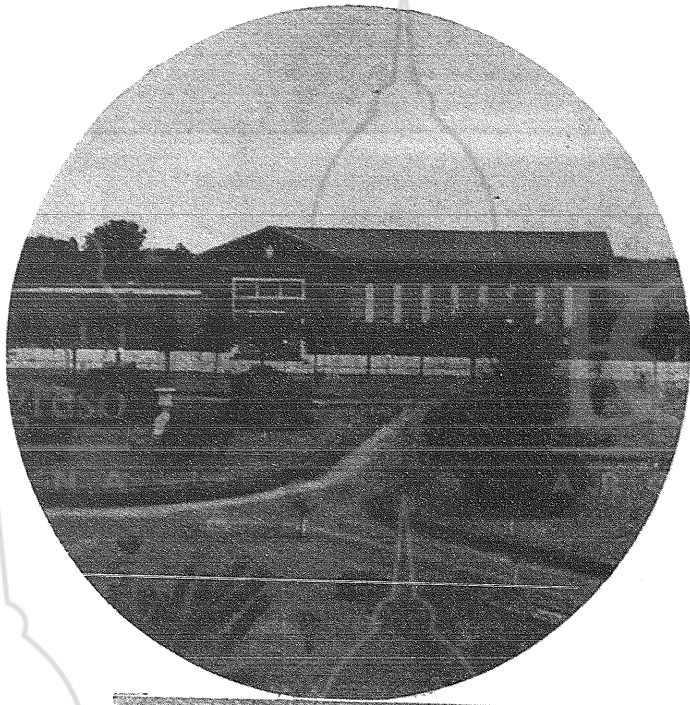


One of the many buildings of the technical capacitation schools for Argentine youth.

Technical capacitation has acquired capital importance in the New Argentina. Here is a view of the modern Technical Trade School in San Nicolás.







Educational establishments have multiplied during the last few years. Surrounded by parks, this modern building is situated in the locality of San Andrés de Giles, Province of Buenos Aires.

The profound social feeling which characterizes the Justicialist Government has eliminated the causes of illiteracy in the country. The lack of schools was one of the principal causes. This modern and comfortable establishment is an example of the buildings recently constructed.



### CONSTRUCTION OF NORMAL SCHOOLS



10 ESTABLISHMENTS COMPLETED BETWEEN 1943 AND 1949 AT THE COST OF PESOS 10,714,933

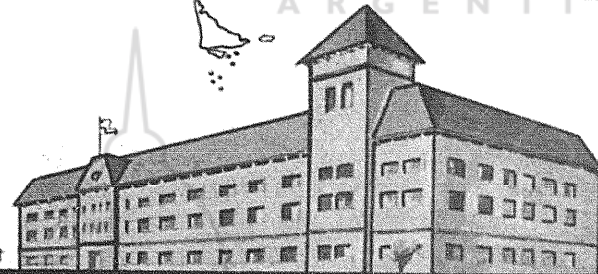
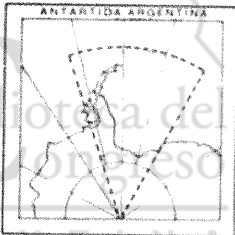
8 BUILDINGS IN CONSTRUCTION IN 1949 AT THE COST OF \$ 8,905,067

PLAN FOR 2 BUILDINGS

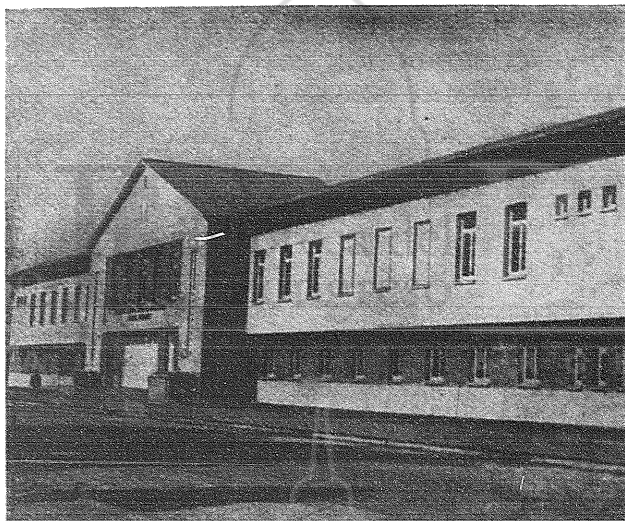
CONSTRUCTION OF NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR REGIONAL ADAPTATION

2 BUILDINGS COMPLETED BETWEEN 1943 AND 1949 AT THE COST OF \$ 1,925,000

1 BUILDING IN CONSTRUCTION IN 1949 FOR \$ 1,055,000



48 SECONDARY COLLEGES

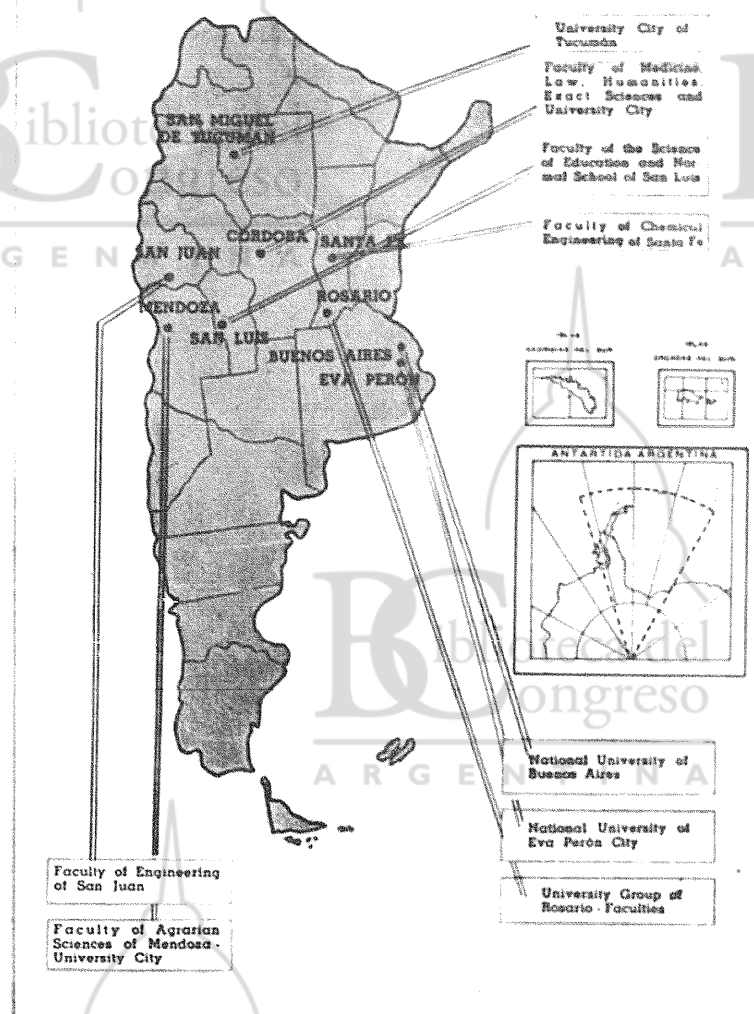


Of the 76,000 works carried out by the government of General Perón during his first period, outstanding are the numerous schools. Here we see the Manuel Belgrano Normal School in Santiago del Estero.

The "Ezeiza" Home School is situated in the district close to the big airport. It is one of the big educational establishments of its kind which are being built at the expense of the Eva Perón Foundation.



## UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS



"THE GOVERNMENT IS OBLIGED TO GIVE THE UNIVERSITY SITES AND UNLIMITED MEANS." PERON

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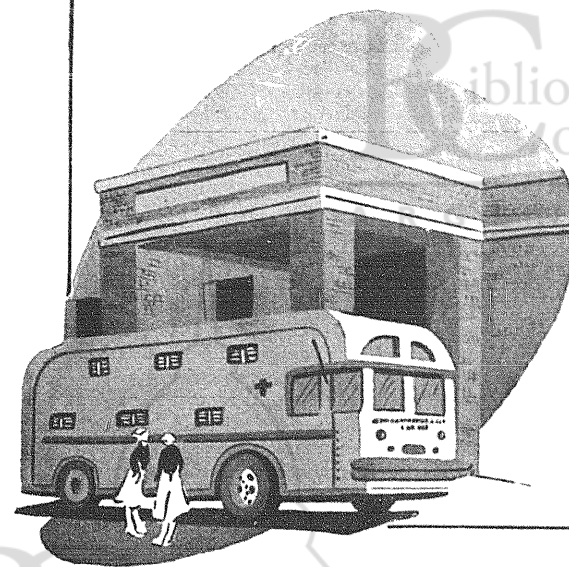
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PUBLIC HEALTH





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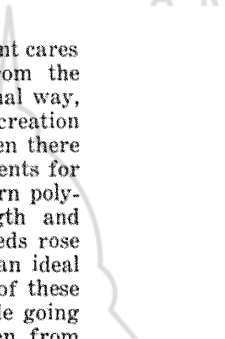
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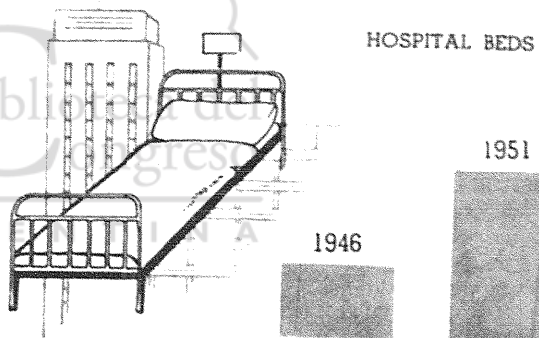


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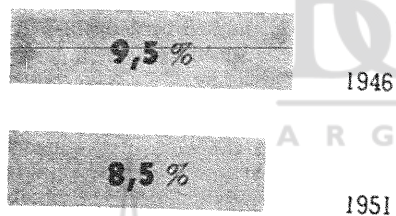
**P**UBLIC health has been one of the constant cares of the justicialist government. Right from the beginning it faced the problem in a rational way, and the first fruits of its work was the creation of the Ministry of Public Health. Since then there has been a long list of continual achievements for the welfare of the people. The most modern polyclinics were built throughout the length and breadth of the country; the number of beds rose in a short time from twenty per cent to an ideal percentage. Besides the specific functions of these establishments, there is a veritable crusade going on inside them for safeguarding children from many risks. Then again, the Eva Perón Foundation has worked unceasingly for the health of all Argentines, approaching the sanitary problem in multiple ways. One of the most modern and efficacious forms of its work is the Eva Peron Health Train. Suitably equipped, it travels through vast zones of the country bringing solutions to a series of problems and seconding the work of the health centres and polyclinics which serve the people in far-distant corners of the Republic. Another important factor is the Readaptation Clinics whose high number and notable development insure a highly efficacious service. The magnificent Presidente Perón and Eva Perón polyclinics merit a paragraph to themselves. They are the first of a series of thirty-five which are in the course of construction. The design of these extraordinary buildings has been conceived according to the newest ideas of architecture and science.

## PUBLIC HEALTH



1946/66.000 hospital beds - 1951/114.000 hospital beds

### DECREASE IN GENERAL MORTALITY RATE

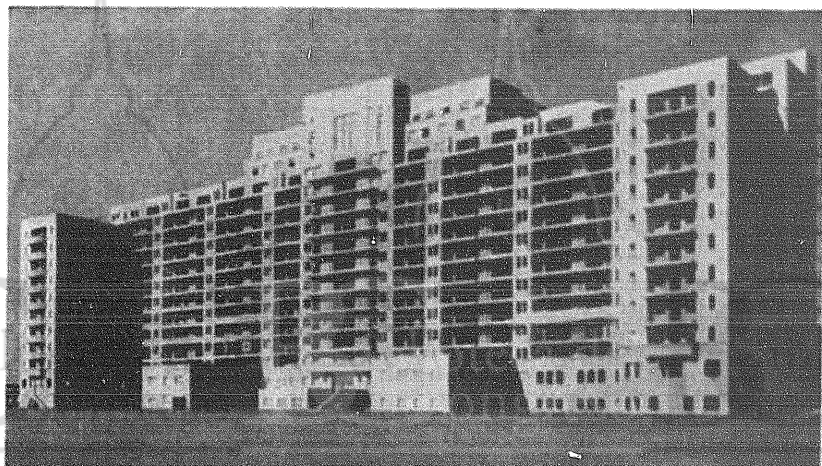


EVA PERON FOUNDATION. — PLAN TO BUILD THIRTY FIVE POLYCLINICS WITH MORE THAN 15.000 BEDS AT THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE



The Presidente Perón Polyclinic, the largest of its kind in South America, is one of the most remarkable works achieved by the Eva Perón Social Aid Foundation.

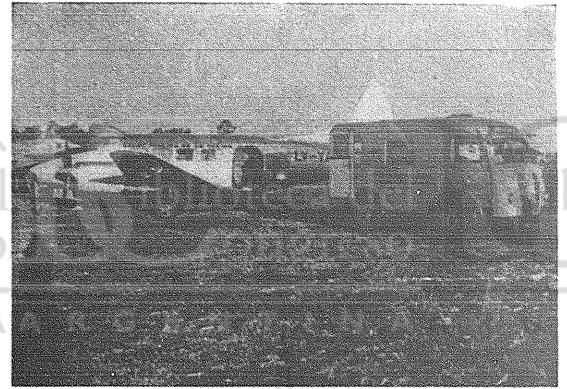
The populous district of Mataderos, one of the most densely populated centres for workers, has been benefitted by this imposing hospital which was sorely needed for more than a quarter of a century.





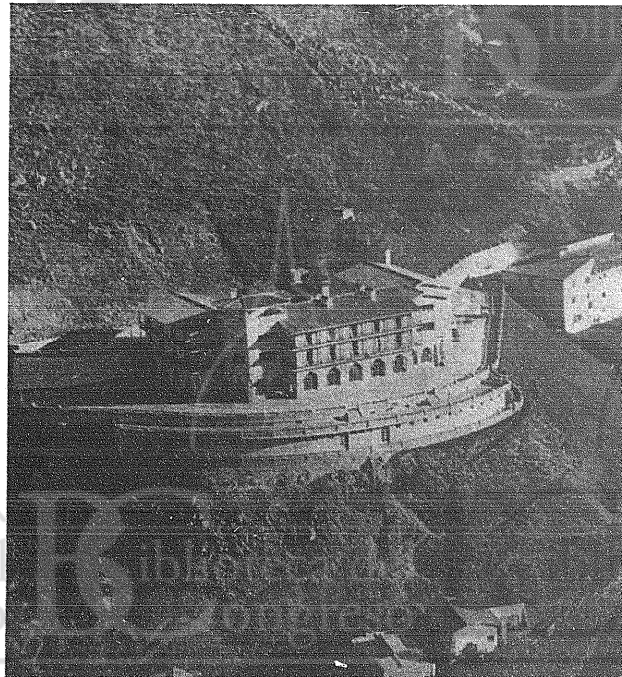
The Central Polyclinic of the city of Mendoza which is shown in this photograph is another social achievement of Justicialism.

The Mobile Odontological Room constitutes a step forward in health welfare by the vigorous Ministry of Public Health of the Nation.



The first aid service for urgent cases of the Ministry of Public Health now reaches every corner of the country.

The Children's Convalescent Clinic in Termas de los Reyes, Province of Jujuy, for the only privileged ones of Argentina.



## CONSTRUCTION OF POLYCLINICS

|          |              |              |                 |            |
|----------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|
|          |              |              |                 |            |
| SAN JUAN | JUJUY        | SALTA        | SANTA FE        | ENTRE RIOS |
|          |              |              |                 |            |
| SAN LUIS | CATAMARCA    | JUJUY        | Sgo. DEL ESTERO | CORRIENTES |
|          |              |              |                 |            |
| MENDOZA  | FEDERAL CAP. | FEDERAL CAP. | Bs. AIRES       |            |

|            |            |           |           |           |
|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| AVELLANEDA | SAN MARTIN | Bs. AIRES | Bs. AIRES | Bs. AIRES |
|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

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| 4 DE JUNIO | CAP FEDERAL |

THESE 21 HOSPITALS WILL HAVE 22,650 BEDS.  
MAGNIFICENT CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS SOLVING  
A SINGULARLY GRAVE PROBLEM



The modern "Evita" Polyclinic which was recently inaugurated gives hierarchy to the achievements of the Eva Peron Foundation and its School for Nurses.

The constructive trade unionism which is practised in Argentina is distinguished for its social work. This polyclinic is the work of the Glassworkers' Union.



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## SOCIAL WELFARE



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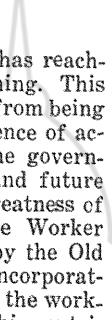


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**I**N the New Argentina social welfare has reached the highest expression of its meaning. This achievement which strikes the eye is far from being a chance phenomenon; it is the consequence of action which has been thought out by the government and which ensures the present and future prosperity of those who work for the greatness of the country. In time, the Rights of the Worker were proclaimed. These were followed by the Old Age Rights. Both decalogues which are incorporated in the Justicialist Constitution protect the worker from the moment he begins to make his contribution to the collective effort. Social welfare has extended to all the unions the benefits of pensions in old age, making sure that no worker will be neglected when old age prevents him from earning a living. Today there are millions of Argentines receiving pensions after having given the best of their efforts to the common cause. Another important aspect of the social welfare is the savings bank. The authorities have shown keen, didactic judgment in teaching the excellence of the practice of saving. Minors are given classes on this matter. They stimulate the desire to save, thus making the far-seeing child of to-day the strong man of tomorrow. An eloquent example of what saving means in Argentina is shown by the following figures: on January 2, 1953 there was a total of 8,561,995 pesos in the National Savings Bank, beating by a million the top figure of 7,493,805 pesos for January 11, 1951. In 1952 the people saved a total of 413 million pesos.



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The increase in saving has made imperious the need to quicken post office service and modernize buildings.

The unprecedented increase of Argentine popular savings is demonstrative of the high living standard of the worker.

→  
The Social Welfare Institute represents one of the most formidable landmarks of the revolutionary government.



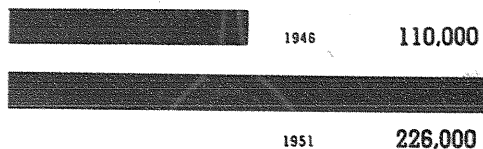
## SOCIAL WELFARE

MORE THAN FIVE MILLION  
AFFILIATED MEMBERS

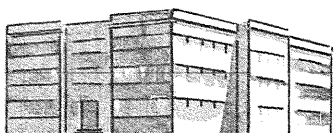


MORE THAN 15,000 PESOS  
IN CAPITAL IN 1951

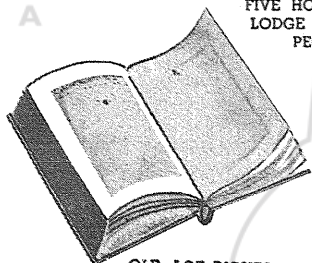
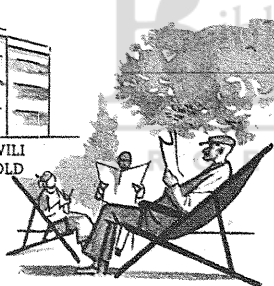
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PENSIONERS



## HOMES FOR OLD PEOPLE



FIVE HOMES WILL  
LODGE 2,350 OLD  
PEOPLE



OLD AGE RIGHTS



PENSIONS



The "Colonel Perón" Home for Old People in the district of Burzaco exemplifies the manner in which old age is protected in the New Argentina.



The "Old Age Rights" which were achieved by Eva Perón care for the old people of the present-day Argentine community.

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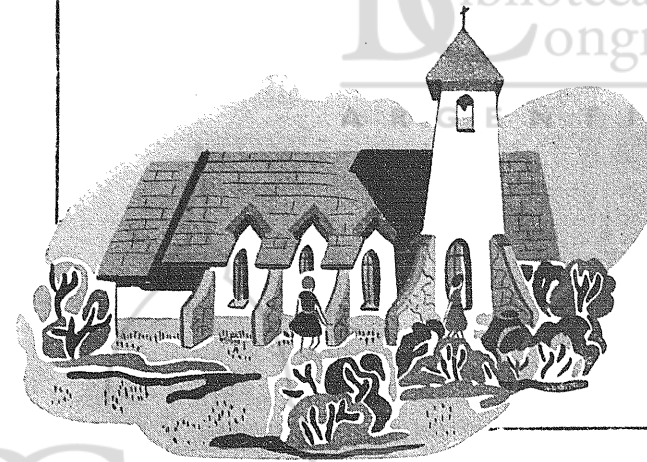
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SOCIAL WORK



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SOCIAL justice has found its real meaning in a work of vast proportions which, extending beyond the frontiers of the country, has spread throughout the world the name of a magnificent organization and the fame of its self-sacrificing creator.

The Eva Perón Foundation sprang up as a result of the full development of the justicialist government and replaced the false idea of solidarity which was practised in former times by a humane and worthy concept of what social justice should really be. Contributions from the most varied quarters helped to give impulse to its beneficial action. In a few years, this example of what determination and love can do when governed by an authentic ideal of justice gave the world the instance of philanthropic and humanitarian aims which were given concrete shape in innumerable works, and in the comforting help which it carried — and still carries — to any corner of the country or world where suffering needed alleviation.

It would take too long to enumerate all the institutions and achievements which owe their origin to the First Argentine Lady; the following, however, have become justly famous: The "Children's City", a veritable work of love for the children; the "Students' City" which is built near the other and is its complement; the network of polyclinics which care for the health of the people in every corner of the country; the "Homes for Old People", "Home Schools", "Convalescent Clinics", "Travellers' Hostels", vacation colonies, the "General San Martín Home for Women Employees", "School for Nurses"; entire districts with economic housing, tourist hotels, etc.



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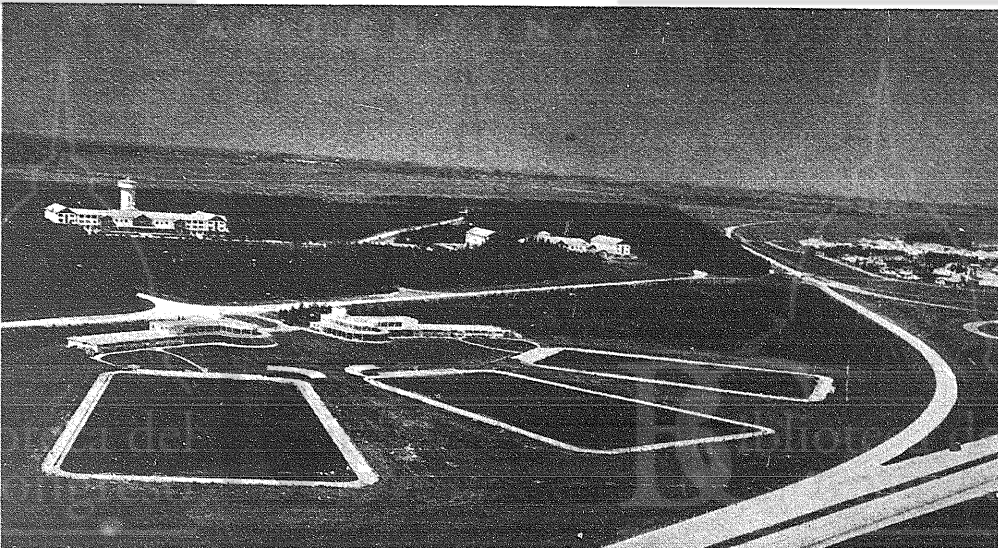


In every Argentine province, the Eva Perón Foundation built a Home School for the children of the countryside.



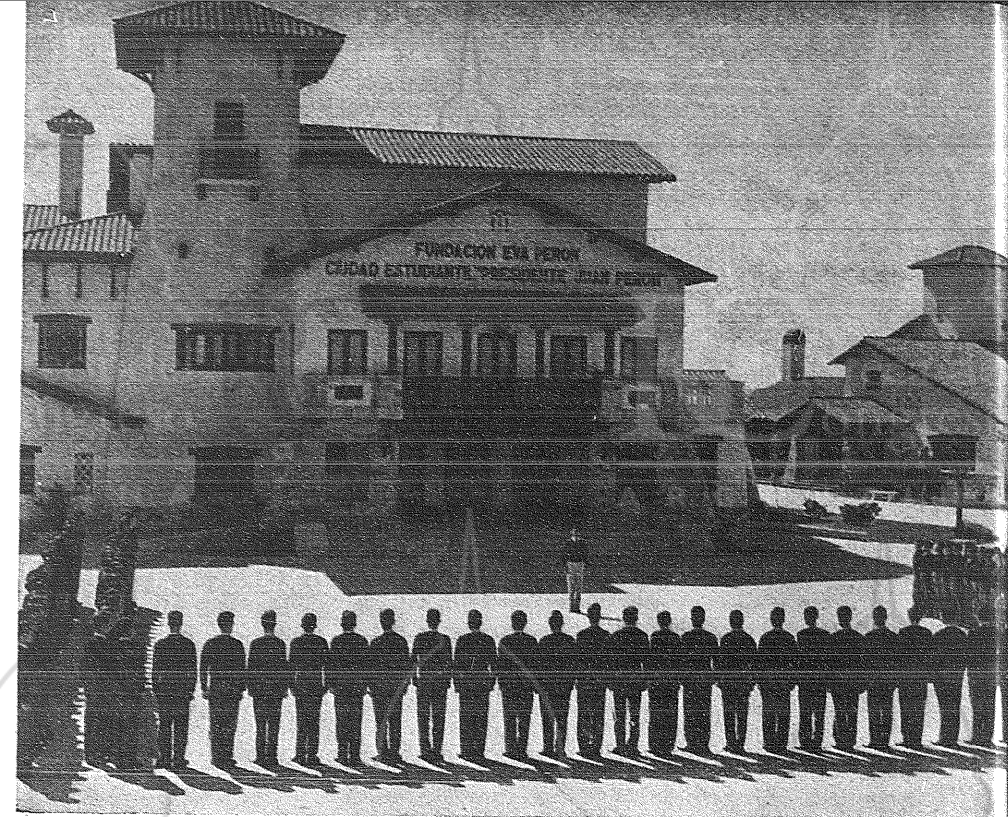
The children, the hope of the future, have in the Vacation Colony of Chapadmalal the ideal place dreamed of by their parents, thanks to the work of Eva Perón.

The popular bathing resorts in the Ezeiza airpark are a new tonic in Argentina.

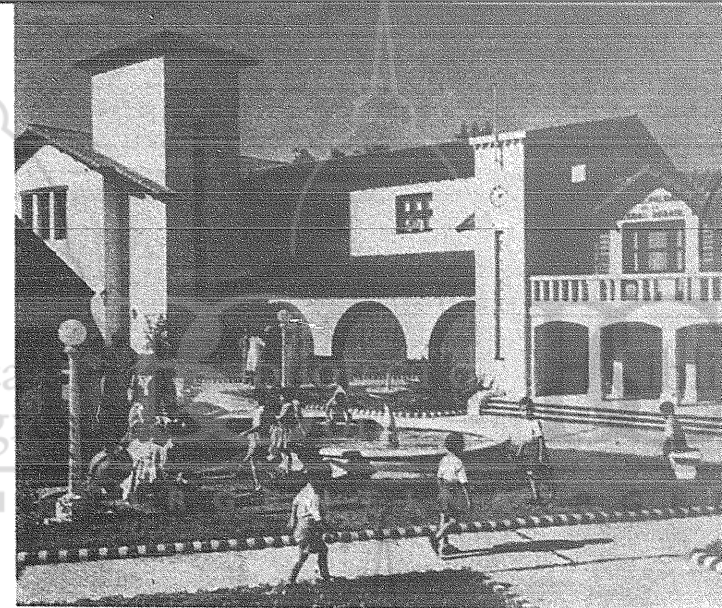


Provided with every modern convenience and good taste, the "General San Martín" Employees' Home is one of the most practical conquests for the working woman.

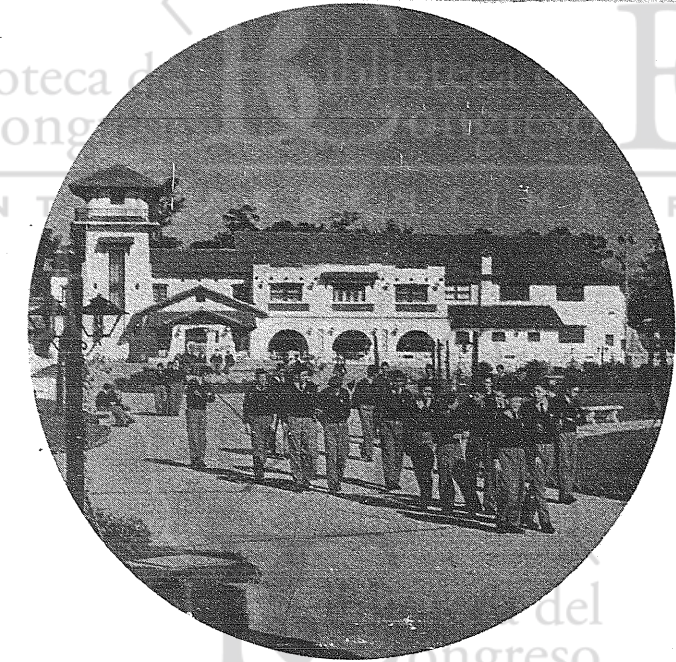
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An aspect of the Children's City which constitutes one of the most important works of the Eva Perón Foundation.



"The only privileged ones in the New Argentina are the children," said General Perón. The Children's City amply corroborates his statement.

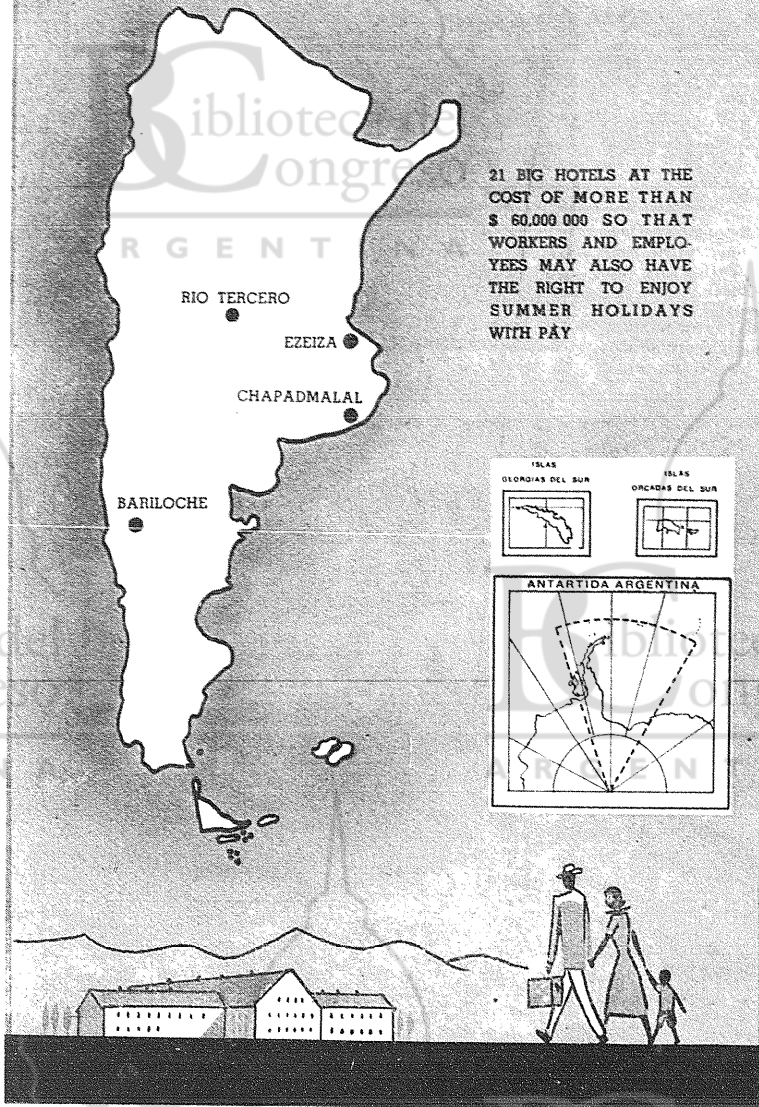


The Students' City which was created by the Eva Perón Social Aid Foundation is in accordance with the most advanced aspiration of good government.

Alongside the Children's City, the Eva Perón Foundation has built the magnificently installed Students' City.



## CONSTRUCTION OF MONUMENTAL TOURIST HOTELS

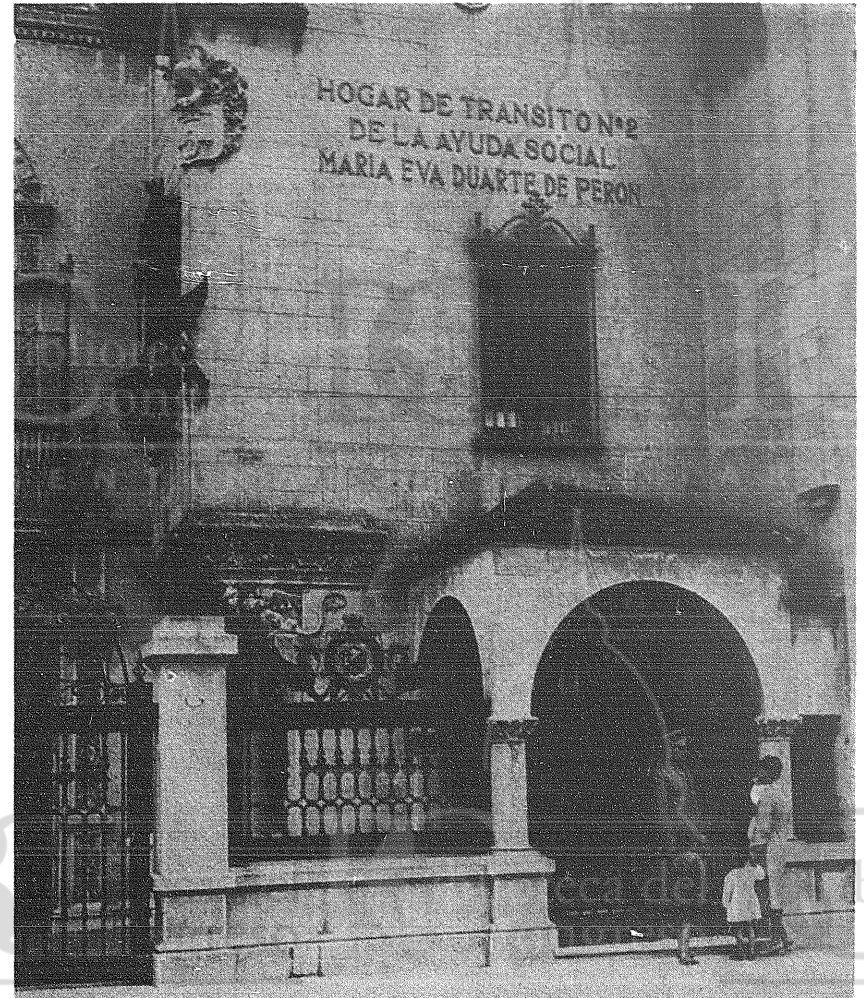


21 BIG HOTELS AT THE COST OF MORE THAN \$ 60.000 000 SO THAT WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES MAY ALSO HAVE THE RIGHT TO ENJOY SUMMER HOLIDAYS WITH PÁY

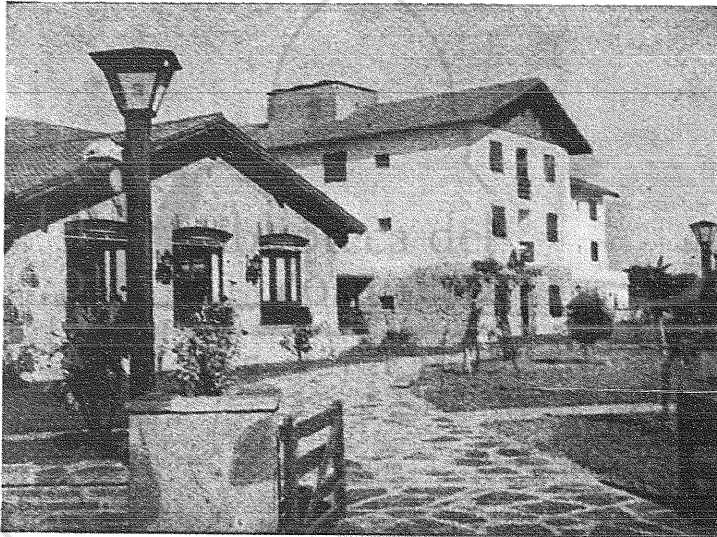
The photo shows one of the rooms of the Professional Capacitation School during a class on mechanical drawing and machine design in the model mechanics courses.



Included in the vast work of the Eva Perón Foundation are the notable and numerous Travellers' Hostels to be found throughout the country.

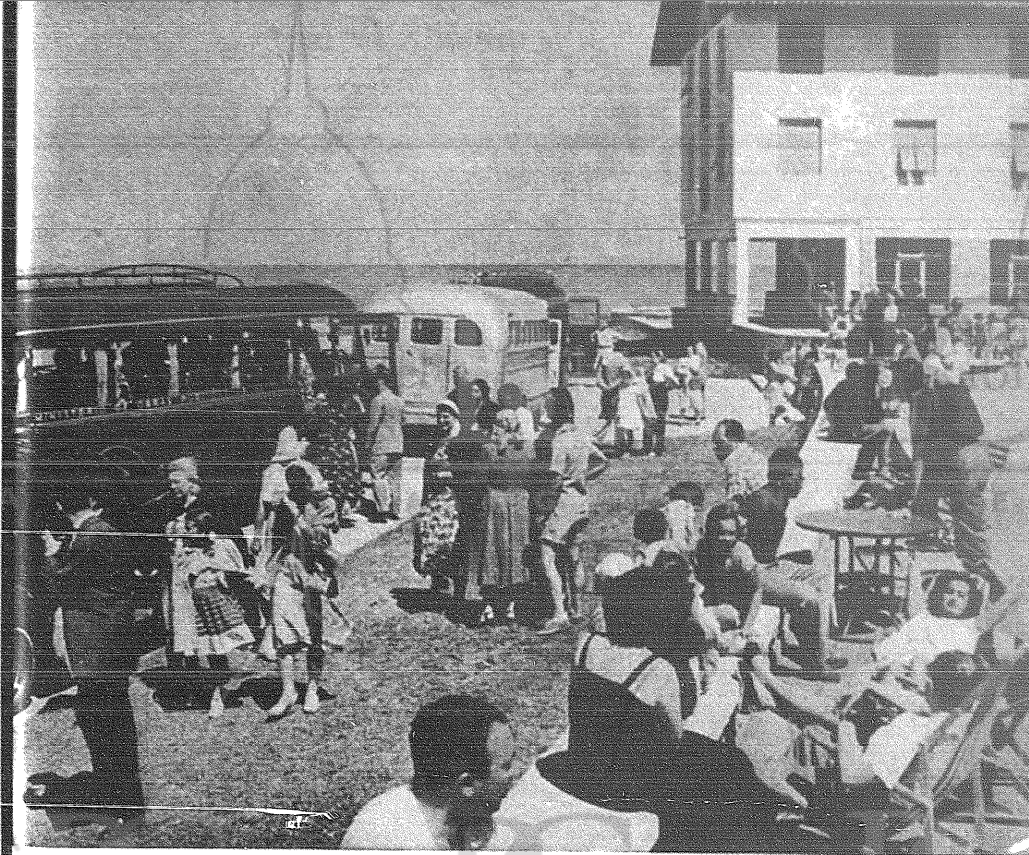






Tourism which in former times was the privilege of a tiny minority has become general as the result of an intense construction campaign in various places throughout the country.

There are a great number of touring centres in Argentina which can now be visited by all Argentines in view of the touring facilities granted by the present Justicialist Government. The photo shows a scene at a seaside resort.



Social tourism has been one of the main concerns of the present Government. This is a view of one of the numerous hotels situated at the Chapadmalal beach near Mar del Plata.

View of a living-room of a popular tourists' hotel. These magnificent hotels have been built in many important cities of Argentina. They are exponents of good taste and modern comfort.



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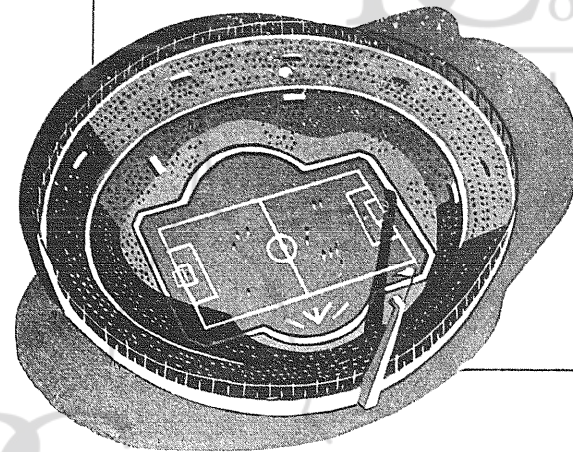
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SPORTING AND  
CULTURAL  
ACTIVITIES



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SINCE the coming of Justicialism it has been possible to notice in government spheres a big desire to raise the standard of culture of the people. The bodies charged with putting into practice the plans for such an end left nothing undone to carry out that important aim. The National Culture Committee, The General Culture Administration of the Ministry of Education, the Subsecretariat of Information of the Presidency, the Subsecretariat of Culture of the Buenos Aires Municipality and all the province committees in charge of cultural affairs gave an uninterrupted series of artistic shows and meetings. Concerts, recitals, exposition were echoed in the most far-distant corners of the country. The people quickly grasped the meaning of the encouraging message; and while they neither underestimated nor were in ignorance of foreign culture, the eloquent vernacular features of our own cultural stock were set on a firm footing. The authorities likewise paid special attention to sports in general. A vast plan to foster a wide variety of sporting activities went into operation with many important results. Huge stadiums, such as the "Presidente Perón" in Avellaneda, were built catering for thousands of fans at the football matches. Multitudes of fans also assemble in the recently constructed Velodrome, while the modern "17 de Octubre" autodrome where international events take place is considered one of the best in the world. We comment by way of conclusion that justicialist aid to sport has made possible the intervention of Argentine athletes in the most important tournaments and competitions throughout the world.

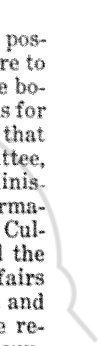


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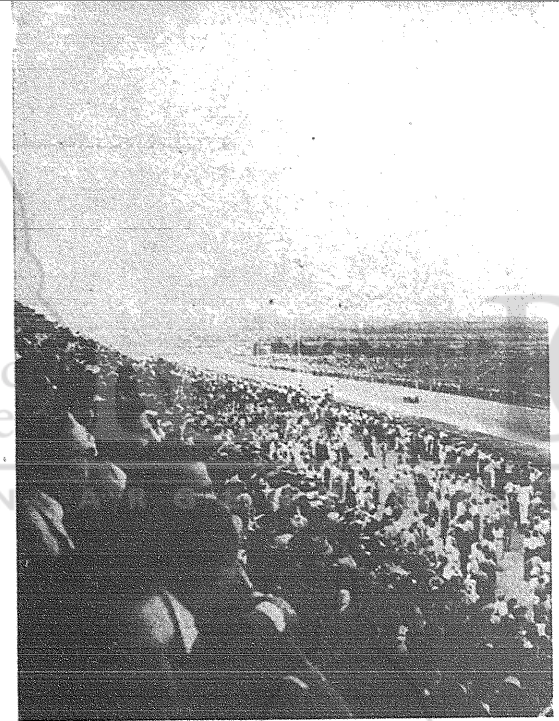
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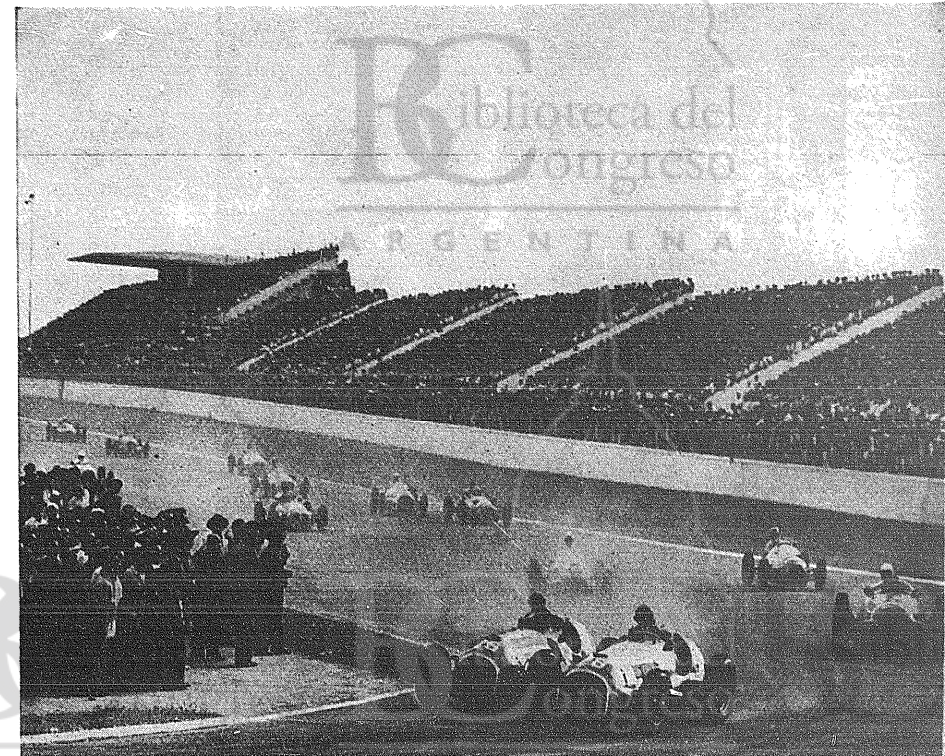
The Justicialist Government has given full support and encouragement to all sporting activities in the New Argentina. This is a view of the modern "Presidente Perón" stadium.

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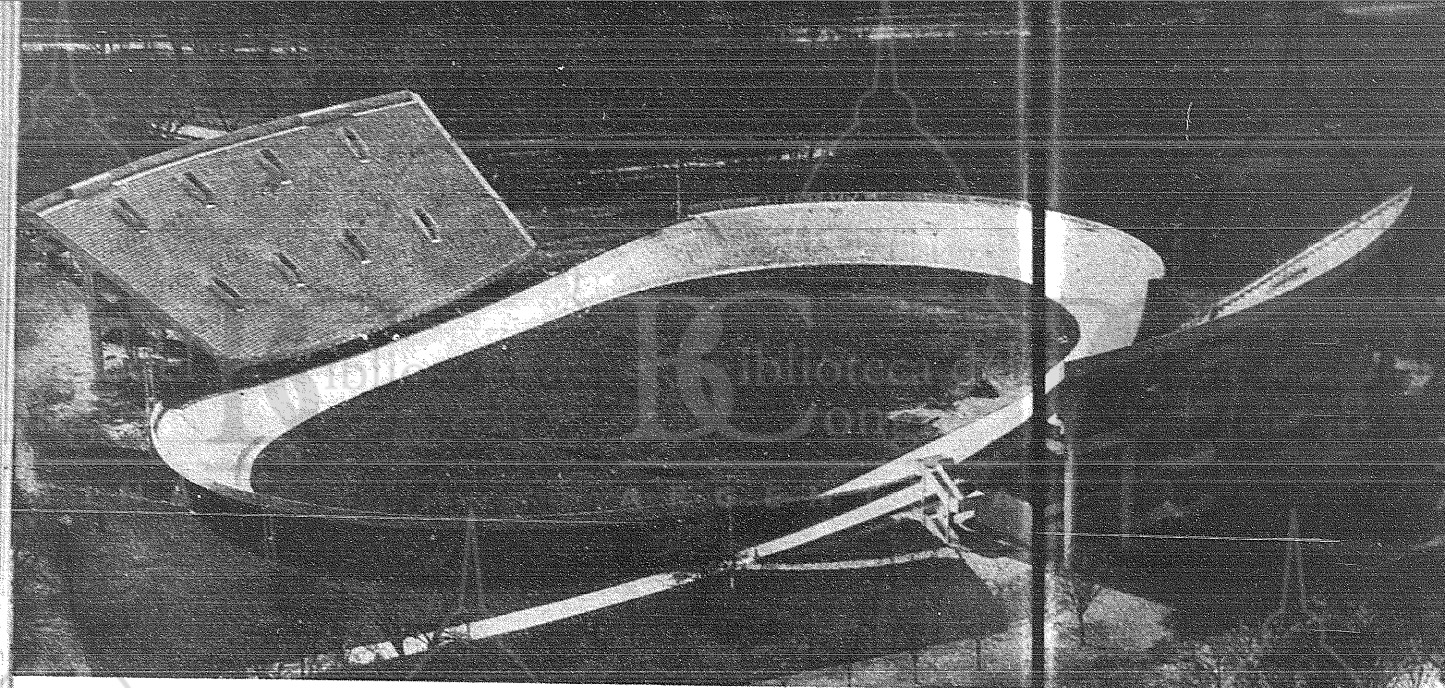
A partial view of the magnificent "17 de Octubre" autodrome of Buenos Aires. It was inaugurated in March, 1952.



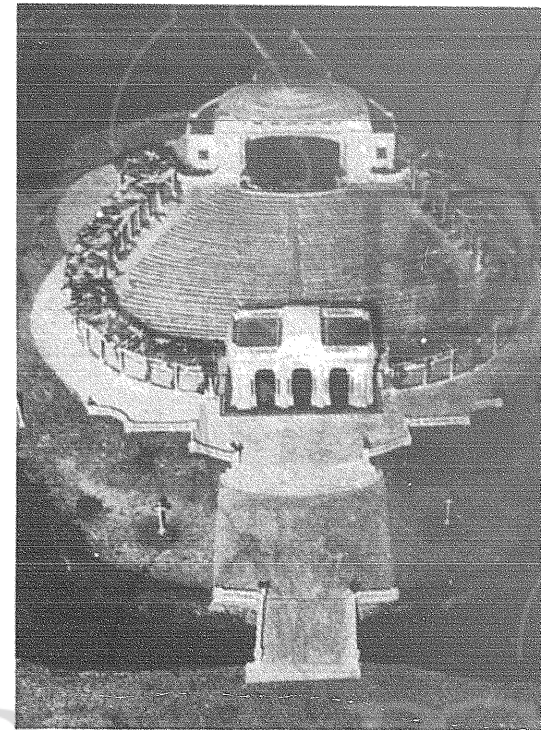
This photo was taken during the course of an important automobile race held at the "17 de Octubre" Autodrome. It shows the modern architectural design of the Autodrome.



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The "Presidente Perón" bicycle race track is a creditable exponent of the full support given by the President to all sporting activities in the country.



This open theatre has been built on an island in the middle of a lake in the city of Eva Perón. It is a reminder of the concern of the Argentine Government for the cultural improvement of the inhabitants.



The photo shows an aspect of the International Chess Tournament which was held in Mar del Plata, the popular Argentine seaside resort. Chess has been adopted as a favourite pastime by many Argentines.



A display of gymnastics by students from different secondary schools in celebration of "Physical Training Day".

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## PRISON REFORM



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THE most transcendental reform of the penal system has been carried out in Argentina during the last few years. The old idea of the repression of the delinquent has been superceded by a humane interpretation of the duties of solidarity for those who transgress the law, thus aiming at the physical, moral and intellectual recovery of the culprit. Justicialism in the highest of its humanistic concepts laid down the reeducation of the condemned person through remunerated work, sport and culture; because if crime must be hated, there must also be compassion for the offender.

In this respect we must point out as brilliant achievements of the New Argentina the supression of confinement in the frigid, southern latitudes, in Ushuaia, because of the inclemency of the climate for those who always lived in temperate lands. Besides, the condemned person has the benefit of a prison regime in which corporal punishment has been abolished. Permission to go out is even given to those who have observed good conduct; and it is noteworthy that there has not been a single case of desertion among those who have been given this temporary freedom while serving their sentences.

Reform has affected the very construction of the prisons themselves. Instead of being inhospitable, damp buildings and evil-smelling caves, they are now modern and ventilated establishments with workshops where the inmates can do the work of their respective trades, and sports fields which afford recreation during the long hours of confinement. Cinematograph shows, conferences, libraries, bathrooms, etc., complete the circle of Argentine achievements. Work, culture and sports are the indices of Argentine prisons.



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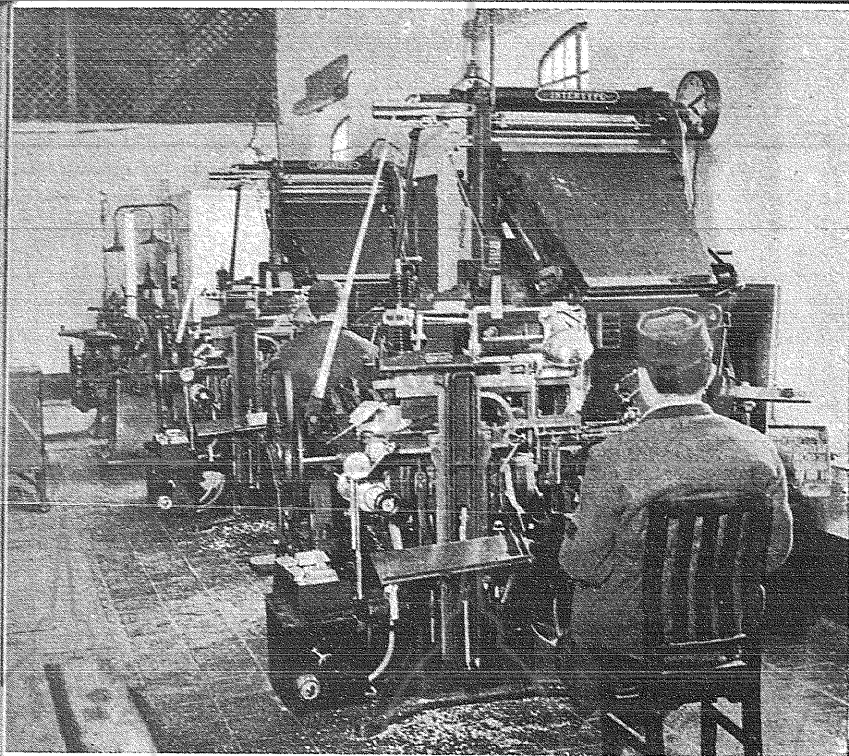
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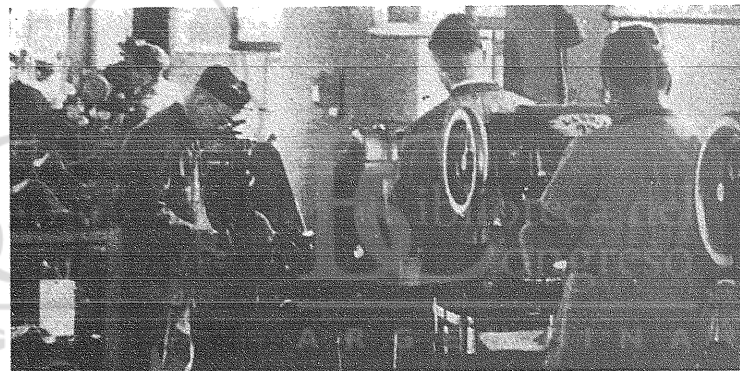
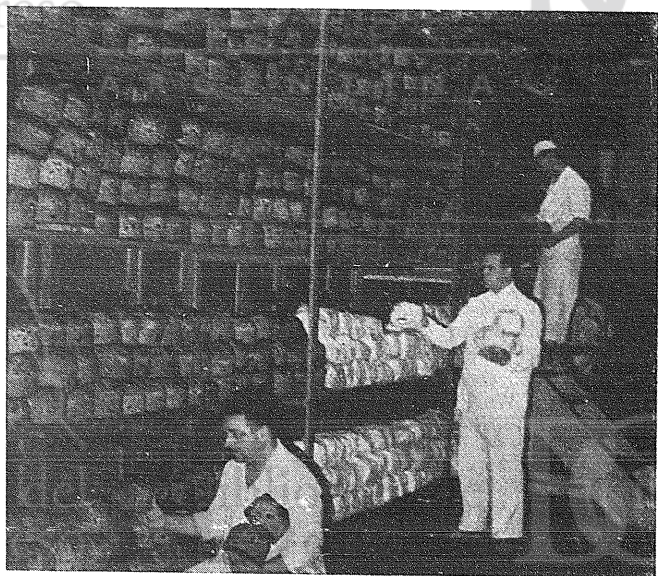
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Linotypes functioning in the National Penitentiary. Prisoners are paid for their work in the printing shops.

An important part of the work carried out in national prisons is that effected in the bakery and confectionery departments.



A view taken inside the National Penitentiary. Intense activity is recorded in the shoe-making department.

Under the new Argentine prison regulations, designed to attain the moral rehabilitation of inmates, sports are decisively encouraged.







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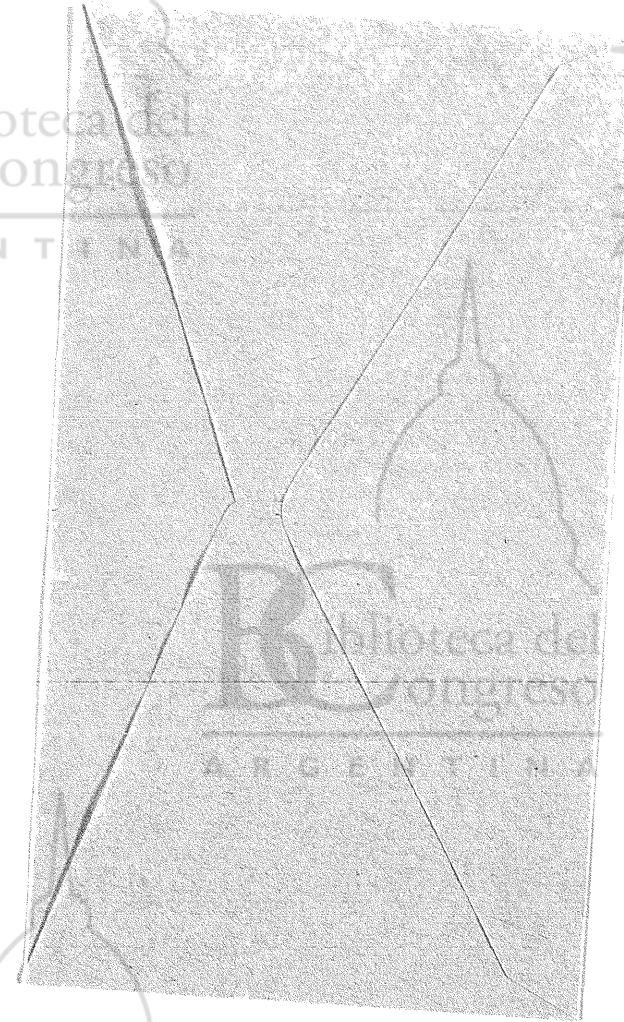
  
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