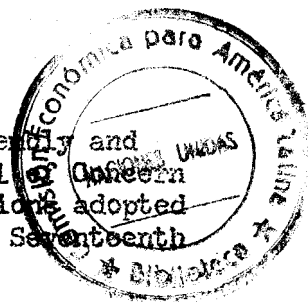


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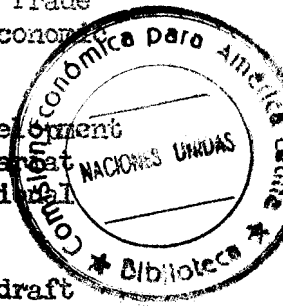
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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COUNCIL OF CONCERN TO THE COMMISSION

I

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AT ITS SEVENTEENTH SESSION

1750 (XVII): Admission of Jamaica to Membership in the United Nations
(1122nd plenary meeting, 18 September 1962)

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of
12 September 1962 that Jamaica should be admitted to membership in the
United Nations,

Having considered the application for membership of Jamaica,

Decides to admit Jamaica to membership in the United Nations.

1751 (XVII): Admission of the State of Trinidad and Tobago to Membership
in the United Nations (1122nd plenary meeting, 18 September 1962)

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of
12 September 1962 that the State of Trinidad and Tobago should be admitted
to membership in the United Nations,

Having considered the application for membership of the State of
Trinidad and Tobago,

Decides to admit the State of Trinidad and Tobago to membership in the
United Nations.

/1778 (XVII):

1778 (XVII): International co-operation to assist in the development of information media in less developed countries (1187th plenary meeting, 7 December 1962)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1313 A (XIII) of 12 December 1958, by which it requested the Economic and Social Council to formulate a programme of concrete action and measures on the international plane which could be undertaken for the development of information enterprises in under-developed countries, with an evaluation of the material, financial and professional requirements and resources for the implementation of this programme,

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 718 (XXVII) of 24 April 1959, requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake a survey designed to provide the elements for the programme of concrete action desired by the General Assembly,

Noting with satisfaction Economic and Social Council resolution 888 E (XXXIV) of 24 July 1962, transmitting to the General Assembly the reports on the survey which has been carried out by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization by means of a series of regional meetings in Asia, Africa and Latin America, held in co-operation with the respective United Nations regional economic commissions,

Expressing its concern that, according to the survey, 70 per cent of the population of the world are lacking in adequate information facilities and are thus denied effective enjoyment of the right to information,

Considering that the information media have an important part to play in education and economic and social progress generally and that new techniques of communication offer special opportunities for acceleration of the education process,

1. Invites the Governments concerned to include adequate provision in their economic plans for the development of national information media;
2. Invites the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund, the specialized agencies concerned, the regional economic commissions and other public and private agencies and institutions to assist, as appropriate, the less developed countries in developing and strengthening their national information media;

/3. Requests

3. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue to further the programme for the development of information media including the application of new techniques of communication for achievement of rapid progress in education, to keep up to date as far as possible its survey on this subject and to report as appropriate to the Commission on Human Rights and to the Economic and Social Council;

4. Recommends that the Governments of Member States take this programme into account in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade;

5. Invites the Governments of the more developed countries to co-operate with less developed countries with a view to meeting the urgent needs of the less developed countries in connexion with this programme for the development of independent national information media, with due regard for the culture of each country.

1785 (XVII): United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (1190th plenary meeting, 8 December 1962)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1707 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 entitled "International trade as the primary instrument for economic development",

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 917 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962 on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Convinced that economic and social progress throughout the world depends in large measure on a steady expansion in international trade,

Considering that the extensive development of equitable and mutually advantageous international trade creates a good basis for the establishment of neighbourly relations between States, helps to strengthen peace and an atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding among nations and promotes higher living standards, full employment and more rapid economic progress in all countries of the world,

Convinced further that accelerated economic development of the developing countries depends largely on a substantial increase in their share in international trade,

/Noting that

Noting that the terms of trade continue to operate to the disadvantage of the developing countries, thus accentuating their unfavourable balance-of-payments position and reducing their capacity to import,

Bearing in mind that exports of a relatively limited range of primary commodities constitute a major source of foreign exchange for the developing countries and, consequently, are basic for their development,

Conscious of the serious problems both of a short-term and a long-term nature which confront the developing countries as a result of the depression of, and fluctuations in, the prices of primary commodities,

Mindful of the need to eliminate obstacles, restrictions and discriminatory practices in world trade which, in particular, adversely affect the necessary expansion and diversification of the exports of primary commodities and of semi-manufactured and manufactured goods by the developing countries,

Considering the importance of all countries and all regional and sub-regional economic groupings pursuing trade policies designed to facilitate the necessary expansion of trade of developing countries and encouraging the indispensable growth of their economies,

Convinced that the promotion of higher rates of economic growth throughout the world and the evolution of a new and more appropriate pattern of international trade will require the adaptation of the institutional framework for international co-operation in the field of trade,

1. Endorses the decision of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 917 (XXXIV) to convene a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. Recommends the Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirty-fourth session:

(a) To enlarge by twelve members the Preparatory Committee provided for by the Council in resolution 917 (XXXIV), with due regard to equitable geographical distribution and to an adequate representation of developing and major trading countries;

/(b) To

(b) To convene the first session of the Committee by January 1963 so that the Committee will be able to submit an interim report to the Council at its thirty-fifth session;

(c) To convene the resumed session of the Committee immediately after the thirty-fifth session of the Council so that the Committee will be able to report to the Council at its thirty-sixth session;

3. Recommends further the Economic and Social Council to convene, after consideration of the preparatory work, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as soon as possible after the thirty-sixth session of the Council to be held in July 1963, but in no event later than early 1964, taking into account the view expressed by a large number of delegations that the Conference should be convened not later than September 1963 as well as the view of other delegations that the Conference should be held in early 1964;

4. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To invite all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency to take part in the Conference;

(b) To appoint a secretary-general of the Conference;

(c) To assist the Preparatory Committee by providing the necessary documentation in connexion with the Conference, on the lines indicated in Economic and Social Council resolution 917 (XXXIV) and in the discussions at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly;

5. Recommends the Economic and Social Council and the Preparatory Committee, in drawing up the draft agenda of the Conference referred to in paragraph 3 above, to take into consideration the following fundamental points:

(a) The need for increasing the trade of developing countries in primary commodities as well as in semi-manufactured and manufactured goods so as to ensure a rapid expansion of their export earnings and, for that purpose, to examine the possibility of taking measures and reformulating principles with a view to:

(1) Increasing trade between the developing and developed countries, irrespective of the differences in the foreign trade systems of the latter;

/(ii) Intensifying

- (ii) Intensifying trade relations among the developing countries;
 - (iii) Diversifying the trade of developing countries;
 - (iv) Financing the international trade of developing countries;
- (b) Measures for ensuring the stable, equitable and remunerative prices and the rising demand for exports of developing countries, including, inter alia:
- (i) The stabilization of prices of primary commodities at equitable and remunerative levels;
 - (ii) The increase in consumption of products imported from primary-producing countries and of semi-manufactured and manufactured goods imported from developing countries;
 - (iii) International commodity agreements;
 - (iv) International compensatory financing;
- (c) Measures leading to the gradual removal of tariff, non-tariff or other trade barriers by industrialized countries, whether individually or collectively, which have an adverse effect on the exports of developing countries and on the expansion of international trade in general;
- (d) Methods and machinery to implement measures relating to the expansion of international trade, including:
- (i) A reappraisal of the effectiveness of the existing international bodies dealing with international trade in meeting trade problems of developing countries, including a consideration of the development of trade relations among countries with uneven levels of economic development and/or different systems of economic organization and trade;
 - (ii) The advisability of eliminating overlapping and duplication by co-ordination or consolidation of the activities of such bodies, of creating conditions for expanded membership and of effecting such other organizational improvements and initiatives as may be needed, so as to maximize the beneficial results of trade for the promotion of economic development.

1797 (XVII): Integrated programme and budget policy
(1191st plenary meeting, 11 December 1962)

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade require the maximum concentration of efforts and resources in selected areas where there are the greatest needs and opportunities for United Nations action,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 920 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962 establishing a Special Committee on co-ordination whose functions include keeping under review activities in the economic, social and human rights fields and submitting to the Council recommendations about priority areas and projects relating to the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade,

Noting further Economic and Social Council resolution 909 (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 requesting the Secretary-General to review the studies and reports which are included in the work programme of the United Nations, with a view to making recommendations to the Council at its thirty-sixth session as to which, in the interests of concentration of effort and priority use of the limited resources, might be eliminated, postponed or consolidated,

Having considered the observations on the processes of programme development made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report on the 1963 budget estimates and its report on the revised estimates for 1963 resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council,

Requests the Economic and Social Council:

(a) To devise a framework within which the Council can indicate the priorities to be accorded to United Nations programmes and projects in the economic, social and human rights fields, bearing in mind the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade;

(b) To establish within this framework an order of priorities for activities to be included in the work programme;

(c) To review regularly the priorities in the light of any more recent or more urgent needs and the resources likely to be available to meet them;

/(d) To

(d) To give due, timely and adequate consideration, as the work of the Council proceeds, to the financial implications of its actions in the light of information provided to it by the Secretary-General;

(e) To consider, in connexion with sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) above, any comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the administrative and financial aspects of activities in the economic, social and human rights fields.

1820 (XVII): The Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries
(1197th plenary meeting, 18 December 1962)

The General Assembly,

Having considered the Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries emanating from the Conference on the Problems of Economic Development attended by a large number of developing countries,

Welcoming the general approach of the Declaration - that the problems of social and economic development should be solved in a spirit of international co-operation and within the framework of the United Nations,

Taking cognizance of the principles of the Declaration relating to the needs of the developing countries, the implication of the process of their economic and social growth, and the effective measures to be undertaken on the national and international levels, for the attainment of rapid and balanced economic and social development,

1. Notes with appreciation the Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries submitted to the General Assembly and included in the agenda of its seventeenth session;

2. Recommends that Member States, the Economic and Social Council, other United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies should take into consideration the principles of the Declaration when dealing with subjects in the field of economic and social development.

/1823 (XVII):

1823 (XVII): Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions (1197th plenary meeting, 18 December 1962)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1518 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and 1709 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions,

Noting with appreciation the Secretary-General's reports on the subject,

Recalling the principle that countries receiving aid should have a free choice of programmes and projects,

1. Reaffirms the policy of decentralization as stated in its resolution 1709 (XVI);

2. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 879 (XXXIV) of 6 July 1962, and the practical expression given to the policy of decentralization by means of the tasks assigned to the regional economic commissions, particularly in Council resolutions 891 (XXXIV) and 893 (XXXIV) of 26 July 1962, 903 (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962, and 916 (XXXIV), 917 (XXXIV) and 924 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962;

3. Requests the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to submit to the General Assembly, at its eighteenth session, its recommendations regarding the further steps that may be necessary to carry out the Assembly's decisions on decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions, taking into account, inter alia, the views of the Economic and Social Council and of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions as transmitted through the Secretary-General, as well as the measures outlined in the Secretary-General's report to the Assembly at its sixteenth session;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to proceed with the policy of decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions, taking into consideration the interests of States which are not members of any

/regional commission

regional commission by adopting such measures as may be necessary to ensure that they receive the same benefits as they would receive through membership in the regional commissions, and to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session and to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session a detailed report on the stage reached in the implementation of this policy and on the further steps required to achieve the intended results;

5. Recommends that the Secretary-General should continue to convene meetings of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions to discuss matters of common interest and to exchange experience, particularly regarding the operation of decentralized activities, with a view to promoting co-operation between the regions, and that he should make available an annual report on their meetings for consideration by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly.

1824 (XVII): The role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries (1197th plenary meeting, 18 December 1962)

The General Assembly,

Considering that the task of accelerating the industrialization, which is an indispensable condition for the development of national economies, requires adequate facilities for general education and a large number of well trained national technical personnel,

Recalling its resolution 1515 (XV) of 15 December 1960, Economic and Social Council resolution 898 (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 and the latest report of the Committee for Industrial Development in which the training of technical personnel is regarded as an important factor in the economic development of under-developed countries,

Recognizing that the training of national technical personnel should be an integral part of national economic and social development plans and should be carried out having regard to current and long-term needs for specialists in connexion with those plans,

/Recognizing also

Recognizing also that the training of national technical personnel should be carried out mainly in the developing countries themselves whenever possible,

Noting with satisfaction that the United Nations and the agencies concerned, in implementing their programmes of technical assistance, are paying increasing attention to the problem of training national technical personnel in the developing countries,

1. Considers it desirable to intensify the work of the Committee for Industrial Development with regard to assistance to the developing countries in training national technical personnel, so that further concrete measures within the framework of the United Nations system and recommendations for the Governments concerned may be elaborated in this field;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Governments of Member States and in consultation with the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation and the other specialized agencies, to prepare a report, which would include:

(a) An estimate of the requirements of the developing countries, whenever possible according to their development plans, for technical personnel of the intermediate and higher levels and an estimate of the available possibilities for training such personnel in those countries, using, inter alia, the methodology and techniques for assessing those requirements the formulation of which is envisaged in the programme of work in the field of industrialization of the Committee for Industrial Development;

(b) Information concerning methods of training national technical personnel in various countries, taking into account the experience of States with different social and economic systems;

(c) Information concerning the progress being made in the training of technical personnel for the developing countries in the industrially advanced countries, and the methods employed;

/(d) Proposals

(d) Proposals for measures within the United Nations system and recommendations to the Governments concerned with regard to intensifying the training of, and improving the facilities for the training of, national intermediate and higher technical personnel in the developing countries and, where appropriate, on an intra-regional basis;

3. Invites the Committee for Industrial Development to give special consideration at its forthcoming sessions to the need for intensifying the training of technical personnel in the process of industrialization, and to assist the Secretary-General in preparing the above-mentioned report;

4. Invites the Economic and Social Council to consider the Secretary-General's report and the results of the discussion thereof in the Committee for Industrial Development, and to submit to the General Assembly, at its nineteenth session, for consideration within the framework of the problems of industrialization, a progress report on the implementation of the proposals and recommendations approved by the Council.

5. Urges the United Nations organs which carry out the programmes of technical assistance, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned to increase their efforts in developing both national and regional projects aimed at promoting the training of national technical personnel for industry;

6. Urges Member States to develop their educational systems to meet the needs of industrialization, particularly as regards the supply of personnel at the secondary, technical and higher levels.

1828 (XVII): Land reform (1197th plenary meeting, 18 December 1962)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1426 (XIV) of 5 December 1959,

Recognizing that the implementation of land reform is an integral part of economic and social development,

1. Endorses the decision of the Economic and Social Council contained in resolution 887 (XXXIV) of 24 July 1962;

/2. Draws

2. Draws the attention of the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to the importance of implementing land reform in conjunction with adequate measures of community development;

3. Requests the Secretary-General and the international agencies concerned, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in providing technical assistance at the request of Governments, to assign high priority to programmes and services which facilitate the execution of land reform plans;

4. Recommends to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies that they co-operate closely with the Secretary-General, and with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the other specialized agencies in collecting the data necessary for preparing the fourth report on land reform programmes, and expresses the hope that the United Nations, its regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies will afford Governments all necessary assistance to that end;

5. Calls upon the Economic and Social Council and the subsidiary organs of the United Nations to devote their attention to the relationship between land reform and co-operation, urbanization and industrialization, and to the fiscal and financial aspects of land reform.

1830 (XVII): Inflation and economic development (1197th plenary meeting, 18 December 1962)

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the aggravation of inflationary pressures in the developing countries may result in a serious handicap to economic development,

Recognizing further that inflation may contribute to the creation of dangerous social, monetary and economic disequilibriums, such as:

(a) The channelling of investments from productive to speculative sectors,

(b) The hampering of economic calculations and forecasts and investment decisions,

/(c) The

- (c) The redistribution of national income in an undesirable way, by shifting income from lower-income to higher-income groups,
- (d) Unfavourable effects on voluntary and real savings,
- (e) Unfavourable effects on the balance of payments,
- (f) The devaluation of national currencies and the deterioration of exchange rates, aggravated by speculative forces,

Asserting that there is no inherent conflict between financial stability and economic development and that growth cannot proceed in a framework of accelerated inflation,

Bearing in mind that inflation in industrialized countries may have serious repercussions on the economic development of the developing countries, notably by raising the prices of imported development goods and essential consumption goods,

Aware that inflation in the developing countries may have peculiarities not to be found in advanced economies, and that as a consequence some corrective measures adopted by the latter are not necessarily applicable to the former,

Believing that an adequate knowledge of these peculiarities is needed to assess the causes and course of inflation and thus to facilitate the checking of its progress,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, after taking into account the studies by, and the views and experience of, the regional economic commissions and the International Monetary Fund and other specialized agencies concerned, as well as the views expressed in the General Assembly, and utilizing to the fullest extent the available data, to prepare a study clarifying the interrelationships involved and exploring the various lines of approach required to deal effectively with inflation in the developing countries;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on this matter to the Economic and Social Council not later than at its thirty-eighth session and to the General Assembly not later than at its nineteenth session.

/1837 (XVII):

1837 (XVII): Declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament (1197th plenary meeting, 18 December 1962)

The General Assembly,

Inspired by the ardent desire for peace and by the lofty aims of the Charter of the United Nations and recalling its resolutions 1387 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 and 1916 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Noting that the arms race is continuing all over the world, that military expenditures of States are enormous, that conventional, nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction are accumulating and being developed, and that, as a result, an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control is urgent,

Convinced that there is still time to stave off the deadly danger looming over the world and to achieve the implementation of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Recalling that the consultative group of experts, in its study on the economic and social consequences of disarmament estimated that the world is spending at the present time roughly \$120,000 million annually on military account, a sum at least two-thirds of, and according to some estimates of the same order of magnitude as, the entire annual national income of all the under-developed countries,

Realizing the enormous importance which an agreement on disarmament would have for the attainment of accelerated economic and social progress for the benefit of mankind,

Recognizing that all problems of transition connected with disarmament can be met by appropriate national and international measures, that diversion to peaceful uses of the resources now in military use can be accomplished in a manner which will benefit all countries and will lead to the improvement of economic and social conditions throughout the world, and that disarmament can be accomplished in all countries not only without impairing their economies but with great advantages to the real welfare of their people,

/Recalling its

Recalling its resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on the United Nations Development Decade, which calls for proposals relating, inter alia, to the utilization of resources released by disarmament for the purpose of economic and social development, in particular of the under-developed countries,

Believing that the release of a portion of the savings which would follow upon an agreement on disarmament for aid to the economic growth of the less developed countries, together with their own intensified internal efforts and domestic savings, would enable countless millions of people in the less developed countries to improve substantially within a generation their present level of living standards through, inter alia, the development of new centres of energy and industrial activity,

Convinced that disarmament and the conversion of huge resources to peaceful uses would open up vast opportunities for the development of peaceful co-operation and trade among States on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, that the expansion of international economic exchange and mutual assistance would be beneficial to all countries, both big and small and both economically less-developed and highly developed, would ensure the growth of production and provide new jobs for millions of people,

1. Solemnly urges the Governments of all States to multiply their efforts for a prompt achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

2. Declares that it firmly believes in the triumph of the principles of reason and justice, in the establishment of such conditions in the world that would forever banish wars from the life of human society, and replace the arms race which consumes enormous resources of funds by broad and fruitful co-operation among nations in bettering life on earth;

3. Takes into account the important role of the United Nations in organizing international aid to the less developed countries and in making studies of the economic and social consequences of disarmament;

4. Expresses its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on the economic and social consequences of disarmament presented by the consultative group of experts pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV);

/5. Endorses

5. Endorses the unanimous conclusion of the consultative group of experts that the implementation of general and complete disarmament will be an unqualified blessing for all mankind;

6. Concurs in Economic and Social Council resolution 891 (XXXIV) of 26 July 1962 and endorses the request in paragraph 6 thereof that Member States, particularly those which are significantly involved in or affected by current military programmes should devote further attention to, and conduct any necessary studies of, the detailed aspects of the economic and social consequences of disarmament, with a view to developing needed information, plans and policies for making necessary economic and social adjustments in the event of disarmament and in the successive stages towards the achievement of complete disarmament, bearing in mind the imperative needs of the developing countries;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to make available to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session the report prepared for the session of the Economic and Social Council pursuant to Council resolution 891 (XXXIV);

8. Invites the Secretary-General and the Governments of developing countries to intensify their efforts to establish and implement soundly conceived projects and well integrated development plans of a national and regional character, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, the implementation of which may be accelerated as part of an economic programme for disarmament at such time as additional resources are released following an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and requests the Secretary-General to present his preliminary report on this matter to the General Assembly at a forthcoming session, if possible at the eighteenth session;

9. Affirms that, pending an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, Member States should not relax their efforts to assist the developing countries but should rather accelerate such efforts.

1838 (XVII): Population growth and economic development
(1197th plenary meeting, 18 December 1962)

The General Assembly,

Considering that rapid economic and social progress in the developing countries is dependent not least upon the ability of these countries to provide their peoples with education, a fair standard of living and the possibility for productive work,

Considering further that economic development and population growth are closely interrelated,

Recognizing that the health and welfare of the family are of paramount importance, not only for obvious humanitarian reasons, but also with regard to economic development and social progress, and that the health and welfare of the family require special attention in areas with a relatively high rate of population growth,

Recognizing further that it is the responsibility of each Government to decide on its own policies and devise its own programmes of action for dealing with the problems of population and economic and social progress,

Reminding States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies that, according to recent census results, the effective population increase during the last decade has been particularly high in many low-income less developed countries,

Reminding Member States that in formulating their economic and social policies it is useful to take into account the latest relevant facts on the interrelationship of population growth and economic and social development, and that the forthcoming World Population Conference and the Asian Population Conference might throw new light on the importance of this problem especially for the developing countries,

Recalling its resolution 1217 (XII) of 14 December 1957, in which the General Assembly, inter alia, invited Member States, particularly the developing countries, to follow as closely as possible the interrelationship of economic changes and population changes, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations in the demographic and economic fields,

/Recalling Economic

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 820 B (XXXI) of 28 April 1961 which contains provisions for intensifying efforts to ensure international co-operation in the evaluation, analysis and utilization of population census results and related data, particularly in the less developed countries, and in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of increasing technical assistance funds for assistance to Governments requesting it in preparing permanent programmes of demographic research,

Recognizing that further studies and research are necessary to fill the gaps in the present knowledge of the causes and consequences of demographic trends, particularly in the less developed countries,

Recognizing also that removals of large national groups to other countries may give rise to ethnical, political, emotional and economic difficulties,

1. Notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on measures proposed for the United Nations Development Decade in which he refers, inter alia, to the interrelationship of population growth and economic and social development;

2. Expresses its appreciation of the work on population problems which has up to now been carried out under the guidance of the Population Commission of the Economic and Social Council;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to conduct an inquiry among the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies concerning the particular problems confronting them as a result of the reciprocal action of economic development and population changes;

4. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and the Population Commission, and taking into account the results of the inquiry referred to in paragraph 3 above, should intensify its studies and research on the interrelationship of population growth and economic and social

/development, with

development, with particular reference to the needs of the developing countries for investment in health and educational facilities within the framework of their general development programmes;

5. Further recommends that the Economic and Social Council report on its findings to the General Assembly not later than at its nineteenth session;

6. Endorses the view of the Population Commission that the United Nations should encourage and assist Governments, especially those of the less developed countries, in obtaining basic data and in carrying out essential studies of the demographic aspects, as well as other aspects, of their economic and social development problems;

7. Recommends that the second World Population Conference should pay special attention to the interrelationship of population growth and economic and social development, particularly in the less developed countries, and that efforts should be made to obtain the fullest possible participation in the Conference by experts from such countries.

II

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
DURING ITS THIRTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-FOURTH SESSIONS

864 (XXXIII): Non-governmental organizations: applications and re-applications for consultative status (1189th plenary meeting, 4 April 1962)

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations,

1. Decides to grant the requests of the following organizations for category B consultative status:

Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies,
International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services,
World Union of Organizations for the Safeguard of Youth,
Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation;

2. Decides to refer the request of the Government of Senegal that the United Towns Organization be granted category B consultative status to its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, for consideration and a report thereon to the Council at a later session;

3. Decides not to grant the request of the International Council of Jewish Women for category B consultative status.

867 (XXXIII): Creation of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (1191st plenary meeting, 5 April 1962)

The Economic and Social Council

Notes with satisfaction the special report submitted by the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America at its eighth session, the report of the fourth extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole on the creation of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, and resolution 218 (AC.50) of the Committee of the Whole.

/870 (XXXIII):

870 (XXXIII): Nature, scope and location of the conference on international travel and tourism (1195th plenary meeting, 9 April 1962)

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind the importance of international travel in promoting international understanding and cultural relationships, fostering international trade and furthering economic development, particularly in the developing countries,

Recognizing that in order to encourage the development of international travel it is desirable, wherever possible, to reduce travel formalities and also to standardize such formalities as are deemed necessary,

Considering Article 62, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that the Council may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence,

Considering further the rules for the calling of international conferences of States contained in General Assembly resolution 366 (IV) of 3 December 1949,

Having considered the recommendations set forth in the note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the Council the report of the Group of Experts on International Travel and Tourism with whom he consulted in compliance with Council resolution 813 (XXXI) of 27 April 1961,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the development of international travel - namely, resolutions 563 (XIX) of 31 March 1955, 644 (XXIII) of 26 April 1957, 724 B (XXVIII) of July 1959 and especially 813 (XXXI) of 27 April 1961 requesting the Secretary-General, in consultation if necessary with a group of not more than seven experts, to prepare recommendations concerning the nature, scope and location of the conference on international travel and tourism, including a provisional agenda, and to call the conference as soon as possible, but not later than the autumn of 1963,

Noting that a majority of those Governments which replied to the questionnaire issued by the Secretary-General in August 1960 have expressed themselves in favour of holding a conference on international travel and tourism as early as possible,

/Taking into

Taking into account the useful work already performed in this field at the national, regional and international levels,

1. Confirms its decision to call an international technical conference to make recommendations on international travel and tourism;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to invite all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to participate in the conference and to include among their representatives individual experts competent in the special subjects to be discussed at the conference;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To invite the specialized agencies and interested inter-governmental organizations to participate without vote in the deliberations of the conference;

(b) To invite the interested non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Council to take part without vote in the conference;

4. Decides that the conference should be held in Rome in August-September 1963 for a period of not more than twelve working days;

5. Decides further that the provisional agenda for the conference should, subject to paragraphs 5, 6, 8 and 9 of the note by the Secretary-General, be based on the draft provisional agenda submitted by the group of experts in part III of its report, taking into account the reciprocity of tourism;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the conference, including:

(a) The preparation of the necessary documentation;

(b) The circulation of the note by the Secretary-General, including annex 3 of the report of the Group of Experts, and, after consultation with the International Civil Aviation Organization, a report on the results of the deliberations at the sixth session of that organization's Facilitation Division relating to the facilitation of governmental formalities regarding travel;

(c) The preparation of provisional rules of procedure for the conference;

/7. Further

7. Further requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To circulate the report on the conference to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, and to the specialized agencies, the interested intergovernmental organizations and the non-governmental organizations in consultative status which were invited to the conference;

(b) To submit the report on the conference to the Council for consideration at its thirty-seventh session.

871 (XXXIII): Progress reports of the Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and the Group of Experts on Explosives (1196th plenary meeting, 10 April 1962)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 645 G (XXIII) of 26 April 1957 and 724 C (XXVIII) of 17 July 1959,

Noting with satisfaction the work on the classification and listing of dangerous goods and their harmonization, and the progress reports of the Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods on its second session held in Geneva in September 1961 and of the Group of Experts on Explosives on its first session held in Geneva in August 1961, in accordance with Council resolution 724 C (XXVIII),

1. Commends the experts for their valuable work;
2. Approves the principles established and action taken by the experts as well as the recommendations made in their progress reports;
3. Requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the relevant recommendations in such reports:

(a) To amend the classification and list of principal dangerous goods set out in the 1956 recommendations concerning the classification, listing and labelling of dangerous goods and shipping papers for such goods, in accordance with the recommendations of the experts and with the provisions of Council resolution 724 C (XXVIII), and to circulate the amended text as requested by that resolution;

(b) To convene the next sessions of the two expert bodies in 1963 with a view to the continuation of their tasks in accordance with the

/terms of

terms of reference outlined in Council resolutions 645 G (XXIII) and 724 C (XXVIII) and to arrange for the Group of Experts on Explosives to report to the Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods in time to allow the latter to take account of those recommendations in its own report to the Council;

(c) To draw to the attention of the Governments of Member States, the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions, in particular the Economic Commission for Europe, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other interested international organizations, including those mentioned in the progress reports of the two expert bodies, any aspects of the present resolution and the progress reports which may be of interest to them.

872 (XXVIII): Report of the Committee for Industrial Development
(1197th plenary meeting, 10 April 1962)

The Economic and Social Council

1. Takes note of the report of the Committee for Industrial Development on its second session;
2. Endorses the recommendations, the programme of work and priorities set out in the report.

873 (XXVIII): Industrial development activities of the United Nations system
(1197th plenary meeting, 10 April 1962)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1712 (XVI) of 19 December 1961,

Recognizing that a high rate of industrial development is a necessary condition for the accelerated economic growth of under-developed countries, within a framework of expanding employment opportunities,

Taking into account the need for greater international action to accelerate the industrial development of less developed countries, in accordance with their over-all development efforts and in the spirit of the United Nations Development Decade, as defined in General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961,

/Further taking

Further taking into account the establishment in the United Nations Secretariat of the Industrial Development Centre, the work of the Division of Industrial Development and the existence of the Committee for Industrial Development and its inter-sessional working group,

Having considered the report of the Committee for Industrial Development on its second session,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to consider urgently the problem of the adequate staffing of the Secretariat for industrial development purposes including the possible appointment, at the level of under-secretary, of a suitably qualified person as United Nations commissioner for industrial development;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to appoint an advisory committee of ten experts, selected for their competence and on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution, to examine - in the light of the discussions at the second session of the Committee for Industrial Development, the discussions on industrial development in the General Assembly and in the Economic and Social Council and the relevant resolutions adopted by those organs, as well as of the activities at present being carried out by the United Nations system - the question of what further organizational changes might be necessary in order to intensify, concentrate and expedite the United Nations effort for industrial development of the less developed countries, including the advisability of establishing a specialized agency for industrial development, or of strengthening or modifying the existing organizational structure in that field, and to report to the Committee at its third session.

875 (XXXIII): Question of a declaration on international economic co-operation (1203rd plenary meeting, 13 April 1962; and 1208th plenary meeting, 18 April 1962)

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering the revised draft declaration on international economic co-operation submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

Taking into account the amendments thereto submitted by Afghanistan, by Denmark, Italy and the United States of America, and by India, as well

/as suggestions

as suggestions made in the course of the discussions on the subject during the thirty-third session of the Council, and the proposal by Australia, France, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay,

Bearing in mind the contents of the United Nations Charter and General Assembly resolutions 1421 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1515 (XV), 1516 (XV), 1519 (XV), 1522 (XV) and 1526 (XV) of 15 December 1960, and 1707 (XVI) and 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961,

Believing that adequate ground exists for the formulation of a pronouncement that would be generally acceptable,

Decides that a working group of twelve members nominated by the President be constituted, due regard being given to the necessity of the widest possible geographical representation, to consider the draft declaration, the amendments thereto and the views expressed during the discussions at the thirty-third session of the Council and to prepare a formulation on this subject in the light thereof for submission to the Council at its thirty-fifth session.

876 (XXXIII): Water Resources Development Centre (1204th plenary meeting, 16 April 1962)

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the Second Biennial Report of the Water Resources Development Centre,

Recalling its resolutions 675 (XXV) of 2 May 1958, 743 A (XXVIII) of 31 July 1959 and 759 (XXIX) of 21 April 1960,

Considering the growing importance of co-ordinated water resources development for developing countries, especially newly independent countries,

Noting the views expressed by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the importance of a strong and independent Centre,

Noting also with appreciation the increasing role which the Centre is called upon to play in relation to the rapid expansion of Special Fund activities in the field of water resources,

Bearing in mind the implications of the United Nations Development Decade and the important role that the Centre may play in this context,

/1. Takes

1. Takes note with appreciation of the Second Biennial Report of the Water Resources Development Centre;
2. Reaffirms its support of the Centre;
3. Notes with satisfaction the proposal of the Secretary-General to review the present arrangements pertaining to the Centre;
4. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to include in its report to the Council at its thirty-fourth session concrete proposals on the measures to be taken to that effect;
5. Requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned to ensure that the Centre is in a position to fulfil its functions, and to lend their co-operation to this end, including the secondment of personnel as appropriate;
6. Further requests that proposals for a priority programme of co-ordinated action in the water resources field within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade be drawn up by the Centre as soon as possible with the co-operation of the various organs concerned;
7. Looks forward to receiving a report at its thirty-fifth session containing such proposals.

877 (XXXIII): Work in the field of non-agricultural resources (1204th plenary meeting, 16 April 1962)

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on work being done in the field of non-agricultural resources,

1. Notes with approval the nature and scope of the work outlined and the trend of future work indicated in the report;
2. Recognizes the increasing importance of the work of the United Nations in that field for the promotion of economic development;
3. Recognizes further the importance of continuing study, analysis and dissemination of information on natural resources, to assure the necessary support of technical assistance and Special Fund activities;
4. Considers it necessary that the United Nations activities in the field of natural energy resources should be concentrated mainly on providing assistance to less developed countries in developing those sources of energy which are of major importance for their development including industrialization and for the raising of the standard of living of their populations;

/5. Requests

5. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare on a biennial basis similar reports for the consideration of the Council.

879 (XXXIV): Decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions (1213th plenary meeting, 6 July 1962)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 793 (XXX) of 3 August 1960 and 823 (XXXII) of 20 July 1961,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions,

1. Expresses its gratification that the General Assembly in its resolution 1709 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 has affirmed the policy of decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and the strengthening of all regional economic commissions;

2. Expresses its confidence that the Secretary-General will continue to take further steps to carry out the process of decentralization in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1709 (XVI), bearing in mind the views expressed during the debate of the Council at its thirty-fourth session.

882 (XXXIV): Annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America (1213th plenary meeting, 6 July 1962)

A

The Economic and Social Council

1. Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America covering the period 16 May 1961 to 16 February 1962 and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report;

2. Endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in the report.

B

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the report of the ninth session of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America and of resolution 220 (AC.52) of 6 June 1962, which reproduces the text of resolution 218 (AC.50), "Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning", as amended at that session, and of the account of proceedings contained in the report.

885 (XXXIV): Natural resources (1230th plenary meeting, 24 July 1962)

NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY: SOLAR ENERGY, WIND POWER, GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering:

(a) That demands on conventional sources of energy are increasing very rapidly and that new sources of energy promise to make a useful supplementary contribution to energy supply and economic growth in future years;

(b) The importance of progress in the field of industrialization for the economic and social development of the developing countries;

(c) That in the majority of developing countries there is an acute scarcity of energy in a form which can be readily utilized;

Noting the following implications derived from the proceedings of the Conference on New Sources of Energy held in Rome in August 1961:

(a) That scientific and technological research, including fundamental research, is essential to increasing the use and yield of these new sources of energy, as is adaptation of devices and field testing in conditions prevailing in the developing countries;

(b) That there is room for much greater co-ordination of research activities and for more efficient utilization and expansion of the funds and technical manpower already going into solar research;

(c) That more information is needed on the availability of solar, wind and geothermal energy, together with more complementary information on alternative energy sources and on the problems of energy storage and the use in combination of various energy sources;

(d) That there is a need for standardization of measurements, instruments and equipment to facilitate the wider adoption of new energy utilization techniques;

(e) That if significant progress is to be made in application of new sources of energy, particularly solar energy and wind power, pilot centres and experimental stations must be established in less developed areas which lack available conventional sources of energy but have a wealth of wind or sunshine.

/Noting further

Noting further the encouraging results of experiments with, and practical applications of, solar energy, geothermal energy and wind power, as revealed by the Conference on New Sources of Energy,

Taking into account the desirability, in view of the scarcity of capital in the developing countries, of making use of all sources of energy which are readily available, and especially of those sources of energy which can be utilized comparatively cheaply,

Invites the Secretary-General:

(a) To arrange for widespread dissemination of the report on the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy and to facilitate access to the scientific papers presented to that conference;

(b) Having regard to the report on the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy, to examine, with special reference to the provision of energy for the developing countries, methods of co-ordinating and facilitating research into new sources of energy and its applications, particularly solar energy, wind power and geothermal energy; this examination to be made in consultation with the appropriate organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and, as appropriate, other international and national bodies active in this field;

(c) To report on progress made in this examination to the thirty-seventh session of the Council.

887 (XXXIV): Progress in land reform (1230th plenary meeting, 24 July 1962)

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the third report on progress in land reform prepared jointly by the secretariats of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation, and submitted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with its resolution 712 (XKVII) of 17 April 1959 and General Assembly resolution 1426 (XIV) of 5 December 1959,

/Noting with

Noting with satisfaction the vastly increased number of countries in the various regions giving prominence to land reform measures in their development efforts,

Recognizing, however, particularly in view of the importance of agricultural development to successful achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, the need for greater and continuing efforts in the field of land reform,

1. Notes with appreciation from the report, the valuable work being carried out in this field by the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned, especially by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and their intention to strengthen such programmes further;

2. Recommends that States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies - in particular, countries contemplating measures of land reform:

(a) Establish appropriate national services for the evaluation of progress in the implementation of land reform measures and the assessment of their economic and social effects;

(b) Support the establishment, as appropriate, of regional agrarian research and training institutes to carry out, inter alia, the continuous study of land tenure and its reform and the adequate training of personnel for the planning and implementation of land reform, with the assistance or co-operation on request of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the other United Nations agencies and programmes concerned and the Secretariat of the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions;

(c) Take steps to establish appropriate links between measures of land reform and community development and other rural development programmes;

3. Invites the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned, especially the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which has the major role in this field, to co-operate in preparing the fourth report on progress in land reform;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the report, together with his comments, particularly on its implications for economic and social development, to the fortieth session of the Council.

888 E (XXXIV): International co-operation to assist in the development of information media in less developed countries (1231st plenary meeting, 24 July 1962)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that General Assembly resolution 1313 A (XIII) of 12 December 1958 requested the Economic and Social Council to formulate a "programme of concrete action and measures on the international plane which could be undertaken for the development of information enterprises in under-developed countries, with an evaluation of the material, financial and professional requirements and resources for the implementation of this programme",

Recalling that Council resolution 718 I (XXVII) of 24 April 1959 requested the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake a survey designed to provide the elements for the programme of concrete action desired by the General Assembly,

Noting with satisfaction the survey which has been carried out by means of a series of regional meetings in Asia, Africa and Latin America,

Expressing its concern that the survey discloses 70 per cent of the population of the world to be lacking in adequate information facilities and to be thus denied effective enjoyment of the right to information,

Considering that the information media have an important part to play in education and in economic and social progress generally and that new techniques of communication offer special opportunities for acceleration of the education process,

1. Invites the Governments concerned to include adequate provision in their economic plans for the development of national information media;

2. Reiterates the invitation contained in Council resolution 819 A (XXXI) of 28 April 1961 to the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund, the specialized agencies concerned, the regional economic commissions and other public and private agencies and institutions to assist, as appropriate, the less developed countries in developing and strengthening their national information media;

3. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue to further the programme for development of information media including the application of new techniques of communication for achievement of rapid progress in education, to keep up to date

/as far

as far as possible its survey on this subject and to report as appropriate to the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council;

4. Transmits to the General Assembly, in accordance with its request, the reports on the survey carried out by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the basis of a programme of concrete action for development of the information media in less developed countries;

5. Recommends that the General Assembly:

(a) Take this programme into account in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade; and

(b) Invite the Governments of the more developed countries to co-operate with less developed countries with a view to meeting the urgent needs of the latter in connexion with this programme for the development of independent national information media, with due regard for the culture of each country.

891 (XXXIV): Economic and social consequences of disarmament (1232nd plenary meeting, 26 July 1962)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 and 1516 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Aware of the great importance of an agreement on disarmament for the achievement of accelerated economic and social progress in the world and, in particular, for the promotion of economic development of the less developed countries,

Drawing attention to the fact that the world is spending annually on military account a sum approximately as large as the entire national income of all the less developed countries,

Affirming that pending an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, Member States should not relax their efforts to assist the developing countries, but should rather accelerate such efforts,

Conscious that the impact of disarmament will set in motion great changes in the domestic economies of countries and in international economic relations as a result of the progressive diversion of human and material resources from military to civilian purposes,

Expressing its

Expressing its appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, prepared by a group of expert consultants,

Considering that further study will have to be given to the action to be taken at the national and international levels to make use of material and human resources released as a consequence of disarmament for the benefit of the world community,

1. Endorses the unanimous conclusion of the Consultative Group that the achievement of general and complete disarmament would be an unqualified blessing to all mankind;

2. Recognizes that all problems of transition connected with disarmament can be met by appropriate national and international measures, that diversion to peaceful purposes of the resources now in military use can be accomplished to the benefit of all countries and lead to the improvement of world economic and social conditions, and that disarmament can be accomplished in all countries without impairing their economies;

3. Declares that the study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament and the conclusions drawn therefrom have emphasized an important reason for the earliest feasible achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

4. Appeals to all States to take the findings of the report on the economic and social consequences of disarmament into consideration in the policies they pursue;

5. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To transmit his report, together with the comments made in the Council, to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session;

(b) To submit his report to the Conference of the Eighteen-nation Committee on Disarmament for its consideration;

(c) To have his report widely distributed by means of:

(i) Printed publication to be used by the United Nations Office of Public Information;

(ii) Approach to all Member States with a request to translate and publish the report in their respective languages, and

(iii) Distribution of the report to non-governmental organizations associated with the Economic and Social Council;

/6. Urges

6. Urges that Member States - particularly those which are significantly involved in, or affected by, current military programmes - should devote further attention to, and conduct any necessary studies of, the detailed aspects of the economic and social consequences of disarmament with a view to developing needed information, plans and policies for making necessary economic and social adjustments in the event of disarmament;

7. Invites the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to keep under review, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and with the related agencies concerned, the basic aspects of economic and social consequences of disarmament and the problems arising therefrom on the national and international plane;

(b) To inquire of Member States as early as possible concerning the progress made in the studies referred to in paragraph 6;

(c) To report to the Council at its thirty-sixth session on these activities, and to suggest to the Council what further studies on the impact of disarmament on international economic relations, such as trade patterns, balance of payments, foreign investment, economic assistance, might be useful;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to place the item on the agenda of the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.

893 (XXXIV): Strengthening of United Nations advisory services in the field of industrial development (1232nd plenary meeting, 26 July 1962)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 872 (XXXIII) of 10 April 1962, on the report of the Committee for Industrial Development and 873 (XXXIII) of 10 April 1962 on the industrial development activities of the United Nations system in which it requested the appointment of an advisory committee of ten experts,

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the prompt response by the Secretary-General to the request made in its resolution 873 (XXXIII) for the appointment of a United Nations Commissioner for Industrial Development;

2. Takes note of the memorandum by the Secretary-General on the strengthening of United Nations advisory services in the field of industrial development;

3. Has received with satisfaction a further memorandum by the Commissioner for Industrial Development based on consultations on the activities in the field of industrialization with the executive secretaries of the United Nations regional economic commissions;

4. Expresses the wish that the additional experts to be stationed in the regional economic commissions whenever such placements would give the most effective results as described in the memorandum by the Commissioner for Industrial Development, form part of the United Nations Advisory Service in the industrial field which is to be established in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee for Industrial Development and with the proposals of the Secretary-General in his memorandum;

5. Requests that, in carrying out the proposals for the establishment of the Industrial Advisory Service, as described in both memoranda referred to above, the Secretary-General bear in mind the Council's endorsement, in its resolution 872 (XXXIII), of the recommendations of the Committee for Industrial Development at its second session, including one to the effect that the groups of industrial experts should be "based on the regional economic commissions whenever such placements would give the most effective results";

6. Expresses the hope that adequate financial resources will be appropriated as a matter of high priority in order to expand United Nations activities in the field of industrialization, including the Industrial Advisory Service, to meet the needs of the developing countries in all regions.

898 (XXXIV): Trends in United Nations technical co-operation programmes
(1235th plenary meeting, 2 August 1962)

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the annual report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee for 1961,

Recognizing the urgency to expand substantially the education and training of national personnel of developing countries, especially through fellowships, training courses, seminars, the provision of teachers and instructors, organization of study tours, and by other appropriate means,

/Recalling, in

Recalling, in this connexion, Council resolution 699 (XXVI) of 31 July 1958 concerning fellowships under United Nations technical co-operation programmes,

Bearing in mind that the promotion of industry, including mining, as well as of agriculture which are essential elements in the independent development of developing countries, should find its proper place in the over-all development programmes of these countries, and that therefore industrial and agricultural projects should form an important part of the United Nations technical co-operation programmes,

Noting with concern that the share of industrial projects in the present technical co-operation programmes has further decreased from its already low level,

Reaffirming the views expressed in paragraph 5 of Council resolution 839 (XXXII) of 3 August 1961 on concerted action in the field of industrialization,

Recalling the recommendations made by the Committee for Industrial Development at its second session,

Invites the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund and the organizations participating in the United Nations Technical Co-operation programmes, when planning and implementing future programmes, including the use therein of programme savings and allocations under the contingency authorization for 1963-64, to give favourable consideration to requests aimed at the education and training, through all means, of their national personnel and to those aimed at the industrial development of developing countries.

900 (XXXIV): Report of the ad hoc Committee of Eight established under Economic and Social Council resolution 851 (XXXII) (1235th plenary meeting, 2 August 1962)

A

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the ad hoc Committee of Eight established under Council resolution 851 (XXXII) of 4 August 1961,

1. Commends the ad hoc Committee on its work in producing the report;
2. Takes note with appreciation of the recommendations in part II of the report;

/3. Invites

3. Invites Governments of Member States to take such steps as they may consider desirable to implement the recommendations falling within their competence;

4. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination:

- (a) To consider the report;
- (b) To arrange for the immediate implementation of those recommendations falling within its purview which, in its view, can be implemented;
- (c) To report its views to the Council at its resumed thirty-fourth session on the recommendations and on the action taken;

5. Requests the ad hoc Committee to continue its work undertaken under resolution 851 (XXXII), and to submit a progress report to the thirty-sixth session, and its final report to the thirty-eight session of the Council;

6. Requests the President of the Council to appoint two additional members to the ad hoc Committee to ensure adequate representation of countries concerned with the United Nations technical co-operation programmes;

7. In furtherance of the work of the ad hoc Committee:

- (a) Requests the Secretary-General in consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to undertake the study recommended in paragraph 81 of the report, including in the study the regular technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and related agencies;
- (b) Invites the General Assembly to authorize the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to bring up to date the studies which it made in response to General Assembly resolution 722 (VIII) of 23 October 1953, in the light of the developments which have occurred since the earlier studies were made, giving particular attention to the question of financial procedures and overhead costs of the programmes of technical co-operation, as referred to in paragraph 79 of the report;

/8. Recommends

8. Recommends that in the course of these studies and also in the course of the work of the ad hoc Committee, during its continued mandate, account be taken of the debate on the ad hoc Committee's report in the Technical Assistance Committee and the Council.

B

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 856 (XXXII) of 4 August 1961 on co-ordination in the field in which it stressed, inter alia, the need to ensure a high standard in the appointment of the resident representatives, and the importance of appropriate co-operation between the resident representatives and the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions,

Noting that the first of a series of regional meetings with the resident representatives has been held in Santiago, Bangkok, Addis Ababa and Geneva,

Bearing in mind also the report of the ad hoc Committee of Eight established under Council resolution 851 (XXXII), and particularly its recommendations on co-ordination at the regional level,

1. Considers that such meetings of resident representatives with the staffs of the regional economic commissions should be held regularly in all regions where commissions exist;

2. Affirms its desire that co-operation between the resident representatives and the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions be strengthened to ensure that the advice and assistance of the regional commission secretariats be made available at the request of the recipient Governments as appropriate in the technical co-operation programmes;

3. Expresses the hope that the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the Managing Director of the Special Fund will continue to ensure a high standard of representation in all countries served by resident representatives, taking into account the close working relationship which resident representatives should maintain with Governments and the participating organizations, including the regional commissions.

903 (XXXIV): Report of the Social Commission (1235th plenary meeting, 2 August 1962)

A

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

The Economic and Social Council,

Takes note of the report of the Social Commission (fourteenth session).

B

PLANNING FOR BALANCED ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 830 A (XXXII) and 830 H (XXXII) of 2 August 1961 concerning the study of the problem of balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development,

Having considered the report of the Social Commission,

Noting the conclusions reached at the regional meetings held at Mexico City and Beirut to discuss questions connected with planning for balanced economic and social development,

Conscious that planning plays an effective part in facilitating more rapid and balanced economic and social development,

Noting that the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund and the Social Commission are giving special attention to the planning of services for the family, youth and child welfare within national development plans,

Bearing in mind that economically less developed States which are striving for rapid economic and social development recognize the need for planning and show great interest in further study of the planning problem and in receiving practical assistance in this connexion,

Noting that General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on the United Nations Development Decade requests proposals for intensification of action in the fields of economic and social development including measures to assist developing countries, at their request, to establish well conceived and integrated country plans, and that

/General Assembly

General Assembly resolution 1674 (XVI) of 18 December 1961 requests the Council to recommend, after appropriate studies, measures which may be helpful primarily to the less developed countries in planning for balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development,

Believing that the work programme of the Bureau of Social Affairs on research and development should now emphasize studies on evolving improved techniques for planning social development in relation to economic development, and appropriate governmental organizational arrangements for planning for social development,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned:

(a) To prepare, for the consideration of the Social Commission, on the basis of available studies, a report setting out for the use of Governments methods of determining the appropriate allocation of resources to the various social sectors at different stages of economic development, and summarizing the experience of various organizational arrangements for social planning in relation to development goals;

(b) To include in the report such proposed areas for further study as may be needed to develop more precise criteria for allocation of resources to various social programmes at different stages of development and improved government organizational arrangements;

(c) In the preparation of this report, to utilize the services of consultants, including economists with experience in dealing with problems of social development and experts from the social science disciplines with experience in planning;

2. Recommends that in implementing General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, full attention should be given to the need for integrating social and economic aspects of development;

3. Recommends that United Nations organs, including the regional economic commissions, should intensify their work in connexion with the investigation of problems of planning for balanced economic and social development, taking into account the relevant and useful experience of other States Members of the United Nations or members of a specialized agency or groups of such States;

/4. Recommends

4. Recommends further that the appropriate United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned should foster a broad exchange of experience and knowledge of planning for balanced economic and social development;

5. Considers it advisable that seminars should be held in the various regions on specific aspects of planning for social programmes within a framework of balanced economic and social development, taking into account the relevant and useful experience of other States Members of the United Nations or members of a specialized agency or groups of such States;

6. Recommends that, in the process of executing United Nations technical co-operation programmes, assistance to economically less developed countries upon their request in training national personnel for planning should receive due attention.

C

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT: CREATION OF A COMMITTEE ON HOUSING,
BUILDING AND PLANNING OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the observations and recommendations of the Social Commission on the report of the ad hoc group of experts on housing and urban development, which met in February 1962 in accordance with Council resolution 830 C (XXXII) of 2 August 1961,

Commending the ad hoc group of experts for the scope and usefulness of their report,

Noting with special interest the recommendations of this group that a permanent body for housing and related matters be established within the United Nations,

Cognizant of the great need for improved housing for millions of families, particularly in the developing countries, and of the interest of the United Nations in assisting Governments in their efforts to bring about this improvement as shown in the long-range programmes for concerted action in the fields of low-cost housing and urbanization,

/Noting with

Noting with satisfaction the growing activities of the regional economic commissions in the field of housing, building and planning and the fact that some of the regional commissions already have standing organs for this work and others are considering establishing them,

Noting with satisfaction the work of the specialized agencies with respect to the field of housing and related community facilities and their continuing contributions to international and national efforts in this field,

Convinced that additional steps must be taken in the field of housing to provide stronger and more specialized leadership in this area,

1. Hereby establishes a Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to deal with housing and related community facilities and physical planning, composed of eighteen States Members of the United Nations, elected by the Council on a basis of equitable geographical distribution and a balance between developing and industrialized countries, the representatives on this committee to be designated by the Governments of these States in agreement with the Secretary-General, with a view to achieving, as far as possible, a balanced coverage of required expertise in housing, building and urban development;

2. Decides that, except for the initial period, the term of office for members of the Committee shall be three years; for the initial period, one-third of the members shall serve for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years, the term of each member to be determined by lot; retiring members shall be eligible for re-election;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to inform Members of the United Nations of the establishment of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, and invite them to indicate to him by 1 November 1962 if they wish to put forward their candidatures for election to the Committee at the resumed thirty-fourth session of the Council;

4. Decides that the terms of reference of the Committee on Housing, Building, and Planning include responsibilities for:

(a) Examination of reports concerning technical assistance activities in the field of housing, related community facilities and physical planning;

/(b) Recommendations

(b) Recommendations to the Economic and Social Council for appropriate co-ordination of these programmes among the various United Nations bodies, including the regional economic commissions, and with other international agencies;

(c) Recommendations to Governments, through the Council, on appropriate priorities and programme emphasis in the field of housing and related community facilities and physical planning;

(d) Promotion of research and of the exchange and dissemination of experience and information in these fields, with especial reference to the needs of under-developed countries;

(e) Development of proposals for consideration by appropriate United Nations bodies and others, on such matters as financing of home construction and ownership, provision of land for homes and community facilities at reasonable cost, designs suitable for low-cost housing in different climates and cultures, improved building materials and their better use, and ways of promoting acceptance and adoption of efficient organizational and building techniques;

(f) Development of means and methods for the increased utilization of the regional economic commissions in this field;

5. Invites the regional economic commissions to strengthen their activities in this field and to co-operate fully in the work of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning;

6. Decides further that the Committee should report to the Council through the Social Commission and also forward its report to the Committee on Industrial Development and to the regional economic commissions in order that the Council may consider the Committee's report together with the comments thereon of these bodies;

7. Decides also to review these organizational arrangements after three years;

8. Urges participating Governments, in keeping with General Assembly resolution 1715 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, to review their contributions to the support of the work of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund so that the combined budgets for these two organs in

/the year

the year 1962 may reach the target of \$150 million, in order that additional resources may be available for projects in the field of housing, related community facilities and physical planning in appropriate proportion to other sound projects required for the economic and social development of the developing countries;

9. Recommends that the Secretary-General be authorized to provide additional staff in the Bureau of Social Affairs and the corresponding strengthening of the staffs in the regional economic commissions in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1709 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, to carry out the research and organizational work necessary for the effective development of the housing, related community facilities and physical planning programme of the United Nations.

D

SOCIAL SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE
TO FAMILY, CHILD AND YOUTH WELFARE

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the observations of the Social Commission on the Report on the Organization and Administration of Social Services,

Recognizing that the report provides guidelines to the work of the United Nations and to national governments in establishing services required for effective investment in human resources,

Noting the growing co-operation between the Bureau of Social Affairs, the United Nations Children's Fund and the regional economic commissions, particularly in providing assistance to developing countries in extending services for family, child and youth welfare and the training of personnel,

Further noting the significance of integrating social services in over-all social policies, and the need for planning such services at the national level,

1. Commends the group of experts for the quality of its Report on the Organization and Administration of Social Services, and approves in general the major conclusions and recommendations as summarized in chapter I of the report;

/2. Requests

2. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To transmit the Report of the group of experts to Member States, the specialized agencies concerned and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status, and to invite their comments thereon, and to prepare a summary of these comments for the fifteenth session of the Social Commission to be held in 1963;

(b) To take into account the conclusions and recommendations of this group of experts, and the comments referred to in sub-paragraph 2 (a) above, in carrying out the United Nations programme in this field;

Further requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To reappraise, particularly considering the needs of developing countries for family, child and youth welfare services, the United Nations social service programme, including the technical assistance programme and the increased activities with the United Nations Children's Fund and the regional economic commissions in this field, and to prepare recommendations for strengthening the United Nations social service programme for consideration at the fifteenth session of the Social Commission;

(b) To prepare for the consideration of the Social Commission, at its sixteenth session to be held in 1964, a report based, inter alia, on case studies containing suggestions for the use of Governments interested in the establishment and extension of family, child and youth welfare services, training of personnel, and methods of financing these services;

(c) In undertaking the reappraisal and preparation of the report referred to in sub-paragraphs 2 (a) and (b), to co-operate with the United Nations Children's Fund and with the specialized agencies concerned and to utilize the services of consultants with special competence in this field;

4. Recommends that States Members of the United Nations, the General Assembly and the regional economic commission accord the social welfare sector a definite role within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade and in the establishment of national and regional development institutes.

E

STRENGTHENING OF THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS
IN THE SOCIAL FIELD

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the responsibility of the Social Commission for working out practical recommendations with a view to promoting higher standards of living for the population and social progress and development,

Recognizing further that the Social Commission places increased emphasis on its responsibilities for over-all social policy and the determination of programme priorities and objectives in the various social fields,, and that it is essential that the Social Commission provide leadership in promoting social programmes in the United Nations Development Decade.

Aware of the growing demand and need for accelerated United Nations efforts in assisting Member States to carry out social planning and social programmes, within the framework of balanced economic and social development,

1. Requests that the Secretary-General prepare, in consultation with the specialized agencies, for the use of the Social Commission, a report, or reports, on new policy developments in all of the social fields involving major shifts in programme emphasis and principal programme activities of the United Nations and specialized agencies that may be pertinent to the items before the Social Commission, taking into account the provisions of Article 62 of the Charter of the United Nations and the objectives envisaged in Council resolution 903 B (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 on planning for balanced economic and social development, such reports to be prepared only in the years this information is not available in other documents furnished to the Social Commission;

2. Requests further that the Secretary-General furnish the Social Commission, as appropriate, with the relevant reports of committees and commissions of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies as background documentation, calling attention to those items of special importance to social policy and planning, and similarly furnish reports of the Social Commission to those bodies;

3. Express the hope that there will be continued close co-operation between, on the one hand, the Bureau of Social Affairs and, on the other hand, the secretariats of the regional economic commissions and development /institutes and

institutes and of the specialized agencies, as well as with United Nations secretariat personnel concerned with the work of the Committee for Industrial Development on social programmes, especially those involving interrelationships between social and economic policy and planning, and that arrangements will be made for the participation of both social and economic experts in development project planning and execution;

4. Calls the attention of the General Assembly to the need to provide the necessary resources for the United Nations to carry out programmes for strengthening and expanding its work in the social field to raise the level of living for all peoples during the United Nations Development Decade.

907 (XXXIV): Public administration and the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (1235th plenary meeting, 2 August 1962)

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on programmes in the field of public administration in the United Nations and specialized agencies,

Convinced that solid administrative structures and sound public administration are essential prerequisites for the progress of the developing countries,

Considering the serious shortages of trained public administrators in most of the newly emerging states,

Recognizing that the United Nations and its related agencies have specific responsibilities for assistance in the promotion of effective public administration in their respective fields,

Recognizing further the interrelationships between the various sectors of public administration and the consequent need for closely co-ordinated and, as appropriate, joint action on the part of all the United Nations organizations involved,

1. Notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General as a valuable contribution to the elaboration of comprehensive programmes of assistance in the field of public administration;

/2. Emphasizes

2. Emphasizes the need for assistance in the development of national civil service systems which will attract and retain competent personnel for public service and permit them to function to the best advantage;

3. Urges that every effort be made to provide enlarged facilities for the training of key administrative personnel required in the developing countries, including:

(a) Establishment in national and regional development plans of targets for the provision of qualified administrators;

(b) Provision of fellowships for training abroad and of opportunities for in-service training in the developing countries, in the developed countries and in international organizations;

(c) Organization of training courses and seminars on public administration in the developing countries and assistance in the organization and establishment of courses and schools of public administration in existing or contemplated institutions of higher learning in the developing regions; and

(d) Special emphasis on training in public administration in the regional development institutes established or planned by the regional economic commissions;

4. Notes with appreciation the progress made in providing, on an interim basis, trained administrators for the developing countries through the programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel, while recognizing that further steps will be required to make the programme more fully responsive to existing needs;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to seek agreement among the related agencies that in furnishing operational personnel they will adhere to the following basic conditions:

(a) That the terms and conditions of employment, in so far as possible, be made identical with the rules applied in the programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel;

(b) That an essential element should be the training of counterpart personnel with the aim that they replace as soon as possible personnel sponsored by the United Nations or related agencies;

/(c) That

(c) That the related agencies, in consultation with the United Nations, define the professional specialist and technical types of post which they intend to fill directly;

6. Draws the attention of the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the related agencies:

(a) To the importance of closely co-ordinating the planning and implementation of their assistance in this field to the developing countries;

(b) To the desirability of considering in the development of their programmes such problems as:

- (i) Legal and administrative relations between State and autonomous institutions,
- (ii) Structures and technical procedures of the central agencies designed to perform economic and social planning, and
- (iii) Decentralization, operating functions of ministries and departments including field offices, and areas of efficient district administration in selected functions;

7. Invites the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to report to the Council at its thirty-sixth session on the progress achieved in co-ordinating the activities and plans of the United Nations and related agencies in this field and, in particular, to explore difficulties encountered in the development of more fully effective programmes for the provision of operational and executive personnel and to formulate, as it deems necessary, recommendations to the Council for further action on this subject.

909 (XXXIV): Concentration of activities, rationalization of conference schedules, and co-ordination of survey missions (1235th plenary meeting, 2 August 1962)

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the ad hoc Working Group on Co-ordination, the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Observations on the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields", and the reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

/I Noting

I

Noting that these reports indicate that further efforts are required by the United Nations and its related agencies to achieve greater concentration of activities in the economic, social and human rights fields,

Noting further that, not only should duplication of activities and conflicts of policy be eliminated, but also activities should be coherently related and resources concentrated so far as possible on areas in which the needs and opportunities for international action are greatest,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparing his observations on the United Nations work programme for the Council at its thirty-sixth session to review the studies and reports which are included in the work programme of the United Nations, with a view to making recommendations as to which, in the interests of concentration of effort and priority use of the limited resources, might be eliminated, postponed or consolidated;

2. Requests the subsidiary bodies of the Council to bear in mind, in considering requests for new studies or reports, the continuing necessity that these be concentrated on areas of the work in which the needs and opportunities for international action are greatest;

3. Calls to the attention of Member States the importance of Governments' co-operating with the Secretary-General, the subsidiary bodies of the Council and the Council itself, in promoting concentration of activities and resources;

4. Invites the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and requests the subsidiary bodies of the Council to continue regularly to review their programmes and activities with a view to concentrating on activities of high priority, and to eliminating "fringe projects" of limited value and effectiveness;

II

Noting the increasing number of international conferences and other meetings, including the growing number of such conferences called by the United Nations, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

/Recognizing the

Recognizing the heavy burden this places on Member States and on the secretariats,

Noting with satisfaction the tendency for agencies to co-operate in the preparation and servicing of meetings and to convene joint meetings at the expert level,

Noting further that there is scope for a more systematic and sustained attempt to co-ordinate the schedules of conferences and meetings on an inter-agency basis,

Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to study the question and,

(a) To take such steps as may be necessary to facilitate the co-ordination of conferences and meetings of the organizations for 1963-1964, and

(b) To suggest to the Council, at its thirty-sixth session, means whereby the schedules of conferences and meetings of the United Nations and its related agencies may be simplified and systematically co-ordinated on a continuing basis;

III

Recalling the comments contained in the Annex to its resolutions 837 (XXXII) to 844 (XXXII) of 3 August 1961, with respect to the co-ordination of survey missions,

Noting that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination has agreed that existing arrangements for consultation and co-ordination regarding such missions need strengthening in certain respects and is taking steps to this end,

Noting also that the ad hoc Committee of Eight has made a recommendation on this subject,

1. Urges participating organizations, including the United Nations Children's Fund, in any survey mission which, at the request of the Government concerned, they may contemplate or organize, to continue as appropriate, to seek the co-operation and participation of other interested agencies, and to utilize to the fullest extent possible the services of the resident representatives;

/2. Calls

2. Calls attention to the important and positive role which the resident representatives, where established, can play in the planning of and assistance to these missions;

3. Invites these organizations, with the consent of the Government or Governments concerned in the case of restricted reports,

(a) To transmit to all interested agencies and to the resident representative copies of the reports of any survey missions undertaken; and

(b) To transmit to the resident representative copies of reports of any relevant previous surveys which are readily available.

914 E (XXXIV): Technical co-operation in narcotics control
(1236th plenary meeting, 3 August 1962)

REGIONAL CO-ORDINATION IN LATIN AMERICA

The Economic and Social Council,

Having been informed of the meeting of the Inter-American Consultative Group on Narcotics Control at Rio de Janeiro from 27 November to 7 December 1961,

Noting that resolutions were adopted unanimously by the participants in the group from fifteen American States, containing recommendations directed towards the promotion of such a regional co-operation,

Noting in particular the recommendation for the stationing of an officer of the Secretariat in the region to facilitate such co-operation,

1. Expresses its thanks to the Government of Brazil for its initiative in calling the Inter-American Consultative Group and also for its generous material assistance to that conference;

2. Considers it desirable that, with a view to facilitating regional co-operation in the field of narcotics control in Latin America, an officer of the Secretariat should be stationed, on an experimental basis, for an initial period of two years, in this part of the world, and that the matter should be further reviewed at the end of this period.

/915 (XXXIV):

915 (XXXIV): International commodity problems (1236th plenary meeting, 3 August 1962)

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that it is of importance for the economic development of the less developed countries that more rapid progress should be made towards the solution of the problems concerning commodities, more specifically within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade,

Noting the progress achieved by the Commission on International Commodity Trade in its consideration of the international commodity market situation and of short-term measures to offset the harmful effects of fluctuations in the prices and volume of trade in primary products,

1. Stresses the importance of research leading to the consideration of suitable short and long-term measures designed to stabilize at remunerative levels prices of primary commodities, thus contributing to a satisfactory level of export income and terms of trade of the primary producing countries;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade on its tenth session, the report on the Joint Session on the Commission and the Committee on Commodity Problems of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the report by the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements, and endorses the Commission's programme of work;

3. Approves the course of action embodied in paragraphs 52 to 56 of the Commission's report which are annexed to this resolution, including, in particular, the setting up by the Commission of a technical working group with the membership and terms of reference provided for in those paragraphs;

4. Draws attention to the special importance of the work being carried out by the Commission on compensatory financial measures for fluctuations in commodity export earnings and to the urgent need for the Commission to complete that work and transmit its conclusions to the Council for consideration at its thirty-sixth session;

/5. Recommends

5. Recommends the Commission on International Commodity Trade to undertake at its eleventh session a more detailed examination of the projection reports considered at the joint session, taking account of any observations made by the Secretary-General, the regional economic commissions, the Statistical Commission, and any other competent intergovernmental bodies;

6. Calls upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue their work on medium-term projections of the prospective production of, and demand for, primary commodities and to communicate the results thereof periodically to the appropriate agencies and bodies.

ANNEX

Excerpt from the report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade to the Economic and Social Council on its tenth session

52. It accordingly decided, subject to the approval of the Economic and Social Council, to set up a technical working group composed of the representatives of the following Member States: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Ceylon, France, Mali, Pakistan, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. It further suggested that the member governments of the technical working group should be invited to appoint as their representatives experts with special knowledge of commodity problems and of compensatory financing arrangements.

53. The terms of reference of the technical working group would be as follows:

(a) To examine - in the light of the views expressed and the conclusions reached during the tenth session of the Commission of the documentation available to that session and of the assistance that the International Monetary Fund can provide to primary exporting countries to overcome the problem of short-term fluctuations in their export earnings - the scheme for a Development Insurance Fund submitted by the United Nations group of experts and the scheme of compensatory financing for fluctuations in exports receipts drawn up by the Organization of American States and submit its considered views to the eleventh session of the Commission together with the text of a draft agreement, including any necessary variants, for the purpose of illustrating a specific mechanism for compensator financing and for the purpose of facilitating decision by Governments on this subject;

/(b) To

(b) To inquire, in the light of the studies already carried out on this subject by the United Nations and by other international organizations, whether and to what extent a scheme for compensatory financing can be adapted for offsetting the long-term declines in export receipts of primary exporting countries and the deterioration in their terms of trade; and to consider what guidance could be given to the Commission for its work relating to the other necessary measures for remedying the long-term situation;

(c) To report in good time to enable the Commission at its eleventh session in 1963 to make recommendations to the Economic and Social Council on these questions. The report should be in the hands of the Secretary-General before 12 January 1963 so that it may be distributed to Member States by 23 February 1963.

54. The Commission expressed the wish that the representatives of the International Monetary Fund should be associated with the technical working group's deliberations. It also expressed the wish that observers from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade should be present at these deliberations.

55. The Commission invited the International Monetary Fund, in the light of the discussion during the tenth session, and after consideration of the questions involved to present, as soon as possible, a report as to whether and in what way the Fund might play an increased part in the compensatory financing of export fluctuations of primary exporting countries, and to keep the technical working group currently informed of the progress of its deliberations on the subject.

56. The Commission expressed the hope that the technical working group will be able to hold its first session shortly after the thirty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council.

916 (XXXIV): United Nations Development Decade (1236th plenary meeting, 3 August 1962)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 designating the current decade as the "United Nations Development Decade", in which Member States and their peoples will intensify their efforts to mobilize and to sustain support for the measures required on the part of both developed and developing countries in order to accelerate progress towards self-sustaining growth of the economies of the individual nations and their social advancement so as to attain in each underdeveloped country

/a substantial

a substantial increase in the rate of growth, with each country setting its own target, taking as the objective a minimum annual rate of growth of aggregate national income of 5 per cent at the end of the Decade,

Considering that the economic and social development of the economically less developed countries is not only of primary importance to those countries, but is also basic to the attainment of international peace and security and to a faster and mutually beneficial increase in world prosperity,

Recognizing that, in spite of a variety of efforts, policies, and measures designed to assist the developing countries in their effort to achieve economic growth through which much has been accomplished, the rate of economic and social progress in these countries is still far from adequate,

Noting the essentiality of strengthening the economic independence of the less developed countries,

Bearing in mind that new problems affecting particularly the developing countries and hampering and delaying their economic and social development, have arisen in international economic relations in the course of the past years,

Having before it the report prepared by the Secretary-General presenting proposals for intensified national and international action programmes during the present decade,

Noting:

- (a) The views submitted by Governments concerning proposals for action in the Development Decade and concerning the role of the regional economic commissions in the Decade,
 - (b) The proposals for action made by the related agencies, and
 - (c) The views expressed during the Council's discussion of this subject.
1. Expresses appreciation to the Secretary-General for his work in producing the report and to the agencies and other institutions which helped in its preparation;

/2. Endorses

2. Endorses the emphasis placed in the report on the development process as a many faceted one, based principally on industrial development and a highly productive agriculture and requiring for success determined self-help and careful planning on the part of developing countries;

3. Calls upon the Governments of Member States, as well as United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, to give particular consideration, in the first years of the implementation of the Development Decade, in addition to their endeavours in other fields, to the following:

(a) Industrial development as a most important factor in economic diversification and general economic development;

(b) Improved access to the world markets in order to promote export trade of the developing countries, taking into account their foreign exchange needs for development and the effects of deterioration in their terms of trade, including steps for early reduction or elimination of barriers to exports;

(c) Appropriate measures, such as international commodity arrangements, to stabilize at remunerative levels the prices of primary commodities on international markets, and also sound compensatory arrangements designed to mitigate excessive fluctuations in the export receipts of primary producing countries and to compensate for the harmful effects thereof;

(d) The pursuance by regional and sub-regional economic groupings of economic policies which avoid the introduction and facilitate the elimination of obstacles and restrictions which might hamper the necessary expansion of the trade of the developing and underdeveloped countries or might discourage the indispensable growth of their economies;

(e) A substantially increasing inflow of long-term development capital, public and private, for financing their economic development programmes on terms which take into account the special requirements and conditions of the developing countries so as to benefit them; and for this purpose the continuing need for measures in both developing and developed countries designed to facilitate and encourage its flow to the less developed countries;

/(f) The

(f) The development of human resources through adequate programmes for education and vocational training, nutrition, health, sound public administration, housing, urban and rural development, including community development and effective land reform, with particular emphasis on their contribution to over-all development objectives and with the co-operation where appropriate of trade unions and other non-governmental organizations in consultative status;

(g) Exploration and exploitation of natural resources with a view to establishing a raw-material and energy basis for economic development;

4. Recognizes the special significance of international economic relations and looks forward to the report of the working group set up under Council resolution 875 (XXXIII) of 13 April 1962, on the question of a declaration on international economic co-operation;

5. Emphasizes that pre-investment activities should be designed to facilitate national efforts towards development;

6. Urges the prompt attainment of the present goal of \$150 million for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund in the interest of accelerating the development of human resources, natural resources and national and regional institutions, and requests the General Assembly to consider, at an appropriate time, the establishment of new targets, bearing in mind the observations of the Secretary-General in his report;

7. Urges further that participating Governments give full support to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and invites the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to take early steps to prepare for the Pledging Conference for the experimental World Food Programme and, in determining their pledges, to bear in mind the necessity of attaining the goal of \$100 million in commodities, services and money;

8. Emphasizes the need for increased domestic savings and investment in the developing countries, through appropriate policies in the public and private sectors of the economy;

/9. Stresses

9. Stresses the increasingly important role envisaged in the Secretary-General's report for the United Nations, and expresses the hope that resources commensurate with the task will be made available;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the thirty-sixth session of the Council a report on the measures taken to secure the full participation of the regional economic commissions in the work called for in the United Nations Development Decade;

11. Requests the Secretary-General in co-operation with the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions, where appropriate, to provide on request assistance in the field of planning to developing countries; looks forward to the establishment and effective functioning of regional development institutes and the economic projections and programming centre, as provided in resolution 1708 II (XVI); and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its thirty-sixth session on progress made towards the goals envisaged therein;

12. Looks forward to the results of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas and requests the Secretary-General to make appropriate recommendations for action resulting from the findings of the Conference;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and other bodies and agencies of the United Nations family, and with such experts from outside as he may deem necessary, a programme consisting of detailed phased proposals for action with respect to the basic factors of economic growth in the light of the objectives outlined above and a progress report setting forth achievements in the period ending 31 March 1963;

14. Further requests the Secretary-General to acquaint all United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies with the present resolution and to transmit the aforementioned studies and reports to the thirty-sixth session of the Council for consideration, when it will review the detailed programmes of action in order to adjust them to the changing situation.

917 (XXXIV): United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
(1236th plenary meeting, 3 August 1962)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1707 (XVI) of 19 December 1961
on international trade as the primary instrument for economic development,

Further recalling General Assembly resolutions 623 (VII) of
21 December 1952, 1028 (XI) of 20 February 1957, 1322 (XIII) and 1324 (XIII)
of 12 December 1958, 1421 (XIV) and 1422 (XIV) of 5 December 1959,
1519 (XV) and 1520 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Proceeding from the aims of the United Nations Development Decade in
which both the developed and the less developed countries are to intensify
their efforts in order to ensure a self-sustaining growth of the economies
of the individual nations so as to attain in the developing countries,
by 1970, a minimum annual rate of growth of the aggregate national income
of 5 per cent,

Recognizing the importance of the economic development, particularly
of the less developed countries, for the stability of the world economy
and the maintenance of international peace and security,

Noting the difficulties which hamper the development of international
trade in general and trade among less developed countries and industrially
developed countries in particular,

Bearing in mind the vital importance of the rapid growth of exports
and export earnings of developing countries, of primary products and
manufactures, for promoting their economic development,

Recognizing that the developing countries have in recent years suffered
from the drop in prices of primary products and the worsening of their
terms of trade with industrialized countries and that the losses arising
therefrom have hampered and delayed the implementation of their long-term
development programmes and that measures to impart stability in
international commodity markets at remunerative levels are vital for the
development of less developed countries,

Considering the importance of all countries and all regional and
sub-regional economic groupings pursuing trade policies designed to facilitate
the necessary expansion of trade of developing countries and encouraging the
indispensable growth of their economies,

/Bearing in

Bearing in mind the importance of increasing the net inflow of long-term capital to developing countries and improving its terms and conditions so as to take account of their special requirements and problems,

Noting the declaration on promotion of trade of less developed countries and the proposed programme of action of the last ministerial meeting of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in November 1961, and expressing the hope that significant progress will continue to be made in implementing the above programme of action,

Considering the numerous replies of the Governments of Member States to the questionnaire of the Secretary-General on the desirability of convening an international conference on international trade problems relating particularly to commodity markets and on the agenda of such a conference,

1. Resolves to convene a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. Decides to convene, by the early spring of 1963, a preparatory committee consisting of expert representatives designated not later than November 1962, by Governments represented on the Council to consider the agenda and documentation for the Conference with particular reference to the problems of the developing countries;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and other related international organizations concerned with international trade such as the International Monetary Fund, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to prepare, for consideration by the preparatory committee appropriate documentation and proposals for such a conference;

4. Requests further the preparatory committee to submit its report in time for consideration by the Council at its thirty-sixth session.

/919 (XXXIV):

919 (XXXIV): Group of experts on commodity and trade problems of developing countries (1236th plenary meeting, 3 August 1962)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the importance to the success of the United Nations Development Decade of a substantial improvement in the trade position of the developing countries,

Aware of the high dependence of many developing countries on commodity trade,

Noting that progress has been made through the efforts of various organizations in the development of programmes and actions for dealing with commodity trade problems,

Appreciating, however, that additional and intensified efforts are required to find effective remedies for the difficulties affecting commodity markets,

Noting also that there are many other trade problems of particular relevance to developing countries, and that ways and means need to be found for expanding and diversifying the export trade of these countries,

Considering, in particular, the close relationship between development assistance and planning and the work on the commodity and other trade problems of those countries,

Believing that a comprehensive and objective evaluation of the international activities now under way on commodity problems and on those other trade problems which are of particular concern to those countries might reveal additional useful areas for international action and study,

Believing further that any significant degree of overlapping and duplication in the activities of the various international bodies concerned with these problems will lead to confusion of purpose and dissipation of energy that may retard progress in dealing with such problems,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, after appropriate consultation with Governments and with the executive heads of the other international organizations concerned, to appoint a small group of highly qualified experts with practical experience to prepare, prior to the meeting of the preparatory committee established by resolution 917 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962, a report which would:

/(a) Set

(a) Set forth the activities of various international organizations on commodity problems and on other trade problems of particular importance to the developing countries;

(b) Assess these activities in relation to the potentially useful work which might be carried on by international organizations in the interest of trade expansion;

(c) Propose any additional activities that may be desirable; and

(d) Suggest how all these activities might be most effectively pursued, taking into account the special resources and capabilities of each organization and the desirability of concentrating effort and of avoiding duplication;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the experts to that preparatory committee for its consideration, to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and to the interested international organizations;

3. Decides to consider the report of the experts at its thirty-sixth session.

920 (XXXIV): Special Committee on co-ordination with particular emphasis on the United Nations Development Decade (1236th plenary meeting, 3 August 1962)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General The United Nations Development Decade - Proposals for Action,

Recognizing that the United Nations Development Decade requires, for the fulfilment of its goals, concerted action within the United Nations family of organizations in the economic, social and human rights and related fields, in the United Nations Development Decade,

Believing that co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies would be facilitated if efforts were further concentrated upon selected areas of strategic importance where the opportunities and needs for United Nations efforts are most apparent,

/Believing further

Believing further that the work of its ad hoc Working Group on Co-ordination established by its resolution 798 (XXX) of 3 August 1960 has greatly facilitated the discussion of co-ordination matters by the Council,

1. Decides to establish a special committee consisting of representatives of eleven States members of the Council or the Technical Assistance Committee - to be elected annually at its resumed summer session on the basis of equitable geographical distribution - who should be conversant with the programmes and activities of the United Nations in the economic, social, human rights and related fields, and of the related agencies, as well as with the practice and procedures of co-ordination among these organizations;

2. Decides further that this special committee shall have the following functions:

(a) (i) To keep under review the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies in the economic, social, human rights and related fields in the United Nations Development Decade;

(ii) To consider, wherever appropriate, in consultation with the agencies concerned, priority areas or projects relating to the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade in accordance with its resolution 916 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962;

(iii) To submit recommendations on these matters to the Council;

(b) To assume the functions of the ad hoc Working Group on Co-ordination as follows:

(i) To study the reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, appropriate reports of the United Nations organs, the annual reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant documents;

(ii) To submit its conclusions to the Council, for consideration, in the form of a concise statement of the issues and problems in the field of co-ordination arising from these documents which call for special attention by the Council;

3. Requests the Committee, in fulfilling its task under paragraph 2 (a) above, to take into account any special observations which the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination may deem it appropriate to submit;

4. Further requests the Committee to take into account the activities of the ad hoc Committee of Ten on co-ordination of technical assistance activities;

5. Decides to convene the Special Committee in the first instance in February 1963.

924 (XXXIV): Work programme on long-term projections (1236th plenary meeting, 3 August 1962)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 777 (XXX) of 3 August 1960, requesting the Secretary-General to intensify his activities in the field of economic and social projections and to convene such meetings of experts as he deemed appropriate,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, requesting the Secretary-General to establish an Economic Projections and Programming Centre with sub-centres, as appropriate, in the regional economic commissions or institutes of economic development and planning,

Recognizing that there is general interest among Member States in the problems and techniques of long-term projections of economic growth,

Noting with satisfaction that an Economic Projections and Programming Centre has been established in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters and regional centres have been, or will be established, in the regional economic commissions and that work has been initiated by certain specialized agencies in this field of long-term projections,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the progress report of the Secretary-General and of the report submitted by a group of experts entitled "United Nations Economic Projections and Programming Centre: Proposals for a Co-operative Work Programme on Long-term Projections";

/2. Considers

2. Considers that implementation of the work programme on long-term projections recommended by the group of experts would be an important help, particularly in the light of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, in formulation of development programmes of developing countries;

3. Looks forward to the intensification of the work of the United Nations Secretariat, including the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, in co-operation with the specialized agencies already working in the same field, as a means of increasing understanding of the quantitative as well as the qualitative implications of the acceleration of the rate of economic development;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the thirty-sixth session of the Council a progress report on the activities of the United Nations Economic Projections and Programming Centre and the activities of the regional commissions in this field, as well as on the implementation of the work programme recommended by the group of experts.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AT THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE TENTH SESSION OF THE
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA, ON
MONDAY, 6 MAY 1963, AT MAR DEL PLATA

I have particular pleasure in extending a very cordial welcome, on behalf of the people and the Government of Argentina, to the delegations attending the present session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America; and I address this greeting also to the participating representatives of the Secretary-General, of the specialized agencies and of other institutions, both governmental and private.

Our country, which is acting as host to ECLA for the first time, places well-grounded hopes in it. It considers the activities of the Commission to be of unique significance for the economic life of our region, and has therefore given them its most steadfast support, both within the United Nations and outside it.

I cannot refrain from expressing my personal pleasure - which, moreover, reflects the feelings of my own country - at seeing a compatriot of the calibre of Mr. Prebisch at the head of this Commission, in which capacity he has given ample proof of his wide knowledge, dynamic energy and devotion to the common weal.

Although he is soon to leave ECLA, we are happy to know that we shall still be able to benefit by his valuable services as Director of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and also as Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

/At the

At the present stage of Latin America's history, special importance attaches to ECLA's activities.. For a number of years this part of the American continent has been aware of the seriousness of the economic crisis through which it is passing. The prospects of a solution seem remote, and, it must be confessed no definite path to the desired recovery can as yet be clearly discerned..

At the present session an attempt will be made to evaluate the whole body of experience acquired during the post-war period, with a view to laying down the essential guidelines for future development policy..

One of the important documents submitted by the secretariat clearly indicates the reason for this attempt: the fact that the rate of expansion of the Latin American economies is steadily slowing down and that the problems of various kinds are becoming more serious..

It is not our intention to refer to the possible solutions of this crucial problem. The most distinguished representatives of the communities comprising the region are gathered together here for that purpose and will enjoy the co-operation of all the agencies forming the system of international economic co-operation..

We should like, however, in these few inaugural words, to outline the drama that has to be played out to-day by our statesmen in Latin America. The groundwork of the region's social structure is seriously undermined; and those who are anxious to preserve unbroken the historical chain of progress within the traditions of freedom and democracy are therefore facing the most dramatic combination of circumstances with which destiny has ever confronted them..

/A simple

A simple and brief definition of the ideal standard of human welfare in a highly developed country, is very eloquent in this context: "Poverty, in the strict sense of the word, will be difficult to find. At the close of the present decade, probably more than half of disposable personal income may be used according to inclination, that is, for all items of expenditure not confined to the necessities of life. In this decade we shall see the workers becoming denizens, so to speak, of the residential suburbs on the outskirts of the cities; class differences will become less marked than ever before; the signs of personal progress will be plain for all to see; material welfare will spread to all sectors of the population; and the marked differences due to the present discrepancies will finally disappear. University education will become a social routine as automatic as secondary schooling is today. And the growing population, with its increased income that can be spent according to inclination rather than out of necessity, and its vastly improved education, will very probably draw on the market of goods and services displaying more sophistication as regards quality, usefulness, beauty, order and harmony."

The economic ideas that will dominate your debates will no doubt again include the "demonstration effect". Hence it is surely logical that, apart from the feeling that any programme, any priority or any efficient utilization may inspire, from the economic standpoint of the resources of a society this contrast must create a feeling of despair in the breast of the Latin American citizen when he sees that all his efforts are in vain.

We are convinced that economic crises may either be the result of circumstances that might be termed of a "mechanical" nature

/which, taken

which, taken together, create difficulties which can in the end be overcome, or they may be symptomatic of more deeply rooted ills of society and, in the last analysis, of the men who make up that society.

Economic needs, however important their impact on the human personality, are not everything in man's life. Man also responds to other stimuli, is actuated by other motives, and aspires to vital achievements of which economic welfare is only one part. This belief is at the very root of the Christian and democratic view of life. The present development crisis has mechanical and structural aspects that have been described in, among other important documents, that produced by ECLA under the title of "Towards a dynamic development policy for Latin America".

Latin America has been brought to this pass by economic factors that can perfectly well be measured. However, their consequences and attendant dangers go far beyond the strictly economic sphere and have repercussions on the most vital aspects of our communities. Nevertheless, we are facing this situation full of confidence in the Latin American. From him, from his frugal nature, his tenacity, his immense reserves of energy, his love of the vast land of Latin America which is always a source of inspiration and hope for him - from all these the strength must be gathered to overcome the present difficulties. The people of Latin America are endowed with the spirit of enterprise, the spirit of liberty and the spirit of endurance. The peoples of this continent are now face to face with their own destiny. They are becoming aware of the need for critical self-examination; they are beginning to give thought to the meaning of their lives. We

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know that what is at stake are the values closest to our hearts, and that the ideas forming the very foundation of community life in the region are open to review.

We do not fear the changes that may result from this close self-examination. Our minds are open to any sound innovation. But we also hope that such innovations will be carried out with full regard for the values of democracy and freedom, and to this task we shall bend our most determined efforts.

It has been said that nothing can be achieved without our own efforts and few statements are more pregnant with meaning. Latin America must rely on itself above all, since no achievement can be lasting unless we strive for it ourselves. It is thus that our peoples have understood it. We may state with pride that Argentina has spared itself no sacrifice in an attempt to place its economy on a sound footing which may well be the take-off point of its recovery, and that its people have responded to the call of their leaders with exemplary courage.

We are sure that this sacrifice will not be in vain and that the effort being made to-day is a guarantee of the future prosperity of its inhabitants.

This emphasis on our own effort does not in the least diminish the important part played in these processes by international co-operation. All the peoples of the world, including those who give more than they receive, benefit from this idea of interdependence which has emerged so forcefully on the contemporary international scene. Solidarity between countries is one of the most tangible signs showing that the term "international community",

/which we

which we use to refer to the world comity of States, is not an empty phrase and that we are really beginning to live in a true league of nations.

This phenomenon of co-operation, which filled us with admiration as we watched it develop after the Second World War, is an important factor in the process. It has found clear expression in the noble action of the United Nations, and this Commission, whose session I have the honour to inaugurate to-day, is one of its most striking examples.

We must nevertheless strike a note of warning: the great task of co-operation must be reviewed if it is to fulfil its objectives. It is incumbent upon us to point out the undeniable fact that there is an ever-widening gulf between a very small number of countries and the rest of the world. In terms of international co-operation, this means that all the plans conceived after the war have partly failed.

The International Bank has summarized this failure in its basic objectives: "reconstruction and development". While the aims of reconstruction may be deemed to have been fulfilled, there are formidable obstacles in the way of development, projected to two thirds of mankind and to the vast majority of countries.

This obvious fact of history has caused our Hemisphere to turn to new projects. The Alliance for Progress sums up the ideals to which the Continent aspires and is the new design offered to its peoples. It is now understood that, unless we are fully prepared to face squarely the problem of our economic and social stagnation, the political forms under which we live together cannot endure.

/The Alliance

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. B. [Name]

[Address]

[City]

[State]

[Country]

[Additional address details]

[Additional address details]

[Additional address details]

[Additional address details]

[Additional address details]

[Additional address details]

The Alliance for Progress combines the two principles stated above: international co-operation and national effort. This effort boils down, in the final analysis, to our willingness and ability to proceed with the structural reforms which brook no further delay.

This willingness and ability to make the effort cannot be a matter of doubt as is proved by the statement made by the President of the Inter-American Bank to the Assembly of Governors, held at Caracas a few days ago. In it he referred to the major structural reforms carried out by several Latin American countries since the end of 1960. Twelve countries have improved their income tax systems and fifteen have introduced significant fiscal reforms. Seven countries have taken the legal steps necessary to transform their agrarian structures, bringing to ten the number of Latin American countries which now have instruments with which to change the social and economic conditions of their rural inhabitants. In 1961 and 1962, six new national housing agencies were set up in the region and, within the past twenty-four months, nine countries have established national or regional organs responsible for the execution of projects and programmes relating to health services and water supply.

While this is a fact that cannot be denied, we wish nevertheless to point out some other factors which are beyond our control. Among these is the matter of international trade which, we feel, is of major interest.

In the admirable study "Towards a dynamic development policy for Latin America", to which I have already referred, ECLA tells us:

"If the average terms of trade for the period 1950-54 are selected as a yardstick, the effect of the deterioration in 1955-60

/is estimated

is estimated at 7,400 million dollars. In other words, more than 60 per cent of the annual increment in exports was wiped out by the deterioration. The net inflow of foreign capital in 1955-60 is estimated to have been about 7,700 million dollars (at 1950-54 prices) which means that the repercussions of the terms-of-trade position nullified the additional purchasing power achieved by the Latin American countries on the basis of that capital."

This, more than anything else, is what throttles our country and we are sure that it applies to the whole region.

We can therefore only express our full support of the priority given to the expansion of trade in the plan of action which the United Nations must undertake in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and their agencies.

Other priorities are included in this plan of action: promotion of national development planning services; industrial development; guidance in science and technology; development of national resources; improved housing conditions.

We cannot let this opportunity go by without referring to our own regional organization, the Latin American Free-Trade Association, which we consider to be one of the most effective efforts aimed at finding short, medium and long-term solutions in the Hemisphere. The free circulation of goods among its members will largely remedy one defect in our economics, namely the individual links between the Latin American countries and the major production and consumption centres and the simultaneous isolation of these countries from one another. As the national programmes of the members of this community proceed, and

/acceptable solutions

acceptable solutions are found with respect to the financing of their reciprocal exports and credits, the effect of its fruitful results will be felt.

We therefore have the instruments, the plentiful resources of our land and of our spirit, and international solidarity favours us. Let us have faith that our ills will be remedied and let us seek in the union of America the energies we need to overcome them.

It is upon you, the experts in economic and social affairs, that the hopes of our continent are focussed at this moment. On your inspired work the dovetailing of our national plans will largely depend.

In leaving you free to devote yourself to your work, I express my sincerest wishes for the success of your discussions and I am confident that you will do your utmost to guide our joint efforts.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The manual process involves reviewing each entry individually, while the automated process uses software to identify patterns and anomalies.

The third part of the document focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows that there are several areas where the data deviates from the expected values. These deviations are likely due to human error or system malfunctions. The author provides a detailed breakdown of these errors and suggests ways to prevent them in the future.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the findings and a list of recommendations. The recommendations include implementing stricter controls over data entry, improving the accuracy of the automated systems, and conducting regular audits to catch any discrepancies early on.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE TENTH SESSION
OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

I deeply regret that urgent duties do not permit me to be present at this session of your Commission which marks its fifteenth anniversary.

The session meets at a crucial time for the United Nations. So far there has been no significant relaxation of world tensions. Yet, in this nuclear age of ours, peaceful coexistence and friendly and active international co-operation and not only noble and universal ideas and a question of necessity, but indeed a question of survival. A universal understanding of this new world reality and therefore of the need for disarmament is only equal to the other imperative for a durable peace, namely the rapid economic development of the less-developed countries, to which objective the regional commissions are dedicated.

I am convinced that the Economic Commission for Latin America, as an integral part of our global organization, fully appreciates not only its privileges but also its obligations which stem from the philosophy, objectives and necessities to which I have just referred.

I believe that we can look with considerable pride at the achievements of ECLA in the course of its short history. Your Commission and its secretariat, early in their history, undertook a systematic analysis and diagnosis of the problems of the
/economic and

AGENCY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Department of Health

Public Health Service

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

I have reviewed the report of the [Illegible] dated [Illegible] and find it to be [Illegible].

The [Illegible] of the [Illegible] is [Illegible].

It is noted that the [Illegible] of the [Illegible] is [Illegible].

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economic and social development of your continent; it called for the rejection of certain out-dated views and for the promotion of conscious and well-focused planning; it forcefully emphasized that the question of international aid and trade are two sides of the same coin, and initiated among less-developed countries the idea of economic integration and common markets for the promotion of development.

Raul Prebisch has submitted to you at this session his farewell message as your Executive Secretary, in the form, if I may say so, of sincere and dramatic statement^{1/} of policies of a bold and imaginative character that appear inescapable for the attainment of real progress in your countries. Not only the Latin American countries, but the less-developed countries throughout the world, are indebted to Raul Prebisch for his wisdom and his courage, and I take this opportunity to pay a tribute to him. As you know, he recently assumed at my request the duties of Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development - a conference to which we all look forward eagerly in the expectation that it will contribute to the gradual establishment of a new world system of trade.

International economic problems, together with the equally important problem of the domestic mobilization of your economies, will constitute the essence of your deliberations.

^{1/} "Towards a Dynamic Development Policy for Latin America" document E/CN.12/680 dated 14 April 1963.

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In the pursuit of your objectives I wish you a fruitful and harmonious session.

Finally, I should like to emphasize how glad I am that José Antonio Mayobre, at present the United Nations Commissioner for Industrial Development, has agreed to succeed Raul Prebisch. Mr. Mayobre, who served for some years as Director of the Development Division of ECLA, needs no introduction to you. I wish him all success in his challenging new task.

1941
The following information was obtained from the records of the
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, at
Washington, D. C., on August 1, 1941.
The land described in the above report is situated in
the State of California, County of Santa Clara, and is
more or less bounded by the following described lands:
To the north by the lands of the Santa Clara Valley
Water Conservancy, to the south by the lands of the
Santa Clara Valley Water Conservancy, to the east by
the lands of the Santa Clara Valley Water Conservancy
and to the west by the lands of the Santa Clara Valley
Water Conservancy.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

STATEMENT BY MR. PHILIPPE DE SEYNES, UNDER-SECRETARY
FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

It is a great privilege for me to attend the proceedings of your Commission once again. This ECLA session will draw particular inspiration from the forthcoming Conference on Trade and Development. We must adjust our sights to this new prospect, and aim to be even more precise and incisive than in the past in formulating the principles of policy and the practical measures needed to serve the collective interests represented in this chamber.

Here, as in the rest of the under-developed world, the phenomenon of growth is a phenomenon of creative adaptation to changing external circumstances. These circumstances are in some respects less favourable than they were. The demand in consumer markets for agricultural produce is not growing in proportion to the rise in income; technical progress leads to economies in the use of raw materials and to the invention of synthetic products; the industrial countries sometimes pursue the policy of "substitution" which ought rather to be kept for the use of those on the periphery; they adopt preferential systems which limit imports of goods from the region. The persistence of excess productive capacity in the

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United States has for several years prevented this huge market from realizing its full growth potential to the advantage of the continent as a whole. All these factors are reflected in the decline of the regional export price index and in the weakness of the balance of payments almost everywhere.

Nevertheless, exports are increasing in value and volume - less, admittedly, than in the industrial countries; but, with an annual increase of 3.5 per cent since 1958, the trend is considerably more favourable than it was previously. For the region as a whole, gross national product is setting new records, mainly through the showing of Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela.

There are, therefore, certain adverse factors over which your countries have no control. But no inevitable fate awaits you. This year in particular, the weakness in your external positions and the abrupt fall in gold and foreign currency reserves are due in large part to domestic conditions in your countries. The dwindling flow of foreign capital and the flight of domestic capital, which have recently grown so much worse, are not world-wide phenomena but rather a reflection of the imbalance and the internal instability to be found in certain countries.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data. The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the financial data for the quarter. It includes a table showing the revenue generated from various sources, as well as the associated costs and expenses. The final part of the document concludes with a summary of the overall financial performance and offers recommendations for future improvements. It suggests that by implementing more rigorous controls and streamlining processes, the organization can achieve better financial stability and growth in the coming year.

Furthermore, the terms of trade - that strategic parameter in any development policy - would appear to be making for a measure of stability which incidentally is to be welcomed, for the erosion observable earlier, and the feeling of alienation to which it led, seem to have left a profound impression on present-day economic thinking in Latin America.

A few years ago, when the problems of the under-developed countries began to impinge on world consciousness, the first thing to strike the imagination was the apparently inexorable nature of certain processes. Everyone talked about immutable laws and vicious circles. It seems to me that today a more pragmatic attitude - and therefore a more optimistic one - tends to prevail. The paths to be followed can be seen more clearly, and there are heartening signs in the progress already made here and elsewhere. It is gradually being discovered that wise planning and monetary stability can produce, without any breakdowns, a climate of expansion and optimism justified by the behaviour of private capital, both foreign and domestic.

It is true that Latin America is going through a particularly dangerous period, in which social aspirations, having grown more rapidly than economic capacity, express themselves in impatience and sometimes in anger: a period in which certain archaic structures resist essential reforms. One of the most visible

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symptoms of these tensions is inflation, which continues to dominate economic life in some of your countries, diverting capital from the most useful investments, discouraging the inflow of foreign capital, prompting the flight of domestic capital and, in the aggregate, reducing the real volume of resources available for development. In this connexion, a persistent doctrinal quarrel seems to have shaken the continent. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that this has now spent itself, and that the theories which clashed, sometimes so violently, will doubtless now tend to be transmuted into positive and comprehensive action, which, drawing strength from the very ardour of the dispute, will recognize inflation as a curable malady rather than a chronic condition and will accept the inevitable irksomeness of effective treatment; but which, at the same time and almost in the same breath, will attack the structural elements that make the economy dangerously rigid and paralyse its ability to respond in time to changes in demand.

In a gathering such as this, the counsels of the pessimists seem to lose their force, not only because the often heroic efforts of your Governments are in evidence, but also because the benefits of international co-operation can be seen in action, and we can appreciate all the opportunities it offers us.

/In reality

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

2. It is essential to ensure that all entries are supported by appropriate documentation.

3. Regular audits should be conducted to verify the accuracy of the records.

4. The second part of the document outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies.

5. Any errors identified during the audit process should be promptly investigated.

6. The findings of the audit should be reported to the appropriate authorities.

7. The third part of the document provides a detailed explanation of the accounting principles.

8. These principles are fundamental to the preparation of financial statements.

9. The fourth part of the document discusses the role of the auditor.

10. The auditor's primary responsibility is to provide an independent opinion on the financial statements.

11. The fifth part of the document outlines the scope of the audit.

12. The audit covers all material aspects of the entity's financial performance.

13. The sixth part of the document discusses the limitations of the audit.

14. It is important to understand that the audit does not guarantee the accuracy of the financial statements.

15. The seventh part of the document provides a summary of the key findings.

16. The overall financial position of the entity appears to be sound.

17. The eighth part of the document discusses the recommendations for improvement.

18. It is suggested that the entity should enhance its internal controls.

19. The ninth part of the document provides a conclusion to the report.

20. The auditor's opinion is based on the information provided and the procedures performed.

21. The tenth part of the document discusses the scope of the audit.

22. The audit covers all material aspects of the entity's financial performance.

23. The eleventh part of the document discusses the limitations of the audit.

24. It is important to understand that the audit does not guarantee the accuracy of the financial statements.

25. The twelfth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings.

26. The overall financial position of the entity appears to be sound.

27. The thirteenth part of the document discusses the recommendations for improvement.

28. It is suggested that the entity should enhance its internal controls.

29. The fourteenth part of the document provides a conclusion to the report.

30. The auditor's opinion is based on the information provided and the procedures performed.

In reality this process of creative adaptation which we call growth is not a one-way affair. Day in and day out, through the operation of multilateral diplomacy, corrective action is taken. The last decade witnessed the emergence and growth of financial and technical assistance as a durable feature of the world economy. It is to be hoped that the current decade will leave its mark in a re-organized system of trade.

Discussions and negotiations on trade are carried on through several different channels. It is easy to see, however, a degree of convergence between the programme of action submitted to GATT for its consideration, the broad principles of the Trade Expansion Act, and the aspirations expressed - probably still in unduly general terms - in United Nations debates.

The United Nations is very well qualified to undertake the task of devising new structures for international trade, not only because it is more universal than any other organization but also, and perhaps more importantly, because it normally takes both a wider and a longer view. In the United Nations, the consideration of the problems cannot be reduced to the scale of honest bargaining between private interests. It fits naturally into the context of a working hypothesis covering the evolution of economic structures and power relationships and fertilized by the ideal of a better-integrated world economy.

/Highly characteristic



Highly characteristic of such an approach is the attitude that has emerged in the United Nations in the matter of industrial development. The industrialization of the under-developed countries has gradually become an end in itself, an international co-operative enterprise based on the acceptance of the world community's collective responsibility for an inevitable phase of economic and social development. This approach is fraught with major consequences and, first and foremost, means taking the responsibility of creating the international conditions for a policy of industrialization.

As matters stand today, the export of manufactured goods seems an immediate or early prospect only for a small proportion of the items your countries can produce. But the problem is far more urgent than that observation might suggest; for the policy of "substitution" is being actively pursued everywhere. Investment decisions are being taken every day on the basis of economic calculations influenced by the setting of a world market clogged by obstacles of every kind, where the concept of "unfair competition" and the newer but no less obtrusive notion of "market dislocation" limit or bar access to major trading centres for manufactured goods in which, today or tomorrow, your countries might be in a decisively advantageous position. In the absence of an
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alternative in the shape of wide-open export markets, the policy of substitution is often applied at costs unduly different from those obtaining on the world markets, and behind a banner of excessive protection which tends to be self-perpetuating. The habit persists and spreads, for the entrepreneurs offset the narrowness of the markets with high margins of profit.

Countries whose per capita income is still low are thus driven to put their meagre capital resources to the least profitable use. Doubtless Governments are sometimes complacent or passive, and fail to take the action that might induce and help producers to gain a foothold in foreign markets - there are enough examples to show that this is not impossible. It must be recognized, however, that they find a valid excuse in the protectionism of the main industrial centres. To reverse this trend would require a rapid change in outlook, even if immediate progress was limited.

This is not a context in which a policy of international financial assistance, for example, would offer an acceptable alternative. Even if aid is forthcoming on the most liberal scale, the conditions governing international trade are the direct determinants of the line to be pursued by a policy of industrialization: in other words, of the economic structure and performance of your societies.

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The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State to the Governor, dated the 10th day of January, 1862. The letter is addressed to the Governor and is signed by the Secretary of the State. The letter contains the following text:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst. in relation to the application of the State of New York for a loan of \$1,000,000 from the United States Treasury. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the Committee on Finance, and they have reported in favor of the loan, subject to the approval of the Senate. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the Committee on Finance, and they have reported in favor of the loan, subject to the approval of the Senate. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the Committee on Finance, and they have reported in favor of the loan, subject to the approval of the Senate.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Secretary of the State

The second part of the document is a report from the Committee on Finance, dated the 10th day of January, 1862. The report is addressed to the Senate and is signed by the Chairman of the Committee. The report contains the following text:

Report of the Committee on Finance, in relation to the application of the State of New York for a loan of \$1,000,000 from the United States Treasury. The Committee have the honor to report that they have examined the application of the State of New York for a loan of \$1,000,000 from the United States Treasury, and they have the honor to report that they are in favor of the loan, subject to the approval of the Senate.

The Committee have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

Chairman of the Committee on Finance

It is no easy matter to attack the protectionist policies of the industrial Powers. Generally speaking, the industries that would constitute the most natural sources of exports for the under-developed countries are not those most flourishing in the advanced countries. On the contrary, they are very often in difficulties there, and the vested interests involved are all the more ready to protest against any threat of an increase in foreign competition. But unless these obstacles can be overcome, the machinery of international relations may very soon grind to a halt. We must hearten ourselves with the thought that, in the last analysis, the required changes will benefit everyone. In this connexion, I venture to quote something which I told the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East a few weeks ago, and which seems to me equally applicable to this region's problems:

"From a medium or long-term point of view, there should be no fundamental conflict between the economic policies of the under-developed and the most advanced countries. On the contrary, there is a certain convergence of their interests. The progress of science and technology compels the technically most advanced societies to accept and even to seek a rapid rate of transformation, making it possible for them to specialize sooner in the most complex industries, which are also the most dynamic and the most productive, at the same time opening up their markets to the elementary goods which the under-developed countries can produce. In countries where producers come up against the problem of full employment of resources, they should, of course, be even more anxious for such complementarity. The only obstacles are to be found in short run and local situations, but they account almost everywhere for an impressive power of resistance."

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A concerted strategy to wean the industrial Powers away from protectionism may of course take various forms. Between nations of comparable economic strength, the abolition or reduction of tariffs can be a highly effective tool of expansionist policy. But it would be futile to try to apply the same procedures, abruptly and without precautions, to economic relations between your countries and the industrial world. To stand any chance of success, the action taken will doubtless have to be gradual, flexible, and accompanied by certain guarantees. Although very disappointing in content, the Textile Agreement concluded last year illustrates one possible method by which markets may be gradually opened up. The action programme submitted to GATT suggests other possible approaches: in particular, a drastically new interpretation of the concept of reciprocity, according to which a vast preferential tariff zone, embracing all the underdeveloped countries, would be set up for certain commodities, the list of which could probably be extended from time to time. This idea becomes fascinating to a degree when one considers the large number of countries now embarking simultaneously on development. Under such an arrangement, a worth-while specialization could emerge spontaneously, as it did in the northern hemisphere during the nineteenth century. Even small countries, and those least well endowed with natural resources, might repeat the experience of Switzerland or Sweden by achieving an undisputed mastery, and a strong competitive position, in certain manufactures.

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Perhaps, also, progress towards a rational policy would be easier if it could be made attractive immediately, and not merely as a distant prospect to producers and bankers in the industrial countries, in the context of a campaign to decentralize manufacturing industry. There is already an increasing tendency for industries which, only a short while ago, were completely concentrated and integrated to farm out certain phases of their production to sub-contractors, often a considerable distance away, in a systematic search for cheaper labour and the most favourable location. There is no essential reason why frontiers should be an obstacle to such a process, which would make it possible for spare parts, or components of complex finished products, to be manufactured in your countries. In this way combinations of interests, renewable almost indefinitely, would be evolved.

In the industrial trade field, the difficulty is perhaps less to think of solutions than to break down resistance. But the implementation of an agricultural policy on the world scale presents, in addition to the practical difficulties, singularly complex conceptual problems, because the market machinery has too long been off centre.

One aspect of the present situation to which countries in this region have now become particularly sensitive is the existence of the system of preferences created for African countries by the Treaty of Rome. This is also a matter of concern to the

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United Nations because of the discrimination set up by this system between nations which in so many respects share the same destinies. But to put too lofty - and too rigid - an interpretation on principles would be to over-simplify a complex problem. Some of the new African States, which have just emerged from colonial rule and have no prospect of economic viability in the near future, would be subjected to unbearable strains if the protection they have enjoyed so far were suddenly withdrawn. That is a legacy of the past which international policy can help to correct over a reasonable period, and in that respect the principle of "progressive reduction" of preferences introduced in the new contract negotiated between eighteen African countries and the European Community is to be welcomed; it points to the disappearance, stage by stage, of a form of discrimination which is all the more keenly felt since it applies to a very large fraction of the world output of certain commodities.

A minimum of organization of the raw material and primary commodity markets is one of the most important objectives in regularizing the system of world trade. The already long experience of commodity agreements has not been particularly encouraging; yet, in the absence of a general system of compensation, based on earnings rather than prices, there can be no question of giving them up. But if they are to be anything more than a series of defence measures, as they were so often in the past, and if they are to become a tool of a constructive over-all policy, the fundamentals must be seriously reconsidered and we

must show ourselves capable of some innovations. These agreements are still very primitive tools. They emerge only after long and difficult negotiations, and are subject thereafter to the automatic application of the clauses governing them, until they are renewed or fall apart. If they are to become the dynamic instruments of a better market organization, consideration should be given to the idea of providing them with executive machinery in the form of a management to which the participants would delegate wide powers, and which would be free to ensure flexible application. They would thus be able to deal with the possibilities for expansion which might appear, at a given time and place, as a result of changes in productivity; ensure that prices were kept in close relation to production costs and to the prices of substitute products; and adjust quotas to known or possible variations in production and costs. Such ideas represent a considerable departure from an already long tradition, but they do not seem to me out of place in a rapidly changing world. Without such improvements, the usefulness of commodity agreements will remain limited and sometimes even questionable.

The problem of reconversion should also be tackled more boldly. Fixing prices and establishing quotas or buffer stocks

/do not

do not in themselves bring about the necessary adjustments; sometimes they even help to maintain or increase surpluses. Where it is necessary to restrict production, measures of financing with a view to reconversion may be the key to success. Provision could be made for such measures in the commodity agreements themselves, or through parallel channels of action. The idea has been written into the recent Coffee Agreement, and probably no other commodity could offer a more fruitful field of experiment, in which international assistance and trade policy measures can be closely combined.

Production surpluses often persist even where the economy is already highly diversified and seems sufficiently adaptable, in purely physical and economic terms, to permit and even indicate a redistribution towards more productive occupations. They are then the result, not of economic calculation, but rather of institutional and psychological factors and of social rigidity.

The consortia which have flourished in recent times, and which feature concerted international action on behalf of a development plan, offer perhaps the most promising setting for an endeavour to determine the amount and forms of assistance in the light of the requirements of a national policy for raw materials, in a reconversion programme whose benefit would extend - through a healthier market - beyond the frontiers of the recipient country to all those producing the same commodity.

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In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The manual process involves reviewing each entry individually, while the automated process uses software to identify patterns and anomalies.

The third section describes the results of the analysis. It shows that there are several areas where the data is inconsistent or incomplete. These areas need to be investigated further to determine the cause of the discrepancies.

Finally, the document concludes with a list of recommendations. These include improving the data collection process, implementing more rigorous checks, and providing additional training for the staff involved in data entry.

The most disquieting sector, and the least amenable to any action, is probably temperate agriculture; you, in this region which takes in both the tropical and the temperate zone, are well aware of that. The situation is extremely confused. The countries which are most "open" in the industrial sense often prove the most restrictive-minded when it comes to the products of temperate agriculture. Considerable resources are being spent on increasing productivity just where surpluses are beginning to build up. The so-called national "solutions" are entangled in successive contradictions, and there is as yet no sign of a minimum of planning on a world-wide scale. Since the commodities in question are mainly foodstuffs, the mind naturally turns to the under-nourishment which still rages in vast areas of the world, and which is surely one of the blots on contemporary society. Food aid is taking on moral and humanitarian importance; it plays an indisputable part in the development of several countries. It must therefore be continued and, if possible, increased. But we should realize its faults as well as its limitations. As now conceived and practised, concerned as much with the interest of certain producers as with the fate of the hungry populations, it does little to improve the organization of markets. It does nothing to encourage the necessary reorientation and reconversion and, despite the precautions taken to maintain the position of the exporting countries, probably tends to limit market outlets for those producers who are in the most competitive position.

/As matters

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Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst., and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
John A. Dix, Secretary of State.

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As matters stand today, it is probably too much to expect that any semblance of equilibrium can be established on the markets for temperate agricultural products until the incomes of the countries chronically short of food have increased considerably. Yet it is urgently necessary to make some progress, even if only towards limited objectives or imperfect solutions; for the problem has a determining influence on the development of world trade policy. In fact it has to a large extent dominated recent developments in the European Economic Community by putting the greatest obstacle in the way of its expansion. Tomorrow it might hinder progress in the great tariff negotiations.

Here, in this world Organization, it seems to me that we can at least suggest that an early approach should be made to the problem in its world context - the only approach which will ensure some small progress - and hope that meanwhile, in smaller-scale negotiations aimed at partial arrangements, nothing will be done that would jeopardize the chances of a more general agreement.

We are able to set out hopefully and resolutely on the road towards the liberalization and organization of world trade mainly because we have confidence in the vitality and diversity of the institutional machinery built up by the international community since the last war. The capacity for transformation which GATT has shown as an institution is bound to strengthen it; for tomorrow's international system, with all its complexities and /subtleties, will

1948

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is still in a state of depression, and that the government has been unable to carry out its program of reconstruction. The report also mentions the political situation, which is described as unstable and uncertain.

The second part of the report deals with the financial situation. It is noted that the government has a large budget deficit, and that the public debt is increasing rapidly. The report also mentions the inflation rate, which is described as high and increasing.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation. It is noted that the population is still suffering from the effects of the war, and that there is a high level of unemployment. The report also mentions the educational system, which is described as inadequate and in need of reform.

The fourth part of the report deals with the foreign relations of the country. It is noted that the country is still dependent on foreign aid, and that its relations with the major powers are uncertain. The report also mentions the country's position in the international community.

The fifth part of the report deals with the recommendations of the commission. It is suggested that the government should carry out a program of economic reform, and that it should seek to improve its relations with the major powers. The report also suggests that the country should seek to improve its social and educational systems.

The sixth part of the report deals with the conclusions of the commission. It is concluded that the country is in a state of economic and social crisis, and that the government has failed to carry out its program of reconstruction. The report also concludes that the country needs a new government and a new program of reconstruction.

The seventh part of the report deals with the appendix. It contains a list of the members of the commission, and a list of the documents and materials used in the preparation of the report.

The report is signed by the members of the commission, and is dated the 15th day of the month of the year 1948.

subtleties, will be less dependent than its predecessor on the application of precise mechanical rules and more on the exercise of advisory functions and the development of case-law. It is also necessary to grasp the essential role of the International Monetary Fund, and the efforts made under its auspices to strengthen international liquidity. This development is particularly clear from the decision taken early this year to free supplementary resources - already referred to as the "fifth quarter" - in order to avoid the balance-of-payments difficulties created by adverse developments in primary commodity prices. But the financial co-operation measures between industrial Powers are equally of concern to the developing countries. Without such arrangements, there is no doubt, the attitude of the industrial countries would be more cautious and noncommittal, and the general climate of trade negotiations infinitely less propitious for desirable solutions. Since pressures on the balance of payments are a phenomenon inherent in economic development, it is inevitable that the Monetary Fund should now take on the character of a development agency, and it is necessary to become fully aware of the conditions, possibilities and restrictions affecting its operations.

In this concert of agencies, this network of simultaneous or consecutive action, the United Nations, which is now tackling the problem comprehensively for the first time, must define its

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approach and perhaps modify a traditional course of action somewhat in order to adapt it to new concerns. But it is to be hoped that the Organization will continue to perform the "anticipatory function" which has distinguished it since its inception: a function which is most useful, even indispensable, to the international community provided that it is performed with discernment and without losing contact with day-to-day reality.

In this respect the tradition which is the pride of this Commission - a body that has never been afraid to take risks - is precious, and will be still more so as the great tasks before us are accomplished.

After these few remarks, it is easy to pass directly to the subject of Mr. Prebisch. Few men have so completely identified themselves as he with one problem, one epoch, one environment, or have dedicated themselves to their task with such clear-sighted fervour. In him we have seen a brilliant example of the great tradition, typical of the Latin spirit, of the organizing mind, so instinctively on guard against the temptations of dogmatism. Now that he is closing an important chapter of his career, we wish to express to him both our gratitude and our admiration. May he continue to be a shining example to us in his new fields of endeavour.

Mr. Mayobre, who succeeds him, is of the same school, and we can rest assured that the great tradition will be carried on.

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

ADDRESS BY MR. LUIS ESCOBAR CERDA, MINISTER FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS OF CHILE, IN HIS CAPACITY AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION

Today we begin the tenth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America.

I see no need, on this occasion, to stress the work done by this United Nations body, in the matter of guidance, planning, research and the study of problems and solutions to further the economic development of Latin America, because its activities are perfectly familiar to all representatives.

But I should like to express my deep conviction that its work is of the utmost value to the effort now being made throughout the continent to overcome structural deficiencies and thereby to bring to its peoples the welfare to which they so rightly aspire.

These two-yearly meetings of ECLA have, I think, a very special meaning, because they represent the culmination of two years' work by specialized teams which have studied the many problems submitted for their consideration by our Governments with a view to seeking and suggesting, on the basis of adequate data, the paths to be followed and the goals to be achieved in combating under-development.

The session which begins today is perhaps one of

/the most

My dear Mr. ...

I have received your letter of the 14th and am glad to hear that you are well.

I am sorry to hear that you are not well and hope that you will soon be able to return to your work.

I am sure that you will be able to do so in a few days.

I am very sorry to hear that you are not well.

I am sure that you will be able to do so in a few days.

I am very sorry to hear that you are not well.

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Yours truly,

the most important yet held, because it is happening at a time when the whole of Latin America is facing, with decision and unshakable faith, the challenge of taking its place, as a matter of urgent necessity, among other regions which have already secured for their peoples levels of living more in keeping with the modern way of life.

In the search for most appropriate ways and means of achieving that goal, it would seem that the responsible leaders of Latin America have already come to agree that one of the most efficient means now available to us is economic integration. In this connexion, there can be no denying that the Central American Common Market and the Latin American Free-Trade Association - in whose promotion ECLA played such a distinguished part - are important steps on the road towards this integration.

Nor can there be any denying - and allow me to say this with all the frankness which should mark our debates at these meetings - that the Latin American Free-Trade Association (LAFTA) needs more push and dynamism on the part of its members if the objectives which the Contracting Parties had in view when they signed the Montevideo Treaty are to be achieved. It is for that reason that, being fully aware of the enormous responsibility implicit in the fact that LAFTA has raised so many hopes, I think that top priority should be given to making its future proceedings more dynamic.

The Chilean Government is convinced of this need. Its conviction is evidenced in the fact that after the

/Presidents of

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data. The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the financial data for the quarter. It includes a table showing the revenue generated from various sources, as well as the associated costs and expenses. The final part of the document concludes with a summary of the overall financial performance and offers recommendations for future improvements. It suggests that regular audits and reviews can help identify areas where efficiency can be increased and costs can be reduced. Overall, the document provides a comprehensive overview of the company's financial health and offers practical advice for managing resources effectively.

Presidents of Mexico and Chile had signed a joint declaration when President Alessandri visited the former country, the Presidents of Brazil and Chile, on the occasion of Mr. João Goulart's visit to Santiago, also signed a joint declaration which, in dealing with the economic situation, states, inter alia, that the integration of the Latin American countries is one of the essential bases for any policy aimed at building up Latin America's economic and social development on firm and lasting foundations. It recognizes that the Montevideo Treaty, in furthering the establishment of a Latin American common market, constitutes an efficacious instrument for the successful promotion of economic integration, provided that its signatories apply it with their minds bent on that objective, and reinforce it with the necessary political support and the decisions which will enable the integration process to proceed on lines conducive to the balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development of the countries of the region, and with the rapidity required for the solution of the great and serious problems besetting the peoples of Latin America.

Accordingly, President Goulart and President Alessandri resolved to sponsor a meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of LAFTA, to consider the establishment of a permanent mechanism for consultation among the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the contracting parties; to promote the co-ordination of the economic development policies and programmes of the
/member countries

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State to the Governor, dated the 10th day of January, 1862. The letter is addressed to the Governor and is signed by the Secretary of the State. The letter contains the following text:

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. in relation to the application of the State of New York for the admission of the State of New York to the Union. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the Committee on the subject, and they have reported in favor of the admission of the State of New York to the Union. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the Committee on the subject, and they have reported in favor of the admission of the State of New York to the Union.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Secretary of the State

The second part of the document is a letter from the Governor to the Secretary of the State, dated the 11th day of January, 1862. The letter is addressed to the Secretary of the State and is signed by the Governor. The letter contains the following text:

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the application of the State of New York for the admission of the State of New York to the Union. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the Committee on the subject, and they have reported in favor of the admission of the State of New York to the Union. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the Committee on the subject, and they have reported in favor of the admission of the State of New York to the Union.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Governor

member countries; and to unify their tariff and trade policies with a view to the establishment, at the earliest possible date, of a common customs tariff applicable to third countries, as well as of systems of payment which, without substantially affecting the convertibility attained by the countries members of LAFTA, will encourage the expansion of intraregional trade.

Among the foregoing objectives, I attach fundamental importance to the establishment of permanent consultative machinery which, in accordance with the suggestions of the Presidents of Brazil and Chile, would be designed to serve, among other ends, that of studying the progress of the Montevideo Treaty and of formulating a policy that would expedite the economic integration of Latin America through the speedy establishment of a Latin American common market.

I feel sure that the representatives will agree that the work carried out by the Standing Executive Committee and its technical Executive Secretariat has been highly satisfactory in view of the limited resources at their disposal up to now. They will also agree with me that both in the negotiations conducted in LAFTA and during the consideration of important resolutions that constitute a valuable foundation for advancing the integration process, the representatives of the contracting parties have acted in the loftiest and most constructive spirit. Note should be taken of the progress achieved at the meetings of entrepreneurs convened by the Executive Committee and at the numerous technical meetings, among which those recently
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held at Bogotá and Lima are outstanding.

It is evident, however, that a limit has been reached in many aspects of these negotiations which, in present conditions, it is not expedient to overstep. Hence, the Latin American Free-Trade Association is felt to be in increasing need of a stimulus which only top-level political decisions can give it. Special importance therefore attaches to the initiative taken by the Presidents of Brazil and Chile in advocating the establishment of a permanent consultative committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the contracting parties to the Montevideo Treaty.

The representatives are undoubtedly aware of the obstacles that impede the achievement of these objectives, but they may rest assured that the Declaration signed by the Presidents of Brazil and Chile constitutes a pledge of honour for my country, and that we shall spare no effort to attain those objectives and give our whole-hearted support to any measure contributing towards the lofty aim of Latin American integration for development.

It will not have escaped your notice that the objectives mentioned are primarily designed to tear down the barriers to development in the region. But, apart from these regional barriers, the development of Latin America is also dependent on decisions that may be taken by third countries and on the very pattern of world trade. The joint Declaration to which I have already referred voices the concern felt in this respect, and the Presidents of Brazil and Chile thus express their conviction that the Latin American countries should co-ordinate their trade

/policy, not

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the information gathered is both reliable and comprehensive.

The third part of the report focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows a clear upward trend in the data over the period studied. This suggests that the implemented measures are having a positive impact on the overall performance.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future work. It suggests that further research should be conducted to explore other potential factors that could influence the results. Additionally, it recommends regular monitoring and reporting to keep the organization informed of any changes.

policy, not only within the respective integration agencies but also on a world-wide scale, in order to obtain equitable treatment international markets for their primary commodities and manufactured goods. The Presidents also made known their decision to promote, in the relevant agencies, the establishment of a group of experts to study common problems of trade policy that beset the contracting parties to the Montevideo Treaty in their relations with the rest of the world, and could be solved by harmonious and co-ordinated action.

In particular, they suggest that the group of experts should propose the bases of a common policy to be adopted by the member countries of LAFTA at the forthcoming international Conference on Trade and Development.

I have thought it appropriate to stress the points made in the joint presidential Declaration since they seem to me to embody the main ideas that should prompt the Latin American countries to common action at the regional and international levels and because I also believe that it would be difficult to find a more appropriate opportunity for a detailed discussion of these ideas than the tenth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America.

If these discussions indicate that the various preoccupations I have outlined point in a given direction, we ought certainly to call on ECLA to undertake a series of studies which will be essential if the joint action to be taken is to have a sound basis.

/The foregoing

The foregoing should lead us once again to the conclusion that the Latin American Free Trade Association is an important instrument for promoting Latin America's economic development. But obviously it is not the only instrument in which the Latin American countries should place their trust for the fulfillment of this important objective.

Much has been said recently about "structural reforms", particularly after the Alliance for Progress Programme was launched at Punta del Este. Such reforms will also lead to the acceleration of economic development in Latin America and they have the important quality of recognizing that, to achieve this objective, it is necessary to give due consideration to a proper balance between economic and social development as a means of satisfying the desire of the masses to take part in consumption patterns which for years have been the privilege of a minority and, at the same time, to ensure not only a lasting but an improved democratic régime which will facilitate progress in conditions of freedom.

The solution of the problem of finding a proper balance between economic and social investments is a complex one and is basic to the definition of our people's economic policy, a definition which ought to be embodied in a development programme which likewise provides for the institutional and administrative machinery required for its efficient implementation.

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It is worth pointing out that, even if Latin America achieves a marked increase in its present low growth rate (of about 1 per cent annually) and reaches a rate two or three times as much, on a per capita basis, which is the present rate in Chile, these problems will remain equally serious.

However, the general impression that we are increasing our rate of progress towards higher levels of income and well-being creates a healthy feeling of confidence and optimism without which the creative initiative of our peoples, which is a sine qua non of economic progress and political stability, will remain dormant.

In Chile our growth rate is close to the 2.1/2 per cent per capita recommended in the Charter of Punta del Este. Nevertheless, we have the same anxieties as other countries on this continent that may have lower growth rates. This is why we are making a serious effort to overcome the obstacles that might stand in the way of our ambition to advance even more rapidly. We are carrying out sweeping land reform and the more ambitious building programme in our history which covers not only housing, but also roads, schools and hospitals; and our National Congress is now debating the tax reform programme proposed by the Executive. We were hoping that this reform would have become the law of the land last month, and, although our Constitutional machinery obliges us to wait a few weeks or months longer than we might have wished, the

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5708 SOUTH CAMPUS DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
TEL: 773-936-3700
FAX: 773-936-3701
WWW: WWW.CHEM.UCHICAGO.EDU

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY
5708 SOUTH CAMPUS DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
TEL: 773-936-3700
FAX: 773-936-3701
WWW: WWW.CHEM.UCHICAGO.EDU

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

delay makes us nervous and uneasy, because although weeks or months are insignificant in the long course of a country's history, or are of trifling importance in relation to a government's achievements, at this juncture in Latin America's history, when everywhere else in the world, the dominant feature is the breathless pace of scientific and technical progress and the pressure of social tensions created by the general longing to attain higher levels of living, we cannot indulge in the luxury of losing weeks or months.

The various items on the agenda before us at this tenth session must lead us into a detailed discussion of all those matters that have been so brilliantly set forth in the various documents that will serve as the basis for our debates, among which I cannot refrain from mentioning in particular, because of its technical expertise and the profoundness of its comments - with all of which we may or may not agree - the paper for which Mr. Raúl Prebisch is mainly responsible, submitted to us under the title "Towards a dynamic development policy for Latin America".

Lastly, I wish to express my gratitude to the President of the Argentine Republic for his presence here and the address he delivered, which have imparted to this inaugural meeting the very highest status on our continent. We also wish to express our appreciation for the exemplary and cordial hospitality of the Government and people of Argentina which we are now enjoying in this beautiful city of Mar del Plata.

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR. EUSTAQUIO MENDEZ DELFINO
MINISTER FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS OF ARGENTINA
AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION, AT THE
FIRST PLENARY MEETING, 6 MAY 1963

It is a great honour for me to preside over so eminent and representative a gathering at this tenth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America. The beautiful surroundings of this seaside town in which we are gathered together today form a propitious natural background for our deliberations on the complex economic and social problems of Latin America.

A careful and impartial examination of these problems and the firm resolve to seek common ends will lead us on towards higher stages of development for our peoples. The more pressing problems tend to obscure our view of the path towards longer-term solutions. Because of this, and in the face of a host of reasons that force us to make ad-hoc decisions, the challenge of history is even more compelling. Whether we respond with vital and creative power will depend on an enlightened attitude on our part and on our capacity to surround the obstacles in our way.

One of the distinguishing features of this decade is a clear determination to take energetic and deliberate action to break down the barriers that are preventing the less advanced countries from developing with greater vigour.

This determination was expressed in unequivocal terms by the United Nations General Assembly when it gave the present

/decade the

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THE EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HOUSEFLY

BY J. H. WILSON, JR., and J. H. WILSON, JR.

Department of Entomology, University of California, Davis, California

RECEIVED FOR PUBLICATION, APRIL 15, 1962

ACCEPTED FOR PUBLICATION, JULY 10, 1962

The effects of temperature on the development of the housefly, *Musca domestica* L., were studied.

The developmental rate was determined by measuring the length of the pupa.

The results show that the developmental rate increases with increasing temperature.

The optimal temperature for development was found to be 25°C.

The developmental rate was also affected by the length of the day.

The results show that the developmental rate increases with increasing day length.

The effect of temperature on the development of the housefly is discussed.

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decade the name "United Nations Development Decade". On the strength of this, the Member States and their peoples are resolved to intensify their efforts in a more co-operative spirit than hitherto, to ensure that each and every one of the less developed countries expedites its rate of growth so that by the end of the decade it will have attained an over-all national income rate of 5 per cent.

The Alliance for Progress, too, has crystallized this spirit of co-operation even more explicitly, and the primary aims and targets are laid down in the Charter of Punta del Este.

The beginning of the decade found Latin America in no position to achieve the steady growth needed to bring such goals within the reach of the region as a whole. Certain structural factors, combined with others of a circumstantial nature, are slowing down the growth of some of the Latin American countries almost to the point of stagnation. This weakening of the rate of growth, due to internal and external causes, also brings in its train social problems that are sharpened by the notorious tendency of the Latin American peoples to adopt consumption standards appropriate to countries with higher levels of income.

One of the basic factors underlying external disequilibrium is the deterioration in the terms of trade, which has been accentuated during the second half of the last decade. Since the primary reaction of Latin American countries has been
/import substitution

decide the main "United Nations Development Decade". On the
 strength of this, the Member States and their peoples are
 invited to intensify their efforts in a more effective
 spirit than hitherto, to ensure that each and every one of the
 least developed countries expedite the rate of growth of that
 by the end of the decade it will have achieved its overall
 national targets.

The Alliance for Progress, and the Declaration of the
 United Nations Conference on the Employment of Manpower, are
 also being reviewed in the light of the Declaration of the
 United Nations Conference on the Employment of Manpower. It is
 essential to achieve the targets set out in the Declaration
 goals within the scope of the Declaration as a whole. Certain
 structural changes, such as the elimination of a discriminatory
 system, are being done and further steps of the Declaration
 are being taken to the point of implementation. This Declaration
 the rate of growth, the rate of investment, the rate of
 savings in the development process and the rate of the
 national savings of the least developed countries to assist
 countries to achieve their targets for development with
 least of resources.

As of the same time, the Declaration of the
 United Nations Conference on the Employment of Manpower, which
 has been associated with the second half of the Declaration,
 since the primary mission of Latin American countries has been
 to assist in the process.

import substitution policies, and it is often difficult to restrict the margin, the loss of income from exports produces serious repercussions on internal activities. The range of substitution has generally comprised consumer goods, so that raw materials, intermediate products and capital goods have taken on a greater significance in the present composition of imports. As a result, the reduction in external purchasing power produces cumulative effects which are reflected in a decline in internal production, employment levels and the rate of development.

International co-operation is in search of instruments capable of dealing with this undesirable decrease in the import capacity of the under-developed countries. However, partly because of this negative factor and partly also because of the actual requirements of development in the various countries, which implies changes in the goods substitution relationship and in over-all equilibrium, it can be stated that the present system of co-operation does not wholly satisfy the countries' requirements. If the aim is a development policy at the rate indicated in the basic Alliance for Progress documents and in the United Nations declaration, financial support to solve the balance of payments problems clearly acquires singular importance. The International Monetary Fund contributes to the solution of the more immediate balance of payments problems, while the international financing agencies do so on the basis of priority projects. If such institutions act without

/co-ordination, bottlenecks

co-ordination, bottlenecks occur in external financing which are hard to dispose of and in some cases tend to be aggravated by bureaucratic delays in making effective use of the funds allocated.

The process described regarding the curtailment of imports calls for vigorous internal backing to achieve a greater measure of economic equilibrium based on the correlative expansion of exports, as part of a process designed to make the best possible use of available resources.

During the past decade special emphasis has been laid on import substitution, but equal importance has not been given to increasing exports. In the present decade, the experience of some European and Asiatic countries is proving the strategic efficacy of proper participation of exports as a means of achieving equilibrium of the external sector and increasing the gross national product.

The strategic target is the solution of problems related to the utilization of the peculiar advantages possessed by each individual country and the free circulation of merchandise in the international sphere, and also to the financing bound up with the ordinary conditions of sale. The agenda of the Tenth Session includes items which embrace these problems.

The formulation of realistic national pilot programmes may provide effective instruments, but concerted community action, based on individual initiative and directed towards the activities of major importance in the context of national priorities, will always be required.

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There can be no doubt that the speeding-up of economic integration in the area, through the Latin American Free-Trade Association and the Central American Economic Integration Programme, acting as the nuclei of a vast future Latin American common market, will make it possible to expand the markets of each country in the region and will not only improve the prospects for exports but will make for a more efficient productive structure based on economies of scale and specialization.

The mobilization of natural resources which is indispensable to an increase in the rate of development calls for a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the resources in question. Hence a thorough study, using the most modern methods, with a view to the evaluation of those resources, would be of the utmost value to the area; and meetings convened to deal with regional development should pay more and more attention to these matters.

The techniques of over-all and sectoral programming are being properly assimilated and applied by all the various countries in the formulation of their particular national plans. Nevertheless, the implementation of specific projects calculated to achieve the targets fixed is for the most part not proceeding at the required rate. Co-ordination in the preparation of national programmes is an arduous and complex task, and here the evaluation of natural resources plays a paramount role. Several of these points, too, have very wisely been included in the agenda of this session.

The critical analysis of the economic and social development of Latin America is fanning the flames of controversy
/between the

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is showing signs of recovery, but that there are still many problems to be solved. The government is taking steps to improve the situation, but more work is needed.

The second part of the report deals with the social situation. It is noted that there is a high level of unemployment, and that many people are living in poverty. The government is taking steps to improve the social situation, but more work is needed.

The third part of the report deals with the political situation. It is noted that there is a high level of political instability, and that there are many problems to be solved. The government is taking steps to improve the political situation, but more work is needed.

The fourth part of the report deals with the international situation. It is noted that there is a high level of international tension, and that there are many problems to be solved. The government is taking steps to improve the international situation, but more work is needed.

The fifth part of the report deals with the future of the country. It is noted that there are many challenges ahead, but that there is also a great deal of potential. The government is taking steps to improve the future of the country, but more work is needed.

between the advocates of monetary and structural solutions. Even assuming that each country has its own peculiar problems, there can be no doubt that this question needs to be examined in the light of thorough knowledge and in an impartial frame of mind. The imbalance of the external sector, as has already been said, is due to the reduction in the capacity to export combined with the need for basic investment to speed up development. This imbalance can of course, also be caused by the application of development programmes which poorly thought out, or by over-stimulation of consumption, where domestic productive capacity is not available with sufficient elasticity of supply to meet demand without aggravating the imbalance. In order to deal with the adverse situation arising in such cases, clearly priorities should be established to steer development in the right direction and to discourage unnecessary consumption leading to an increased tendency to import.

But assuming the existence of an external imbalance caused by a deterioration in the terms of trade, side by side with a rational need to improve the structure of production, a dynamic policy is called for in which the interaction of monetary and structural considerations is implicit.

It may be argued, however, that an economic policy based on Keynesian theory might not prove effective, particularly if the budget shows a persistent deficit, since it would add a superfluous demand for currency. The compensatory effect of
/public expenditure

public expenditure may be effective in a given situation, and to the extent that the elasticity of supply of the internal sectors of production is sufficient. So much for the quantitative aspect of public spending; but this does not dispose of the need for a qualitative appraisal of the budget in terms of greater efficacy, so long as the expenditure represents a real contribution to the improvement of average social productivity.

A diagnosis of this imbalance between the external sector and the behaviour of over-all internal demand reveals the existence of an inflationary gap which can be closed, once and for all, as already stated, by a substantial increase in exports and a more competitive policy of import substitution. Diversification and a more competitive position cannot be achieved quickly; they constitute a long-term process because of the investment and the organization of production they imply. The other way to close the inflationary gap would be to eliminate excessive demand; but this might have a depressive effect, and, what is more, in view of the tendency for costs to remain rigid, such a recessionary trend would go hand in hand with rising price levels. Consequently, the solution by which any real and lasting improvement in competitive capacity is to be achieved will have to be sought elsewhere in order to avoid the undesirable effects of a depression without running the risk of intensifying the inflationary spiral. This strategy for attaining a more rapid rate of growth calls for a reduction of the external
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imbalance through adequate and timely international financial assistance, and at the internal level, for the more rational handling of the monetary and fiscal machinery. In those conditions, the budget would have a levelling tendency, while public expenditure would make a greater real contribution to development as reflected in its ultimate share in strengthening the economic and social structure. Currency and credit policies should help to promote sound economic activities directed towards the highest priority sectors, with due regard to the interdependence of economic activities generally.

This interrelation of monetary and credit policies, the operation of the budget, and adequate and timely external financial assistance, constitute a series of factors which can only be manipulated on the basis of thorough knowledge and an objective outlook. To this series must be added other policies specifically directed towards improving the real productivity of the factors of production and avoiding the build-up of inflationary pressures resulting from the inflation of costs such as wage increases in excess of real productivity, inefficiency in State enterprises, and diminishing returns in private enterprise. If the problem is viewed clearly, in the light of all the factors mentioned, it may be said that the controversy in which the most outstanding economists of our continent have been engaged and which has given rise to different semantic classifications depending on whether importance is

/given to

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is still in a state of depression, and that the government has taken various measures to stimulate it. The second part of the report deals with the situation in the various provinces. It is noted that the situation is generally similar, but that there are some differences in the degree of depression. The third part of the report deals with the situation in the various cities. It is noted that the situation is generally similar, but that there are some differences in the degree of depression. The fourth part of the report deals with the situation in the various districts. It is noted that the situation is generally similar, but that there are some differences in the degree of depression. The fifth part of the report deals with the situation in the various towns. It is noted that the situation is generally similar, but that there are some differences in the degree of depression. The sixth part of the report deals with the situation in the various villages. It is noted that the situation is generally similar, but that there are some differences in the degree of depression. The seventh part of the report deals with the situation in the various hamlets. It is noted that the situation is generally similar, but that there are some differences in the degree of depression. The eighth part of the report deals with the situation in the various farms. It is noted that the situation is generally similar, but that there are some differences in the degree of depression. The ninth part of the report deals with the situation in the various plantations. It is noted that the situation is generally similar, but that there are some differences in the degree of depression. The tenth part of the report deals with the situation in the various mines. It is noted that the situation is generally similar, but that there are some differences in the degree of depression.

given to the one theory or the other - monetary or structural - will not be resolved by following the conciliatory path of eclecticism or by adopting a rigid and intransigent position, since either approach would imply an attempt to pindown within a single system of ideas a situation which is peculiar to each country and is constantly changing.

The road to the truth is less well signposted and hence difficult to follow. Still, a careful appreciation of the main phenomena, both monetary and structural, and their appraisal on the basis of strictly objective and technical criteria do make it possible to come close to solving the problems in the best possible way. At the same time, it must also be remembered that the process described is essentially dynamic in character and therefore its analysis and the therapy to be applied must allow for the element of time; this is the same as saying that the prevailing conditions may and indeed are bound to change, and that the changes may be all for the best if we carry on with what we are doing well and learn to do better what we are doing badly.

Another basic factor in speeding up development is optimum utilization of human resources. Economic growth depends more and more on the more rational and more complete participation in it of the human element. New criteria based on education, vocational training, better health and the gradual solution of the housing problem are being introduced.

As has been pointed out in international gatherings,

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development equals growth plus evolution. Evolution comprises the social, cultural and economic aspects and manifests itself in the form of both qualitative and quantitative phenomena. Therefore, the exclusively economic indicators of growth often show only a part of the picture, leaving in the dark other signs of progress. The part played by man himself in development is frequently obscured by the haziness resulting from incomplete information.

The best utilization of human resources will depend on optimum employment of manpower, and this implies educational, technical and scientific improvement of the labour force. We are making headway in the planning of our national education services and our goal is the annual expenditure and investment of 4 per cent of the gross national product for education. In the long run it is our potential in educated and trained men, equipped to reach out to the farthest frontiers of technical and scientific knowledge, that constitutes the essential motive force of development. This is particularly relevant in countries whose social foundations draw their strength from, and whose political institutions are sustained by, philosophical values based on Christian civilization and on respect for human freedom. Culture makes the individual's education a force for social cohesion, which is the fountain head of a free society;

/while training

development of the national economy and the improvement of the living standards of the people. The government should play a leading role in the development of the national economy and the improvement of the living standards of the people.

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training gives a man a sound basis for the development of his material and mental capacities. Moreover, if the democratic form of society is to function properly, individual decisions must embody certain social standards, and this generates a creative force for the achievement of national aims. The priorities established in the programmes which have been drawn up are an effective guide to such concerted action. This can be achieved provided the individual approach is imaginative, creative, and imbued with a real spirit of innovation and tenacity.

Ideologies, old and new alike, tend to distort the real problems of present-day society, and the disheartening effect of ideological warfare may sap the energy and will-power of those who now stand perplexed before the formidable task which awaits them - the tremendous challenge to match the vast and profound events of history.

As I had occasion to state two years ago at a meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank, it is essential, as a complement to economic effort, to provide educational guidance for those helpless persons who leave school or seek refuge in the routine of the professions, where there wholesale failure gives rise to social unrest and disruptive tendencies. Before concluding I should like to express my country's gratitude and to pay a tribute to an eminent Latin American and an outstanding example of tenacity and creative dedication. Raúl Prebisch, a citizen of Argentina by birth but a citizen of Latin America through his magnificent and disinterested work for

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EUROPEAN FREE TRADE
ASSOCIATION

EFTA/EXT 1/63
2 Annexes
30th April, 1963

TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN EFTA AND ECLA

Note by the Secretariat

1. This meeting of ECLA provides a useful opportunity not only to take stock of the position which has now been reached in trade relations between the Member countries of EFTA and the countries of Latin America, but also to inform these countries, and especially those which have come to ether to form their own free trade area - LAFTA - about the practical experience gained within EFTA with regard to its functioning. This is particularly the case since the EFTA countries have in fact pursued their own development more rapidly than had originally been foreseen - they have halved their tariffs on intra-regional trade two years ahead of the timetable, and they have therefore gained extensive practical experience in this field.
2. It must be recognized that the way in which trade between EFTA and ECLA States has been developing may give cause for disappointment. When looking at the figures for the period between 1959 and 1962 (see Annex I) one will see that trade between EFTA and ECLA remained on almost the same level during the last four years, and that in 1961 there was even a drop of 7% of ECLA's exports to EFTA; fortunately the year 1962 showed a net improvement and exports from ECLA to EFTA reached almost the 1959 level.
3. However, it would be wrong to attribute this lack of progress in the trade of the ECLA countries to the coming into being of EFTA. As is well known, almost half of the EFTA countries' imports from ECLA are traditionally agricultural goods, which are excluded from the general provisions of the Stockholm Convention concerning tariff reductions and are unaffected by the creation of EFTA's free trade area; the other half are either products on which EFTA countries do not levy duties, or only moderate ones, or are primary products on which not only duties are in most cases either nil or low, but which are furthermore included in the so-called Basic Materials List; this means that, when deciding if goods which are manufactured from such primary products are eligible for EFTA tariff treatment, such products are considered as of EFTA origin whatever their real origin might be. A closer examination of the pattern of EFTA's imports

EFTA/EX/T 1/63
2 Annexes
30th April, 1963

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE
ASSOCIATION

TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN EFTA AND ECIA

Note by the Secretariat

1. This meeting of ECIA provides a useful opportunity not only to take stock of the position which has now been reached in trade relations between the Member countries of EFTA and the countries of Latin America, but also to inform these countries, and especially those which have come to either to form their own free trade area - LAFTA - about the practical experience gained within EFTA with regard to its functioning. This is particularly the case since the EFTA countries have in fact pursued their own development more rapidly than had originally been foreseen - they have halved their tariffs on intra-regional trade two years ahead of the timetable, and they have therefore gained extensive practical experience in this field.

2. It must be recognized that the way in which trade between EFTA and ECIA States has been developing may give cause for disappointment. When looking at the figures for the period between 1959 and 1962 (see Annex I) one will see that trade between EFTA and ECIA remained on almost the same level during the last four years, and that in 1961 there was even a drop of 2% of ECIA's exports to EFTA. Fortunately the year 1962 showed a net improvement and exports from ECIA to EFTA reached almost the 1959 level.

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from ECLA countries, will show that the drop had occurred in SITC Sections 0 and 3, foodstuffs and mineral fuels, that is to say in those goods which are not affected by any specific EFTA measure (see Annex II). For all the other goods, including manufactured goods, where the creation of EFTA could have had some direct effects on the pattern of trade, imports from ECLA show rather an upward trend.

4. It must be emphasized that it is the policy of the EFTA countries to promote individually and collectively trade between themselves as well as vis-à-vis other trading nations. For example, when carrying out the annual relaxation of remaining quantitative import restrictions in the industrial sector, as prescribed under Article 10 of the Stockholm Convention, EFTA States have not only exceeded substantially the minimum rate of 20% stipulated therein, but in almost all cases have extended the benefits of these measures to ECLA countries on a most-favoured-nation basis.

5. In the same spirit they participated actively in certain commodity arrangements and they intend to continue in this direction. Thus although the EFTA countries have not yet finally determined their positions on these problems, most of them have already stated in the GATT that they intend to participate actively in the forthcoming trade negotiations which, in so far as tariffs are concerned, are to be based on some form of linear 50% reductions, and where the conclusion of further commodity arrangements is contemplated for certain agricultural goods.

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Two EFTA countries will show that the drop had occurred in EFTA countries C and J, foodstuffs and mineral fuels, that is to say in those goods which are not affected by any specific EFTA measure (see Annex II). For all the other goods, including manufactured goods, where the creation of EFTA could have had some direct effects on the pattern of trade, the two EFTA show rather an upward trend.

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EUROPEAN FREE TRADE
ASSOCIATION

Annex I to
EFTA/EXT. 1/63
30th April, 1963.

EFTA TRADE

(including Finland)

Million US Dollars

	1959	1960	1961	1962
Trade with the world				
Exports	17,478	19,522	20,559	21,527
Imports	20,859	24,144	24,692	25,830
Balance	- 3,381	- 4,623	- 4,133	- 4,303
Imports are covered by exports to	84%	81%	83%	83%
Trade with ECLA				
Exports	1,173	1,308	1,279	1,216
Imports	1,684	1,674	1,559	1,662
Balance	- 511	- 366	- 280	- 446
Imports are covered by exports to	70%	78%	82%	73%
Trade with ECLA as percentage of trade with the world				
Exports	7%	7%	6%	6%
Imports	8%	7%	6%	6%

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Annex I to
EFTA/EXT. 1/63
30th April, 1963.

WORLDWIDE TRADE
ASSOCIATION

EFTA TRADE

(including Finland)

Million US Dollars

1959	1960	1961	1962
17,478	19,522	20,559	21,521
20,859	24,144	24,692	25,830
- 3,381	- 4,622	- 4,133	- 4,309
84%	81%	83%	83%
1,173	1,308	1,279	1,216
1,684	1,674	1,559	1,663
- 511	- 366	- 280	- 446
70%	78%	82%	73%
7%	7%	6%	6%
8%	7%	6%	6%

Trade with the world

Exports
Imports
Balance

Imports are covered by exports to

Trade with EFTA

Exports
Imports
Balance

Imports are covered by exports to

Trade with EFTA as percentage of trade with the world

Exports
Imports

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EUROPEAN FREE TRADE
ASSOCIATION

Annex II to
EFTA/EXT. 1/63
30th April, 1963.

TRADE BETWEEN EFTA AND ECLA BY COMMODITIES

1960 - 1st HALF 1962

SITC

Sections

Million US Dollars = % of EFTA trade
with the world

Imports from ECLA	<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>		<u>1st half 1962</u>	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
0 - 9 Total	1669	7.2	1558	6.7	863	7.1
of which						
0 Food	754	14.6	629	12.7	357	12.7
1 Beverages and Tobacco	15		15			
2 Crude materials	236	6.1	269	7.0	139	7.8
3 Mineral fuels	472	19.0	459	18.4	257	19.9
4 Oils and Fats	19	8.1	25	11.2	16	16.0
5 Chemicals	33	2.5	31	2.3	19	2.6
6 Manufactured goods	127	2.8	114	2.5	62	2.8
7 Machinery, transport equipment	10	0.3	9	0.2	5	0.2
8 Misc. manufactured articles	3	0.3	3	0.3	2	0.3
Exports to ECLA						
0 - 9 Total	1242	6.9	1220	6.4	612	6.2
of which						
0 Food	66	4.3	61	4.0	31	3.9
1 Beverages and Tobacco	24	7.4	28	7.8	13	7.8
2 Crude materials	26	1.5	26	1.5	13	1.5
3 Mineral fuels	12	2.8	10	2.4	6	2.5
4 Oils and Fats	4	4.8	4	4.5	3	5.8
5 Chemicals	134	8.7	143	9.0	69	8.2
6 Manufactured goods	269	5.8	273	5.7	127	5.2
7 Machinery, transport equipment	596	9.7	560	8.4	299	8.3
8 Misc. manufactured articles	95	6.9	94	6.4	43	5.8

30th April, 1963
 EXPORTS
 1963

MADE BETWEEN THE END OF 1962 AND THE END OF 1963
 1963 - 1st Half

Section	1963		1962		Value % of LTA trade with the world
	Value	%	Value	%	
0 - Total	1569	100	1569	100	100
1 - Food	754	48	754	48	48
2 - Beverages and Tobacco	15	1	15	1	1
3 - Textiles	506	32	506	32	32
4 - Mineral Products	430	27	430	27	27
5 - Oil and Gas	33	2	33	2	2
6 - Chemicals	10	0.6	10	0.6	0.6
7 - Machinery, Transport Equipment	10	0.6	10	0.6	0.6
8 - Misc. Manufactures	3	0.2	3	0.2	0.2
9 - Exports to LTA	1554	99	1554	99	99
0 - Total	1569	100	1569	100	100
1 - Food	754	48	754	48	48
2 - Beverages and Tobacco	15	1	15	1	1
3 - Textiles	506	32	506	32	32
4 - Mineral Products	430	27	430	27	27
5 - Oil and Gas	33	2	33	2	2
6 - Chemicals	10	0.6	10	0.6	0.6
7 - Machinery, Transport Equipment	10	0.6	10	0.6	0.6
8 - Misc. Manufactures	3	0.2	3	0.2	0.2

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963 .

COMMITTEE I

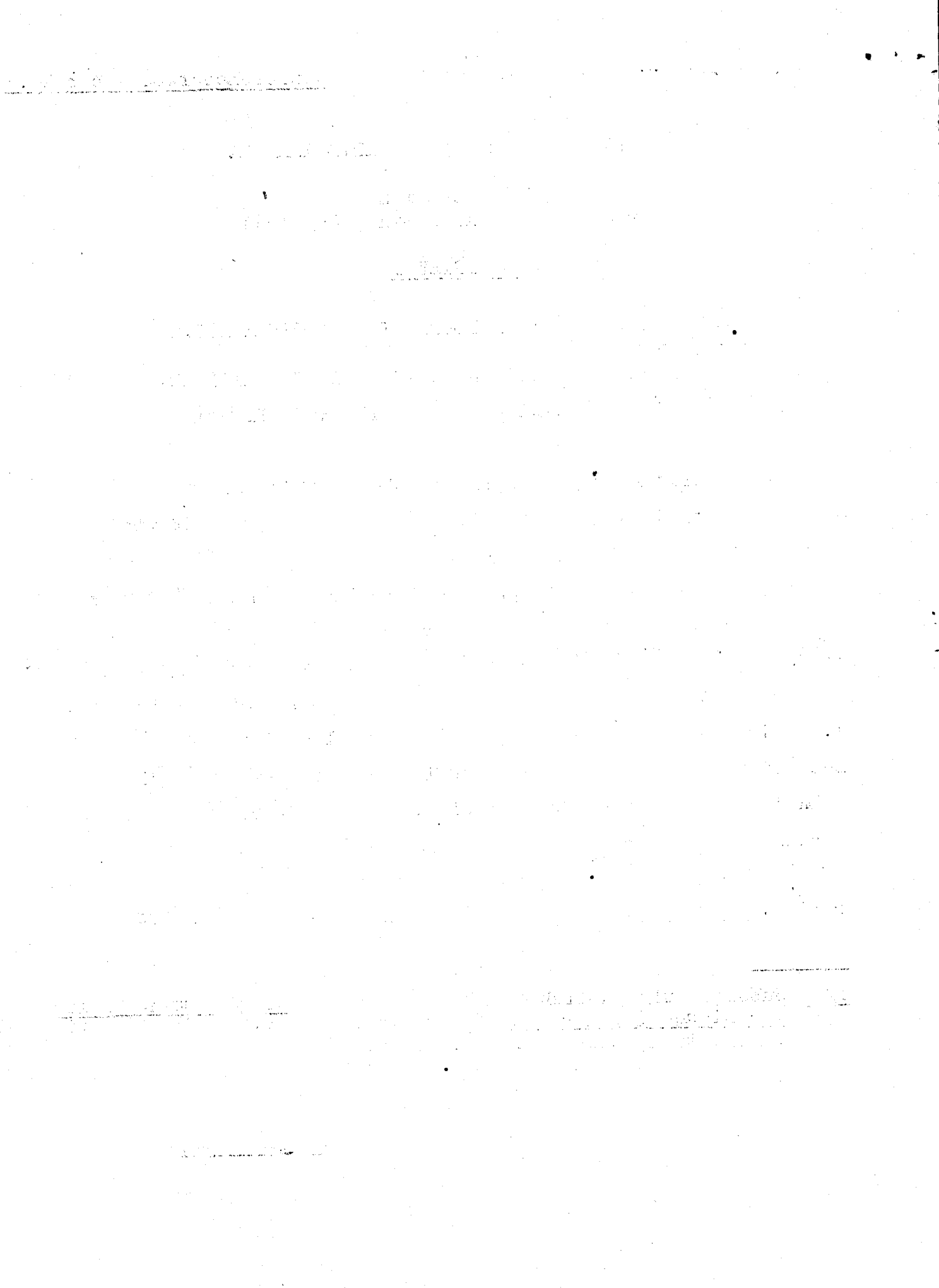
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICA

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A REGIONAL CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS

The secretariat has to inform the tenth session of the Commission that it has recently established as part of its organization a regional centre for economic projections, and the secretariat would like to provide some information and background data, and at the same time to express the hope that the representatives of the member Governments will make any comments and suggestions that may be prompted by a perusal of this Note.

1. Since the "Preliminary study on the Technique of Programming Economic Development" ^{1/} was submitted at the fifth session of ECLA in 1953 (Quitandinha, Brazil), the secretariat has been working on the formulation of projections for the economy of Latin America as a whole and for the countries of the region. These studies have been published in the series

^{1/} Subsequently published under the title "Introduction to the technique of programming" (E/CN.12/363/Rev.1); United Nations publication, Sales No.: 55.II.G.2.



Analyses and projections of economic development.^{2/} Furthermore, a great deal of work has been done on projections for particular sectors of the economy, specific products and economic variables connected with studies of the common market and free-trade areas in Latin America.

Those technical and economic theses formulated ten years ago have essentially constituted the methodological bases and the theoretical principles underlying the work of analysis and planning carried out by ECLA. In addition, over this ten-year period the secretariat has been gradually taking over new technical devices for projections, and has extended the range of their application to a point where it may be said that there is available a fund of experience and a body of practical research which can be used for constructing with scientific precision models of over-all and sectoral projections of a comprehensive nature.

2. At ECLA the need has been very keenly felt to evaluate all this Latin American experience, compare it with the experience of other international and national bodies engaged in technical research and the formulation of projections, and at the earliest possible moment to crystallise our methods so as to enable the secretariat at a later stage to work out economic projections in a systematic and permanent manner, bringing them up to date with due regard to changes in the economic situation, future prospects, new statistical and technical information and the more accurate

^{2/} So far studies on Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras, Panama and Peru have appeared.

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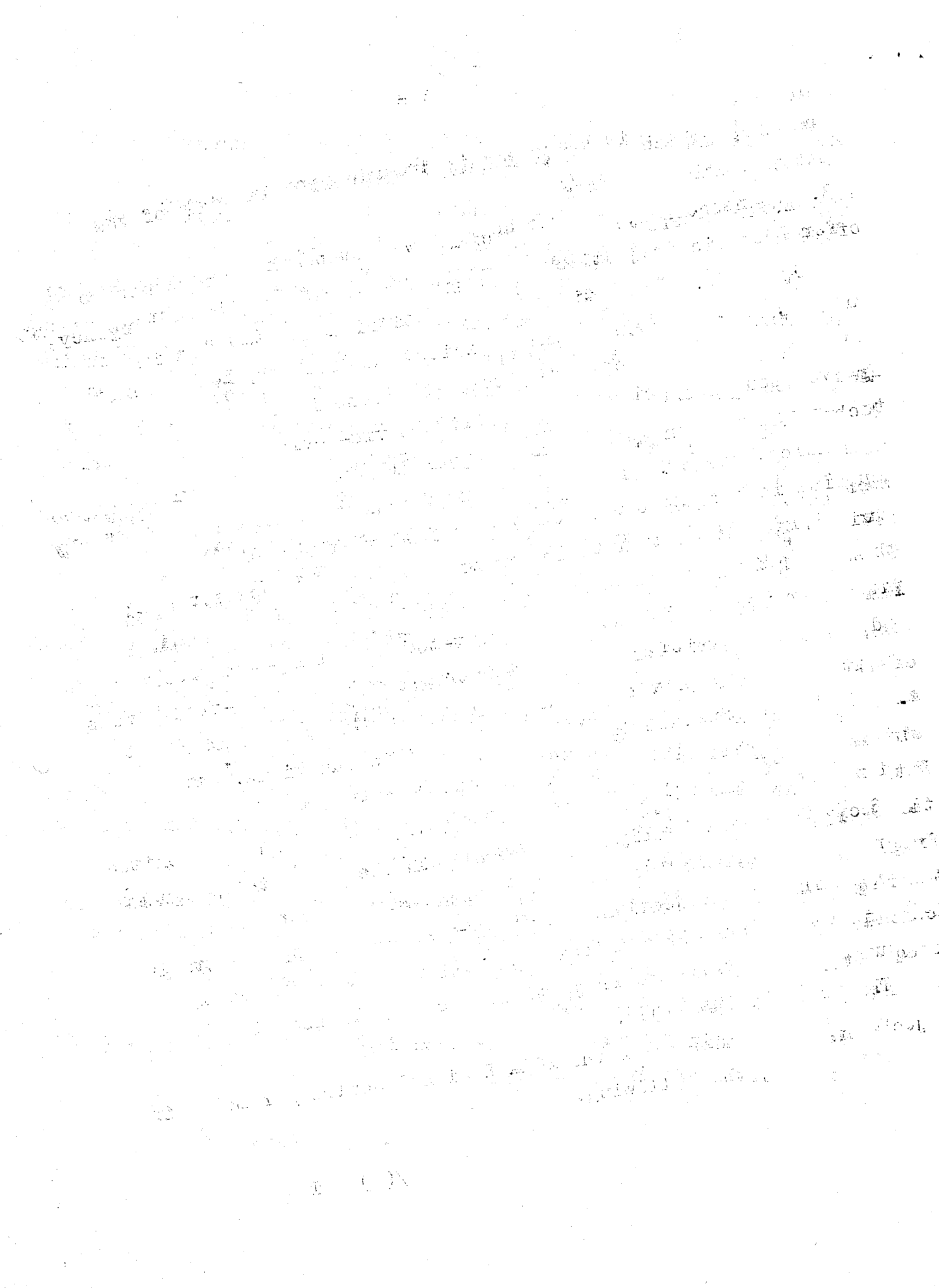
knowledge which is being acquired about certain aspects of the Latin American economy.

3. Consequently, it was decided to establish a Regional Centre for Economic Projections in ECLA, because of the undoubted urgency, of the task. The Latin American countries are interested in planning their development policies, and both the ECLA secretariat and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning have assumed serious responsibilities vis-a-vis the Governments in respect of analysis and research and the direct provision of technical advice. The projections in question will be exceedingly useful in helping Governments to formulate their plans; in supplying information to international expert groups set up to advise countries and supporting their action; and in enabling these groups to draw up their short-term and long-term plans on lines compatible with integration programmes and free-trade areas; and, lastly, in providing the secretariat with information essential to the fulfilment of its specific functions.

4. This decision on the part of the secretariat found its strongest backing in resolution 1708 (XVI), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its sixteenth session; this requests the Secretary-General to establish a Centre for Economic Programming and Projections, with sub-centres as appropriate in the regional economic commissions. As a result, a Centre for Economic Programming and Projections was established at Headquarters in July 1962.

5. The main functions of the ECLA Regional Centre for Economic Projections are the following:

/(a) To



- (a) To work out projections of the Latin American economy on a systematic and continuing basis, for the region as a whole and for individual countries or groups of countries;
- (b) To investigate projection techniques and methods with a view to proposing and applying those which are considered to be most appropriate to conditions prevailing in the Latin American countries;
- (c) To examine the statistical and technical data required for the preparation of projections; and
- (d) To compile and analyse projections prepared by other international or national bodies in respect of world economy and of Latin America, in particular as regards those countries and fields of greatest interest for the assessment of the economic prospects and development of the Latin American countries.

6. The Regional Centre for Economic Projections is co-operating very closely with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning in the work of analysis and research connected with projection techniques, and joint studies are being carried out in accordance with their respective programmes of work.

The Centre has begun to co-ordinate its activities with the Centre for Economic Programming and Projections at Headquarters and has established relations with international and national bodies, both government and private, operating in this field, maintaining permanent contact with them.

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE II

Guatemala and Mexico : Draft resolution

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account the work carried out by the secretariat on the instructions of the Governments members of the Commission, in connexion with the safeguarding and growth of external trade, the diversification of exports and the progressive establishment of the Latin American common market,

In view of the new situations with which world and Latin American trade policy is confronted by the formation of economic groupings and by their repercussions on the trade and economy of Latin America,

Considering the opportunities offered by the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for enhancing the contribution that trade can make to economic development,

Considering the desirability, from the point of view of the respective national and regional interests, of promoting the dissemination of procedures and methods designed to ensure that the diversification of exports makes a positive contribution towards expediting economic development,

To request the secretariat

1. To perform the following tasks:

(a) To continue to study the possible consequences for the trade and economy of Latin America of the formation and

/development of

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

Additionally, it is noted that the records should be kept in a secure and accessible format. Regular backups are recommended to prevent data loss in the event of a system failure or disaster.

The second section focuses on the process of reconciling accounts. This involves comparing the internal records with the bank statements to identify any discrepancies. Common causes for these differences include timing issues, bank errors, or unrecorded transactions.

It is advised to perform reconciliations on a regular basis, such as monthly, to catch any errors early. Once a discrepancy is identified, the source should be investigated and corrected immediately.

The third part of the document addresses the role of internal controls. These are designed to prevent and detect errors or fraud within the organization. Key elements include segregation of duties, authorization requirements, and regular audits.

Implementing strong internal controls is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial information. Management should regularly review and update these controls to adapt to changing business needs and risks.

The final section discusses the importance of accurate financial reporting. This involves preparing financial statements that provide a clear and concise overview of the organization's financial performance.

These reports are used by management and external stakeholders to make informed decisions. Therefore, it is crucial that the data used in these reports is accurate and reliable.

In conclusion, maintaining accurate financial records is a fundamental responsibility for any organization. By following the guidelines outlined in this document, you can ensure the reliability and integrity of your financial data.

development of multinational groups of countries, to suggest possible ways and means of finding a solution and to endeavour to secure co-ordination of the policy of the Latin American countries as regards world and intra-Latin American trade;

(b) In proceeding with its work on the growth and diversification of the external trade of Latin America, at both the world and the regional levels, to identify and analyse the internal and external factors hampering such growth and diversification in each country, possible solutions to the various problems and appropriate procedures and measures designed to ensure that external trade makes an effective contribution to the economic development of Latin America,

(c) To analyse in particular procedures and methods which would bring about the gradual reduction, in the industrialized countries, of restrictions on imports from Latin America;

(d) To take specially into account, in preparing the documents that the secretariat will contribute to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the activities referred to in the foregoing sub-paragraphs;

(e) To give special attention, in its studies of the progress being made towards the formation of the Latin American common market, to:

- (i) The need to accelerate the dissemination of technology in Latin America;
- (ii) Procedures for facilitating the distribution of goods, as a contribution to the solution of transport and storage problems;

(iii) The

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mostly illegible due to low contrast and blurring.

- (iii) The definition of specific fields for complementarity by industrial sectors, and the possibility of establishing within a short period sectoral free markets for groups of products;

To undertake

2. The studies on economic integration, referred to in the present resolution, in close co-operation with the secretariats of ALALC, the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration and the other international bodies concerned with the matters in question;

3. To prepare and develop a plan for giving the most timely and extensive publicity possible to the studies referred to in this resolution.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE II

Guatemala and Mexico: amended draft resolution

The delegations of Guatemala and Mexico have introduced some amendments in their draft resolution (Conference room paper No. 5). The amended text reads as follows:

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account the work carried out by the secretariat on the instructions of the Governments members of the Commission, in connexion with the safeguarding and growth of external trade, the diversification of exports and the progressive establishment of the Latin American common market,

In view of the new situations with which world and Latin American trade policy is confronted by the formation of economic groupings and by their repercussions on the trade and economy of Latin America,

Considering the opportunities offered by the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for enhancing the contribution that trade can make to economic development,

Considering the desirability, from the point of view of the respective national and regional interests, of promoting the dissemination of procedures and methods designed to ensure that the diversification of exports makes a positive contribution towards expediting economic development,

Decides:

1. To request the secretariat to perform the following tasks:

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(a) To continue to study the possible consequences for the trade and economy of Latin America of the formation and development of multinational groups of countries, to suggest possible ways and means of finding a solution and to endeavour to secure co-ordination of the policy of the Latin American countries as regards world and intra-Latin American trade;

(b) In proceeding with its work on the growth and diversification of the external trade of Latin America, at both the world and the regional levels, to identify and analyse the internal and external factors hampering such growth and diversification in each country, possible solutions to the various problems and appropriate procedures and measures designed to ensure that external trade makes an effective contribution to the economic development of Latin America;

(c) To analyse in particular procedures and methods which would bring about the gradual reduction, in the industrialized countries, of restrictions on imports from Latin America;

(d) To take specially into account, in preparing the documents that the secretariat will contribute to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the activities referred to in the foregoing sub-paragraphs;

(e) To give special attention, in its studies of the progress being made towards the formation of the Latin American common market, to:

- (i) The need to accelerate the dissemination of technology in Latin America;
- (ii) Procedures for facilitating the distribution of goods, as a contribution to the solution of transport and storage problems;

/(iii) The

1. The first part of the document is a list of names (a).

The list contains the following names: [illegible names].

The second part of the document is a list of names (b).

The list contains the following names: [illegible names].

The third part of the document is a list of names (c).

- (iii) The definition of specific fields for complementarity by industrial sectors, and the possibility of establishing within a short period sectoral free markets for groups of products;
- (iv) The establishment of promotion mechanisms designed to facilitate the study, formal presentation and financing of sectoral complementarity projects and to modernize, create and develop enterprises producing for multinational markets;

2. To request the secretariat to undertake the studies on economic integration referred to in the present resolution in close co-operation with the secretariats of ALALC, of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration and of the other international bodies concerned with the matters in question;

3. To recommend to the secretariat that it expedite the studies on alternative procedures for establishing links between ALALC and the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration;

4. To prepare and develop a plan for giving the most timely and extensive publicity possible to the studies referred to in this resolution.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

Committee II

FINANCING OF EXPORTS

Chile: draft resolution

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind that the Latin American countries' prospects of exporting semi-manufactured and manufactured goods, both within the region and to third countries, depend not only upon trade considerations such as quality and price but also upon financing arrangements at least as **advantageous** as those offered by the highly industrialized countries,

Considering that the efforts made by the ECLA secretariat, the Latin American Free-Trade Association, the agencies of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration and the Inter-American Development Bank aimed at providing the Latin American countries with sufficient resources to finance their exports of capital goods and intermediate products have not yet fully achieved their objective,

Whereas the Inter-American Development Bank recently adopted resolution AG-8/63, at Caracas, under the terms of which **it** will adopt an interim procedure with a view to making an effective and rapid contribution to the financing of intra-Latin American exports of capital goods and intermediate products conducive to economic development, and will thereby acquire valuable experience,

/Decides:

16-8-2011

MEMORANDUM

TO : [Illegible]

FROM : [Illegible]

SUBJECT : [Illegible]

[Illegible text follows, appearing to be a memorandum with several paragraphs of text, including what looks like a date '16-8-2011' at the top left and a subject line. The text is extremely faint and mostly illegible.]

Decides:

1. To thank the Inter-American Development Bank for its contribution to the solution of the problem of financing exports of capital goods and intermediate products;

2. To reaffirm to IDB the importance of continuing and expanding financial operations in respect of capital goods and intermediate products, both within the region and vis-a-vis the rest of the world;

3. To recommend to the ECLA secretariat that it keep in touch with IDB and with the Committee and secretariat of ALALC, as well as with the agencies of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, in order to expedite the complete solution of the problem of financing exports of capital goods and intermediate products.

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Chile: draft resolution

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Whereas the development process of the Latin American countries is encountering serious obstacles to the maintenance of a satisfactory pace and of continuity in the immediate future, owing to the increasingly unsatisfactory foreign trade situation, and import substitution, which had constituted the chief dynamic factor in this development, is beset by increasing difficulties as it progresses in the various countries of the region, inasmuch as the high-cost factors of many consumer goods are being aggravated, the economy is becoming daily more vulnerable to the fluctuations in the external markets for traditional export commodities, and all this is widening the gaps between the levels of living of the various social groups,

Whereas this unsatisfactory foreign trade situation in Latin America largely derives from the present structure of international trade, characterized by slow expansion of the region's traditional exports in comparison to internal demand and the growth of import requirements in respect of manufactured goods, especially capital goods essential for development,

Whereas this slow expansion of Latin America's export trade - which is even more striking if it is compared with the rapid growth /of trade

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of trade of the more developed regions - is a result not only of spontaneous factors but also of the discriminatory and restrictive measures by which the exports in question are affected, and of the deterioration in the terms of trade deriving from all these causes, as well as of internal and international structural factors which hamper the expansion of exports of manufactured goods,

Whereas the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, scheduled by the Economic and Social Council for 1964, will devote its attention to the search for practical ways of solving the trade problems currently affecting the developing countries, both at the institutional level and in respect of markets and prices,

Whereas, if Latin America is to take due advantage of the excellent opportunity afforded by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to secure more satisfactory treatment, at the international level, for its foreign trade problems, it must systematically prepare to present the position of the region as a whole and put forward its problems and possibilities in clear and convincing terms,

Expresses:

1. Its deep interest in the holding of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and its conviction that at the Conference the Latin American countries will have an excellent opportunity of presenting their trade problems and of establishing effective bases for their solution;

2. Its conviction that, the fundamental purpose of the Conference on Trade and Development being to find a practical solution for the serious trade problems which hamper economic

/development, its

development, its attention should be focussed on those problems, and that it should avoid discussing political problems which could be solved in other international forums but not at the Conference, and which might seriously jeopardize the attainment of the clear objectives which the Latin American countries have in mind;

Decides:

1. To recommend to the secretariat that it should concentrate its efforts on the preparation of those studies which are intended for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, giving them top priority, so that they will be of assistance in presenting the problems and prospects of Latin America's foreign trade and the requirements created by intensive development.

These studies by the secretariat may follow the pattern already outlined in the agenda of the Conference, but should in addition be supplemented by any other subjects which, in the view of the ECLA secretariat, would contribute to a better presentation of the problems of the region to the Conference;

2. That, the studies which the secretariat carries out in accordance with the foregoing paragraph, should be developed in such a way that they provide sufficient data to enable the Latin American countries to present a concerted position at the world Conference, consonant with the objectives referred to in the joint declaration which was signed by the Presidents of Brazil and Chile last April at Santiago, Chile, and of which other Latin American Governments have indicated their support.

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE II

ARGENTINA: DRAFT AMENDMENT TO THE REVISED DRAFT RESOLUTION
SUBMITTED BY GUATEMALA AND MEXICO

OPERATIVE PARAGRAPH 1

In sub-paragraph (a), replace the words "to endeavour to secure coordination" by the words "of co-ordinating".

In sub-paragraph (e) (iv), insert the word "private" after the words "create and develop"; change the final semi-colon to a comma, and add the phrase "thereby encouraging free competition and preventing the possibility of monopolies".

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE I

PUBLICITY CONCERNING THE COMMISSION'S WORK
Mexico, Peru and Uruguay: draft resolution

The Economic Commission for Latin America,
Bearing in mind resolutions 191 (IX), 192 (IX) and 198 (IX),
and Economic and Social Council resolution 819 A (XXXI),

Taking into account the documentation submitted by the
secretariat at the tenth session, and particularly the report
entitled "Towards a dynamic development policy for Latin America"
(E/CN.12/680),

Considering that the region's future economic and social
development will depend not only upon the efforts of Governments
and international agencies, but also on the support they receive
from public opinion in Latin America,

Considering that it is urgently necessary to enlist all the
dynamic elements in the Latin American communities in the service
of regional economic development and co-operation,

Taking note of the fact that, in the discussions at the
tenth session, general concern has been expressed at the weakness
of the machinery for transmitting the useful and copious theoretical
and technical studies prepared by ECLA and other regional agencies
to the broader strata of public opinion in Latin America,

Decides:

1. To set up at an early date a small Ad Hoc Advisory Group
composed of experts on economic information and publicity, with
/experience of

experience of Latin America, and appointed in their personal capacity;

2. To request this Advisory Group to draw up, before the end of the year, a programme of immediate action including:

(a) An analysis of the obstacles which in the past have prevented the timely and extensive dissemination of information on the valuable theoretical and practical contributions made by ECLA and other regional co-operation agencies among the broader strata of public opinion in Latin America;

(b) Specific proposals for the early removal of these obstacles, with special emphasis on the measures that may be adopted to enlist in the service of information and publicity on economic matters the centres of education at various levels, the Press, broadcasting systems and private-sector organizations in Latin America;

(c) Suggestions for the mobilization of the financial resources required in order to put into practice such a campaign to publicise regional efforts in the field of economic development and co-operation;

3. To request the secretariat to report to the Governments members of the Commission, at the next session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLA, on the recommendations of the Advisory Group and the action taken to implement them.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the economic and social conditions of the country at that time. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material which is presented in a clear and concise manner. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country.

2. The second part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's economy. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the various aspects of the economy, including agriculture, industry, and commerce. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material which is presented in a clear and concise manner. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country.

3. The third part of the report deals with the social conditions of the country. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the various aspects of social life, including education, health, and housing. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material which is presented in a clear and concise manner. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation in the country. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the various aspects of political life, including the government, the legislature, and the judiciary. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material which is presented in a clear and concise manner. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the foreign relations of the country. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the various aspects of international relations, including trade, diplomacy, and international law. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material which is presented in a clear and concise manner. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the military situation in the country. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the various aspects of military life, including the army, the navy, and the air force. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material which is presented in a clear and concise manner. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the cultural situation in the country. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the various aspects of cultural life, including art, literature, and music. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material which is presented in a clear and concise manner. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the religious situation in the country. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the various aspects of religious life, including the different religions and their practices. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material which is presented in a clear and concise manner. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the historical situation in the country. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the various aspects of history, including the different periods and events. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material which is presented in a clear and concise manner. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the geographical situation in the country. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the various aspects of geography, including the different regions and their characteristics. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material which is presented in a clear and concise manner. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE IV

DECENTRALIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND STRENGTHENING OF THE
REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

Bolivia and Paraguay: draft resolution

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account the fact that the United Nations General Assembly at its seventeenth session adopted resolution 1823 (XVII), in which it reaffirmed the policy of decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions as stated in its resolution 1709 (XVI),

Bearing in mind that the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 379 (XXXIV) relating to decentralization, expressing its gratification at the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1709 (XVI) and at the same time expressing its confidence that the Secretary-General would continue to take further steps to carry out the process of decentralization in accordance with the said resolution 1709 (XVI),

Whereas the Executive Secretary has submitted to the Commission at its present session a document, E/CN.12/669, in which he describes the present status of the decentralization of the
/economic and



economic and social activities of the United Nations, and at the same time reports that on 1 September 1962 a Technical Assistance Co-ordinating Unit was established at ECLA Headquarters, Santiago, and that, on 1 January 1963, an auxiliary Co-ordinating Unit was set up at the ECLA, Mexico Office,

Considering that the secretariat of the Commission should be the focal point for the preparation, execution and coordination of the technical assistance programmes at the regional level and for providing advisory services to Governments of member countries by means of experts and regional advisers attached to it,

Taking into account also the fact that, if decentralization is to be successful, sufficient authority to the secretariat must be delegated in respect of substantive, financial and administrative matters and in the engagement of expert staff to enable it to take immediate decisions with regard to the execution of projects, and it must also be given the necessary resources to put them into effect, with the understanding that it has authority to modify the programme, introduce financial changes and engage expert technical assistance staff at the regional level, in accordance with the standards and regulations established by the competent bodies concerned with the over-all management of technical assistance programmes,

Considering finally that the resources and experience of the secretariat of the Commission must be used to the full through more active participation in the preparation of national technical assistance programmes, especially in the field of planning economic and social development and related activities,

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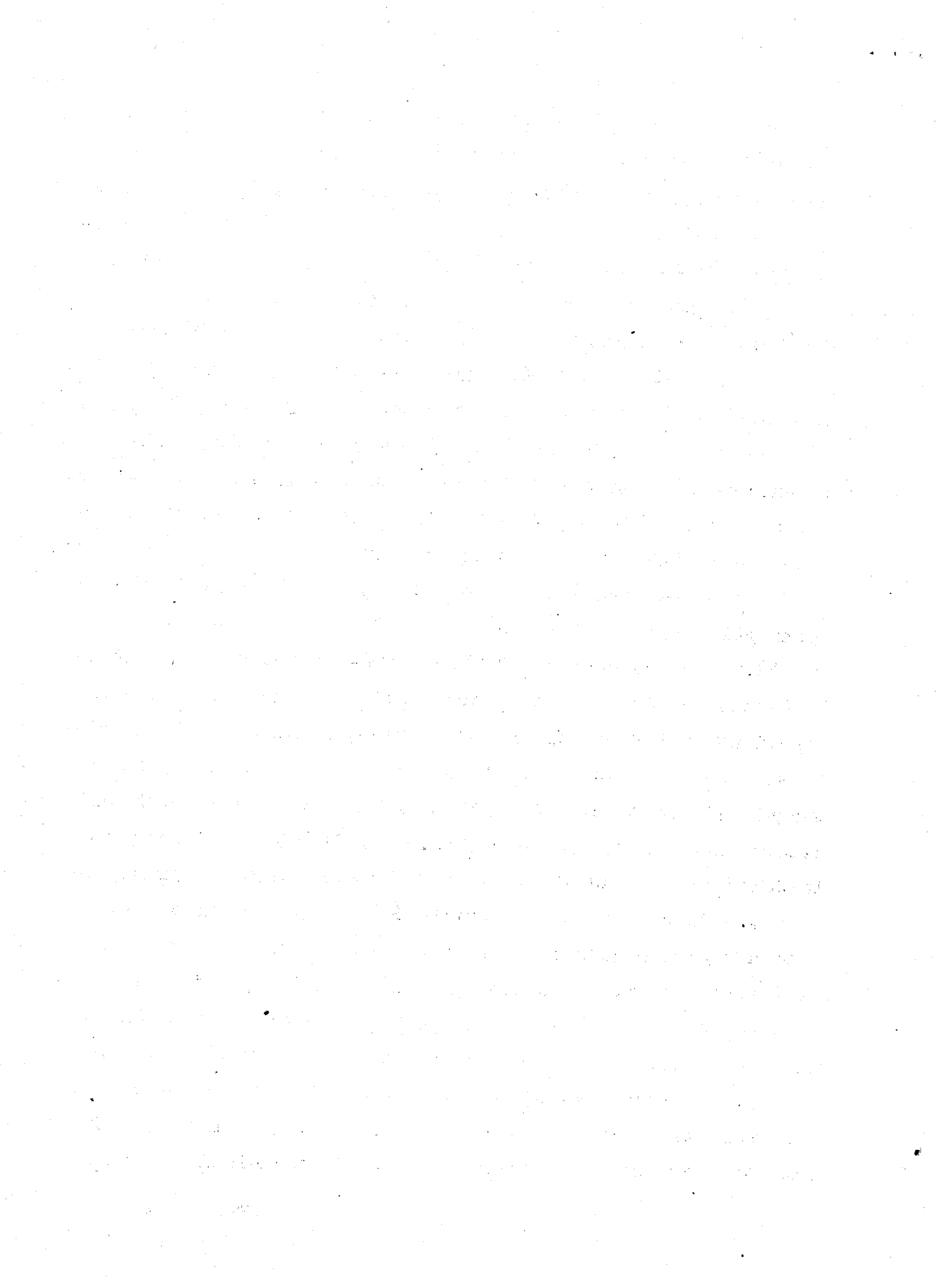
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in order thereby to make a positive contribution to the effective use of the financial resources assigned to the national technical assistance programmes of the Latin American countries,

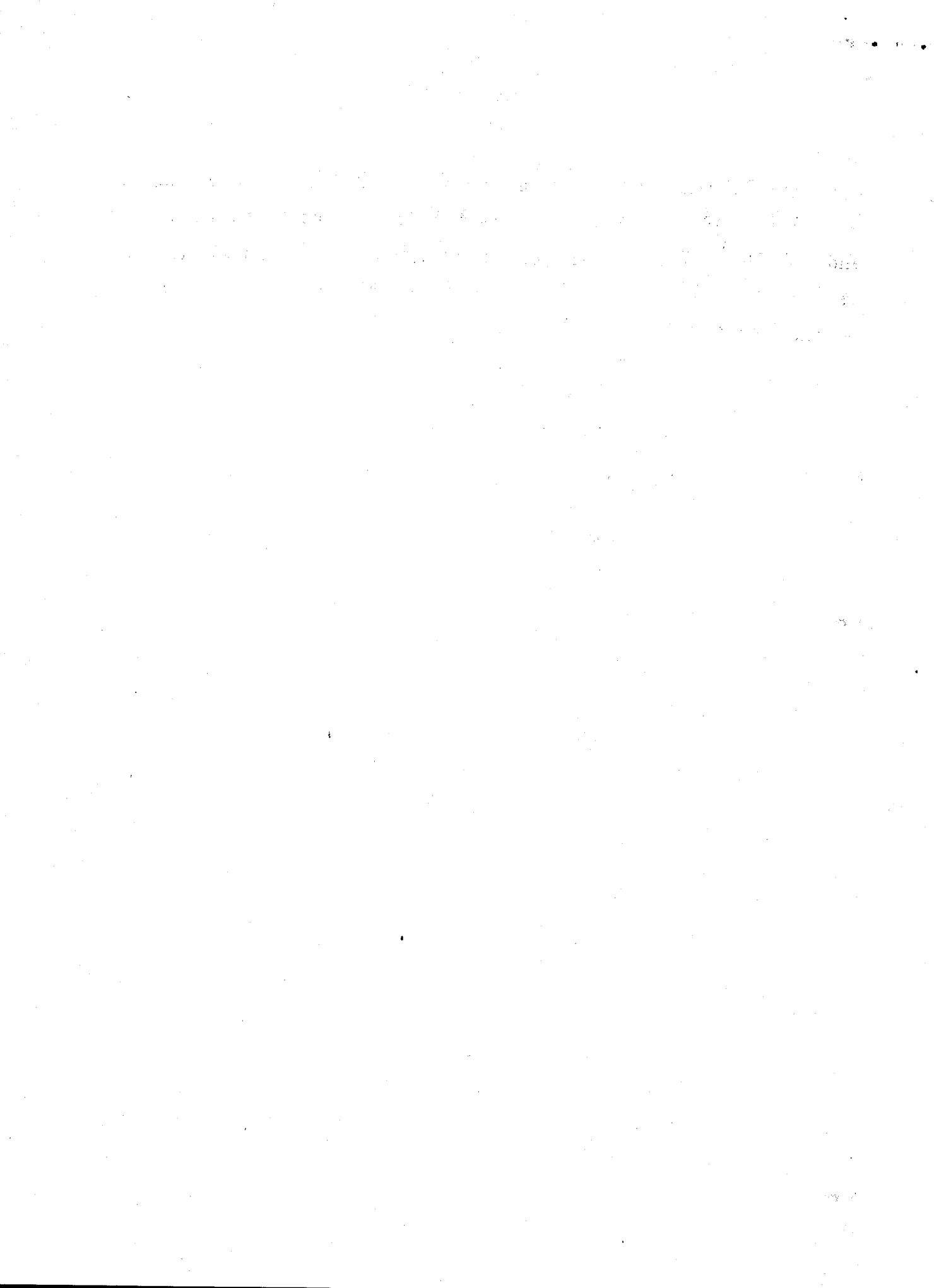
Decides:

1. To take note with satisfaction of General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 879 (XXXIV);
2. To take note with satisfaction of the establishment of technical assistance coordination units at the Commission's offices at both Santiago and Mexico City (E/CN.12/669), which will enable the secretariat of the Commission to assume the role of focal point for the planning and execution of regional technical assistance projects;
3. To recommend to the Secretary-General that he should take steps to expedite decentralization by the delegation of functions and authority in substantive, financial and administrative matters and in regard to the engagement of expert technical assistance staff at the regional level to such an extent as to enable the secretariat of the Commission to take immediate decisions with regard to the execution of projects;
4. To request the Executive Secretary to take whatever action may be necessary to assist the countries of the region, at their request, in reviewing their technical assistance requirements, especially as regards the planning of economic and social development;
5. To recommend to the Executive Secretary that the necessary financial resources should be made available with a view to increasing the share of regional technical assistance

/projects in



projects in the Commission's programme of work, especially in the fields of social and industrial development, statistics and housing, by means either of meetings of expert groups or at direct advice to the Governments of the countries members of the Commission.



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE IV

DECENTRALIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE
UNITED NATIONS AND STRENGTHENING OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

Bolivia and Paraguay: draft resolution

CORRIGENDUM

In the second paragraph of the preamble, last line, for "resolution 1709 (XVII)" read "resolution 1709 (XVI)"

In the third paragraph, line 3 for "decentration" read "decentralization", and in the last line, the comma between "ECLA" and "Mexico Office" should be deleted;

In the fifth paragraph, lines 2 and 3 should read "is to be successful, sufficient authority must be delegated to the secretariat in respect of..." and in lines 7 and 8, the words "with the understanding that it has authority..." should be changed to read "on the basis of authority..."

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE IV

DECENTRALIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND STRENGTHENING OF THE
REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

Bolivia and Paraguay: draft resolution

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account the fact that the United Nations

General Assembly at its seventeenth session adopted resolution 1823 (XVII), in which it reaffirmed the policy of decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions as stated in its resolution 1709 (XVI),

Bearing in mind that the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 879 (XXXIV) relating to decentralization, expressing its gratification at the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1709 (XVI) and at the same time expressing its confidence that the Secretary-General would continue to take further steps to carry out the process of decentralization in accordance with the said resolution 1709 (XVI),

Recognizing that decentralization implies an appropriate degree of autonomy while maintaining at Headquarters the role of policy guidance and uniform financial and personnel administration,

Whereas the

Whereas the Executive Secretary has submitted to the Commission at its present session a document, E/CN.12/669, in which he describes the present status of the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations, and at the same time reports that on 1 September 1962 a Technical Assistance Co-ordinating Unit was established at ECLA Headquarters, Santiago, and that, on 1 January 1963, an auxiliary Co-ordinating Unit was set up at the ECLA Mexico Office,

Considering that, as far as projects of a regional character are concerned, the secretariat of the Commission should be the focal point for the preparation, execution and coordination of the technical assistance programmes and for providing advisory services to Governments of member countries by means of experts and regional advisers attached to it,

Taking into account also the fact that, if decentralization is to be successful, sufficient authority must be delegated to the secretariat in respect of substantive, financial and administrative matters and in the engagement of expert staff to enable it to take immediate decisions with regard to the execution of regional projects, and it must also be given the necessary resources to put them into effect, on the basis of authority to modify the programme, introduce financial changes within regional projects and engage expert technical assistance staff at the regional level, in accordance with the standards and regulations established by the competent bodies concerned with the over-all management of technical assistance programmes,

/Considering finally

Considering finally that by means of unified action and close co-operation with the resident representatives of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board, the resources and experience of the secretariat of the Commission must be used to the full through more active participation in the preparation of national technical assistance programmes, especially in the field of planning economic and social development and related activities, in order thereby to make a positive contribution to the effective use of the financial resources assigned to the national technical assistance programmes of the Latin American countries,

Decides:

1. To take note with satisfaction of General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 879 (XXXIV);
2. To take note with satisfaction of the establishment of technical assistance coordination units at the Commission's offices at both Santiago and Mexico City (E/CN.12/669), which will enable the secretariat of the Commission to assume the role of focal point for the planning and execution of regional technical assistance projects;
3. To recommend to the Secretary-General that he should take steps to expedite decentralization by the delegation of functions and authority in substantive, financial and administrative matters and in regard to the engagement of expert technical assistance staff at the regional level to such an extent as to enable the secretariat of the Commission to take immediate decisions with regard to the execution of regional
/projects; while

projects; while maintaining at Headquarters the role of policy guidance and uniform financial and personnel administration;

4. To request the Executive Secretary to take whatever action may be necessary to assist the countries of the region, at their request, in reviewing their technical assistance requirements, especially as regards the planning of economic and social development;

5. To recommend to the Executive Secretary that the necessary financial resources should be made available with a view to increasing the share of regional technical assistance projects in the Commission's programme of work, especially in the fields of social and industrial development, statistics and housing, by means either of meetings of expert groups or at direct advice to the Governments of the countries members of the Commission.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE IV

DECENTRALIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND STRENGTHENING OF THE
REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

Draft resolution approved by Committee IV

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account the fact that the United Nations General Assembly at its seventeenth session adopted resolution 1823 (XVII), in which it reaffirmed the policy of decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions as stated in its resolution 1709 (XVI),

Bearing in mind that the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 879 (XXXIV) relating to decentralization, expressing its gratification at the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1709 (XVI) and at the same time expressing its confidence that the Secretary-General would continue to take further steps to carry out the process of decentralization in accordance with the said resolution 1709 (XVI),

Recognizing that decentralization implies an appropriate degree of autonomy while maintaining at Headquarters the role of policy guidance and uniform financial and personnel administration,

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Whereas the Executive Secretary has submitted to the Commission at its present session a document, E/CN.12/669, in which he describes the present status of the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations, and at the same time reports that on 1 September 1962 a Technical Assistance Co-ordinating Unit was established at ECLA Headquarters, Santiago, and that, on 1 January 1963, an auxiliary Co-ordinating Unit was set up at the ECLA Mexico Office,

Considering that, as far as projects of a regional character are concerned, the secretariat of the Commission should be the focal point for the preparation, execution and coordination of the technical assistance programmes and for providing advisory services to Governments of member countries by means of experts and regional advisers attached to it,

Taking into account also the fact that, if decentralization is to be successful, sufficient authority must be delegated to the secretariat in respect of substantive, financial and administrative matters and in the engagement of experts to enable it to take immediate decisions with regard to the execution of regional projects, and it must also be given the necessary resources to put them into effect, on the basis of authority to modify the programme, introduce financial changes within regional projects and engage expert technical assistance staff at the regional level, in accordance with the standards and regulations established by the competent bodies concerned with the over-all management of technical assistance programmes,

/Considering finally

The first part of the document discusses the general principles of the proposed system. It is intended to provide a clear and concise overview of the project's objectives and the scope of the work. The document is organized into several sections, each addressing a specific aspect of the project.

The second part of the document details the methodology used in the study. This section describes the data collection process, the analysis techniques employed, and the steps taken to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the results. The methodology is presented in a logical and systematic manner, allowing the reader to understand the rationale behind each step.

The third part of the document presents the results of the study. This section includes a detailed description of the findings, supported by relevant data and statistical analysis. The results are presented in a clear and accessible format, highlighting the key findings and their implications.

The fourth part of the document discusses the conclusions drawn from the study. This section summarizes the main findings and provides a clear and concise statement of the project's outcomes. The conclusions are based on the results presented in the previous sections and are supported by the evidence gathered during the study.

Finally, the document includes a list of references, providing a comprehensive overview of the sources used in the study. This section is essential for ensuring the credibility and transparency of the research.

Author's Name

Considering finally that by means of unified action and close co-operation with the resident representatives of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board, the resources and experience of the secretariat of the Commission must be used to the full through more active participation in the preparation of national technical assistance programmes, especially in the field of planning economic and social development and related activities, in order thereby to make a positive contribution to the effective use of the financial resources assigned to the national technical assistance programmes of the Latin American countries,

Decides:

1. To take note with satisfaction of General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 879 (XXXIV);

2. To take note with satisfaction of the establishment of technical assistance coordination units at the Commission's offices at both Santiago and Mexico City (E/CN.12/669), which will enable the secretariat of the Commission to assume the role of focal point for the planning and execution of regional technical assistance projects;

3. To recommend to the Secretary-General that he should take steps to expedite decentralization by the delegation of functions and authority in substantive, financial and administrative matters and in regard to the engagement of experts at the regional level to such an extent as to enable the secretariat of the Commission to take immediate decisions with

/regard to

regard to the execution of regional projects; while maintaining at Headquarters the role of policy guidance and uniform financial and personnel administration;

4. To request the Executive Secretary to take whatever action may be necessary to assist the countries of the region, at their request, in reviewing their technical assistance requirements, especially as regards the planning of economic and social development;

5. To recommend to the Secretary-General that the necessary financial resources should be made available with a view to increasing the share of regional technical assistance projects in the Commission's programme of work, especially in the fields of social and industrial development, statistics and housing, by means either of meetings of expert groups or at direct advice to the Governments of the countries members of the Commission.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the information gathered is both reliable and comprehensive.

The third part of the document focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows that there is a clear trend in the data, which suggests that the current strategy is effective. However, there are some areas where improvement is needed, particularly in the way resources are allocated.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations. These are based on the findings of the analysis and are designed to help the organization achieve its long-term goals. The author stresses the importance of regular communication and collaboration between all departments.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE I

PROGRAMMING OF HOUSING

Colombia, Paraguay and Peru: draft resolution

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having studied the Note by the secretariat (E/CN.12/681) on the report of the Economic and Social Council Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, established in 1962 in compliance with Council resolution 903 (XXXIV), and the provisional report (E/CN.12/647) of the Latin American Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes, held at Copenhagen, Denmark, from 2 to 25 September 1962, under the joint auspices of the Government of Denmark and the United Nations, in co-operation with several agencies of the Organization of American States,

Considering that in Latin America the living conditions of large sectors of the population are extremely unsatisfactory in respect of housing, and that they are, moreover, considered to have deteriorated in a number of countries during the decade 1950-60, a state of affairs which calls for the immediate adoption of national policies and programmes based on more adequate statistics and suitable methods of planning.

Recognizing the need for Governments to formulate national house-building programmes in the context of national economic

/and social

and social development plans, as a means of ensuring more effective utilization of resources and compatibility between the aim of improving living conditions in respect of housing and the requirements of economic development.

Bearing in mind that the Economic and Social Council recommended in resolution 903 (XXXIV) that the Secretary-General should be authorized "to provide additional staff in the Bureau of Social Affairs and the corresponding strengthening of the staffs in the regional economic commissions in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1709 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, to carry out the research and organizational work necessary for the effective development of the housing, related community facilities and physical planning programme of the United Nations",

Bearing in mind the activities undertaken in regard to housing by various regional institutions, especially those channelled through IDB, and the interest of IDB in improving the objective bases for the formulation of housing policies and programmes in the Latin American countries,

Decides:

1. To take note of the resolution of the Economic and Social Council which "invites the regional economic commissions to strengthen their activities in this field and to co-operate fully in the work of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning";

2. To take note with satisfaction of the Provisional Report of the Latin American Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes (E/CN.12/647); to endorse the general conclusions contained

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therein (paragraphs 578-582); to recommend to the secretariat that the report be issued in its final form and distributed to Governments; and to express its special thanks for the co-operation of the Economic Commission for Europe in the conduct of the Seminar;

3. To take note with satisfaction of the establishment, under the United Nations technical assistance programme, of a group of consultants on the programming and financing of housing projects, attached to the ECLA secretariat;

4. To recommend to the secretariat that it prepare, in co-operation with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, and with the assistance of experts if necessary, appropriate methodological bases for the formulation of housing programmes in the Latin American countries, including in particular methods of estimating housing deficits and building requirements for the satisfaction of minimum housing needs;

5. To recommend to the secretariat that it promote inter-governmental exchanges of experience in relation to housing policies and programmes and house-building methods; that it collaborate with national agencies in the preparation of specific research or demonstration projects conducive to the satisfactory solution of the housing problem, and that it extend to the rest of the region or intensify the studies carried out by the Mexico Office in connexion with the standardization of materials and modular co-ordination;

6. To recommend to the secretariat that it co-operate with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social

/Planning in

Planning in the organization of training courses in housing programming for officials from national housing institutions or agencies;

7. To recommend to the secretariat that its activities in this field be developed in close co-ordination with the work of IDB and OAS.

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

PROGRAMMING OF HOUSING

Draft resolution approved by Committee I

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having studied the Note by the secretariat (E/CN.12/681) on the report of the Economic and Social Council Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, established in 1962 in compliance with Council resolution 903 (XXXIV), and the provisional report (E/CN.12/647) of the Latin American Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes, held at Copenhagen, Denmark, from 2 to 25 September 1962, under the joint auspices of the Government of Denmark and the United Nations, in co-operation with several agencies of the Organization of American States,

Considering that in Latin America the living conditions of large sectors of the population are extremely unsatisfactory in respect of housing, and that they are, moreover, considered to have deteriorated in a number of countries during the decade 1950-60, a state of affairs which calls for the immediate adoption of national policies and programmes based on more adequate statistics and suitable methods of planning.

Recognizing the need for Governments to formulate national house-building programmes in the context of national economic
/and social

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

PH.D. THESIS

BY

ROBERT J. CHERNOZHUKOV

ADVISOR: PROFESSOR J. K. STILLE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1954

PH.D. THESIS

BY

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BY

and social development plans, as a means of ensuring more effective utilization of resources and compatibility between the aim of improving living conditions in respect of housing and the requirements of economic development.

Bearing in mind that the Economic and Social Council recommended in resolution 903 (XXXIV) that the Secretary-General should be authorized "to provide additional staff in the Bureau of Social Affairs and the corresponding strengthening of the staffs in the regional economic commissions in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1709 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, to carry out the research and organizational work necessary for the effective development of the housing, related community facilities and physical planning programme of the United Nations",

Bearing in mind the activities undertaken in regard to housing by various regional institutions, especially those channelled through IDB, and the interest of IDB in improving the objective bases for the formulation of housing policies and programmes in the Latin American countries,

Decides:

1. To take note of the resolution of the Economic and Social Council which "invites the regional economic commissions to strengthen their activities in this field and to co-operate fully in the work of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning";

2. To take note with satisfaction of the Provisional Report of the Latin American Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes (E/CN.12/647); to endorse the general conclusions contained

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therein (paragraphs 578-582); to recommend to the secretariat that the report be issued in its final form and distributed to Governments; and to express its special thanks for the co-operation of the Economic Commission for Europe in the conduct of the Seminar;

3. To take note with satisfaction of the establishment, under the United Nations technical assistance programme, of a group of consultants on the programming and financing of housing projects, attached to the ECLA secretariat;

4. To recommend to the secretariat that it prepare, in co-operation with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, and with the assistance of experts if necessary, appropriate methodological bases for the formulation of housing programmes in the Latin American countries, including in particular methods of estimating housing deficits and building requirements for the satisfaction of minimum housing needs;

5. To recommend to the secretariat that it promote inter-governmental exchanges of experience in relation to housing policies and programmes and house-building and financing methods; that it collaborate with national agencies in the preparation of specific research or demonstration projects conducive to the satisfactory solution of the housing problem, and that it extend to the rest of the region or intensify the studies carried out by the Mexico Office in connexion with the standardization of materials and modular co-ordination;

6. To recommend to the secretariat that it co-operate with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning in
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the organization of training courses in housing programming for officials from national housing institutions or agencies;

7. To recommend to the secretariat that its activities in this connexion be developed in close co-ordination with the work of the international agencies operating in this field, with a view to avoiding duplication.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

Committee III

NATURAL RESOURCES

Argentina: draft resolution

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having examined the General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) on the Development Decade, the Secretary-General's report entitled "The United Nations Development Decade-Proposals for Action" ^{1/} and document E/CN.12/670 presented by the ECLA secretariat,

Considering that the efforts to expedite economic growth in the Latin American countries call for the maximum and most effective utilization of the region's natural resources,

Considering further that up to now the knowledge of such resources is very fragmentary and insufficient, since there are no adequate systematic inventories and little progress has been made in their evaluation,

Decides:

1. To take note with satisfaction of document E/CN.12/670 presented by the secretariat on Latin America's natural resources, existing knowledge concerning them and the relevant research that is required;

2. To recommend to the Latin American Governments:

^{1/} United Nations publication, Sales N° 62.II.B.2.

(a) That they redouble their efforts on a permanent and continuing basis to complete the inventory and evaluation of their natural resources and extend scientific and technical research in this field, as part of their economic and social development;

(b) That they establish specialized bodies for that purpose in order to undertake research on, and the administration of, the various natural resources and, where such bodies already exist, grant them priority budget treatment for the efficient fulfilment of their functions in order to create economic conditions which will prevent the exodus of experienced technicians;

(c) That universities and technical training institutes should give special attention to the training of scientists and technicians in the different subjects related to the utilization of natural resources, renewable or non-renewable;

(d) That they establish maximum co-ordination between technical services and those responsible for the conduct of economic affairs in each country;

3. To request the ECLA secretariat and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to promote, in co-operation with the appropriate international agencies and with the object of going more deeply into the solution of problems of common interest, research on the region's natural resources and extend the knowledge of techniques for their evaluation, through joint action based on systematic long-term programmes as part of

/Latin America's

Latin America's economic and social development. To that end, it will be necessary to encourage the interchange of information, the standardization of technical terminology and nomenclature, the completion of general and specific studies of that nature and the organization of meetings and conferences of experts;

4. To request the international institutions operating in the region to co-ordinate their efforts as far as possible and to develop coherent action on the basis of systematic long-term programmes, focusing particular attention on the undertaking of regional studies which involved joint action by several countries and bodies.

5. To express its appreciation of the contribution being made by the United Nations Special Fund in respect of natural resources and to stress the importance to the Latin American countries of the expansion of such activities, especially where highly specialized and costly processes are required.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

NATURAL RESOURCES

Draft resolution approved by Committee III

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having examined the General Assembly resolution 1710(XVI) on the Development Decade, the Secretary-General's report entitled "The United Nations Development Decade-Proposals for Action"^{1/} and document E/CN.12/670 presented by the ECLA secretariat,

Considering that the efforts to expedite economic growth in the Latin American countries call for the maximum and most effective utilization of the region's natural resources,

Considering further that up to now the knowledge of such resources is very fragmentary and insufficient, since there are no adequate systematic inventories and little progress has been made in their evaluation,

Decides:

1. To take note with satisfaction of document E/CN.12/670 presented by the secretariat on Latin America's natural resources, existing knowledge concerning them and the relevant research that is required;

^{1/} United Nations publication, Sales No.62.II.B.2 .

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2. To recommend to the Latin American Governments:

- (a) That they redouble their efforts on a permanent and continuing basis to complete the inventory and evaluation of their natural resources and extend scientific and technical research in this field, as part of their economic and social development;
- (b) That they establish specialized bodies for that purpose in order to undertake research on, and the administration of, the various natural resources and, where such bodies already exist, grant them priority budget treatment for the efficient fulfilment of their functions;
- (c) That universities and technical training institutes should give special attention to the training of scientists and technicians in the different subjects related to the utilization of natural resources, renewable or non-renewable;
- (d) That they establish maximum co-ordination between technical services and those responsible for the conduct of economic affairs in each country;

3. To request the ECLA secretariat and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to promote, in co-operation with the appropriate international agencies and with the object of going more deeply into the solution of problems of common interest, research on the region's natural

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resources and extend the knowledge of techniques for their evaluation, through joint action based on systematic short-term and long-term programmes as part of Latin America's economic and social development. To that end, it will be necessary to encourage the interchange of information, the standardization of technical terminology and nomenclature, the completion of general and specific studies of that nature and the organization of meetings and conferences of experts;

4. To request the international institutions operating in the region to co-ordinate their efforts as far as possible and to develop coherent action on the basis of systematic short-term and long-term programmes, focusing particular attention on the undertaking of regional studies which involved joint action by several countries and bodies;

5. To express its appreciation of the contribution being made by the United Nations Special Fund in respect of natural resources and to stress the importance to the Latin American countries of the expansion of such activities, particularly where highly specialized and costly processes are required.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for the company's financial health and for providing reliable information to stakeholders. The text also mentions the need for regular audits and the role of the accounting department in ensuring compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

The second part of the document outlines the company's financial goals for the upcoming year. It includes a detailed budget and a forecast of revenue and expenses. The management team has set ambitious targets and is confident that the company can achieve them through strategic planning and efficient operations. The document also discusses the company's investment strategy and its commitment to research and development.

The third part of the document provides an overview of the company's current financial position. It includes a summary of the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement. The management team reports that the company is in a strong financial position and is well-positioned to handle any challenges that may arise. The document also discusses the company's debt levels and its plans to reduce its debt over time.

The fourth part of the document discusses the company's risk management strategy. It identifies the key risks facing the company and outlines the measures being taken to mitigate them. The management team believes that the company's risk management strategy is robust and effective. The document also discusses the company's insurance coverage and its plans to review it regularly.

The fifth part of the document discusses the company's human resources strategy. It outlines the company's plans to attract, develop, and retain top talent. The management team believes that the company's human resources strategy is a key factor in its success. The document also discusses the company's compensation and benefits policies and its plans to review them regularly.

The sixth part of the document discusses the company's environmental and social responsibility strategy. It outlines the company's commitment to reducing its carbon footprint and improving its social performance. The management team believes that the company's environmental and social responsibility strategy is a key factor in its long-term success. The document also discusses the company's environmental and social reporting and its plans to improve it.

The seventh part of the document discusses the company's governance structure. It outlines the roles and responsibilities of the board of directors, the management team, and the shareholders. The management team believes that the company's governance structure is robust and effective. The document also discusses the company's policies on ethics and compliance and its plans to review them regularly.

The eighth part of the document discusses the company's future prospects. It outlines the company's plans to expand its operations and increase its market share. The management team is optimistic about the company's future and believes that it is well-positioned to achieve its long-term goals. The document also discusses the company's plans to invest in new technologies and to develop new products.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE IV

CHANGES IN THE WORK PROGRAMME AS THE RESULT
OF DECISIONS AT THE TENTH SESSION

As a result of the decisions taken at the tenth session, the following changes will have to be incorporated in the work programme for 1963-64:

			<u>New projects</u>
<u>Group</u>	<u>N°</u>	<u>Auth.</u>	<u>Title and description of project</u>
2	00-35	228(X)	<u>Private enterprise and economic development</u> This project is designed to find formulas for providing incentives for private enterprise and initiative to play a more dynamic role in the economic and social development of Latin America. Some work on this project will also fall within the scope of project 05-0.
1	10 ^x	108(VI) 223(X) Trade C'tee 10(11)	<u>Publicity concerning the Commission's work</u>

* The former section 10, Technical Assistance Programme, will become N°11

/ad hoc advisory

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/15/64

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-158741)

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

Re New York airtel dated 10/14/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above.

(100-158741)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above.

(100-158741)

Very truly yours,
[Illegible Signature]

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above.

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<u>Group N°</u>	<u>Auth.</u>	<u>Title and description of project</u>
2	10-01	223(X)
		<u>Ad hoc advisory group on economic publicity</u>
		An <u>ad hoc</u> advisory group is to be set up in 1963, to undertake the following tasks:
		(a) an analysis of past obstacles to extensive dissemination of information on the work of the Commission and other regional cooperative organizations.
		(b) specific proposals for the early removal of such obstacles, with special emphasis on the measures that may be adopted to enlist the aid of educational centres, the press, radio, television and private sector organizations for economic publicity purposes;
		(c) make suggestions for mobilizing the necessary financial resources for a publicity campaign.
1	10-02	Trade C'tec 10(II)
		<u>Dissemination of information on the benefits to be obtained from the expansion of trade and on the reasons for establishing a common market</u>
		This project was formerly 02-44, but for reasons of logic should be transferred to this new section. The descriptive text remains unchanged.

Projects which have been modified

1	00-51	226(X)	<u>Domestic financing of development</u>
			This project will be modified to include research on the pattern, amount and distribution of domestic savings, and on the incentives needed to attract private domestic capital for development purposes.

/Common market

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<u>Group N°</u>	<u>Auth.</u>	<u>Title and description of project</u>
1	02-4	<u>Common market and integration</u> A new sub-project has been added, as follows:
2	02-46 222(X)	<u>Study on alternative formulas for linking the ALALC and the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration</u>
1	02-5	<u>Meetings of groups of experts</u> A new sub-project has been added, as follows:
2	02-53 221(X)	<u>Preparatory Seminar on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</u>
1	05-1	<u>Studies of dynamic industries</u> In carrying out these studies, the secretariat will pay special attention to the situation of the less-developed countries in the region, as requested in resolution 234 (X)
1	06-2	<u>Problems of agricultural economy and land reform</u> This project will include studies by the secretariat on problems of land and water tenure in those countries not covered by the CIDA programme, as requested in resolution 225 (X)
1	07-21	<u>Development of natural resources</u> The last sentence describing this project will be modified as follows, in accordance with resolution 239 (X): "It is planned to continue this work in greater depth, in collaboration with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and other interested international organizations, with a view eventually to convening a meeting of experts".

/Maritime transport

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<u>Group N°</u>	<u>Auth.</u>	<u>Title and description of project</u>
2	08-31	<u>Maritime transport in relation to the ALALC countries</u> This project will include research into the establishment of basic loads, organization of special storage zones and so forth in relation to maritime transport, as requested in resolution 222(X).

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical tools employed.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study, including a comparison of the different methods and a discussion of the implications of the findings. It also includes a section on the limitations of the study and suggestions for future research.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It highlights the main points of the study and offers a final perspective on the overall results.

5. The fifth part of the document contains a list of references and a list of figures. The references include a comprehensive list of the sources used in the study, and the figures provide a visual representation of the data.

6. The sixth part of the document includes a list of tables and a list of appendices. The tables provide a detailed breakdown of the data, and the appendices contain additional information that supports the main text.

7. The seventh part of the document contains a list of footnotes and a list of acknowledgments. The footnotes provide additional details and clarifications, and the acknowledgments express gratitude to those who assisted in the study.

8. The eighth part of the document includes a list of abbreviations and a list of symbols. This section is essential for understanding the terminology and notation used throughout the document.

9. The ninth part of the document contains a list of references and a list of figures. This section is repeated for emphasis and to ensure that all relevant information is included.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE II

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Brazil and Chile: draft resolution

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the development process of the Latin American countries is encountering serious obstacles to the maintenance of a satisfactory pace and of continuity in the immediate future, owing to the increasingly unsatisfactory foreign trade situation, and that import substitution, which had constituted the chief dynamic factor in this development, is beset by increasing difficulties as it progresses in the various countries of the region, inasmuch as the high-cost factors of many consumer goods are being aggravated, the economy is becoming daily more vulnerable to the fluctuations in the external markets for traditional export commodities, and all this is widening the gaps between the levels of living of the various social groups,

Taking into account the fact that this unsatisfactory foreign trade situation in Latin America largely derives from the present structure of international trade, characterized by slow expansion of the region's traditional exports in comparison to internal demand and the growth of import requirements in respect of manufactured goods, especially capital goods essential for development.

/Bearing in

Bearing in mind that this slow expansion of Latin America's export trade - which is even more striking if it is compared with the rapid growth of the trade of the more developed regions - is a result not only of spontaneous factors but also of the discriminatory and restrictive measures by which the exports in question are affected, and of the deterioration in the terms of trade deriving from all these causes, as well as of internal and international structural factors which hamper the expansion of exports of manufactured goods.

Considering that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, scheduled by the Economic and Social Council for 1964, will devote its attention to the search for practical ways of solving the trade problems currently affecting the developing countries, both at the institutional level and in respect of markets and prices,

In view of the fact that, if Latin America is to take due advantage of the excellent opportunity afforded by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to secure more satisfactory treatment, at the international level, for its foreign trade problems, it must systematically prepare sufficient background data to enable the Latin American countries to adopt a concerted position, and must put forward its problems and possibilities in clear and convincing terms,

Expresses:

1. Its deep interest in the holding of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and its conviction that

/at the

at the Conference the Latin American countries will have an excellent opportunity of presenting their trade problems and of establishing effective bases for their solution;

2. Its conviction that, the fundamental purpose of the Conference on Trade and Development being to find a practical solution for the serious trade problems which hamper economic development, its attention should be entirely concentrated on those problems, and that it should avoid discussing political problems which could be solved at other international levels but not at the Conference, and which might seriously jeopardize the attainment of the clear objectives which the Latin American countries have in mind;

Decides:

1. To recommend to the secretariat that it should concentrate its efforts on the preparation of those studies which are intended for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, giving them top priority, so that they will be of assistance in presenting the problems and prospects of Latin America's foreign trade and the over-all requirements created by intensive development.

These secretariat studies will follow the pattern already outlined in the agenda of the Conference, but should in addition be supplemented by those recommended at the tenth session and by the inclusion of any other subjects which, in the view of the ECLA secretariat, would contribute to a better presentation of the problems of the region to the Conference;

2. To recommend that the studies which the secretariat carries out in accordance with the foregoing paragraph should be developed in such a way that they provide sufficient data to enable the Latin American countries to adopt a concerted position at the world Conference;

/3. To

3. To request the secretariat to hold a seminar on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, prior to the Conference in question, and at a date to be determined in consultation with the Executive Secretary. This seminar should be conducted with the co-operation of specialists from Latin American countries, and should be designed to promote more efficient preparation and fuller mutual knowledge of those problems of the countries of the region which are to be discussed at the Conference.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

Committee II

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution originally presented by the delegations of Brazil and Chile, amended by the Ad Hoc Working Group and approved by the Committee at its fifth meeting

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the development process of the Latin American countries is encountering serious obstacles to the maintenance of sufficient speed and continuity in the immediate future, owing to the increasingly unsatisfactory foreign trade situation, and that import substitution, which had constituted the chief dynamic factor in this development, is beset by increasing difficulties as it progresses in the various countries of the region, inasmuch as the high-cost factors of many consumer goods are being aggravated, and the economy is becoming daily more vulnerable to the fluctuations in the external markets for traditional export commodities,

Taking into account the fact that this unsatisfactory foreign trade situation in Latin America largely derives from the present structure of international trade, characterized by slow expansion of the region's traditional exports in comparison to internal demand and the growth of import requirements in respect of manufactured goods, especially capital goods essential for development, and that this slowness is in contrast to the rapid rate of expansion of the reciprocal trade of the developed countries,

/Bearing in

John Doe, 123 Main St, New York, NY 10001
Jane Smith, 456 Elm St, New York, NY 10002
Bob Johnson, 789 Oak St, New York, NY 10003

Charlie Brown, 101 Pine St, New York, NY 10004
Diana Prince, 202 Cedar St, New York, NY 10005
Eve Adams, 303 Birch St, New York, NY 10006

Frank White, 404 Spruce St, New York, NY 10007
Grace Green, 505 Willow St, New York, NY 10008
Harry Black, 606 Ash St, New York, NY 10009

Ivy Red, 707 Hickory St, New York, NY 10010
Jack Blue, 808 Sycamore St, New York, NY 10011
Karen Yellow, 909 Magnolia St, New York, NY 10012

Liam Purple, 1010 Poplar St, New York, NY 10013
Mia Orange, 1111 Chestnut St, New York, NY 10014
Noah Grey, 1212 Walnut St, New York, NY 10015

Olivia Pink, 1313 Olive St, New York, NY 10016
Peter Silver, 1414 Elm St, New York, NY 10017
Quinn Gold, 1515 Maple St, New York, NY 10018

Rachel Bronze, 1616 Birch St, New York, NY 10019
Sam Iron, 1717 Spruce St, New York, NY 10020
Tina Copper, 1818 Cedar St, New York, NY 10021

Uma Tin, 1919 Ash St, New York, NY 10022
Victor Lead, 2020 Hickory St, New York, NY 10023
Wendy Zinc, 2121 Sycamore St, New York, NY 10024

Xavier Nickel, 2222 Magnolia St, New York, NY 10025
Yara Platinum, 2323 Poplar St, New York, NY 10026
Zoe Palladium, 2424 Chestnut St, New York, NY 10027

Bearing in mind that this slow growth of Latin America's export trade is a result both of the discriminatory and restrictive measures by which the exports in question are affected, and of the deterioration in the terms of trade, as well as of internal and international structural factors which hamper the expansion of exports of manufactured goods,

Considering that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, scheduled by the Economic and Social Council for 1964, will devote its attention to the search for practical ways of solving the international trade problems currently besetting the developing countries,

Considering that among these problems special importance attaches to those relating to the institutional aspect of international trade, as well as to those connected with markets and prices,

In view of the fact that sufficient background data must be prepared to enable the Latin American countries to adopt a concerted position, and that their problems and prospects must be put forward in clear and convincing terms if Latin America is to take due advantage of the opportunity afforded by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to find a satisfactory solution,

Expresses:

1. Its deep interest in the holding of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, since this will constitute an excellent opportunity for the developing countries to present their foreign trade problems in close relation to their economic development problems;

/2. Its



2. Its conviction that, the fundamental purpose of the Conference on Trade and Development being to find practical solutions for the serious trade problems which hamper economic development, its attention should be concentrated on such problems, and that it should avoid discussing those of a political nature which might jeopardize the attainment of the objectives of the Conference;

Decides:

1. To recommend to the secretariat that it should concentrate its efforts on the preparation of those studies which are intended for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, giving them top priority, so that they may be of assistance in the search for ways and means of solving Latin America's foreign trade problems and meeting the requirements created by intensive development.

These secretariat studies will follow the pattern already outlined in the provisional agenda of the Conference, but should in addition be supplemented by any others recommended at the tenth session and by the inclusion of any further topics which the ECLA secretariat, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Conference, may deem to be conducive to a better presentation of the problems of the region;

2. To recommend that the studies which the secretariat carries out in accordance with the foregoing paragraph should be developed in such a way that they may provide sufficient data to enable the Latin American countries to adopt a concerted position at the world Conference,

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3. To request the secretariat to hold a seminar on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, prior to the Conference in question, and at a date to be determined in consultation with the Executive Secretary. This seminar should be conducted with the co-operation of specialists from Latin American countries, and should be designed to promote more efficient preparation and fuller mutual knowledge of those problems of the countries of the region which are to be discussed at the Conference.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In addition, the document highlights the need for regular audits. By conducting periodic reviews, any discrepancies can be identified and corrected promptly. This proactive approach helps in maintaining the integrity of the financial information and prevents potential issues from escalating.

Furthermore, it is noted that clear communication is essential. All parties involved should be kept informed of the current status and any changes that may affect the records. This collaborative effort is key to achieving the desired outcomes and ensuring that everyone is on the same page.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE II

DRAFT RESOLUTION APPROVED BY THE WORKING GROUP APPOINTED
BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, IN RELATION TO THE DRAFT
ORIGINALLY PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATIONS OF GUATEMALA,
MEXICO, PERU AND CHILE

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account the studies which the secretariat has been carrying out, at the request of the Governments members of the Commission, on subjects relating to the promotion of foreign trade and the diversification of Latin America's exports, and to the gradual establishment of a Latin American common market,

In view of the world trend towards the creation or formation of economic groupings, and its repercussions on the trade and economy of Latin America,

Considering the opportunities afforded by the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for seeking ways and means of strengthening the external trade of the Latin American countries as a dynamic factor in their economic development,

Considering that the fourth session of the Board of Governors of the Inter-American Development Bank recently adopted at Caracas, resolution AG-8/63, under the terms of which it will

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take immediate steps to make an efficacious and rapid contribution to the financing of intra-Latin American exports, thereby doing much to further the economic development and economic integration of Latin America,

Decides:

1. To request the secretariat to perform the following tasks:

(a) To continue to study the potential consequences for the trade and economy of Latin America of the formation and development of multinational groupings in other regions, and to suggest possible ways and means of finding a solution and of co-ordinating the policy of the Latin American countries in relation to world and intra-Latin American trade;

(b) In proceeding with its work on the expansion and diversification of the external trade of Latin America, at both the world and the regional level, to identify and analyse the internal and external factors hampering such expansion and diversification in each country, and to study possible solutions to the problems concerned, together with appropriate policies and measures designed to ensure that external trade makes an effective contribution to the economic development of Latin America;

(c) To analyse in particular guiding principles and methods for action to bring about the gradual reduction, in the industrialized countries, of restrictions on imports of goods from Latin America;

(d) To devote special attention, in its studies of the progress being made towards the formation of a Latin American common market, to:

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(i) Ways and means of facilitating the distribution of goods between countries in the area, specially by sea transport, using such devices as the establishment of basic loads, the organization of special storage areas, etc.

(ii) The study of those specific fields that might be the subject of complementarity agreements in basic industrial sectors, and of groups of products that might give rise within the short term to sectoral free markets.

(iii) Co-operation by the secretariat in the study of those new industries that might be established in the area on a multinational basis, and also co-operation in the study of the possible effects that might follow from the process of integration for certain specific sectors, by means of recommendations as to financial and other measures that could contribute to the solution of the problems in question.

(e) The need to increase the exchange of technological knowledge in Latin America.

2. That the studies on economic integration referred to in this resolution shall be carried out by the secretariat in close co-operation with the secretariats of ALALC, the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, and the other international bodies concerned with the relevant questions.

3. To recommend to the secretariat that, in consultation with the existing integration agencies in Latin America, it should carry out studies on different ways of establishing links between ALALC and the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration.

/4. To

4. To take note with satisfaction of the decision of the Board of Governors of the Inter-American Development Bank to put into effect an intra-regional programme for the financing of exports of capital goods; to continue and extend financial and technical assistance operations calculated to assist the process of economic integration in Latin America, and to strengthen its links and contacts with ALALC, with the agencies of the General Treaty of Central American Economic Co-operation, and with the other bodies concerned in the process of integration.

5. To express the hope, with respect to the financing of exports, that once the studies in question have been completed, it will be able to extend this activity to the field of intermediate goods and primary commodities.

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the
 work done during the period from the beginning of the year to the
 end of the same. It is divided into three main sections: the first
 deals with the general situation of the country, the second with
 the economic situation, and the third with the social situation.
 In the first section, the author points out that the country has
 made considerable progress in the last few years, particularly
 in the field of agriculture and industry. The second section
 deals with the economic situation, and the author points out that
 the country has made considerable progress in the last few years,
 particularly in the field of agriculture and industry. The third
 section deals with the social situation, and the author points out
 that the country has made considerable progress in the last few
 years, particularly in the field of agriculture and industry.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

Committee I

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Chile and Mexico: draft resolution

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that agricultural production in several Latin American countries has recently not been increasing at a satisfactory rate, a fact which has tended to aggravate their external trade problems; that it has not made any direct contribution to the improvement in the level of nutrition of their inhabitants; and that in general it has adversely affected the economic and social development of those countries,

Considering that it is indispensable to remove the structural and institutional obstacles to the wholesale use of up-to-date production techniques calculated to raise the productivity of land and labour and ensure the proper conservation of agricultural and forest resources,

Bearing in mind that unsatisfactory land and water tenure systems, and inadequate services for research, extension, credit, marketing, education and training in agriculture are among the most important of these obstacles;

Realizing that the process of structural and institutional readaptation of agriculture calls for planning within the framework of general programmes of economic and social development;

/Decides

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

James E. ...

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Decides

1. To note with satisfaction document E/CN.12/686, entitled "Agriculture in Latin America: Problems and Prospects", prepared jointly by the secretariat of ECLA and FAO, and of the joint action and co-ordination carried out in regard to agricultural development and land reform by ECLA, FAO, OAS, IDB, and IAIS, through the Inter-american Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA);

2. To note with satisfaction likewise the co-operation being given by FAO and the United Nations Special Fund in regard to technical training through the establishment and strengthening of faculties of agriculture and forestry, special schools and research and training institutes in the sphere of forestry, fisheries and agrarian reform;

3. To request the secretariat of ECLA, and FAO, in co-operation with other competent international and regional bodies in particular those which are members of CIDA, to continue or to institute basic studies on the agricultural development of the countries of Latin America, paying particular attention to the following:

(a) Study of the systems of land and water tenure in those countries of the region not included in the study now being made by CIDA, with a view to providing Governments with a more satisfactory basis for such measures as they may decide to adopt for the transformation of those structures in order to overcome the obstacles in **the way** of technological improvement and the economic and social progress of the rural populations;

/(b) Study

(b) Study of the levels of agricultural productivity in the various countries of the region, in an endeavour to determine what technological changes should be made in order to raise those levels and bring about greater complementarity in the agricultural economies of the Latin American countries, bearing in mind the existence within the region of agricultural zones with common characteristics and problems;

(c) Study of agricultural research, extension, education and training services, in an effort to define their existing structure, operation and degree of efficiency, the improvements which should be introduced in those services in order to make technical transformation possible on the scale needed to produce a faster rate of economic and social development in the Latin American countries, and the future requirements in trained personnel at all levels;

4. To request the secretariat of ECLA, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and FAO, in conjunction with the other inter-american organizations belonging to CIDA to intensify their technical co-operation with member Governments which so request, in the formulation of economic development plans;

5. To recommend to member Governments that they give all possible assistance in carrying out the above-mentioned studies and likewise that they take the fullest advantage of the technical training programmes of FAO and the United Nations Special Fund.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution approved by Committee I

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that agricultural production in several Latin American countries has recently not been increasing at a satisfactory rate, a fact which has tended to aggravate their external trade problems; that it has not made any direct contribution to the improvement in the level of nutrition of their inhabitants; and that in general it has adversely affected the economic and social development of those countries,

Considering that it is indispensable to remove the structural and institutional obstacles to the wholesale use of up-to-date production techniques calculated to raise the productivity of land and labour and ensure the proper conservation of agricultural and forest resources,

Bearing in mind that unsatisfactory land and water tenure systems, and inadequate services for research, extension, credit, marketing, education and training in agriculture are among the most important of these obstacles;

Realizing that the process of structural and institutional readaptation of agriculture calls for planning within the framework of general programmes of economic and social development;

/Decides 1.

1. 1941-1945: The War Years

1941-1945: The War Years

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Decides

1. To note with satisfaction document E/CN.12/686, entitled "Agriculture in Latin America: Problems and Prospects", prepared jointly by the secretariat of ECLA and FAO, and of the joint action and co-ordination carried out in regard to agricultural development and land reform by ECLA, FAO, OAS, IDB, and IAIAS, through the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA);

2. To note with satisfaction likewise the co-operation being given by FAO and the United Nations Special Fund in regard to technical training through the establishment and strengthening of faculties of agriculture and forestry, special schools and research and training institutes in the sphere of forestry, fisheries and agrarian reform;

3. To request the secretariat of ECLA, and FAO, in co-operation with other competent international and regional bodies, in particular those which are members of CIDA, to continue or to institute basic studies on the agricultural development of the countries of Latin America, paying particular attention to the following:

(a) Study of the systems of land and water tenure in those countries of the region not included in the study now being made by CIDA, with a view to providing Governments with a more satisfactory basis for such measures as they may decide to adopt for the transformation of those structures in order to overcome the obstacles in the way of technological improvement and the economic and social progress of the rural populations;

/(b) Study

(b) Study of the levels of agricultural productivity prevailing in the various countries of the region, in an endeavour to determine what technological changes should be made in order to raise those levels and bring about greater complementarity in the agricultural economies of the Latin American countries, bearing in mind the existence within the region of agricultural zones with common characteristics and problems;

(c) Study of agricultural research, extension, education and training services, in an effort to define their existing structure, operation and degree of efficiency, the improvements which should be introduced in those services in order to make technological transformation possible on the scale needed to produce a faster rate of economic and social development in the Latin American countries, and the future requirements in trained personnel at all levels;

4. To request the secretariat of ECLA, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and FAO, in conjunction with the other inter-American organizations belonging to CIDA, to intensify their technical co-operation with member Governments which so request, in the formulation of economic development plans;

5. To recommend to member Governments that they give all possible assistance in carrying out the above-mentioned studies and likewise that they take the fullest advantage of the technical training programmes of FAO and the United Nations Special Fund.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

Committee II

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF FRONTIER AREAS AS A STEP TOWARDS
THE FORMATION OF A LATIN AMERICAN COMMON MARKET

Colombia: draft resolution

The Economic Commission for Latin America

Considering that economic integration is one of the pre-requisites for the economic and social progress of the Latin American countries;

Bearing in mind that the effects of economic integration are more strongly felt in the frontier areas between two or more countries;

Considering that regional planning and the execution of specific projects in frontier areas to the benefit of two or more countries, jointly financed, internally or externally, are desirable insofar as they hasten economic integration;

Decides to recommend that the secretariat should study the possibilities of joint regional development in frontier areas of the countries members of ECLA, or of two or more countries uniting their efforts for the implementation of specific economic development projects in those areas.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

Committee I

FINANCING OF DEVELOPMENT

Mexico: draft resolution

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that, in order to expedite the rate of economic growth of the countries of the region, it is imperative to bring about a substantial increase in the accumulation of capital,

Bearing in mind that the financing of such investment should derive primarily from the Latin American countries' own internal efforts,

Having regard to the need to prevent the financing methods adopted from creating internal inflationary pressures or marked balance-of-payments disequilibria,

In view of the fact that existing patterns of income distribution in most of the Latin American countries constitute a potential source of internal savings which can be utilized on a larger scale, and at the same time channelled more effectively,

Decides:

1. To take note with satisfaction of the progress made in research on the financing of development undertaken by the secretariat, as reflected, inter alia, in the documents entitled "Towards a Dynamic Development Policy for Latin

/America"

America" (E/CN.12/689), "The Economic Development of Latin America in the Post-war Period" (E/CN.12/659) and "The Role of External Financing in the Economic Development of Latin America" (E/CN.12/649), as also of the studies and meetings conducted in compliance with the OAS/IDB/ECLA joint tax programme;

2. To reaffirm the terms of resolution 3 (IV), adopted by the Commission in June 1951, and others on the same topic;

3. To request the secretariat, in proceeding with its studies on these subjects - maintaining adequate co-ordination with other interested international agencies -, to devote especial attention to research on the structure, volume and distribution of internal savings so that they may serve as a basis for formulating a financial policy compatible with the aim of accelerating the economic development of the countries of the region.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE I

FINANCING OF DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution approved by the Working Group

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that, in order to expedite the rate of economic growth of the countries of the region, it is imperative to bring about a substantial increase in the accumulation of capital,

Bearing in mind that the financing of such investment should derive primarily from the Latin American countries' own internal efforts,

Having regard to the need to prevent the financing methods adopted from creating internal inflationary pressures or marked balance-of-payments disequilibria,

In view of the fact that existing patterns of income distribution in most of the Latin American countries constitute a potential source of internal savings which can be utilized on a larger scale, and at the same time channelled more effectively,

Decides

1. To take note with satisfaction of the progress made

/in research





THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I
THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

BY

W. H. BURTON

NEW YORK: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 1895.

The history of the United States is a story of discovery and growth. It begins with the first explorations of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492. His voyage across the Atlantic Ocean opened a new world to the Europeans. The discovery of America led to the establishment of colonies and the eventual formation of a new nation.

The early years of the United States were marked by struggle and sacrifice. The American Revolution (1775-1783) was a pivotal moment in the nation's history. It was a war for independence from British rule, fought by the thirteen original colonies. The Declaration of Independence, signed on September 3, 1776, announced the colonies' separation from Great Britain.

The Constitution of the United States, adopted in 1787, established the framework of the federal government. It created three branches: the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The Constitution has since been amended to address the needs of a growing and diverse nation.

The United States has a rich and varied history. It has been a land of opportunity and innovation, where the American Dream has inspired generations. From the early days of exploration to the present, the United States has played a significant role in world history.

in research on the financing of development undertaken by the secretariat, as reflected, inter alia, in the documents entitled "Towards a Dynamic Development Policy for Latin America" (E/CN.12/680), "The Economic Development of Latin America in the Post-war Period" (E/CN.12/659) and "The Role of External Financing in the Economic Development of Latin America" (E/CN.12/649), as also of the studies and meetings conducted in compliance with the OAS/IDB/ECLA joint tax programme;

2. To reaffirm the terms of resolution 3 (IV), adopted by the Commission in June 1951, and others on the same topic;

3. To request the secretariat, in proceeding with its studies on these subjects - maintaining adequate co-ordination with other interested international agencies -, to devote especial attention to research on the structure, volume and distribution of internal savings so that they may serve as a basis for formulating a financial policy compatible with the aim of accelerating the economic and social development of the countries of the region.

of individuals in the United States. The Commission's report
concludes that the "American people are entitled to know the
truth about the activities of the CIA. The Commission's report
is a first step in the process of providing the American people
with the information they need to make informed decisions about
the role of the CIA in the United States."

The Commission's report is a landmark document in the history
of the CIA. It provides a comprehensive overview of the CIA's
activities and its relationship with the American people. The
Commission's report is a first step in the process of providing
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the American people with the information they need to make
informed decisions about the role of the CIA in the United States.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963.

FINANCING OF DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution approved by Committee I

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that, in order to expedite the rate of economic growth of the countries of the region, it is imperative to bring about a substantial increase in the accumulation of capital,

Bearing in mind that the financing of such investment should derive primarily from the Latin American countries' own internal efforts,

Having regard to the need to prevent the financing methods adopted from creating internal inflationary pressures or marked balance-of-payments disequilibria,

In view of the fact that existing patterns of income distribution in most of the Latin American countries constitute a potential source of internal savings which can be utilized on a larger scale, and at the same time channelled more effectively,

Decides

1. To take note with satisfaction of the progress made in research on the financing of development undertaken by the secretariat, as reflected, inter alia, in the documents

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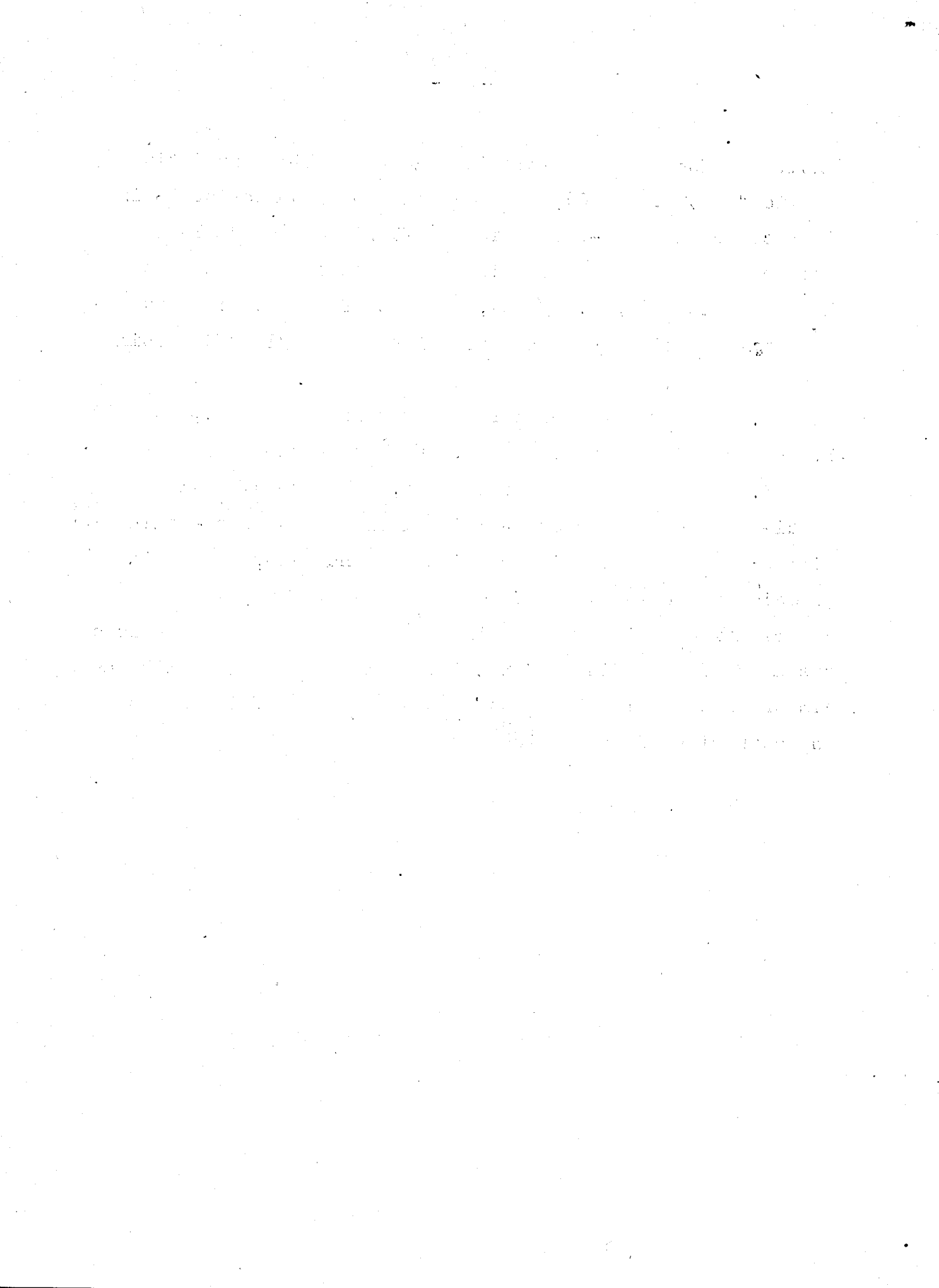
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entitled "Towards a Dynamic Development Policy for Latin America" (E/CN.12/680), "The Economic Development of Latin America in the Post-war Period" (E/CN.12/659) and "The Role of External Financing in the Economic Development of Latin America" (E/CN.12/649), as also of the studies and meetings conducted in compliance with the OAS/IDB/ECLA joint tax programme;

2. To reaffirm the terms of resolution 3 (IV), adopted by the Commission in June 1951, and others on the same topic;

3. To request the secretariat, in proceeding with its studies on these subjects - maintaining adequate co-ordination with other interested international agencies -, to devote especial attention to research on the structure, volume and distribution of internal savings so that they may serve as a basis for formulating a financial policy compatible with the aim of accelerating the economic and social development of the countries of the region.



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE I: Working Group

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND PLANNING

Mexico: draft resolution

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the economic integration of Latin America is a highly important factor in the acceleration of the economic development of the countries of the region,

Bearing in mind the urgent need to intensify and regulate the exploitation of such development possibilities through the strengthening of movements towards the integration and co-ordination of national development programmes,

Decides:

1. To recommend to the Governments of Latin America that in formulating their development plans they take into consideration the broader markets resulting from economic integration, in such a way as to facilitate the process in question and ensure that due advantage is taken of the possibilities opened by complementarity among their economies;

2. To request the secretariat to carry out, in co-ordination with the secretariats of ALALC and SIECA, the studies required to determine what products are in demand but are not produced

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in the Latin American countries, with a view to their manufacture within the integration areas;

3. To request the secretariat and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to conduct methodological research designed to facilitate the comparability and progressive co-ordination of the development plans of the countries of the region;

4. To request the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to take into consideration in its personnel training programmes the technical problems deriving from the co-ordination of national plans in the context of economic integration.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE I

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND PLANNING

Draft resolution approved by the Working Group

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the economic integration of Latin America is a highly important factor in the acceleration of the economic development of the countries of the region,

Bearing mind the urgent need to intensify and regulate the exploitation of such development possibilities through the strengthening of movements towards the integration and co-ordination of national development programmes,

Decides:

1. To recommend to the Governments of Latin America that in formulating their development plans they take into consideration the broader markets resulting from economic integration, in such a way as to facilitate the process in question and ensure that due advantage is taken of the possibilities opened by complementarity among their economies;

2. To request the secretariat to carry out, in co-ordination with the secretariats of ALALC and SIECA, the studies required to determine what products are in demand but are not produced

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

On the 12th of September, 1492, Christopher Columbus, an Italian navigator, sailed from the port of Palos, in Spain, on his first voyage to the West Indies. He was accompanied by 30 men and 3 ships, the Santa Maria, the Pinta, and the Niña. After a voyage of 33 days, he discovered the island of San Salvador on the 12th of October, 1492.

Columbus's discovery of America was a great event in the history of the world. It opened up a new world of discovery and led to the development of the Americas as a major part of the world's population.

The discovery of America was a great event in the history of the world. It opened up a new world of discovery and led to the development of the Americas as a major part of the world's population.

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in the Latin American countries, with a view to their manufacture within the integration areas;

3. To request the secretariat and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to conduct methodological research designed to facilitate the comparability and progressive co-ordination of the development plans of the countries of the region.

4. To request the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to take into consideration in its personnel training programmes the technical problems deriving from the co-ordination of national plans in the context of economic integration.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND PLANNING

Draft resolution approved by Committee I

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the processes of economic integration in Latin America constitute a highly important factor in the acceleration of the economic development of the countries of the region,

Bearing in mind the urgent need to intensify and regulate the exploitation of such development possibilities through the strengthening of movements towards the integration and co-ordination of national development programmes,

Decides:

1. To recommend to the Governments of Latin America that in formulating their development plans they take into consideration the broader markets resulting from economic integration, in such a way as to facilitate the process in question and ensure that due advantage is taken of the possibilities opened by complementarity among their economies;

2. To request the secretariat to carry out, in co-ordination with the secretariats of ALALC and SIECA, the studies required to determine what products are in demand

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but are not produced in the Latin American countries, with a view to their manufacture within the integration areas;

3. To recommend the ECLA secretariat to study, in conjunction with the secretariat of ALALC, specific regional market industrial projects which can be executed in the relatively less developed countries of the region,

4. To request the secretariat and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to conduct methodological research designed to facilitate the comparability and progressive co-ordination of the development plans of the countries of the region;

5. To request the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to take into consideration in its personnel training programmes the technical problems deriving from the co-ordination of national plans in the context of economic integration.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data. The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the financial data for the quarter. It includes a table showing the revenue generated from various sources, as well as the associated costs and expenses. The final part of the document concludes with a summary of the overall financial performance and provides recommendations for future actions to improve efficiency and profitability.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE I

AGRARIAN REFORM

Cuba: Draft resolution

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account the documentation submitted by the secretariat at the tenth session, particularly the report entitled Towards a Dynamic Development Policy for Latin America (E/CN.12/680), prepared by Mr. Raúl Prebisch, and the report on Agriculture in Latin America: Problems and Prospects (E/CN.12/686), prepared jointly by the ECLA secretariat and FAO,

Considering that, as stated in these documents, the unsatisfactory land tenure systems prevailing in most of the Latin American countries constitute one of the main factors in the internal bottleneck which is preventing rapid economic development,

Considering that, as pointed out likewise in the above-mentioned documents, the introduction of agrarian reform in Latin America can be delayed no longer and must be undertaken rapidly, thoroughly and comprehensively,

Considering that land in Latin America is over-valued as a result of inflationary processes, and that its value has risen in consequence of public investment,

Considering that if compensation for land expropriated in connexion with agrarian reform were paid on the basis of its

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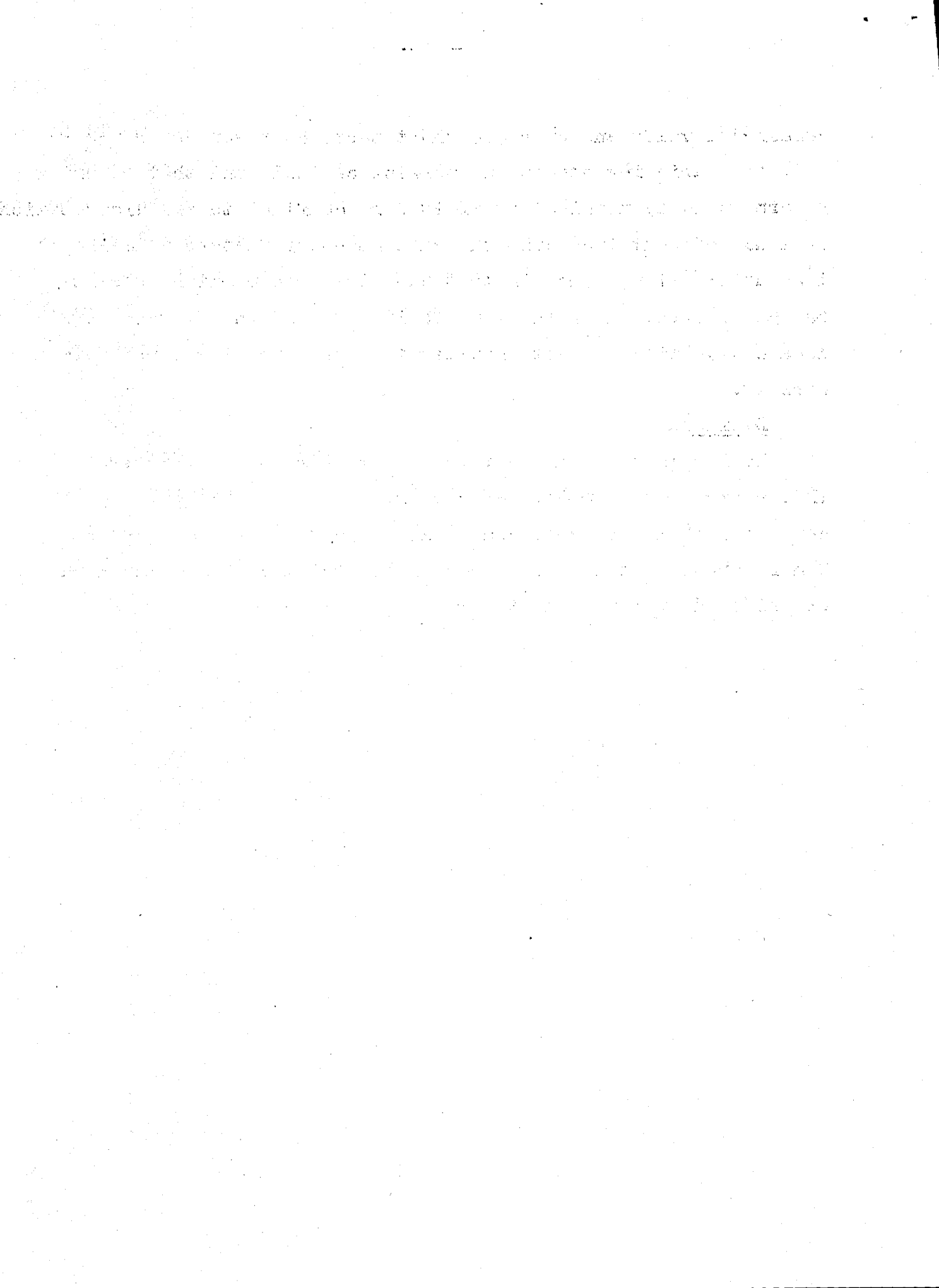
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commercial value and over the short term, no resources would be left for basic investment and working capital, and that agrarian reform would be meaningless if it were confined to the distribution of land, without including the supplementary factors relating to land utilization, since in that case the outcome might possibly be the restoration of the land to its former owners, while waste land would still be left uncultivated for want of resources to work it.

Decides:

To recommend to the Governments members of the Commission that agrarian reform in each country be carried out rapidly and comprehensively and that compensatory payments to the former owners should not be based on the commercial value of the land or effected over the short term.



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE I

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Chile, Colombia, United States of America and
Venezuela: draft resolution

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that in recent years the rate of growth in the Latin American economy has not only been inadequate in relation to the rapidly growing population but in fact, for a number of countries on a per capita basis, has been declining,

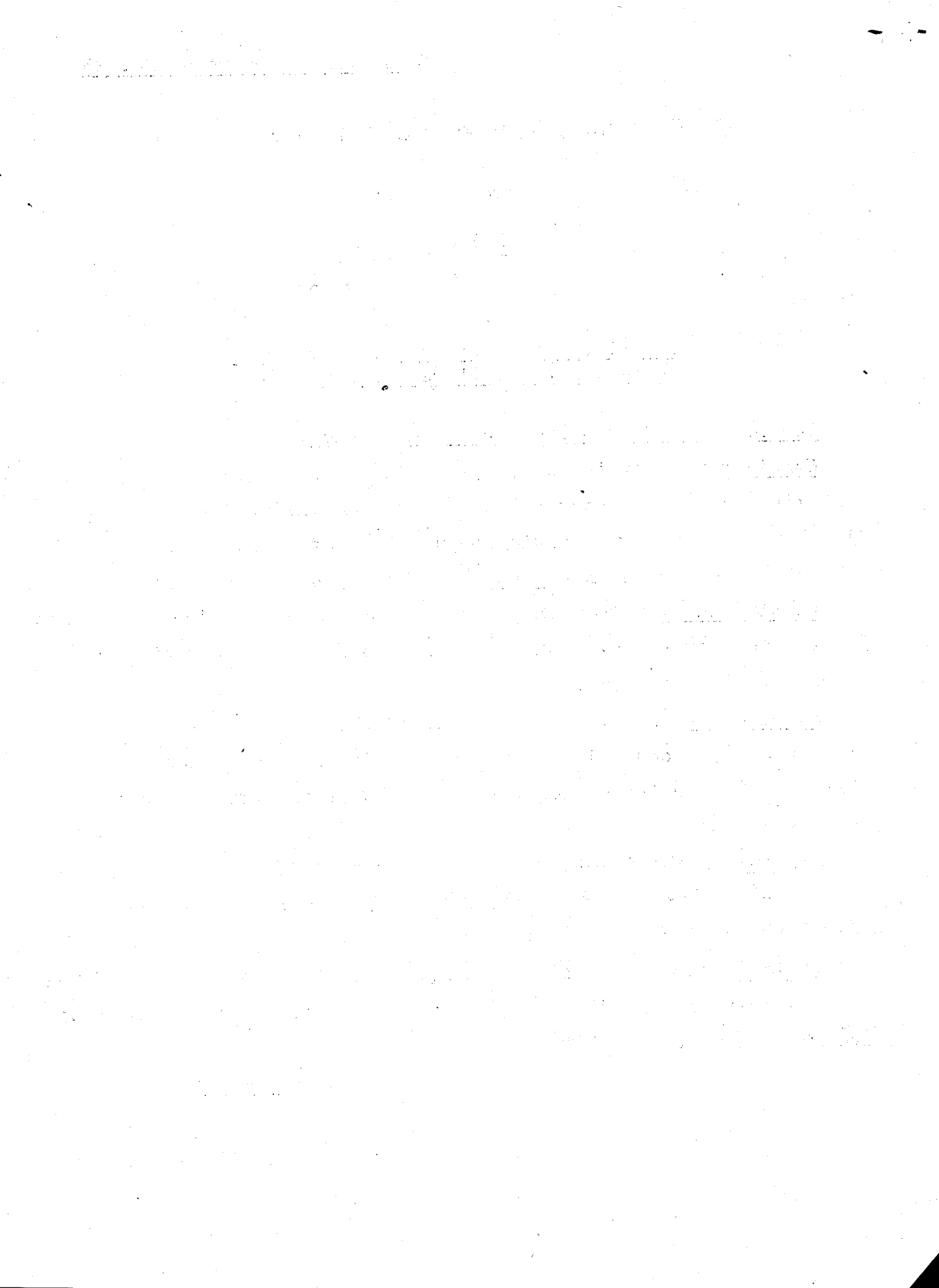
Bearing in mind that in almost all the Latin American countries the private sector is responsible for a substantial proportion of the investment effort,

Considering that the achievement of the development plans prepared by many countries in the region depends to a high degree on whether the active participation of the private sector can be assured,

Mindful of the indeterminate but substantial amounts of Latin American owned funds which are invested abroad each year instead of locally,

Anticipating that private enterprise will respond affirmatively to appropriate incentives, stable national policies and a generally favourable investment climate,

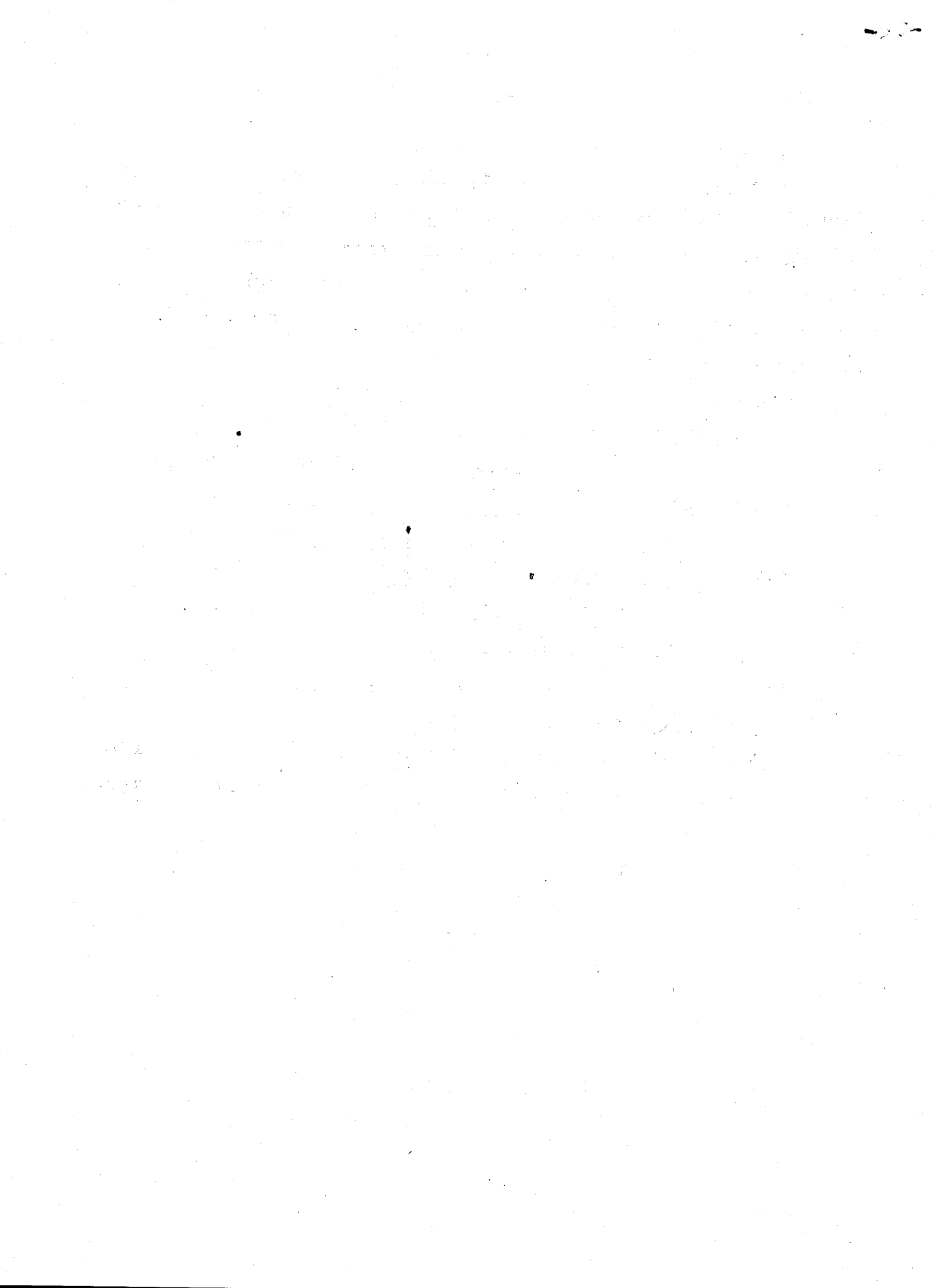
/Resolves:



Resolves:

To request the secretariat, in the context of prevailing conditions in Latin America, to undertake a study, or a series of studies, with a view to the formulation of recommendations on the actions and policies which Governments might pursue in order to stimulate private initiative and enterprise and, in particular:

- (a) to strengthen the participation of the Latin American entrepreneur in the efforts towards greater economic growth and regional integration;
- (b) to encourage the association of private domestic capital and foreign capital in joint ventures;
- (c) to provide incentives to Latin American capital so that it will remain within, and be efficiently used in, the region itself;
- (d) to perfect and expand the capital markets in each of the Latin American countries;
- (e) to facilitate the exchange of views and information between the planning agencies and the private sector.



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

Committee I

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution approved by Committee I

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind that in almost all the Latin American countries the private sector is responsible for a substantial proportion of the investment effort,

Considering that the achievement of the development plans prepared by many countries in the region depends to a high degree on whether the active participation of the private sector can be assured,

Mindful of the fact that an indeterminate proportion of the private funds of some Latin American countries is transmitted abroad every year,

Decides:

To request the secretariat, having regard to prevailing conditions in Latin America, to undertake studies on the basis of which procedures may be formulated to encourage private initiative and enterprise to play a more dynamic part in the economic and social development of Latin America, and, in particular:

(a) To

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including the names of the authors and the titles of their works. This list is organized in a structured manner, likely serving as a table of contents or a reference list.

2. The second part of the document contains a series of paragraphs, each beginning with a heading or a topic sentence. These paragraphs appear to be the main body of the document, discussing various aspects of the subject matter. The text is dense and contains many words that are difficult to read due to the quality of the scan.

3. The third part of the document consists of several paragraphs that seem to be a continuation of the discussion from the second part. The text is highly repetitive and contains many words that are difficult to read. It appears to be a detailed analysis or a report on a specific topic.

4. The fourth part of the document contains a few paragraphs that appear to be a conclusion or a summary of the main points discussed in the previous sections. The text is less dense than the previous parts and contains fewer words that are difficult to read.

5. The final part of the document is a list of names and titles, similar to the first part. This list likely serves as a reference or a list of sources used in the document. The names and titles are arranged in a structured manner, making it easy to identify the authors and their works.

(a) To promote the spirit of enterprise of the Latin American private sector, in consonance with the social objectives of regional development and integration;

(b) To encourage the association of private domestic capital and foreign capital in joint enterprises;

(c) To provide incentives to Latin American capital so that it will be kept and used within the region itself;

(d) To improve and expand the capital markets in each of the Latin American countries, and to study the establishment of a regional capital market;

(e) To facilitate the exchange of views between the planning agencies and the bodies representing employers, employees, workers, and other social sectors.

The first part of the report discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for the company's financial health and for providing a clear picture of its operations to stakeholders. The second part of the report details the various methods used to collect and analyze data, including surveys, interviews, and focus groups. The third part of the report presents the findings of the study, which indicate that there is a significant correlation between employee satisfaction and productivity. The fourth part of the report discusses the implications of these findings for the company's management and provides recommendations for how to improve employee satisfaction and productivity. The fifth part of the report concludes with a summary of the key findings and a final statement on the importance of ongoing research in this area.

The findings of this study suggest that there is a strong positive relationship between employee satisfaction and productivity. This is consistent with previous research in the field, which has shown that satisfied employees are more likely to be engaged, committed, and motivated. The study also found that there are several factors that contribute to employee satisfaction, including a supportive work environment, fair compensation, and opportunities for professional development. These findings have important implications for the company's management, as they suggest that investing in employee satisfaction can lead to increased productivity and profitability. To improve employee satisfaction, the company should focus on creating a supportive work environment, providing fair compensation, and offering opportunities for professional development. Additionally, the company should continue to invest in research in this area to better understand the factors that contribute to employee satisfaction and productivity.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE II

STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
NETHERLANDS AT THE REQUEST OF THE DELEGATIONS

Introduction

The Head of the Netherlands delegation announced in his general statement of May 8, last, that the Netherlands delegation was looking forward to an opportunity to say a few words on the European Economic Community in its trade-relations with Latin America. Now that this Committee is nearing the end of its deliberations, my delegation is going to fulfil this promise. In doing so, I should like to underline once more that in making this statement, I am speaking on behalf of the countries of the European Economic Community.

May I first of all state how much these countries appreciate the spirit in which up to now various speakers have approached the problems of the commercial relations between Latin America and the European Economic Community. Even if there have been criticisms of the Community's trade policies, both orally and in the documents on our agenda, the spirit has throughout been constructive. It is quite natural, when two regions of the world look upon their mutual trade-relations, that each of them has its own point of view, its own convictions as to how this trade should best be organised. Each of the regions lays its own

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stress on how improvements can and should be made. Such differences of emphasis are the very basis of constructive discussions and exchanges of views, which will be the more fruitful if performed in a calm and business-like atmosphere. I am grateful to be able to welcome this spirit as one of the prevailing characteristics of this session.

I should like to address an equally sympathetic word of welcome to two movements generally comparable to what actually is happening in Western Europe in the field of economic integration. The countries of the European Economic Community is gratified to note that both the Latin American Free-Trade Association and the Central American Economic Integration Programme are gaining momentum. These developments, together with comparable movements elsewhere, make it clearer than ever before that the European Economic Community is but an example of a general tendency towards regional economic integration all over the world. Facts and figures per region will of course show differences. There are also regional differences in economic strength. The methods to arrive at economic integration are not the same for each region. All these differences, however, fall into proper perspective if the fundamental purpose of each regional economic integration movement is to further not only the economic development of its members but also to contribute to a harmonious development of world trade, to the gradual elimination of restrictions to international exchanges, and to the reduction

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of tariff barriers. These principles, Mr. Chairman, are embodied in article 110 of the Treaty of Rome, thus demonstrating the outward looking character of the European Economic Community.

The character of EEC

In various quarters, some concern has recently been voiced about this important issue of the general character of the Community, especially as far as its trade policy is concerned. The Netherlands delegation wants to make it perfectly clear that the Economic European Community has an outward looking attitude on problems of international trade.

As Mr. SPAAK, the Foreign Minister of Belgium, stressed during the debates in the XVIIth General Assembly of the United Nations "there is nothing less autarchic or selfish than the text of the Treaty of Rome". This open character is and remains entirely unchanged.

I should like to stress that our conviction is that imports from overseas have always been and will always be a necessity of life, and that the economies of all countries in to-day's world are so intensely interwoven that it would be quite senseless to pursue a policy on one's own account without taking into account other countries' interests. Such a policy would in the long run be detrimental to the country or grouping adhering to such a policy; it would act like a boomerang. This is the assurance, Mr. Chairman, which to-day I am putting before ECLA on behalf of all European Economic Community members.

/Mr. Chairman

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Mr. Chairman, in Document E/CN.12/631, which is a very valuable paper prepared by the secretariat, there is - on page 73 - a table showing the development of Latin-American exports during the years 1953-1960. This table gives a breakdown of these exports between North America and Western Europe, the latter divided into three groups, namely EEC, EFTA and others. The European Economic Community column shows an increase of 50 per cent from \$1.050 millions to \$1.570 millions, a quite remarkable upswing in comparison with the other figures in the same table. But these figures do not give an exact picture of the progress of the commerce of the EEC countries with Latin America. They are related to a period of 8 years which started well before the European Common Market came into existence. In reality, if one compares the figures of 1958 and 1962, the result is that the imports of the European Economic Community from Latin America have increased from \$1.568 millions to \$2.119 millions, i.e. an increase of 35 per cent.

On the basis of such figures we may safely assume that the development of Latin American exports to the EEC countries during the past years has been relatively more favourable than would have been the case if the EEC would never have come into existence.

One of the criticisms is directed to our common external tariff. I would like to stress that this tariff is the essence of what is called a Common Market, as the ECLA-countries

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themselves have felt in their effort towards regional integration. At the same time, it is a fact that since its inception the common outer tariff has been reduced already several times, both unilaterally and as a consequence of negotiations. In various cases these reductions, extended on a non-discriminatory basis to all members of GATT, have brought the tariff down, to a considerable extent, under its original level (which was moderate, comparing favourably to that of other industrial countries).

In this connexion, I should like to draw your attention to three points. First, the programme of common commercial policy which has been formally adopted by the Community in September last. This programme aims at liberalising gradually the imports from third countries so as to ensure that they would finally be granted the same treatment as the trade within the EEC itself, regarding quantitative restrictions.

In the second place, there is the decision of the Community to lower substantially some of its external common tariffs on tropical products in connexion with the renewal of the association agreement with 18 African states.

The third point which may interest the Session is that on behalf of the members of the EEC, I am authorised to announce an early ratification of the new Coffee Agreement.

/EEC and

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Main body of faint, illegible text, appearing to be several lines of a document.

Bottom section of faint, illegible text, possibly a signature or footer area.

EEC and Association

The system of associating countries to the Community is frequently subjected to criticism. I should like to state, Mr. Chairman, that the interests of the associated countries deserve the same consideration as those of other countries and regions. To take care of these interests of associates in the framework of an agreement constitutes an essential task of the former metropolitan countries, given the fact that any other policy would involve serious threats for the wellbeing of the still weak economies of the former overseas territories. Moreover, the association has caused no damage to the trade of Latin America with the EEC. In this respect, I may refer to the increase of 35 per cent in Latin American exports to the EEC from 1958-1962 which I mentioned earlier. During the same period the EEC imports from the associated African states increased by 9 per cent only.

Furthermore, the new association agreement is orientated in such a way that the associated countries will be placed in a position to produce and to export on the same footing as other suppliers of the same categories of goods. At the same time, a special effort has been foreseen to help these countries to diversify their production and their economies.

The European Economic Community and its associates - and I am happy to point out that Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles have recently become associated with the Community - are willing to take account of the interests of third countries, in particular the Latin American countries, as was shown by a substantial

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reduction of the preferential tariffs from which the associated countries benefit in the Common Market.

EEC and Agricultural Policy

With regard to the agricultural policy of the EEC, I should first like to make a general point. This is that the depressive and disorderly tendencies, which are characteristic for the world market in agricultural products, have only been made more evident as a consequence of the integration of a group of countries representing a high percentage of trade in agricultural products. The agricultural policy, which the EEC has decided to apply, is in no way responsible for the conditions prevailing on world agricultural markets, because these conditions date from an earlier period. Equally the Community's agricultural policy cannot be held responsible for the persistence or aggravation of the actual situation.

The main criticism against the EEC's agricultural policy is that it will stimulate the home production within the borders of the EEC countries to the detriment of imports from third countries. One of the documents says that EEC has a "self-sufficiency programme". I should like to point out that the purpose of the agricultural policy of the EEC, as it is clearly defined in the Treaty of Rome, is not to achieve self-sufficiency, but to increase the efficiency of agriculture and to assure an equitable standard of living to the agricultural population. The stress, therefore is on quality, and not so much on quantity.

In the field of international trade, the European Economic

/Community is

[The text in this section is extremely faint and largely illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a letter or a report, discussing various topics. Discernible words and phrases are sparse and difficult to decipher.]

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Community is in favour of world-wide commodity agreements which would have favourable consequences for the level of exporting countries receipts.

I should also like to underline, Mr. Chairman, that the agricultural policy rules of the European Economic Community are apt to be reviewed periodically by the Community in the light of experience, and to be modified if necessary. The Community is ready to enter into consultations with third countries, both multilaterally and bilaterally, on the subject of any difficulty which the application of the agricultural policy of the European Economic Community might create.

EEC as stabilising factor in the world economy

Having dealt with a few detailed aspects of the commercial relations between Latin-America and the countries of the European Economic Community, I should now like to make a few general remarks concerning the longer term significance of the Community in world trade as a whole.

The way in which the European Economic Community has been instrumental in strengthening the economies of Western Europe, places a responsibility upon the Community to promote economic and social wellbeing in the world as a whole wherever possible and feasible. The economic strength of the Community can have a strong stabilizing effect on the world economy. An illustration of this potential significance of Western Europe for the world economy was furnished in 1958. In that year, there began a recession in the United States of America, but it was stabilized in Europe on account of its resisting economic power. In this

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way, the adverse consequences of the economic recession for the world as a whole, and in particular for the primary producing countries, were kept within limits. It is true that the European Economic Community was born only in 1958 so that it cannot receive full credit for what happened. The facts, however, brought home an important lesson, viz. that a strong economic grouping can constitute a brake on a movement of developing recession, thus preventing recessions from spreading all over the world.

This stabilizing function of the European Economic Community is, in our view, one of the essential functions of the Community in the world as a whole. It would be preferable if it would only seldom be called upon to exercise this function. If it happens, however, then the primary producing countries which as a rule are feeling the heaviest impact of economic recessions, may feel assured that there is this source of strength in the world economy to resist or at least to mitigate the consequences.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I should like to state - as was already done by the Netherlands Delegation to the XVIth and XVIIth General Assembly of the United Nations - that the basic concept of the Treaty of Rome is to liberate Western Europe and the world from all the discord and dissention which in the past have been the cause of so much misery. In the field of economic policy, the European countries made an enormous postwar effort of reconstruction and modernisation, with the generous assistance of the United States of America. The European Economic Community

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is now giving shape to a new and prosperous Europe which is determined, not to be a closed bloc, but a positive force in the world-economy. The aim of the European Economic Community in the field of international commerce is trade creation, not trade restriction.

I should like to give the assurance that at EEC headquarters, and also in the capitals of the member countries, there is an active and vivid interest in the Latin American problems of trade and development. If countries outside the Community wish to take up any problems they meet in respect of their export markets, the Community is always willing, as it was already in 1958, to consider these problems. The Community is also ready to furnish any information which their partners in discussions might wish to receive.

This is the statement, Mr. Chairman, which the EEC-countries desired to make in this Committee today; a statement which at the same time reflects the attitude of these countries with regard to the draft resolutions now before us.

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE I

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Chile: draft resolution

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recognizing that the slow rate of growth of income and its inequitable distribution are the result of structural causes which hinder the full utilization of output capacity and prevent a rapid increase in net capital formation required for the expansion of the product and of income and the attainment of a substantial improvement in levels of living,

Recognizing that these structural conditions must be altered if economic and social progress is to be furthered and a more even distribution of income secured,

Recognizing that the above-mentioned increase in net capital formation must basically derive from internal effort, and that in this connexion the pattern of income distribution currently prevailing in most of the Latin American countries may afford an additional source of savings of considerable magnitude, which can be supplemented, in the over-all context of development policy, by international financial and technical co-operation,

Considering that the different forms of State action offer various alternative possibilities for influencing income distribution, and that knowledge of the repercussions of these alternatives is a prerequisite for the formulation of a truly integrated over-all policy,

/Considering that

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THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

RECORDS SECTION

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Considering that it is essential to possess the information required for analysing, in development plans, the possibilities of increasing net capital formation, and establishing the economic and social targets which will enable the most rapid rate of development to be achieved with maximum equity,

Decides:

1. To take note with satisfaction of the documents submitted by the secretariat, entitled "Towards a dynamic development policy for Latin America" (E/CN.12/680); "The Economic development of Latin America in the post-war period" (E/CN.12/659 and Add.1) and "The social development of Latin America in the post-war period" (E/CN.12/660);
2. To recommend to Governments that they undertake studies on the distribution of income - according to its magnitude - among individuals and households, social strata and geographical areas in their respective countries, as well as analyses of the structural factors affecting its distribution;
3. To recommend to the secretariat that it proceed further with the studies on income distribution already submitted at the current session, that it conduct research, on the methods and techniques of analysis best suited to this field of activity, and that it explore the most efficacious means of adapting the various social programmes to a policy capable of accelerating development and influencing income distribution in ways conducive to economic development itself and to a greater measure of social justice.

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE I

EXTERNAL FINANCING

Argentina: draft resolution

Considering that the high levels of capital formation essential for the acceleration of the economic development of Latin America necessitate, alongside a substantial internal effort, an increase in external financial co-operation by virtue of which the requisite structural reforms can be put into effect and internal resources mobilized to facilitate economic growth within a framework of financial stability,

Considering that such a volume of external financing will entail a joint effort on the part of the industrialized countries to provide more extensive credit on appropriate financial terms, so that the capital goods most needed in each individual case can be purchased, whether they are produced at home or abroad,

Considering that since the capital available is inadequate to meet the requirements imposed by investment effort aimed to development, additional resources are needed to facilitate exports of durable goods from the countries of the region as one means of changing the structure of its trade with the rest of the world,

/Considering that

Considering that despite the efforts made to secure greater flexibility in the granting and disbursement of credits, sufficient speed has not yet been attained to impart greater fluidity to investment programmes,

Considering likewise the need for more satisfactory co-ordination between economic development programmes and currency stabilization plans, in order to prevent undesirable fluctuations in the levels of employment and consumption of developing countries,

Decides:

1. To recommend to the credit institutions operating in the international field (a) that they intensify their efforts to secure greater speed and flexibility in the concession and disbursement of credits; (b) that in granting their credits they allow a wider margin of opportunity for the purchase of equipment produced domestically in each country; (c) that they extend their assistance to exports of durable goods effected by the countries of the region;

2. To recommend to countries supplying capital goods that they make every endeavour to increase their financial contribution to Latin America by granting credits on easier maturity terms and appropriate to the needs of the countries importing such goods;

3. To recommend to the member countries that they take steps to co-ordinate their internal and external financing

/policies and

policies and programmes with national investment plans, both in the public and in the private sector, through their agencies for the financing of development in association with the appropriate monetary and economic authorities.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

Committee I
EXTERNAL FINANCING

Draft resolution approved unanimously by the Working Group on
Planning

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the high levels of capital formation essential for the acceleration of the economic development of Latin America necessitate, alongside a substantial internal effort, an increase in external financial co-operation by virtue of which the requisite structural reforms can be put into effect and internal resources mobilized to facilitate economic growth within a framework of financial stability,

Considering that such a volume of external financing will entail a joint effort on the part of the industrialized countries to provide more extensive credit on appropriate financial terms, so that the capital goods most needed in each individual case can be purchased,

Considering that the countries of the region will have to strive to increase their exports of industrial goods, and that it will accordingly be necessary for them to have at their disposal systematic studies on the relevant financial problems,

/Considering

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the above mentioned matter.

The same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration and they will advise you as soon as a decision has been reached.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
[Signature]

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

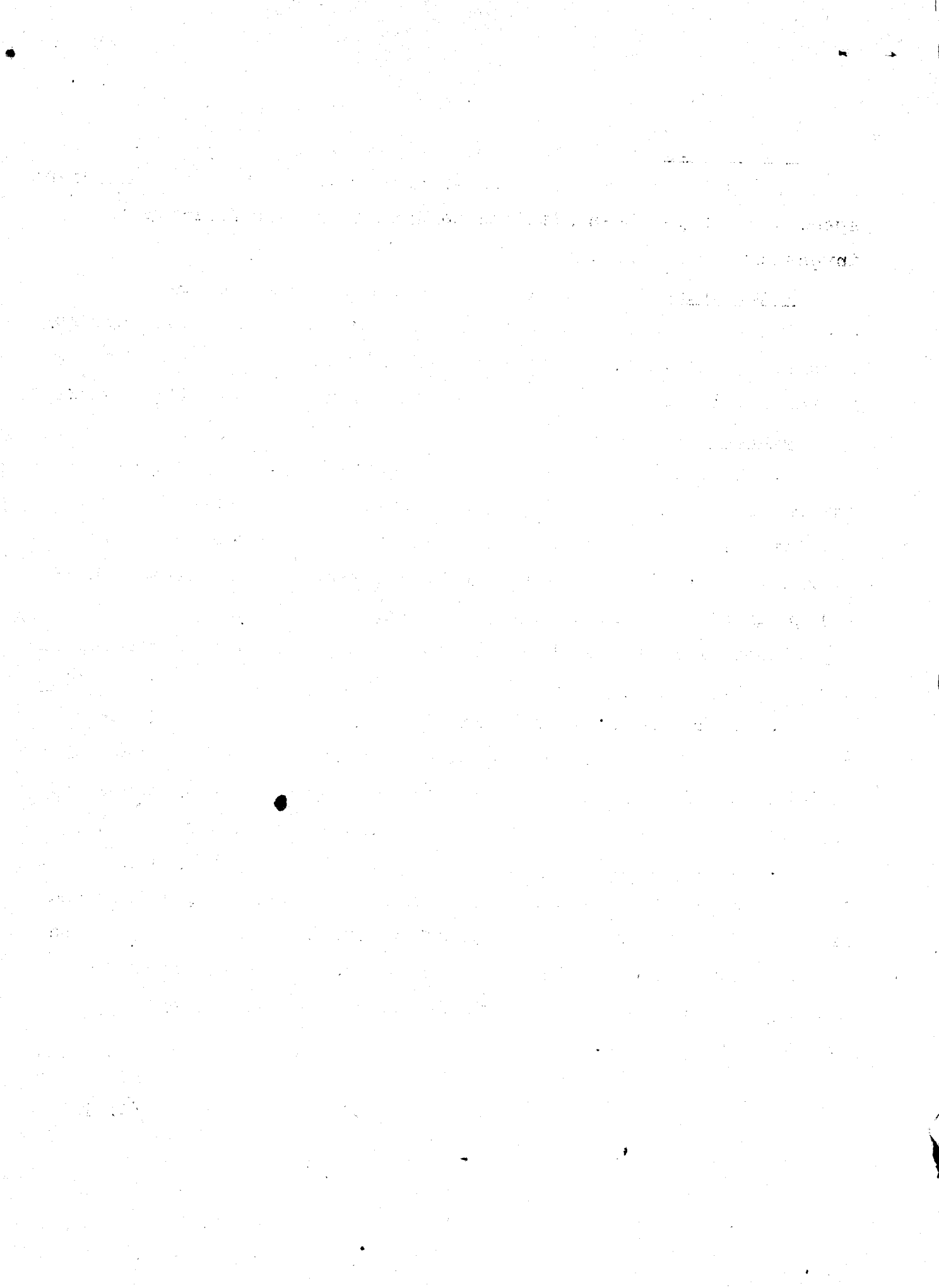
Considering that despite the efforts made to secure greater flexibility in the granting and disbursement of credits, sufficient speed has not yet been attained to impart greater fluidity to investment programmes,

Considering likewise the need for more satisfactory co-ordination between economic development programmes and currency stabilization plans, in order to prevent undesirable fluctuations in the levels of employment and consumption of developing countries,

Decides:

1. To recommend to the credit institutions operating in the international field that they consider the possibility of:
 - (a) intensifying their efforts to secure greater speed and flexibility in the concession and disbursement of credits, and
 - (b) in granting their credits, allowing a wider margin of opportunity for the purchase of equipment produced domestically in each country;
2. To recommend to countries supplying capital goods that they make every endeavour to increase their financial contribution to Latin America by granting credits on easier maturity terms and appropriate to the needs of the countries importing such goods;
3. To recommend to the member countries that they take steps to co-ordinate their internal and external financing policies and programmes with national investment plans, both in the public and in the private sector, through their agencies for the financing of development in association with the appropriate monetary and economic authorities.

/4. To



4. To take note with satisfaction of resolution AG-8/63, adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Assembly of the Board of Governors of the Inter-American Development Bank, and to recommend to its member countries that they suggest, through their representatives to the aforesaid institution, that further consideration be given to the problems of financing Latin American exports.



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE I

DECLARATION OF MAR DEL PLATA

Ecuador: Draft resolution

The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), at its tenth session, has had to discuss as one of its primary motives of concern, the obstacles that have precluded more efficient and more expeditious fulfilment of the aspirations and commitments solemnly expressed and assumed at Punta del Este by the representatives of the Governments of all the peoples of this continent.

From this analysis, what may be termed the ideological penury of our countries emerges as one of the most important of the factors that have retarded the action advocated by the Alliance of Progress.

This state of affairs manifests itself especially in ideologies opposed to that for which the Alliance for Progress stands; it has aroused distrust among the broad masses of the Latin American population, and it is calculated to breed in the people of this continent a feeling of utter despair.

Aware of this danger, the Commission, at its tenth session,

Decides:

To reiterate the emphatic assertion that the Alliance for Progress, which represents an admirable crystallization of ECLA's

/studies and

studies and efforts, is not merely an economic programme, but first and foremost a reaffirmation of the deepest aspirations of the masses in Latin America, and that it is therefore the expression of an ideology based on the dignity and complete development of the human person, on freedom and on the vindication of the economic, social and political rights of the individual;

To recall that the decisions of Governments, institutions and individuals committed to the Alliance for Progress must be consistent with the ideology on which it is founded;

To proclaim to all the peoples of this continent ECLA's irrevocable decision to seek and promote, by all the means at its disposal, the rapid extension of the benefits of economic progress to the masses in Latin America, so that ignorance, poverty, insanitary conditions and unemployment may be eradicated from the region with the least possible delay;

To recognize that it is essential to make the people development-conscious, for which reason ECLA will endeavour to forge closer links with the leaders and organizations of the people,

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE I

PLANNING

Draft resolution approved by the Working Group

The Economic Commission for Latin America.

Bearing in mind that planning systems require for their effectiveness the organization and co-ordination of a series of administrative and technical mechanisms to provide guidance in establishing development targets; the administration of development programmes and the channelling of economic and social policy along lines consistent with those mechanisms and the periodical production of data for the control and execution of plans,

Considering that development plans should embody the aspirations of the various sectors of the population and that the active participation of those sectors is required for their execution,

Considering that economic and social factors constitute two inseparable aspects of the development problem, and that in consequence an integrated approach to planning must be adopted, taking account, inter alia, of problems relating to income distribution and to the need to seek the balanced development of the different areas in each country,

Decides:

1. To recommend to the Governments of Latin America that they promote the organization or consolidation of programming systems,

/so that

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

5712 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILL.

60637

RECEIVED [unclear] [unclear]

DATE [unclear] [unclear]

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible. It appears to be a letter or a report, possibly containing a title, a recipient's name, and a body of text. Some words like "RECEIVED" and "DATE" are visible at the top, but the rest is too light to transcribe accurately.]

so that the phases of formulation, control and execution of development plans may be properly integrated; and that as a supplement to the formulation of long and short-term plans, steps be taken to ensure the balanced development of the other instruments or mechanisms forming the planning system, the greatest attention being devoted to those at a relatively less advanced stage, in accordance with a work schedule whose main items might be as follows:

- (a) Preparation of regional development plans within each individual country;
- (b) Formulation of over-all and sectoral medium-term investment plans;
- (c) Preparation of over-all and sectoral financing programmes;
- (d) Formulation of economic and social policy in terms of the over-all and sectoral objectives of the plans;
- (e) Application of the system of programme budgeting and adaptation of the public sector's accounting systems to planning requirements;
- (f) Creation of machinery for the compilation, processing and analysis of the data required for the formulation, control or execution of programmes;
- (g) Participation of the various sectors of the population and of State agencies in the programming process;
- (h) Consolidation or creation of agencies for the preparation and evaluation of specific investment projects and preliminary projects;

/2. To

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text also notes that records should be kept for a sufficient period to allow for a thorough audit.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific requirements for record-keeping. It states that all transactions must be recorded in a clear and concise manner, and that the records must be accessible to all authorized personnel. The text also mentions that records should be stored in a secure and protected environment to prevent loss or damage.

3. The third part of the document discusses the role of the auditor in verifying the accuracy of the records. It notes that the auditor should conduct a thorough review of the records and should report any discrepancies to the appropriate authorities. The text also mentions that the auditor should maintain a separate set of records to document the results of the audit.

4. The final part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed in the document. It reiterates the importance of accurate record-keeping and the role of the auditor in ensuring the integrity of the financial system. The text concludes by stating that these measures are essential for the success of any organization.

2. To recommend to the Latin American Governments that they carry out studies on income distribution by level of earnings, by social groups, and by areas;

3. To reaffirm the terms of resolution 185 (IX), in so far as it requests the secretariat to continue organizing technical meetings for the discussion of planning problems; and likewise to recommend to the Governments members of the Commission that they organize a programme of visits for the exchange of experience among the various programming offices established in Latin America;

4. To request the ECLA secretariat and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to continue and expand their research in the field of planning, in order to support the efforts of Governments in the directions mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, and to pursue their work on income distribution, rendering technical assistance to the countries of the region and pressing on with the study of the methodological and technical problems of analysis.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting. The second part details the various methods used to collect and analyze data, including surveys, interviews, and focus groups. The third part presents the findings of the study, highlighting key trends and insights. The final part concludes with recommendations for future research and practical applications of the findings.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE I

Brazil, France and Mexico:

draft resolution

PROGRAMMING OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind resolution 189 (IX) on social problems in Latin America,

Having taken note of the remarkable efforts made by the secretariat in connexion with the study both of these problems and of the social requisites for economic development,

Considering that the studies in question still represent only the first steps towards a complete grasp of all the social requirements that are essential for integrated development planning, as well as of the urgent measures required to raise the level of living in the Latin American countries,

Decides to request the secretariat to undertake, in co-operation with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and other interested organizations:

/1. To convene

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CROPS

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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1. To convene in 1964 a working group of specialists in social planning, and to continue, for the purposes of that meeting, the studies already begun on the methodology of social planning, with very particular attention to the need for establishing the indispensable criteria in the light of which to determine targets and priorities that could be incorporated in a plan for the various social sectors as a whole, within the context of over-all planning, and bearing constantly in mind the generally accepted scheme of the components and indicators of the level of living;

2. To carry out further studies on all those aspects of the social structure of our countries which affect the acceleration of economic development;

3. To continue research on the geographical distribution of the population and of the causes, characteristics and effects of the various shifts and settlements of both urban and rural population, within the economic development process, laying special emphasis

(a) on the causes and effects of major urban concentrations;

(b) on the search for the best methods of strengthening regional economies that would be conducive to the development of population centres, and for procedures that would facilitate the rapid incorporation of marginal populations in the economic process.



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE I

PLANNING OF EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Chile and Costa Rica: draft resolution

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having regard to the Note by the secretariat on Problems of the Programming of Social Development,^{1/} which contains a substantive section on the programming of the educational sector, and other documents in which allusion is made to the human aspects of economic development,

Considering that, in order to promote and secure the rapid economic and social development of Latin America, all levels and forms of education are called upon to discharge a function whose importance has been stressed during the present season,

Considering that it is essential for the regions's educational systems to be developed by means of a planning process whereby the structure and product of these systems can be dynamically adjusted to the ~~urgent~~ needs created by population growth and to the requirements in human resources for purposes of development,

/Considering that

^{1/} Document E/CN.12/661.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 311

LECTURE 10: ELECTROSTATICS

LECTURE 10: ELECTROSTATICS

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Considering that efficacious planning of this kind calls for appropriate mechanisms duly co-ordinated with those of over-all development planning; properly-trained personnel; the continuous improvement of planning techniques; and the integration of plans for education with economic plans and with those of other social sectors,

Expresses its satisfaction at the speed and intensity with which, ever since the Inter-American Conference of Ministers for Education held at Lima in 1956, the concepts and practice of educational planning have been extended and improved in Latin America and other regions, and its appreciation of government action and the co-operation of international organizations, more particularly of UNESCO, in this field;

Stresses the importance, for the integration of educational planning with economic planning, of joint action by UNESCO and ECLA in the form of undertakings such as the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, March 1962) and the participation of UNESCO in the provision of advisory services to the States members of ECLA;

Welcomes the establishment by UNESCO and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning of a special educational planning section, which will be an integral part of the Institute and will concentrate on training and research with a view to ensuring that educational planning is undertaken within the context of over-all development planning,

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Pays a special tribute to the value of the contribution which the international and regional financing organizations are making to the promotion of education through their programmes of credit and assistance to the Latin American countries;

Recommends to Governments that they intensify the application of the principles and techniques of educational planning to the formulation and execution of education policy as a means of vindicating the right of the Latin American peoples to education, training the human resources that are indispensable for development, and enhancing the efficacy and productivity of existing educational services,

Recommends likewise that the international and regional organizations concerned intensify their co-ordinated action in order to co-operate with the Governments that request such assistance at the different stages of the educational planning process in relation to economic and social development.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the reconstruction work. It is noted that the country has made considerable progress in the reconstruction of its economy and that the standard of living has improved.

2. The second part of the report deals with the financial situation of the country. It is noted that the country has made considerable progress in the reconstruction of its financial system and that the standard of living has improved.

3. The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is noted that the country has made considerable progress in the reconstruction of its social system and that the standard of living has improved.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country. It is noted that the country has made considerable progress in the reconstruction of its political system and that the standard of living has improved.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country. It is noted that the country has made considerable progress in the reconstruction of its cultural system and that the standard of living has improved.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the educational situation of the country. It is noted that the country has made considerable progress in the reconstruction of its educational system and that the standard of living has improved.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the health situation of the country. It is noted that the country has made considerable progress in the reconstruction of its health system and that the standard of living has improved.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the housing situation of the country. It is noted that the country has made considerable progress in the reconstruction of its housing system and that the standard of living has improved.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the transportation situation of the country. It is noted that the country has made considerable progress in the reconstruction of its transportation system and that the standard of living has improved.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the communication situation of the country. It is noted that the country has made considerable progress in the reconstruction of its communication system and that the standard of living has improved.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE II

ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
COMMITTEE

Chile: draft resolution

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having regard to the reports of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee (E/CN.12/657, E/CN.12/658 and E/CN.12/672), covering the period December 1960 - January 1963, and the Note by the secretariat on the general situation and future outlook of the Central American Integration Programme (E/CN.12/666), of which it takes note with satisfaction,

Considering that, in July 1962, the Government of Costa Rica acceded to the General Treaty and to other legal instruments of Central American economic integration, and that that country was fully incorporated in the regional common market with the signing of the Protocol to the General Treaty in November 1962,

Bearing in mind that since 1961 the Governments of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica have signed the Protocol to the Central American Agreement on Equalization of Import Duties and Charges (San José Protocol),

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SECRET

THE PARTY IS THE LEADER OF THE PEOPLE

The Party is the leader of the people. It is the vanguard of the people, the nucleus of the people, the core of the people. It is the Party that leads the people to the victory of the revolution. It is the Party that leads the people to the construction of socialism. It is the Party that leads the people to the construction of communism. It is the Party that leads the people to the realization of the four great modernizations. It is the Party that leads the people to the realization of the Chinese dream.

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the Central American Agreement on Tax Incentives to Industrial Development and the First Protocol to the Agreement on the Régime for Central American Integration Industries,

Decides:

1. To congratulate the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee on its fruitful work in connexion with Central American economic integration, and the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua on the signing of the above-mentioned agreements and on the progress thus achieved in their joint efforts;

2. To express its gratification and extend its congratulations to the Government of Costa Rica in connexion with the latter's accession to the Central American common market;

3. To thank the ECLA secretariat, the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, the Organization for Food and Agriculture of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation for the assistance they have been rendering, and to request them to continue to collaborate to the fullest extent possible with the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee.

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE III

INTEGRATION INDUSTRIES

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru and
the United States: draft resolution

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that during the next few years the Latin American countries will have to invest heavily in industry, in order to attain the economic and social development targets that have been set.

Having regard to the fact that if the maximum benefit is to be derived from such investment, industrial development must be effectively programmed, so that the branches of industry to be developed are selected on consistent lines and in accordance with an over-all economic and social development strategy,

Considering that in each branch of industry production techniques and industrial equipment must be selected with due regard for the characteristics of Latin America in respect of raw materials, the size of the market, and the relative abundance or shortage of the various factors of production,

Bearing in mind that the ECLA secretariat has stated these problems in concrete terms and has at the same time drawn a clear picture of the present status and development prospects of the main branches of Latin American industry, in document E/CN.12/664,

/ Considering that

William Williams, President of the

Board of Directors

of the [Company Name]

of the [City/State]

Dear Mr. Williams:

Reference is made to your letter of the [Date]
concerning the [Subject]

and in reply to inform you that

the Board of Directors has considered the matter and has decided to [Action].
The Board has determined that [Reasons].
It is the policy of the Company to [Policy].
We appreciate your interest in the Company and your understanding of the Board's decision.

The Board of Directors has also decided to [Action].
This decision is based on the following factors:
1. [Factor 1]
2. [Factor 2]
3. [Factor 3]

We believe that this decision is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders.
If you have any questions or concerns, please contact me at [Phone Number].
Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,
[Signature]
[Name]
[Title]

Considering that in addition, since the last session of the Commission the secretariat has prepared studies on various branches of industry (E/CN.12/682, E/CN.12/619, E/CN.12/629, E/CN.12/633, E/CN.12/622, E/CN.12/623, E/CN.12/624, E/CN.12/625), which provide useful technical and economic data as a basis for defining the form taken by these problems in the steel-making, metal-transforming, chemical, textile, foresting, and pulp and paper industries; and that in the course of carrying out such studies it has acquired extensive experience in this field,

Considering that in rechannelling Latin America's industrial development in a direction which will enable it to give renewed impetus and better balance to the region's economic and social development process, increasing attention should be devoted to the extensive possibilities for co-ordinated industrial development opened up by the economic integration of Latin America,

Considering that the progress of the industrial integration of Latin America depends, on the one hand, on the carrying-out of preliminary studies and the assembly of basic data on each specific industry in the various countries, and, on the other hand, on the adoption of a regional approach consistent with the prospects and guiding principles of the economic and social development of Latin America as a whole,

Taking into account the fact that some Member Governments have announced their decision to adopt measures to expedite the liberalization of trade within the framework of the

/Latin American

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring the integrity of the financial data and for facilitating the audit process.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures for recording transactions. It details the steps involved in the accounting cycle, from identifying the transaction to posting it to the ledger and finally to the preparation of financial statements.

3. The third part of the document discusses the various methods used to verify the accuracy of the records. It covers techniques such as reconciling bank statements, performing physical counts of inventory, and reviewing the work of other departments to ensure consistency.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the role of internal controls in preventing errors and fraud. It describes how a well-designed system of internal controls can help to ensure that transactions are recorded accurately and that assets are protected.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining proper documentation for all transactions. It highlights the need for clear and concise records that can be easily accessed and reviewed when necessary.

6. The final part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers some concluding thoughts on the importance of maintaining accurate records and following proper accounting procedures.

Latin American Free-Trade Association (ALALC) including the convening of periodic meetings of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the said Association,

Bearing in mind that if this procedure for expediting the integration process is to prove efficacious, the Governments must have at their disposal at the earliest possible date concrete and accurate technical and economic information on the possibilities of developing integration industries,

Considering, lastly, that the studies already carried out and the experience acquired in the field of industry have placed the secretariat of the Commission in an exceptionally favourable position as regards the preparation of such studies and data,

Decides:

1. To express to the secretariat its satisfaction with the studies undertaken on industrial questions and to recommend their continuation and acceleration on the basis of the highest possible priority;
2. To recommend to the secretariat that in carrying out such work it explore more and more specifically the possibilities of creating industries aimed primarily at the common market, or integration industries such as those concerned with steel-making, chemical and petrochemical products, metal-transforming, transport and building materials, with a view to facilitating their establishment, bringing about import substitution and increasing production, and that it indicate the methods and procedures which it deems to be most suitable for attaining this objective;

/3. To

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes the use of statistical techniques to identify trends and anomalies in the data, and the importance of using reliable sources of information.

3. The third part of the document discusses the role of the auditor in the financial reporting process. It explains how the auditor's independent review of the financial statements provides assurance to investors and other stakeholders that the information is reliable and free from material misstatement.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges faced by auditors in the current business environment. It highlights the increasing complexity of financial transactions and the need for auditors to stay up-to-date on the latest accounting standards and regulations.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of communication between the auditor and the client. It emphasizes that clear and open communication is essential for the auditor to understand the client's business and to identify any potential areas of concern.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the role of the auditor in the prevention of fraud. It explains how the auditor's review of the financial statements can identify potential areas of risk and help the client to implement controls to prevent fraud from occurring.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of the auditor's independence. It explains that the auditor must be able to perform their duties without any bias or influence from the client or other parties, in order to provide an objective and unbiased opinion on the financial statements.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the role of the auditor in the promotion of transparency. It explains that the auditor's review of the financial statements provides a level of transparency that is essential for the functioning of the financial system and for the confidence of investors and other stakeholders.

3. To recommend to the secretariat that, in planning and preparing such studies, it pay special attention to the particular situation of the less advanced countries of the region, in order to pay the way for government action to enable them to take an active part in the regional integration process;

4. To request the secretariat to bring each one of these studies to the attention of the Governments members of the Commission as soon as they have been completed so that the Governments may take appropriate action without waiting for a new session;

5. To suggest to the member Governments that they give priority to projects for the establishment of integration industries;

6. To invite international financing institutions to give priority, in the granting of credit, to industrial integration projects.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data. The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the financial data for the quarter. It includes a table showing the revenue generated from various sources, as well as the associated costs and expenses. The final part of the document concludes with a summary of the overall financial performance and offers recommendations for future improvements.

The following table provides a detailed overview of the financial data for the quarter. It is organized into three main sections: Revenue, Expenses, and Net Income. Each section contains a list of items with their respective values and percentages. The revenue section shows a steady increase in sales over the period, while the expenses section highlights areas where costs have risen. The net income section shows a positive trend, indicating that the company is profitable. The document also includes a section on budgeting and forecasting, which provides a clear picture of the company's financial goals and the steps needed to achieve them. Finally, the document concludes with a section on risk management, which identifies potential risks and offers strategies to mitigate them.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

INTEGRATION INDUSTRIES

Draft resolution approved by Committee III

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that during the next few years the Latin American countries will have to invest heavily in industry, in order to attain the economic and social development targets that have been set,

Having regard to the fact that if the maximum benefit is to be derived from such investment, industrial development must be effectively programmed, so that the branches of industry to be developed are selected on consistent lines and in conformity with an over-all economic and social development outlook,

Considering that in each branch of industry production techniques and industrial equipment must be selected with due regard for the characteristics of Latin America in respect of raw materials, the size of the market, and the relative abundance or shortage of the various factors of production,

Bearing in mind that the ECLA secretariat has stated these problems in concrete terms and has at the same time drawn a clear picture of the present status and development prospects of the main branches of Latin American industry, in document E/CN.12/664,

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Considering that in addition, since the last session of the Commission the secretariat has prepared studies on various branches of industry (E/CN.12/628, E/CN.12/619, E/CN.12/629, E/CN.12/633, E/CN.12/622, E/CN.12/623, E/CN.12/624, E/CN.12/579/Rev.1), which provide useful technical and economic data as a basis for defining the form taken by these problems in the steel-making, metal-transforming, chemical, textile, forest and pulp and paper industries; and that in the course of carrying out such studies it has acquired extensive experience in this field,

Considering that in rechannelling Latin America's industrial development in a direction which will enable it to give renewed impetus and better balance to the region's economic and social development process, increasing attention should be devoted to the extensive possibilities for co-ordinated industrial development opened up by the economic integration of Latin America,

Considering, that the progress of the industrial integration of Latin America depends, on the one hand, on the carrying-out of preliminary studies and the assembly of basic data on each specific industry in the various countries, and, on the other hand, on the adoption of a regional approach consistent with the prospects and guiding principles of the economic and social development of Latin America as a whole,

/Taking into

Taking into account the fact that some member Governments have announced their decision to adopt measures to expedite the liberalization of trade within the framework of the Latin American Free-Trade Association (ALALC),

Bearing in mind that if this procedure for expediting the integration process is to prove efficacious, the Governments must have at their disposal at the earliest possible date concrete and accurate technical and economic information on the possibilities of developing integration industries,

Considering, lastly, that the studies already carried out and the experience acquired in the field of industry enable the secretariat of the Commission to prepare such studies and data,

Decides:

1. To express to the secretariat its satisfaction with the studies undertaken on industrial questions and to recommend their continuation and acceleration on the basis of the highest possible priority;

2. To recommend to the secretariat that in carrying out such work it explore more and more specifically the possibilities of creating industries aimed primarily at the common market, or integration industries such as those concerned with steel-making, chemical and petrochemical products, metal-transforming, transport and building materials, etc., with a view to facilitating their establishment, bringing about import substitution and increasing production, and that it indicate the methods and procedures which it deems to be most suitable for attaining this objective;

/3. To

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the company and the results of the various departments. It is followed by a detailed analysis of the financial statements and a comparison with the previous year. The final part contains conclusions and recommendations for the future.

The second part of the report deals with the results of the various departments. It is followed by a detailed analysis of the financial statements and a comparison with the previous year. The final part contains conclusions and recommendations for the future.

The third part of the report deals with the results of the various departments. It is followed by a detailed analysis of the financial statements and a comparison with the previous year. The final part contains conclusions and recommendations for the future.

3. To recommend to the secretariat that, in planning and implementing such studies, it pay special attention to the particular situation of the less advanced countries of the region, in order to pave the way for government action to enable them to take an active part in the regional integration process;

4. To request the secretariat to bring each one of these studies to the attention of the Governments members of the Commission as soon as they have been completed so that the Governments may take appropriate action without waiting for a new session;

5. To suggest to the member Governments that they give priority to projects for the establishment of integration industries;

6. To invite international financing institutions to give priority, in the granting of credit, to industrial integration projects.

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

Committee III

FOREST RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

Draft resolution approved by Committee III

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having considered the studies on Latin American timber trends and prospects (E/CN.12/624, FAO/LAFD 62/5) and on forest resources (E/CN.12/670/Add.3), prepared jointly by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Considering that, although Latin America is the richest region in the world in respect of per capita forest resources, it produces only 10 per cent of all the timber consumed by the world market and only 4 per cent of the timber used for industrial purposes,

Having regard to the rapid rate at which demand for timber products and derivatives is increasing, both in the region itself and in the world at large, and the emergence of new markets in countries that have hitherto been exporters of such products,

In view of the fact that up to the present detailed studies on the region's forest resources have covered only some areas in certain countries, and that research in this field must be completed at the earliest possible date, to prevent the formulation of misguided policies with regard to the utilization of these resources,

/ Considering

1. THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS.

Know all men by these presents, that _____

of the County of _____ State of Texas, for and in consideration of the sum of _____ Dollars, to _____ of lawful money of the United States, to _____ the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted, sold and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, sell and convey unto the said _____ of the County of _____ State of Texas, all that certain _____

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD unto the said _____

and his heirs and assigns forever.

And the said _____ do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the same as the same appears from the records of the County of _____ State of Texas.

Witness my hand and seal of office this _____ day of _____ A.D. 19____, at the City of _____ State of Texas.

County Clerk

Notary Public

Notary Public

Considering that, unless the question of a sound and co-ordinated forest policy for the region as a whole is tackled promptly, there will be a risk of incurring substantial expenditure in future years on imports of forest products and on land rehabilitation projects,

Decides:

1. To take note with satisfaction of the studies mentioned in the first preambular paragraph and to recommend the ECLA secretariat and FAO to proceed with such studies;
2. To express gratification at FAO's announcement that it is planning to carry out a thorough study of the region's forest resources as a contribution towards facilitating the economic integration earnestly desired by the Latin American countries;
3. To recommend FAO to seek co-operation from the ECLA secretariat and from the competent institutions of both the United Nations family and the Inter-American System;
4. To recommend the Governments of member countries to provide all the facilities and co-operation they can for the preparation of these studies;
5. To recommend member Governments to give express and explicit attention in their development plans to the industrial processing of their forest products, providing the necessary financing with a view to effecting import substitution in respect of these products, inasmuch as they are processed from raw material of excellent quality of which the region possesses plentiful supplies.

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE II

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Report by the Rapporteur of the Committee, Mr. J. Antonio Palacios (Guatemala)

Committee II, International Trade and Economic Integration, began its work on 9 May 1963 with Mr. Alejandro Silva Davidson of the Chilean delegation as Chairman. Mr. G.B. Summers of the Canadian delegation as Chairman and Mr. J. Antonio Palacios of the Guatemalan delegation acted as Rapporteur. The Committee had as its Secretary Mr. Jorge Méndez of the ECLA secretariat.

The Committee held six formal meetings. In addition, the Chairman appointed two Working Groups which studied draft resolutions.

For the discussion of the items assigned to the Committee the Chairman subdivided the agenda as follows:

- (1) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
- (2) Latin America's relations with other international trade groupings;
- (3) The economic integration of Latin America, this item being in turn subdivided as follows:

/(a) Results

RESEARCH REPORT

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

1955

RESEARCH REPORT NO. 10

THE EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE RATE OF REACTION OF
PERMANGANATE IONS WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

The reaction between permanganate ions and hydrogen peroxide is a well-known redox reaction. The rate of this reaction is known to be highly dependent on temperature. In this study, the rate constant for the reaction was determined at various temperatures ranging from 10°C to 40°C. The results show that the rate constant increases exponentially with increasing temperature, which is consistent with the Arrhenius equation. The activation energy for the reaction was calculated to be approximately 50 kJ/mol. The reaction is first order with respect to permanganate ions and first order with respect to hydrogen peroxide. The overall reaction is second order. The rate of reaction is also affected by the presence of certain ions, such as manganous ions, which act as catalysts. The effect of these ions on the rate of reaction was also studied and found to be significant.

Author: J. D. Smith

- (a) Results and progress of the Latin American Free-Trade Association (ALALC);
- (b) Situation and progress of the Central American Economic Integration Treaty; and
- (c) Study of the prospects of a link between ALALC and the organs of the Central American Economic Integration Treaty.

I. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

With reference to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Latin American countries, as well as several of the observers who took an active part in the debate, expressed their firm support for the Conference. The Latin American delegations spoke almost with one voice of the importance of the Conference and expressed their confidence that, as a result of a frank debate on the causes and effects of the present situation of world trade, it would be possible to arrive at procedures which were closely connected with the under-developed countries' aspirations towards economic and social development, and could result in greater progress and well-being in the different developing communities.

In view of the importance attached to the Conference during the present debate and for the guidance of the Governments members of ECLA, the secretariat reproduced the provisional agenda approved in document E/CN.12/682 at the first session of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference.

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With the object of stressing still further the paramount importance of the Conference, some delegations commented on the various items on the provisional agenda of the Conference, and at the same time exhorted the delegations on the Committee to express their views on the agenda, and particularly to stress which studies should be undertaken by the ECLA secretariat for that purpose. The secretariat stated that the items assigned to ECLA for preliminary study prior to the Conference were marked with an asterisk in the reproduced agenda. One delegation requested that, in view of the importance of providing guidance for the Latin American countries at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, ECLA should submit a study on item I-5 ("Principles governing international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development"). This suggestion was unanimously approved by the Committee when put to a vote.

The main effort in the debates was concentrated on achieving general agreement on the Conference and particularly on the need to study the possibilities of presenting a concerted Latin American position at both the national and regional levels and of discussing items of common interest at the Conference and at a preparatory Latin American seminary. The debate on this matter led to the resolution which appears in Conference Room Paper N° 17/Rev.2.

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The original draft of this resolution was discussed by a working committee which was open to all delegations and finally secured general agreement on a text, except for the Cuban representative, who reserved his position and abstained from voting on the text of sub-paragraph (b) of the preambular paragraph which refers to the need to avoid the discussion at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development of political problems which might seriously jeopardize the achievement of the clear aims pursued by the Conference. Consequently, the text of the resolution was approved by 18 votes in favour and 1 abstention.

II. Latin America's relations with other trade areas

On the basis of secretariat documents E/CN.12/631 and E/CN.12/632, the delegations expressed their views on the possible impact and effects that might be produced on Latin American trade by other international blocs outside the region, especially the European Common Market. In addition to the members of delegations forming the Committee, the observers from GATT, the European Economic Community and FAO took part in the discussion. The representative of GATT described his organization's plans and proposals aimed at guaranteeing increasingly favourable treatment for exports from Latin American countries, and, by extension, for the trade of the developing countries. The observer from the

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European Economic Community praised the spirit of co-operation and willingness to give priority to the problems of developing countries that prevailed among the members of the Community; he emphasized, however, the fact that in the process visualized by the European Common Market the trend would be towards the progressive lowering of trade barriers vis-à-vis the rest of the world, and added that in recent years the statistics for Latin America's export trade with Europe showed substantial increases.

The Latin American delegations, in a draft resolution (Conference room paper N° 18/Rev.1), requested the secretariat to continue the study of potential consequences for the trade and economy of Latin America of the formation and development of multi-national groupings in other regions, and to suggest possible ways and means of finding a solution whereby the trade policy of the Latin American countries might ultimately be co-ordinated with a view to the improvement of the conditions in question.

III. The economic integration of Latin America

At the outset of its proceedings, the Committee listened to statements describing the progress achieved by the members of ALALC in their negotiations. The delegations of the Central American countries also outlined the advances made in the negotiation of the relevant integration treaty and in the creation of machinery for putting it into operation.

/With regard

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done in each of the various departments. The report then goes on to discuss the financial position of the country and the progress of the work done in each of the various departments. The report then goes on to discuss the financial position of the country and the progress of the work done in each of the various departments.

Summary of the work done during the year

The work done during the year has been very satisfactory. The progress made in each of the various departments has been very good. The financial position of the country is very sound. The work done during the year has been very satisfactory. The progress made in each of the various departments has been very good. The financial position of the country is very sound.

With regard to ALALC, the basic document presented by the secretariat was E/CN.12/658, and, in respect of Central American economic integration, the background documents were E/CN.12/672, E/CN.12/666, E/CN.12/658 and E/CN.12/683.

The most important part of the discussion on this third topic centred upon problems relating to the links between the two common markets and to Latin America's over-all integration process. The delegations of the Central American countries endorsed the aims of the other ECLA delegations in that respect, but with the reservation that any link established should be compatible with the terms of reference laid down in resolution 120 (CCE), adopted by the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee on 28 January 1963, the text of which was reproduced in document E/CN.12/672, presented to the Economic Commission for Latin America at its tenth session. In discussing the studies that the ECLA secretariat should carry out in connexion with the linking-up of the two aforesaid markets, various speakers pointed out the difficulties that might derive in the immediate future from the method of annual selective negotiations; the countries members of ALALC laid particular stress on the need to adopt a more automatic and mandatory procedure for annual tariff reductions, since otherwise the integration process might lapse into stagnation. Attention was also drawn to the importance of devising ways and means of co-ordinating the national development programmes
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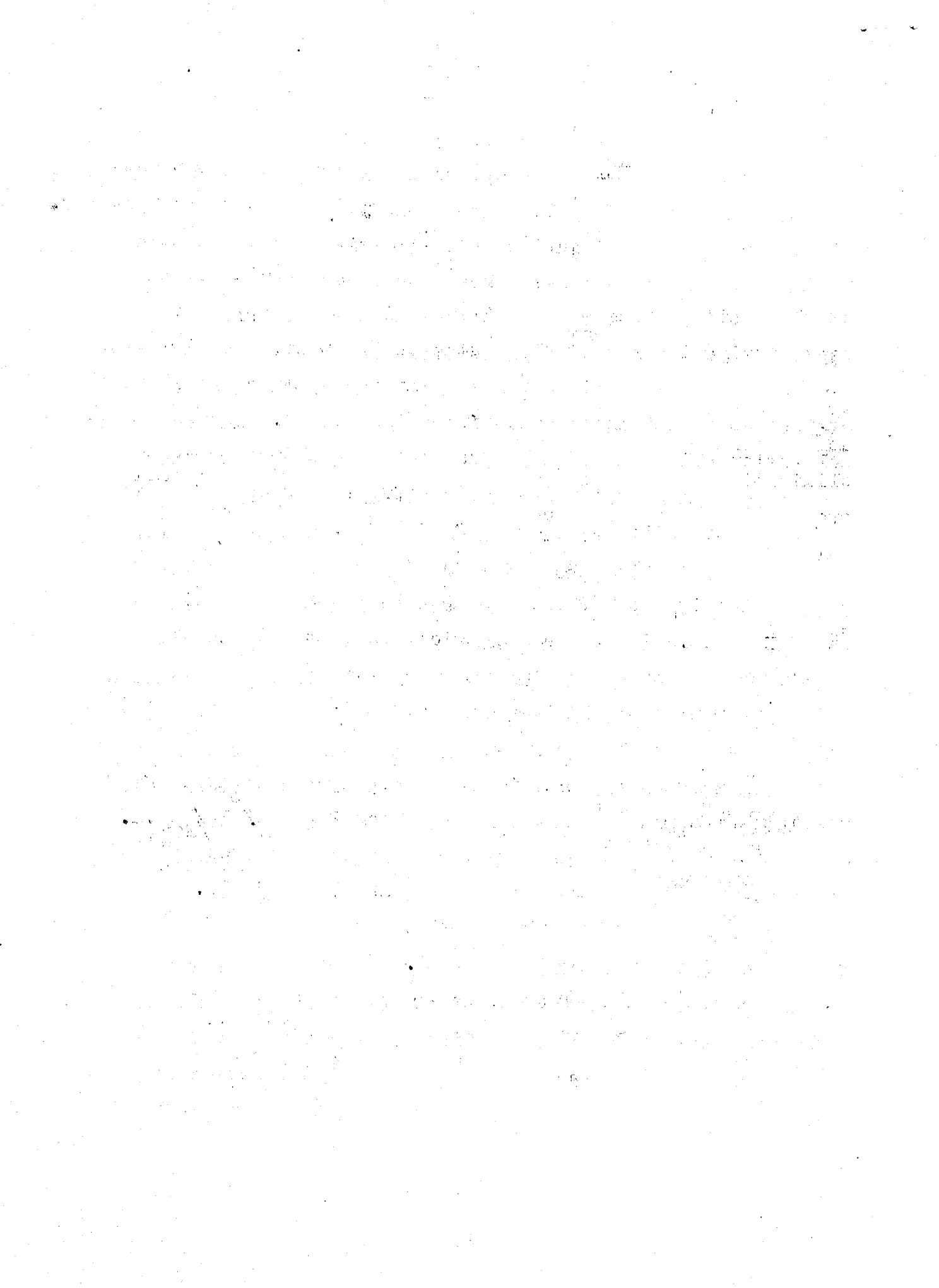
of the individual ALALC countries, in order to seek out the prospects and opportunities opened up by the integration process. One delegation also requested that, in view of the interest attaching to the question, a specific study should be made of the maritime transport problems which were currently constituting insurmountable obstacles to trade, and also stressed the need to identify the internal factors militating against trade and integration in Latin America. Another delegation said an endeavour must be made to promote the rapid elimination of restrictions and tariffs in respect of basic groups of commodities, such as foodstuffs, construction materials and health products, so as to make provision for the possibility of opening sectoral free markets within Latin America. The Central American delegations announced that preparations were under way for launching a capital integration process which would facilitate industrialization on a basis of complementarity.

In this connexion, the Committee approved the draft resolution reproduced in Conference Room Paper N° 18/Rev.1.

Taking part in the discussion besides the accredited delegations were observers from IDB, ALALC and SIECA. The IDB observer said that the Bank wished to be in the forefront of the integration movement.

On the same subject of economic integration, the Committee discussed the text of two draft resolutions which were not approved. The first, submitted by the

/delegation of



delegation of Colombia, on the need to undertake studies for the economic integration of Latin American frontier areas was withdrawn by that delegation in view of the fact that several delegations declared that they were unprepared to discuss its full scope, especially owing to the budget implications pointed out by ECLA and also because of the lack of precise knowledge regarding all the problems deriving from the bilateral negotiation which the draft resolution in question would have necessitated. The other draft resolution before the Committee was submitted by the delegation of Chile as a token of appreciation of the Central American integration process and of the action taken by Governments, particularly the Government of Costa Rica, in acceding to the integration treaty. Two delegations asked questions and requested explanations concerning this draft resolution, the secretariat having stated that it had been referred by Committee I for consideration by Committee II. In view of the issues which arose in connexion with the discussion and of the fact that he was unaware of the existence of such a resolution, the representative of El Salvador, supported by the representative of Guatemala, placed on record their deep appreciation to the Chilean delegation, and at the same time requested that, if there were no objection, the draft resolution concerned should be withdrawn. With its withdrawal, the Committee completed its assignment, and, in accordance with the Commissions' instructions, submits the draft resolutions contained in Conference Room Papers Nos. 17/Rev.2 and 18/Rev.1 for consideration by the plenary Commission.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

Committee II

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Report by the Rapporteur of the Committee, Mr. J. Antonio Palacios
(Guatemala)

Committee II, International Trade and Economic Integration, began its work on 9 May 1963 with Mr. Alejandro Silva Davidson of the Chilean delegation as Chairman. Mr. G.B. Summers of the Canadian delegation acted as Vice-Chairman and Mr. J. Antonio Palacios of the Guatemalan delegation as Rapporteur. The Committee had as its Secretary Mr. Jorge Méndez of the ECLA secretariat.

The Committee held six formal meetings. In addition, the Chairman appointed two Working Groups which studied draft resolutions.

For the discussion of the items assigned to the Committee the Chairman subdivided the agenda as follows:

- (1) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
- (2) Latin America's relations with other international trade groupings;

(3) The economic integration of Latin America, this item being in turn subdivided as follows:

/(a) Results

Department of Mathematics

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- (a) Progress of the Latin American Free-Trade Association (ALALC);
- (b) Progress of the Central American Economic Integration Treaty; and
- (c) Study of the prospects of a link between ALALC and the organs of the Central American Economic Integration Treaty.

I. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

With reference to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Latin American countries, as well as several of the observers, expressed their firm support for the Conference. The Latin American delegations were unanimously agreed as to the importance of the Conference, and expressed their confidence that, as a result of frank discussion on the causes and effects of the present situation of world trade, it would be possible to arrive at procedures which were closely linked to the under-developed countries' aspirations towards economic and social development, and might result in greater progress and well-being in the different developing communities.

In view of the importance attached to the Conference during the present debate, and for the guidance of the Governments members of ECLA, the secretariat reproduced the agenda approved in document E/CN.12/682 at the first session of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference, giving indications of the steps that are being taken to carry out studies relating to certain agenda items.

Since the aforesaid United Nations Conference is so significant for the Latin American countries, attention was drawn to the desirability of seeking ways and means of solving the foreign trade and development problems of the countries in question, for which purpose the secretariat was requested to carry out specific studies, as indicated in the draft resolutions approved, and on agenda

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item I - 5 ("Principles governing international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development"). This suggestion was unanimously approved by the Committee when put to the vote.

Stress was also laid on the need for these studies to enable the Latin American countries to devise procedures for joint action, and on the importance of holding a Latin American seminar to prepare for the Conference.

The discussion on this topic led to the resolution appearing in Conference Room Paper No. 17/Rev.2.

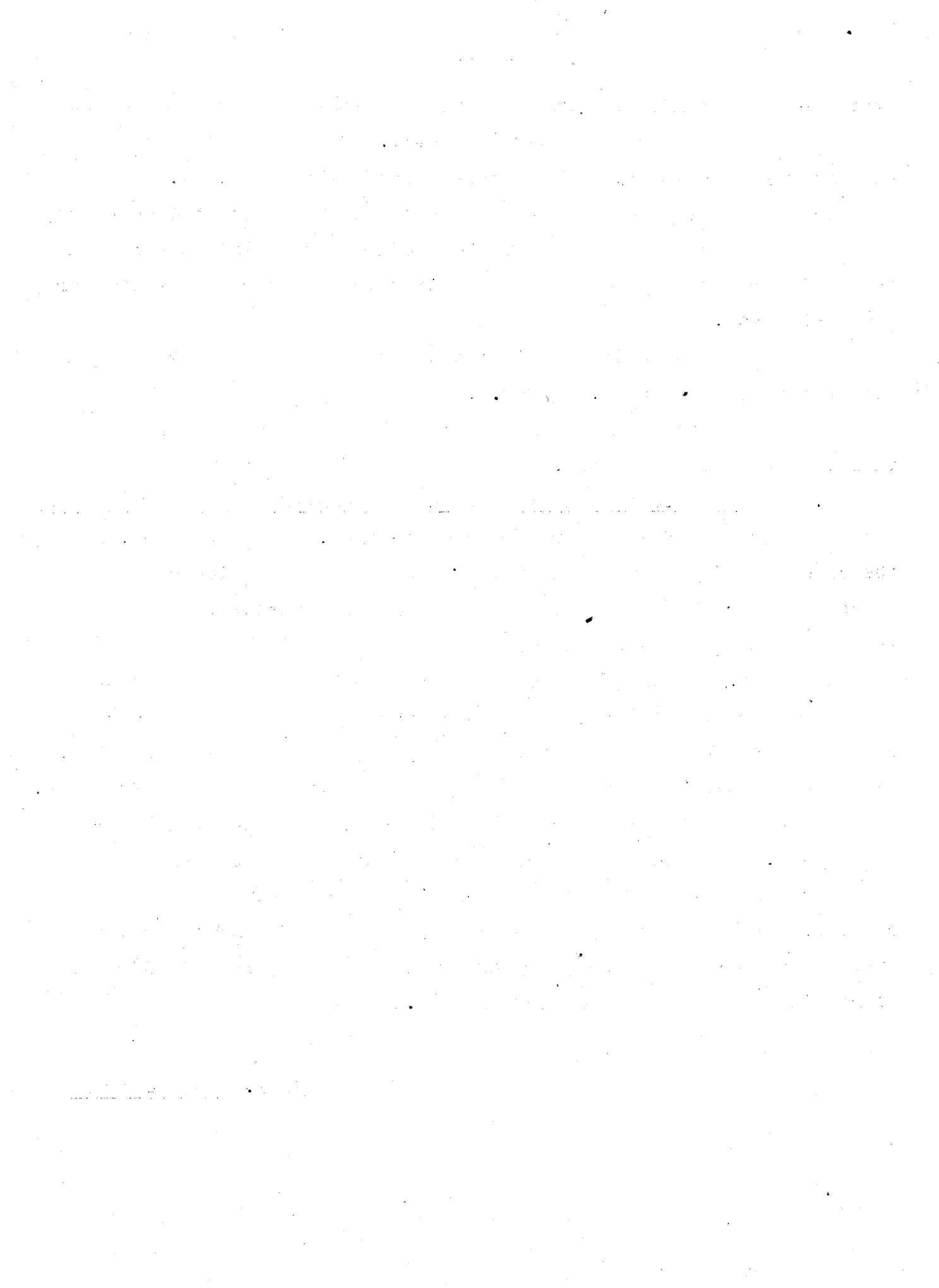
The text of the resolution as a whole was approved by 18 votes in favour with 1 abstention.

II. Latin America's relations with other international trade groupings

On the basis of secretariat documents E/CN.12/631 and E/CN.12/632, the delegations expressed their views on the possible impact and effects that might be produced on Latin American trade by other international groupings outside the region, especially the European Common Market. In addition to the members of delegations forming the Committee, the observers from GATT and the European Economic Community and the representative of FAO took part in the discussion. The views they expressed appear in the documents that were circulated.

The delegations, in a draft resolution (Conference Room Paper No. 18/Rev.1), request the secretariat to continue studying the formation and development of multi-national groupings in other regions, and to suggest possible ways and means of finding solutions to the problems that such groupings might create in respect of Latin America's foreign trade and development.

/III. The economic



III. The economic integration of Latin America

At the outset of its proceedings, the Committee listened to statements describing the progress achieved by the countries members of ALALC and the contracting parties to the General Treaty on Central American Integration in their respective integration programmes.

With regard to ALALC, the basic document presented by the secretariat was E/CN.12/658, and, in respect of Central American economic integration, the background documents were E/CN.12/672, E/CN.12/666, E/CN.12/658 and E/CN.12/683.

An important part of the discussion on this third topic centred upon problems relating to the links between the two free-trade areas and upon the possibility of accelerating Latin America's integration process.

The delegations of the Central American countries endorsed the aims of the other ECLA delegations in that respect, but with the reservation that any link established should be compatible with the terms of reference laid down in resolution 120 (CCE), adopted by the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee on 28 January 1963, the text of which was reproduced in document E/CN.12/672, presented to the Economic Commission for Latin America at its tenth session.

In discussing the studies that the ECLA secretariat should carry out, attention was drawn to the need to seek suitable fields for complementarity among industrial sectors, as a dynamic factor of integration.

Various delegations pointed out the difficulties that might derive in the immediate future from the method of annual selective

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Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs, but the characters are too light and blurry to transcribe accurately. Some fragments are visible, such as "The following..." and "I am...", but they do not form coherent sentences.

negotiations, particular stress being laid on the need to carry out studies that might induce the countries members of ALALC to adopt a more automatic and mandatory procedure for annual tariff reductions. Note was also taken of the importance of devising ways and means of co-ordinating the national development programmes of the individual ALALC countries, in order to seek out the prospects and opportunities opened up by the integration process. In addition, one delegation requested that, in view of the interest attaching to the question, a specific study should be made of the transport problems which are constituting obstacles to trade, and also stressed the need to identify the internal and external factors militating against the integration process and the expansion of trade in Latin America.

Another delegation said an endeavour must be made to promote the rapid elimination of restrictions and tariffs in respect of basic groups of commodities, such as foodstuffs, construction materials and medicines and health equipment, so that the possibility of opening sectoral free markets within the Latin American Free-Trade Area might be considered.

The suggestions put forward were incorporated in the draft resolution reproduced in Conference Room Paper No. 18/Rev. 1.

In connexion with Central American integration, the delegations from that area announced that preparations are under way for launching a capital integration process to facilitate industrialization on a basis of complementarity.

Taking part in the discussion besides the accredited delegations were observers from ALALC, SIECA and IDB. The IDB observer said that the Bank had been playing an outstanding part, and would redouble its efforts to further the integration movement.

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On the same subject of economic integration, the Committee discussed the text of two draft resolutions which were not approved. The first, submitted by the delegation of Colombia, on the need to undertake studies for the economic integration of Latin American frontier areas, was withdrawn by its sponsor in view of the fact that several delegations declared that they were unprepared to discuss its full scope. The other draft resolution before the Committee was submitted by the delegation of Chile, and related to integration problems. After an exchange of views, it was withdrawn by its sponsor.

The Committee completed its assignment, and submits the draft resolutions contained in Conference Room Papers Nos. 17/Rev.2 and 18/Rev.1 for consideration at the plenary meetings of the Commission.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

COMMITTEE III

INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Report of the Rapporteur
of the Committee

1. Introduction, organization of the
Committee and agenda

Committee III (Industry and Natural Resources) held five meetings between 10 and 15 May 1963. A working Group was also set up to consider draft resolutions, and met on 13 May.

The following were the officers of Committee III:

Mr. Angel Valdivia, Representative of Peru, Chairman; Mr. Hugo Pérez La Salvia, Representative of Venezuela, Vice-Chairman; and Mr. Héctor Gómez (Colombia) Rapporteur. Mr. Nuno F. de Figueiredo, Director of the Industrial Development Division of ECLA acted as Secretary of the Committee during the discussion of agenda items 9(a) and 9(b), and Mr. Adolfo Dorfman, Director of the Energy and Water Resources Programme of ECLA, during the discussion of agenda item 11.

The topics of discussion assigned to Committee III comprised items 9 and 11 on the agenda for the tenth session, i.e., "The industrial development of Latin America: (a) Industrial

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development: present situation and future prospects", and (b) "Problems of the main industrial sectors", and "Natural resources and electric power". The Committee had at its disposal the following documentation for the discussion on agenda item 9 :

Problemas y perspectivas del desarrollo industrial latinoamericano (E/CN.12/664)

Provisional report of the Seminar on Industrial Programming (E/CN.12/663)

"Technological research in Latin America", Economic Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. VIII, N° 1

Latin American timber trends and prospects (E/CN.12/624), United Nations publication, Sales N°: 63.II.G.1

La industria química en América Latina (E/CN.12/628 and Add. 1, 2 and 3)

The manufacture of basic industrial equipment in Argentina (E/CN.12/629 and Add. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)

The manufacture of industrial machinery and equipment in Latin America. II. The machine-tools industry in Brazil (E/CN.12/633), United Nations publication, Sales N°: 63.II.G.4

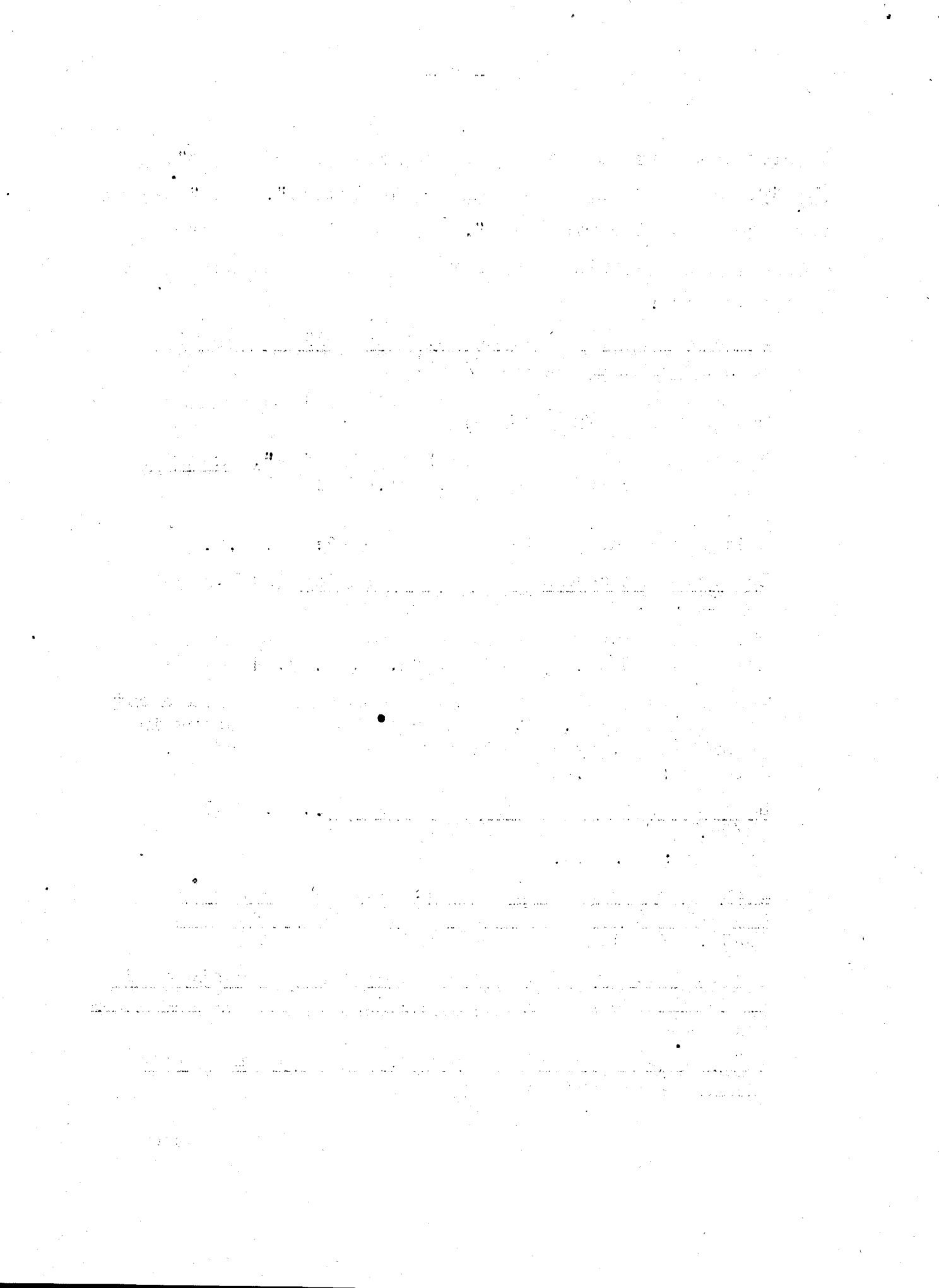
La industria textil en América Latina. I. Chile (E/CN.12/622), United Nations publication, Sales N°: 63.II.G.5

A industria textil do Brasil: pesquisa sobre as condições de operação no ramo fiação e tecelagem (E/CN.12/623) (Portuguese only)

Conclusiones de la reunión técnica sobre problemas de productividad y perfeccionamiento de personal dirigente (E/CN.12/665)

Informe de la reunión de trabajo sobre la industria textil (Conference room paper N° 4)

/The Committee



The Committee had at its disposal the following documents for the discussion of agenda item 11 :

Los recursos naturales en América Latina, su conocimiento actual e investigaciones necesarias en este campo (E/CN.12/670)

Water resources in Latin America. Outline and evaluation of the work accomplished by ECLA (E/CN.12/650).

Progress report of the Water Resources Survey Group in Argentina (E/CN.12/625).

Informe de la reunión de expertos sobre estadística y terminología eléctricas, conteniendo el glosario terminológico y los modelos en cuadros estadísticos (E/CN.12/637)

Report of the meeting of experts on bases for electricity rates in Latin America (E/CN.12/640, and Add.1/Corr.1)

Estudio sobre la electricidad en América Latina, Vol. I (E/CN.12/630, United Nations publication, Sales N°: 63.II.G.3.

Resumen de los debates y acuerdos de la reunión de representantes de las empresas eléctricas de América Latina que auspician la publicación de la Revista Latinoamericana de Electricidad (E/CN.12/641).

Los recursos hidráulicos de Bolivia (E/CN.12/688)

2. Account of precedings

(a) Industrial development of Latin America (agenda item 9)

The Committee expressed its satisfaction with the voluminous documentation prepared by the secretariat and referred to the technical and practical character of the work submitted, which in many cases made it possible for the bodies responsible for industrial development programming, and the private sector, to apply it directly.

The debates were distinguished mainly by concern over the considerable expenditure which would be necessary in the next few

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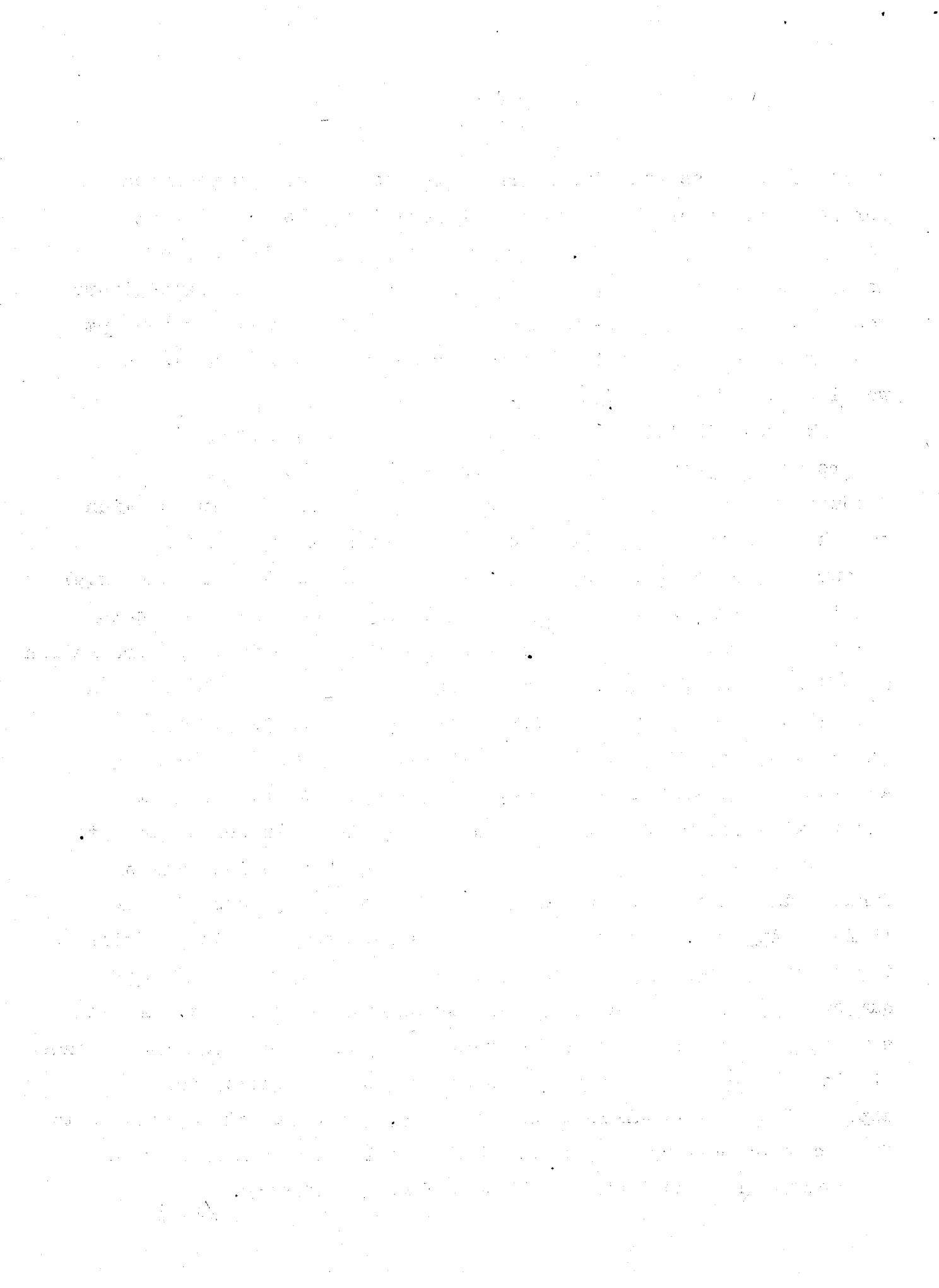
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years to increase industrial production to the extent required for achievement of the economic and social development targets set by member Governments. The full results, in the form of accelerated development, could only be achieved if the expenditure was accompanied by a re-orientation of the industrial development process and by progressive modernization and rationalization of working conditions in industry.

The re-orientation of the development process would imply a more appropriate choice of sectors to be developed and of the production techniques which should be adopted in them in relation to other factors, including shortage of capital and abundance of labour; it also presupposed the establishment of larger industrial plants, as might be advisable in the light of economies of scale and the possibilities provided by regional integration. Modernization of industry as already established would in many cases require the gradual creation of competitive conditions, which might also be achieved by liberalizing trade within the framework of the Latin American Free-Trade Association, the Central American Economic Integration Programme and the future Latin American common market.

It was pointed out that full utilization of capital was of fundamental importance, because capital was the scarcest factor in Latin America. Nevertheless, it was observed that in practice insufficient use was made of it, as a result either of the small number of shifts worked or by the low output of equipment. At the same time, industrial promotion machinery tended to encourage purchase of plant which, in company with other factors, promoted the application of capital-intensive methods. This was at variance with the manpower resources available in Latin America which, in most countries, had inevitably to be absorbed by industry.

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In its discussions the Committee gave priority to the economic integration of Latin America in relation to the industrial sector. The defective structure of Latin American industry, which was characterized by its low productivity, shortage of capital and skilled labour, weak consumer market and lack of competitive stimulus as a result of protectionism, could be remedied not only through national programmes, but also by means of a concerted effort to achieve the integration in question. It was considered that a major obstacle to the industrial development of Latin America was its lack of basic industries which were essential to rapid economic development. In turn, the development of such industries called for substantial investment per unit of product, which could quickly be reduced by virtue of a scale of operation that was in many cases incompatible with the size of the markets. All the foregoing considerations led to the conclusion that industrial integration would enable broader markets to be opened up both for the existing consumer goods industries and for the industries manufacturing capital goods that would be established in view of such prospects. In that context, the Committee approved the draft resolution on integration industries (Conference room paper No. 34/Rev.1) in which the secretariat was requested to give priority to the preparation of studies that would furnish Governments with the requisite background data for negotiation with a view to establishing, over the short term, industries producing primarily for the common market, i.e. "integration industries".

The Committee took special note of the Provisional Report of the Seminar on Industrial Programming, held at São Paulo in March 1963, and several speakers referred to the differing forms that
/industrial programming

industrial programming might take, according to whether it related to industry as a whole or to specific industrial sectors. Stress was also laid on the interrelationship that should exist between programming agencies and the private sector, with particular emphasis on the latter's importance in the programming process. The studies presented by the secretariat on the steel-making, metal-transforming, chemical, pulp and paper and textile industries provided data that might be conducive to rational programming for those industrial branches, both with respect to operational conditions in established plants and with regard to the evaluation of investment in the new industrial establishments that might be developed in a regional market.

In that connexion, consideration should be given to the problem of economies of scale, since there was clear evidence that costs and investment per unit of product decreased considerably as the size of some industries increased. A case in point was afforded by the pulp and paper industry, where operation on an optimum scale, in comparison with a scale four times smaller, would be reflected in reductions of about 40 per cent in unit costs and over 50 per cent in investment per unit of product. Similarly, it was estimated that if new chemical plants were established on a regional basis and with optimum dimensions, the investment required might be cut, on an over-all average, by 20 per cent in relation to the scales on which the same projects would be operated at the national level. Since fixed investment in the five sectors mentioned above - which accounted for about 50 per cent of manufacturing industry - was estimated at 9,000 million dollars for the period 1960-70, the saving of capital and reduction of costs resulting from the broadening of the market and the consequent establishment of plants on an economic scale might be considerable.

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With regard to existing industries, the Committee considered that a prerequisite for the improvement of operational conditions was integrated action designed to solve the various problems as a whole. Such action would comprise the raising of labour productivity, the improvement of management and organization at the entrepreneurial level, and the selection of suitable production techniques. The Committee took note with satisfaction of the studies which the secretariat was carrying out in that field, and approved a relevant draft resolution which made special reference to the textile industry (Conference room paper No. 24/Rev. 2).

Three basic requirements for industrial development were brought to light during the discussions. The first was systematic industrial programming geared to over-all economic development programming, with particular emphasis on close co-ordination between the import substitution policy and the aims of the industrial development planned. The second was continuing and integrated technical assistance for each industrial sector to improve operating conditions in existing industry. Such assistance should be based on a prior diagnosis of the prevailing situation and an analysis of the probable development of the market. The third requirement for industrial development was a continuing policy of industrial integration in the context of a common market, including both new capital goods industries and consumer goods industries, with vigorous technical and financial incentives.

Reference was made also in the course of the debate to co-operation between ECLA and other international bodies, citing
/in this

in this respect the joint study on pulp and paper industries and forest industries being undertaken with FAO, the meeting on Problems of Productivity and Training of Executive Staff, sponsored jointly with the ILO, and the Seminar on Industrial Programming, under the joint auspices of the Centre for Industrial Development and the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations.

The Committee approved a draft resolution on forest resources and industries (Conference room paper N° 35/Rev. 1) and took note of the importance of vocational training, especially of engineers, and of the safety of industrial workers in the interests of the proper functioning of industry.

Mention was made of the fact that the purpose of various international agencies was to provide assistance to industrialization. These included the United Nations Special Fund, which was in a position to support pre-investment studies for the manufacturing industry. It was suggested that the ECLA secretariat could usefully collaborate with Governments in the preparation of requests to the Special Fund in that connexion.

Lastly, it was recommended that, in view of the great practical value of the studies prepared on industry, which are utilized not only by Latin American industrialists but also by those in other parts of the world, such documents be given wide circulation in other working languages of the Commission, especially English.

/(b) Natural

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State Department to the Secretary of the War Department. The letter is dated January 10, 1918, and is addressed to the Secretary of the War Department, Washington, D.C. The letter is signed by the Secretary of the State Department, Robert Lansing.

The letter discusses the proposed changes in the organization of the War Department. It mentions that the War Department is currently organized into several bureaus, and that the Secretary of the War Department is proposing to reorganize these bureaus. The letter also mentions that the Secretary of the War Department is proposing to create a new position of Secretary of the War Department, and that this position would be responsible for the overall management of the War Department.

Very truly yours,
Robert Lansing

(b) Natural resources and electric power (item 11 of the agenda)

The statements made by different delegations and document E/CN.12/670 prepared by the ECLA secretariat serve to confirm that Latin America as a whole possesses plentiful supplies of nearly all the natural resources required by an up-to-date economy - minerals, agricultural land in all latitudes and water for irrigation purposes, forests, energy, sea products, etc. - but that there are marked discrepancies between areas and some critical zones are notably deficient in certain resources, or else these become scarcer in relation to the growth of demand and their utilization is sometimes inefficient. It was pointed out, for example, that the region possesses extensive forest areas, yet imports of forest products are considerable and, with the exception of Peru, not much was being done to make full use of fishery resources.

The Committee pointed out the need for each country to acquire a better knowledge of the quantity and quality of the natural resources - renewable and non-renewable - which will enable it to programme their utilization in the interests of the national economy, including the expansion and diversification of exports and the establishment of import substitution industries.

The rational application of new techniques was also considered expedient for the preparation of inventories of

/natural resources

Wages and Salaries of Employees of the Government of India

The Government of India has a large number of employees who are engaged in various services. The wages and salaries of these employees are fixed by the Government. The Government has a policy of providing a fair and equitable system of wages and salaries to its employees. The Government has a number of commissions and committees which are entrusted with the task of recommending the wages and salaries of its employees. The Government has also a number of laws and regulations which govern the wages and salaries of its employees. The Government has a number of schemes and programmes which are aimed at improving the wages and salaries of its employees. The Government has a number of policies and programmes which are aimed at providing a fair and equitable system of wages and salaries to its employees. The Government has a number of commissions and committees which are entrusted with the task of recommending the wages and salaries of its employees. The Government has also a number of laws and regulations which govern the wages and salaries of its employees. The Government has a number of schemes and programmes which are aimed at improving the wages and salaries of its employees. The Government has a number of policies and programmes which are aimed at providing a fair and equitable system of wages and salaries to its employees.

natural resources, i.e. geophysical processes, aerophotogrammetry surveys and aerophoto-interpretation (co-ordinating their use for various purposes), and the preparation of basic topographical and geological maps at the appropriate scales.

Cited as positive examples of the use of these methods of prospection were studies on petroleum, some minerals and, to a lesser degree, soils, forests, etc. at present being carried out in Argentina, Venezuela, Chile, Bolivia, Surinam and other countries.

It was stated repeatedly that the lack of standardization in regard to basic definitions of reserves - principally of mineral resources - and other concepts gives rise to heterogeneous figures which make it impossible to compile adequate statistics.

The experience of several countries of the area shows that so far as all kinds of natural resources are concerned, the national services in general lack the necessary budget and technical personnel to speed up a knowledge of existing resources in response to economic development needs, and that there is a general shortage of technicians, and those there are are not sufficiently specialized. By way of comparison, it was stated that the region has fewer experts in forest resources than a country like Finland whose forested area is equal to only 2 per cent of Latin America's.

/Mention was

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
I, _____, County Clerk of the County of Los Angeles, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears on the records of the County of Los Angeles.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the County of Los Angeles, this _____ day of _____, 19____.

County Clerk

NOTARY PUBLIC
My Commission Expires _____, 19____

Notary Public

Mention was made of the need to modernize legislation related to the utilization of natural resources and to pool the efforts of scientists, economists and technicians for the investigation, programming and utilization of such resources.

As regards the conservation of non-renewable resources, it was affirmed that the countries of the region attached little or no importance to the destruction of highly valuable land through the effects of erosion; reference was made also to the intensive extraction of certain resources for export without any previous knowledge of the reserves available in the Latin American countries.

Attention was drawn to the relationship between the national development of resources and a stable price policy through common action, citing as an example the participation of some countries in an international association which pursues those aims in regard to petroleum. The advisability of applying similar procedures in the case of iron ores was underlined.

Following a brief discussion of the draft resolution on natural resources (Conference room paper N° 15) which formulates a series of recommendations to the Latin American countries, ECLA and other international agencies operating in those fields in Latin America, aimed at improving the knowledge and utilization of natural resources, was unanimously approved.

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I am writing to you regarding the matter of the...

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I am sure that you will find this information...

I am sure that you will find this information...

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I am sure that you will find this information...

When the Committee examined the studies, submitted by the Secretariat in respect of Latin America (E/CN.12/650), Bolivia (E/CN.12/688) and Argentina (E/CN.12/625), on the work of the Secretariat in connexion with water resources, there was general agreement that the work was valuable and that the Commission should proceed with the systematic study of water as part of the programming of economic and social development.

It was pointed out that water resources should as a rule be planned with the object of promoting the over-all and multi-purpose development of the watershed as a unit. Only in this manner could a particular method of utilization be prevented from spoiling future possibilities.

Stress was also laid on the inter-dependence of the water-soil-vegetation system, which made a joint study by experts in those fields advisable. Thus, as an example of the benefits of irrigation, it was emphasized that in Argentina almost a third of the gross product of the agricultural sector came from intensive cultivation in less than 4 per cent of the cultivated area.

In view of the shortage of surface water in many zones of the region, the advisability of paying particular attention to underground resources and their connexion with surface water and precipitation was stressed.

Attention was drawn to the advisability of collaboration between the Latin American countries in the International Hydrological Decade sponsored by UNESCO, scheduled to begin in 1965 with the object of intensifying the investigation of water resources, since water was becoming an increasingly scarce and more limiting factor in economic development.

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In addition to multi-purpose applications, many examples of which were mentioned in respect of various countries, the part played by water in the generating of power was stressed. In this connexion, in addition to impressive projects under construction or planned, examples of successful joint international efforts for using large-scale common water resources were mentioned, and some delegations referred to the advisability of pursuing these efforts.

The importance attached to water resources was underlined when reference was made to the organizations engaged in the measurement and utilization of water resources in various countries, in one of which there is a ministry specially concerned with such matters.

One of the delegations, in expressing its satisfaction at the work done by the ECLA secretariat, expressed the desire that a team of hydrological experts should conduct in the country it represented a study similar to those which had been made in others.

It was recommended that the work done by the secretariat on water resources should be pursued as part of the programming of economic and social development and in close collaboration with national planning agencies.

In view of the importance of regional development, it was also thought advisable that the study on the over-all utilization of watersheds should be continued and extended to areas of influence where this was appropriate. Likewise, it was thought to be of the greatest importance that more specific aspects of water development should receive attention so as to promote and guide projects for the control and utilization of water.

/Since water



Since water was part of an economic cycle of great importance, it was recommended that the study of water should not be undertaken in isolation from its related aspects, and for that purpose joint groups should be set up at the national or regional level to cover, in addition to water, resources such as forests, soil, etc.

The Committee reviewed the electric power situation in the countries of the region and the work of the secretariat in that field, noting with satisfaction the documents submitted and the information supplied by the different delegations who took part in the discussions.

Most of the representatives described the characteristics of electrification in their countries, drawing attention to the advances that had been made recently, their efforts to ensure the systematic and optimum development of their resources (particularly water resources), and the extent to which the public sector and private enterprise took a part in that development.

It was pointed out that Latin America had abundant hydroelectric resources and fuels which, if they were to be used in the best possible way, should be studied not as if they were antagonistic elements but as capable of being combined and complementing each other, and ample time should be left so that the solutions found would be the best possible.

Special mention was made of the important hydro-electric projects sponsored by three countries and calculated to supply a substantial volume of electric power, one of them in particular

/would enable

would enable the nucleus of an important national and international interconnected system to be established and also cater for the needs of navigation.

It was pointed out that electric power development should be organized on the basis of programmes taking into account national, regional and sectoral demand, and that, for that purpose, basic statistical data should be improved and clear-cut and sustained policies of electricity development pursued as an integral part of economic and social development.

It was suggested that it would be desirable to study the interconnexion of systems in order to complement the generation from different sources and different hydrological régimes, and attention was drawn to the importance of standardizing cycles at an early stage in order to prevent the inherent problems from being magnified. In addition, the existence of wide margins for obtaining greater fuel efficiency in thermo-electric generation and in its industrial use was pointed out.

In order to improve the living and working conditions of rural families, and to increase and improve agricultural productivity, an endeavour should be made to promote rural electrification by drawing on the experience of other countries that had been successful in that respect.

It was thought necessary to give the electric power industry proper financial and economic stability by fixing rates that reflected the real cost of supplying the service. However, in view of the intensive rate of expansion required
/to cover

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State to the Governor, dated the 10th of January 1862. The letter is addressed to the Governor and is signed by the Secretary of the State. The letter contains the following text:

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst. in relation to the application of the State of New York for the admission of the State of New York to the Union. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the Committee on the subject, and they have reported in favor of the admission of the State of New York to the Union. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the Committee on the subject, and they have reported in favor of the admission of the State of New York to the Union.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Secretary of the State

The second part of the document is a letter from the Governor to the Secretary of the State, dated the 11th of January 1862. The letter is addressed to the Secretary of the State and is signed by the Governor. The letter contains the following text:

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the application of the State of New York for the admission of the State of New York to the Union. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the Committee on the subject, and they have reported in favor of the admission of the State of New York to the Union. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the Committee on the subject, and they have reported in favor of the admission of the State of New York to the Union.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Governor

to cover the existing deficit and the increase in demand, it was felt to be essential to obtain external financial assistance for the electricity sector, with amortization periods and rates of interest consonant with the nature of public utilities having a long useful life and high capital intensity.

On the grounds of the experience acquired in various countries, it was recognized that the handling of electricity services could be made much more economical through the rationalization of their administrative services.

In so far as the future work of ECLA in the field of electric power was concerned, it was recommended that it should persevere with the studies that had already been started, and, among other things, hold another conference on the same lines as the conference held in Mexico in August 1961, but with a shorter agenda, in order to continue exploring subjects that were of great interest for Latin America such as some of the topics that had been given preferential attention in the discussions.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Report by the Rapporteur of the Committee

CORRIGENDUM

Insert on page 7, after line 10 (at end of first paragraph):

"A further subject dealt with during the discussions was the technological research needed to develop new processes in keeping with the region's natural resources, or to adapt techniques developed in other parts of the world to the peculiar conditions in Latin America. In this respect, it was considered feasible to explore productive techniques and equipment suited to economic operation in small and medium industries. Since one of the limiting factors of this type of industry is the shortage of working capital, it was suggested that due attention be paid to this aspect in industrial financing programmes.

The Committee expressly recorded the expediency of giving priority to studies on small and medium industry, which predominate numerically in the countries of the region, and took note with satisfaction that the secretariat was considering embarking on activities in this field and was programming a seminar to be sponsored jointly by the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations and Centre for Industrial Development."

(S)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF THE FBI

DATE: 10/15/54
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

FROM: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

[Illegible]

[The body of the memorandum contains several paragraphs of text that are extremely faint and largely illegible. The text appears to be a formal report or communication, possibly detailing an investigation or administrative matter. Key words like "subject", "information", and "report" are faintly visible.]

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

Committee IV

GENERAL QUESTIONS

Rapporteur's report

1. Introduction, organization of work and agenda

Committee IV (General questions) held three meetings between 11 and 15 May 1963. The officers of the Committee were as follows: Chairman, Mr. Gabriel Lisette (France), Vice-Chairman, Mr. George Arthur Brown (Jamaica), and Rapporteur, Mr. Jaime Cestero (Dominican Republic). The following members of the secretariat acted as secretaries of the Committee for the different agenda items assigned to it: Mr. Nessim Arditi, for the discussion of item 12 (activities in the field of technical assistance), Mr. Julio Valdés for item 14 (Co-operation with inter-American agencies), Mr. Jorge Viteri for item 15 (United Nations building in Santiago, Chile) and Mrs. Monica Barnett for item 16 (programme of work and priorities).

Item 13 (Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning) was transferred to the plenary meetings, in view of the fact that the biennial meeting of the Institute's Governing Council was not going to be held until the Committee had completed its work, and the Council's report would accordingly not be ready in time.

/The Committee

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

The Committee had at its disposal the following documents for the discussion of agenda item 12:

Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional commissions (E/CN.12/669)

Information paper on technical assistance provided in 1962 to countries and territories of the ECLA region under the expanded and regular programmes prepared by the TAB secretariat (E/CN.12/635)

United Nations programmes for technical assistance in public administration (E/CN.12/654)

Actividades de la UNESCO en América Latina. Documento informativo preparado por la UNESCO con una nota de la secretaria (E/CN.12/689)

Cooperación con el Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE). Nota de la secretaria (E/CN.12/687)

For the discussion of item 14 it had the following document:

Note on co-operation between the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Latin America and other inter-American agencies (E/CN.12/674)

For item 15, the documents were as follows:

United Nations Building in Santiago, Chile: Report of the secretariat (E/CN.12/675)

Report of the Committee on the Gift Programme for the United Nations Building in Santiago, Chile (E/CN.12/676)

In connexion with item 16, the following documentation was submitted:

Draft report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council Part I (E/CN.12/656)

Draft programme of work and priorities 1963-1964

/United Nations

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United Nations Development Decade. Note by the secretariat (E/CN.12/685)

Note by the secretariat on the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning of the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.12/681)

Note by the secretariat on resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council of concern to the Commission (E/CN.12/651)

2. Account of proceedings

Technical assistance

1. The Committee took note with satisfaction of General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 879 (XXXIV) referring to the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and the strengthening of the regional commissions, and also of the report of the secretariat of the Commission (E/CN.12/669) on the subject and of the secretariat note on the Latin American Demographic Centre (E/CN.12/687).

2. Current plans for decentralization considered by the Commission may be summed up as follows:

(i) During the first stage of decentralization, the secretariat will be responsible for the operation of technical assistance projects at the regional level, including administration of the project concerning the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, as a regional project of the United Nations Special Fund.

(ii) At a later stage it is expected that the secretariat will participate more actively in the preparation, administration

/and operation

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and operation of national technical assistance programmes of countries in the region, especially those connected with the planning of economic and social development. This means that an effort will be made to ensure that national technical assistance programmes fit in with the particular development plans and at the same time form an integral part of them. It is hoped that, through united action and close co-operation with the Resident Representatives of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board, co-ordinating machinery can be set up which will enable the secretariat to furnish Governments with technical advice, at their request, during the early stages of country programmes.

(iii) Decentralization will imply a certain degree of autonomy for the secretariat of the Commission, the direction of technical assistance policies, financial administration and personnel matters remaining in the hands of Headquarters in New York. This autonomy will be measured by the degree to which the ECLA secretariat is allowed authority in substantive and financial matters and in the engagement of expert staff. In that connexion, it seems essential that the secretariat should be given wide powers to engage technical assistance experts for limited periods. On the other hand, the delegation of financial authority should allow some latitude to the secretariat for the transfer of funds between the various parts of each regional project, and between projects, as and when the need arises at the implementation stage.

(iv) The Expanded Programme for the two year period 1965 and 1966

/will have

will have to be prepared early in 1964. In order to enable the Executive Secretary of the Commission to play a leading part in the planning, implementation and co-ordination of regional technical assistance programmes, it is hoped that the operational procedures for decentralization will shortly be defined by Headquarters in New York; the Executive Secretary would thus be able to take an active part in the negotiation of these projects.

(v) In addition to the permanent staff, it is envisaged that for 1963 a total of sixteen technical assistance regional advisers in specific fields will be assigned to the ECLA secretariat as part of the programme of strengthening its resources and its activities. Apart from these regional advisers, it is also expected that there will be technical assistance experts assigned to specific regional projects for which the Executive Secretary has substantive responsibility, in some cases jointly with United Nations specialized agencies. It is estimated that the total number of these regional experts in 1963 will be thirty-one.

3. The decentralization of United Nations technical assistance programmes and their transfer to the Economic Commission for Latin America received wide support within the Commission. Likewise the recent establishment of a **Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit** at ECLA Headquarters, Santiago and an auxiliary unit at the Mexico Office was noted with satisfaction. This will enable the ECLA secretariat to act as a focal point for the planning and implementation of regional technical assistance projects. It was pointed out that in carrying out these functions

/the secretariat

the secretariat worked in close collaboration with the Resident Representatives of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board.

4. However, it was observed that the secretariat had not yet been delegated adequate authority in the substantive, administrative and financial fields, and in the recruitment of technical assistance experts. It was pointed out that if the secretariat was to fulfil its functions successfully in the technical assistance field, it was essential that it should have sufficient flexibility and the necessary machinery to enable it to play the vital role expected of it in the programming of technical assistance requirements within the region, and in the implementation of projects approved by the competent organs of the United Nations.

5. The Committee approved a draft resolution recommending that the Secretary-General expedite decentralization by delegating functions and authority in substantive, financial and administrative matters, and in the engagement of expert technical assistance staff at the regional level on a scale calculated to enable the secretariat of the Commission to take prompt decisions with regard to the execution of projects, without prejudice to the retention by Headquarters in New York of its over-all direction of technical assistance policies, and financial and staff administration.

6. As far as regional technical assistance projects are concerned, the same draft resolution recommends to the Secretary-General that the necessary financial resources be

/made available

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the information gathered is both reliable and comprehensive.

The third part of the report focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows a clear upward trend in the data over the period covered. This indicates that the current strategy is effective and that there is significant potential for further growth.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future actions. These include continuing to invest in research and development, as well as expanding into new markets. The author believes that these steps are essential for long-term success.

made available with a view to increasing the extent to which such projects form part of the Commission's programme of work, especially in the fields of social and industrial development, statistics and housing, by means either of meetings of expert groups or in the form of direct advice to the countries members of the Commission.

7. The Committee also considered the work of the Latin American Centre for Demographic Studies (CELADE) and the close co-operation between the Centre and the secretariat of the Commission in connexion with demographic studies. Concern was expressed at the fact that the present arrangement would come to an end late in 1964, at which time the agreement between the United Nations and the University of Chile would expire. On that subject, the Committee decided to recommend that financial resources should be provided to enable CELADE to continue its work beyond 1964, until such time as the countries in the region had available a sufficient number of specialists in the field of demographic education and research. At the same time, the Committee decided to point out to Governments the desirability of arranging, as speedily as possible, with the United Nations Special Fund and other international agencies, for the financial assistance needed for the continuation and extension of the operations of CELADE and the establishment of a demographic research institute in Central America.

8. In the course of its meetings, the Committee had an opportunity to hear a statement from the United Nations Commissioner for Technical Assistance, in which he described the steps which were

/being taken

(1) The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the position of the various groups. It is a very good summary of the situation and is well written.

(2) The second part of the report deals with the economic situation. It is a very good summary of the situation and is well written.

(3) The third part of the report deals with the social situation. It is a very good summary of the situation and is well written.

(4) The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation. It is a very good summary of the situation and is well written.

(5) The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation. It is a very good summary of the situation and is well written.

being taken with a view to effective decentralizing of technical assistance activities and making the necessary delegation of authority. At the same time, representatives of the non-Latin American countries members of the Commission reiterated their interest in technical assistance work and gave an account of the scope of their own bilateral technical assistance activities to countries in the region, in the form of associate experts, fellowships and other specific bilateral programmes.

9. A request was made in the Committee that the gratification felt at the establishment of an ECLA Office in Bogotá should be put on record, and the hope was expressed that it would soon start work.

Co-operation with inter-American agencies

10. The Committee considered the report entitled "Note on co-operation between the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Latin America and other inter-American agencies" (E/CN.12/674), which gives an account of the principal fields where close contact had been maintained, or work done jointly with the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Inter-American Agricultural Development Committee (CIDA), the Panel of Nine (Committee of Nine), the secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) and the Latin American Free-Trade Association (ALALC).

11. Among the work done jointly by the secretariat of ECLA and other inter-American agencies, that of the OAS/IDB/ECLA ad Hoc Co-operation Committee deserves mention. The establishment of

/that Committee

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data. The text also mentions that regular audits are essential to identify any discrepancies or errors early on.

Furthermore, it is noted that the use of standardized accounting codes is crucial for consistency across different departments and over time. This helps in aggregating data and generating meaningful reports. The document also touches upon the importance of data security, suggesting that all financial information should be stored in a secure, encrypted format.

In conclusion, the document stresses that a robust accounting system is the backbone of any organization's financial health. It provides a clear framework for how to manage and report on financial data effectively.

The second part of the document details the specific procedures for recording and reconciling transactions. It outlines the steps from initial data collection to final reporting. The text describes how to handle complex transactions, such as those involving multiple currencies or non-standard payment terms. It also provides guidance on how to deal with missing or incomplete information, suggesting that such cases should be flagged for further investigation.

The document also discusses the importance of maintaining a clear audit trail. This involves documenting every step of the accounting process, from the initial entry to the final review. This not only helps in identifying errors but also provides a clear path for external auditors. The text mentions that this process should be automated wherever possible to reduce the risk of human error.

Finally, the document concludes by reiterating the importance of regular communication and collaboration between the accounting department and other business units. This ensures that all transactions are recorded accurately and that any issues are resolved promptly. The document serves as a comprehensive guide for anyone responsible for managing the organization's financial records.

that Committee has made it possible to give increased impetus to the work of groups providing advice on planning to Governments requesting it. Those groups had previously come under ECLA, with the co-operation of the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations of the United Nations and FAO. The representatives of OAS and IDB expressed in the Committee their gratification at the way in which the work done under the agreement had been carried out.

12. The Committee noted with satisfaction the valuable contribution made by the Inter-American Development Bank to financing the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning which operated under ECLA's auspices. The Bank had in fact provided a sum of one million dollars to finance the Institute during its first five years of operation, and at the same time was financing ten fellowships for the basic planning course at the Institute. OAS was also financing a considerable number of fellowships for the same course.

13. The applications from the Governments interested were dealt with by the ad hoc Committee which decided the composition of the groups, the policy to be followed and the general orientation of the work. These decisions and the immediate supervision of the groups were delegated to the Executive Chairman of the Committee, who was also Director General of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. That was of assistance in co-ordination, since in July 1962 the secretariat of ECLA had transferred its participation in the work of Advisory Groups to the Institute.

/14. The

14. The Committee took note of the fact that the Governments of Bolivia, Colombia, Haiti, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay were at present being given advice in this field.

15. During the debate emphasis was made on the valuable contribution made by the Advisory Groups. Reference was also made to the delay in forming the Groups, at least in one case. In that connexion it was pointed out that the difficulties encountered in engaging experts had become one of the main problems arising in the operation of the Groups.

16. The Committee took note of the decisions taken by the Ad Hoc Co-operation Committee with regard to the economic study of Latin America, the progress of studies on taxation and other joint work done by ECLA and OAS, such as a general study on transport in Latin America and the study on ports. The same thing was done with regard to a study of the steel industry undertaken by IDB and the ECLA secretariat jointly, with the co-operation of the Latin American Iron and Steel Institute.

17. The Committee was able to learn something of the secretariat's participation in the work of the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA) and of the Committee of Nine, both set up at the Punta del Este Conference, and of the SIECA. It also considered the joint participation by international and inter-American agencies in various meetings and seminars.

18. Particular attention was paid to the co-operation lent by the secretariat of ALALC. A detailed report on this was presented in a document before the Committee (E/CN.12/674).

/The United

The United Nations Building at Santiago

19. When it came to deal with item 15 of the agenda, the Committee had before it the report by the ECLA secretariat on the United Nations Building at Santiago (E/CN.12/675) and the report by the Committee on the Gift Programme for the Building (E/CN.12/676). Supplementing the data given in these reports, the secretariat summarized the present state of the construction programme for the Building, which had begun on 18 January 1963 and was proceeding at a satisfactory pace, despite the fact that certain technical difficulties had been encountered, e.g. owing to underground streams crossing part of the land on which work was in progress.

20. The secretariat pointed out that, although the deficit envisaged in completing the Building adequately was still considerable, and although further adjustments had been made with a view to achieving the greatest possible saving, an attempt was being made to implement the decision of the last United Nations General Assembly to the effect that construction should proceed on the basis of the original plans, in the hope that the appeal sent to Member Governments by the United Nations General Assembly, the Secretary-General U Thant, and the Ad Hoc Committee on the Gift Programme for the United Nations Building in Santiago, would receive a wide and generous response which would enable the deficit to be absorbed or eliminated altogether.

21. In this connexion the secretariat pointed out that the additional donation of 465,000 escudos offered at the end of 1962

/by the

by the Chilean Government would help to reduce considerably the deficit originally envisaged, but that an amount in excess of 250,000 dollars would still have to be raised.

22. Apart from the offers already mentioned in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Gift Programme (E/CN.12/676), various delegates spoke for the purpose of ratifying, supplementing or announcing donations which their respective Governments would make in due course.

23. The representative of the Netherlands informed the Committee that his country, together with Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, would make a donation amounting to some 15,000 dollars. The French representative stated that his Government was considering the possibility of making a donation towards the Building. The Mexican representative informed the Committee that once the result of negotiations between his Government and Mexican private industry and the response given to this initiative were known it was hoped to make a donation in kind soon by arrangement with the ECLA secretariat and the architect of the Building. The Cuban delegate announced that his country would make a donation, the amount of which would be communicated in due course to the ECLA secretariat. The Venezuelan representative confirmed that his Government would make a donation in kind, especially cement, though not until it was possible to supplement it with further contributions. The Brazilian representative confirmed that his Government had decided to include in the 1964 budget a special item to cover the donation his Government would make. He added that the amount in question would be communicated to the

/ECLA secretariat

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice to ensure transparency and accountability.

Furthermore, it is noted that the records should be kept for a minimum of seven years, as required by the relevant tax authorities. This period allows for thorough audits and ensures that all financial data is available for review.

In addition, the document highlights the need for regular reconciliation of accounts. By comparing the internal records with bank statements and other external sources, any discrepancies can be identified and corrected promptly.

It is also stressed that the records should be organized in a clear and logical manner. This makes it easier to locate specific information and provides a comprehensive overview of the organization's financial performance over time.

Finally, the document concludes by stating that maintaining accurate records is not only a legal requirement but also a best practice for any business. It helps in making informed decisions, identifying trends, and ensuring the long-term success of the organization.

The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the various expenses incurred during the reporting period. It lists the categories of expenses, such as salaries, rent, utilities, and materials, and provides a clear summary of the total costs for each category.

This breakdown is essential for understanding the cost structure of the business and for identifying areas where costs can be reduced. It also serves as a valuable tool for budgeting and financial planning in the future.

ECLA secretariat in due course. The Colombian representative informed the Committee that his Government was negotiating with private industry in Colombia for a donation, the value and nature of which would be communicated to the ECLA secretariat as soon as convenient. The delegations of Ecuador and Peru also referred to the steps being taken in their respective countries with a view to making their donations towards the Building at an early date. The United States delegation stated that, owing to certain legislative procedures which were necessary in order to secure permission for him to make cash donations, it had not been possible on the occasion to make such an offer; but his Government was in close contact with various private institutions and foundations, from which a donation, either in kind or in cash, might be forthcoming.

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[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a report or a set of instructions. The text is mostly centered on the page and spans most of its width. Some words are difficult to discern but seem to include terms like "information", "action", "policy", and "procedures".]

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Tenth session, Mar del Plata, Argentina,
May 1963

COMMITTEE IV

GENERAL QUESTIONS

Rapporteur's report

Addenda and corrigenda

Corrections to be made in Conference room paper No.38:

<u>Page</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Reads</u>	<u>Should read</u>
5	22	"Commission"	"Committee"
6	18-19	"expert technical assistance staff"	"technical assistance experts"
12	11	"a donation amounting"	"a cash donation amounting.."

At the end of page 13 add the following paragraphs concerning the Programme of work and priorities:

Programme of work and priorities

I. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of various factors on the performance of the system. The study is organized as follows:

- 1. Methodology
- 2. Results
- 3. Discussion
- 4. Conclusion

II. Methodology

The methodology used in this study is based on the following principles:

- 1. The study is based on a series of experiments conducted under controlled conditions.
- 2. The results of the experiments are presented in the following tables and figures.
- 3. The data is analyzed using statistical methods to determine the significance of the results.
- 4. The results are compared with the theoretical predictions to assess the accuracy of the model.

The following table shows the results of the experiments:

Table 1: Results of the Experiments

24. During the discussion of item 16 of the agenda, the secretariat presented a new programme of work and priorities for 1963 and 1964, which included the new projects resulting from the decisions taken by the Commission at the current session. At the same time, a report was made on projects for which the priority was to be changed and those which it was proposed to eliminate. The financial implications were also announced.

25. The Committee took note with satisfaction of the new method of presentation of the programme of work, following the lines suggested by the Economic and Social Council.

26. The Committee approved the programme submitted by the secretariat and one delegation pointed out he was giving his approval on the understanding that the new resources called for by the Commission would not mean an increase in the over-all budget of the United Nations.

27. It was observed that the work programme involved a great deal of work and was very ambitious, and it was emphasized that the tasks of the United Nations in the economic and social field were increasing daily and that of the regional economic commissions - including ECLA - were likewise increasing. o

28. All that meant that it was necessary to maintain closer and closer co-ordination and vigilance with regard to priorities, having in mind particularly the goals of the United Nations

/Development Decade

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is still in a state of depression, and that the government has failed to implement any effective measures to improve it. The report also mentions that the population is suffering from widespread poverty and unemployment.

In the second part, the author discusses the political situation. It is stated that the government is weak and corrupt, and that there is a lack of political stability. The report also mentions that there are several opposition groups, but none of them are strong enough to challenge the government effectively.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation. It is noted that there is a high level of illiteracy and that the health care system is very poor. The report also mentions that there is a large number of people who are living in slums and that there is a high level of crime.

In the fourth part, the author discusses the international situation. It is stated that the country is isolated and that it has few friends in the international community. The report also mentions that the country is in need of foreign aid and that it is being exploited by foreign powers.

The report concludes by stating that the country is in a state of crisis and that it needs a complete overhaul of its political, economic, and social systems. It also mentions that the author is optimistic about the future of the country, but only if the government and the people work together to bring about change.

The author is...

Development Decade. If those priorities were followed, delays in the preparation of work could be avoided. Finally, The Committee agreed that the secretariat should give the highest priority in the next few months to the projects connected with the coming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of correspondents. The text is somewhat faint and difficult to read, but it seems to contain several lines of text, possibly names and addresses, arranged in a list format.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Rapporteur of Committee I

1. Introduction, organization of the Committee, documents submitted and agenda

Committee I (Economic and social development) held six meetings from 9 to 15 May 1963.

The officers of the Committee were Mr. Julio Sanabria, representative of Paraguay (Chairman), Mr. Oscar Gandarillas, representative of Bolivia (Vice-Chairman) and Mr. Mario Maldini, representative of Uruguay (Rapporteur).

Mr. Manuel Balboa, Mr. Paul Berthoud, Mr. Joseph Moscarella and Mr. Jacobo Schatan of the secretariat staff, acted as Secretaries of the Committee.

The Committee decided to set up a working group to discuss subjects connected with the progress of planning in Latin America. This group also dealt with aspects of development financing. It held four meetings from 11 to 14 May. Mr. Norberto Gonzalez acted as co-ordinator of the group on behalf of the secretariat.

The topics assigned to Committee I comprised the following points on the Commission's agenda:

5. Economic and social development of Latin America
 - (a) Economic and social development during the post-war period
 - (b) Main aspects and problems of development

/6. Progress

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 10/10/54
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

TO: THE DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: [Illegible]

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6. Progress and problems of planning in Latin America
 - (a) Progress achieved
 - (b) Current problems
10. Economic problems of agriculture (in co-operation with FAO)
 - (a) Agriculture in Latin America: present situation and future prospects
 - (b) World Food Programme

The secretariat submitted the following documents:

Economic and social development in Latin America

Documents

Towards a dynamic development policy for Latin America

The economic development of Latin America in the post-war period

The role of external financing in the economic development of Latin America

Social trends and programmes in Latin America

Economic development in Latin America. Sociological considerations

The industrial entrepreneur in Latin America

The social development of Latin America in the post-war period

Geographic distribution of the population of Latin America and regional development priorities

Urbanization in Latin America. Results of a field survey of living conditions in an urban sector

Provisional report of the Conference on Fiscal Policy organized by the OAS/IDB/ECLA Joint Tax Programme

Los transportes en América Latina. Nota sobre los progresos de los estudios, en esta materia y algunas de las principales conclusiones que se derivan de las investigaciones en curso

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Progress of planning in Latin America

Documents

- Progress in the planning field in Latin America. Note by the secretariat
- Report of the Latin American Seminar on Planning
- Report of the Latin American Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes
- The use of national accounts for economic analysis and development planning
- Problems of the programming of social development
- A measurement of price levels and the purchasing power of currencies in Latin America

Reference documents

- Provisional report of the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America
- Report of the Workshop on Budgetary Classification and Management in Latin America
- Proyecto de lista uniforme de productos manufacturados
- Conclusiones de la reunión técnica sobre problemas de productividad y perfeccionamiento de personal dirigente

Economic problems of agriculture

Documents

- Agriculture in Latin America: problems and prospects
- The World Food Programme, with a Note by the secretariat

Reference document

- Livestock in Brazil: status, problems and prospects

2. Account of proceedings

Economic and social development of Latin America

The Committee expressed its satisfaction with the

/documentation presented

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documentation presented by the secretariat at the tenth session on the general aspects of economic and social development and the outline of a development policy for Latin America.

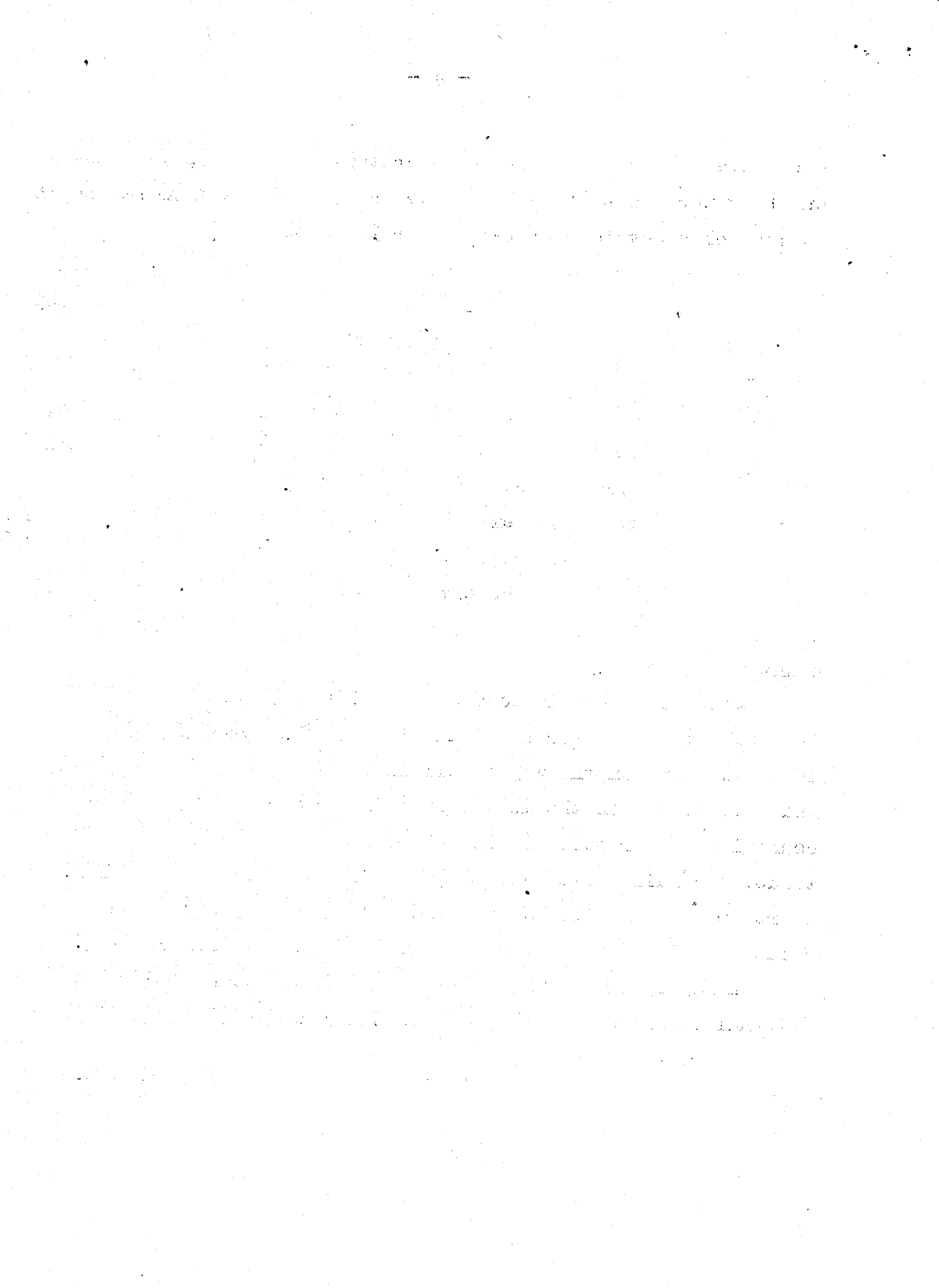
In the course of the discussions it was generally agreed that the weakening of Latin America's rate of growth in the last five years, combined with an acceleration in the rate of demographic growth and the increasing requirements deriving from the need to raise the level of living of the low-income groups, made it even more imperative to work out solutions based on the planning of integrated development policies.

With regard to the external factors impeding the development of the countries of the region, stress was laid on the depressive effect of the trends of the external terms of trade on the Latin American economy and on the need to expand and diversify those countries' exports.

Allusion was made to a secretariat document on a dynamic development policy for Latin America (E/CN.12/680), which included views on the way to eliminate the external bottleneck and laid stress on the losses sustained by the Latin American countries as a result of the adverse effects of the terms of trade, according to estimates given in secretariat documents. In regard to that point, some delegations commented on the value of those estimates in relation to the periods covered.

A highly stimulating exchange of ideas took place on the external financing of the Latin American countries, viewed as

/a complement



a complement to the substantial internal effort that would have to be made to achieve economic and social development.

It was deemed necessary for the industrialized countries to supply a larger volume of credit on more appropriate financial terms in order to make it possible for more capital goods to be bought, and a draft resolution was approved which, inter alia, recommended that credit institutions operating in the international field should consider the possibility of securing greater flexibility and speed in the concession and disbursement of credits, and that the countries supplying capital goods should explore ways and means of increasing their financial contribution to Latin America. Similarly, it was recommended that member countries should, through their representatives to the Inter-American Development Bank, support the continuation of studies on the problems of financing Latin American exports.

In the course of the discussion on internal obstacles to development, attention was drawn to the inadequacy of national savings to finance the capital formation required in order to expedite development. It was considered that the income distribution patterns currently prevailing in the Latin American countries constitute a potential source of internal savings which could be utilized on a larger scale, so that redistribution of income might provide a considerable volume of productive savings, which would have to be supplemented with international financial and technical co-operation, in accordance with over-all plans formulated under a development policy.

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It was recognized that the slow rate of growth of income and its extremely uneven distribution are imputable to the operation of structural factors which will have to be modified if economic and social progress is to be achieved and income more equitably distributed.

The importance attached to this topic in the Committee's discussions found concrete expression in a resolution which takes note with satisfaction of the secretariat studies carried out in this field and recommends to Governments, inter alia, that they undertake studies on income distribution and analyse the structural factors affecting the distribution pattern typical of Latin America. The secretariat is also recommended to explore the means of adapting social programmes to policies designed to accelerate development and influence income distribution.

Some delegations laid stress on the importance of studying effective machinery to channel savings for development purposes, and the Committee approved a resolution recommending the secretariat to devote special attention to research on the structure, volume and distribution of internal savings, so that they may serve as a basis for formulating a development financing policy.

As far as the social aspects of development are concerned, it was stated that Latin America's present social structure is in many respects incompatible with economic and social progress. A more thorough knowledge of the structure in question will be required if an effective strategy is to be devised for adapting it to development requirements. The delegations declared that

/the studies

the studies on social questions presented by the secretariat represent an important step forward in this direction, and reaffirmed the need for such research to be continued. Particular emphasis was laid on the importance of studying possible methods of securing the more active participation of the various sectors of the population in the task of formulating development policy.

The repercussions on food, education and housing requirements of a rapid rate of demographic growth, within a population structure characterized by a high proportion of children and adolescents, were also analysed in connexion with the rapid increase in the urban population and the relative stagnation of the rural economy and of productive employment in the urban sector. Attention was drawn to the ever-increasing proportion of the population concentrated in the principal cities of Latin America that is employed in low-productivity occupations where earnings are insufficient to ensure a level of living compatible with a minimum standard of well-being. The secretariat was requested to carry out studies on population trends, placing special emphasis on the problems created by the redistribution of the population, and to analyse the social pre-requisites for the incorporation of the marginal populations in urban culture and productive employment. It was also requested to convene a working group on social planning.

Several representatives referred to the need to intensify the studies on educational planning and, in general, those concerning human resources, in co-ordination with other international agencies operating in these fields.

/Special attention

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Special attention was devoted to the problem of housing, and it was agreed that despite the efforts made in this field, the unsatisfactory living conditions of large sectors of the Latin American population were continuing to deteriorate still further. There was a concensus of opinion as to the need for rationalizing of house-building, and also as to the desirability of integrating government housing programmes in over-all development programmes.

The discussion of these points resulted in recommendations on studies to be carried out by the secretariat and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, especially with regard to the formulation of appropriate methodological bases for drawing up housing programmes.

Some countries reported on the progress achieved in respect of the adjustment of administrative machinery to the purposes of programming. In view of the pressing need for the planning process to be initiated without delay, some delegations urged that it would be better not to wait until the technical and operational machinery of public administration had been completely reorganized, as would be desirable, before beginning to establish the planning system.

It was also suggested that at as early a stage as that of the formulation of plans, the participation of representatives of the active forces of the economy and of various social sectors should be encouraged. In this context, some delegations drew attention to the mechanisms whereby the co-operation of these sectors with the planning agency is secured in their countries.

The share of private enterprise in economic and social development, and the responsibility incumbent upon it, gave rise to a lengthy exchange of views. It was pointed out that in almost all the Latin American countries the private sector is
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responsible for a substantial proportion of the investment effort and that the achievement of development plans depends to a high degree on its participation. The Committee approved - with only Cuba voting against - a draft resolution requesting the secretariat to undertake basic studies on the basis of which procedures may be formulated to encourage private initiative and enterprise to play a more dynamic part in the economic and social development of Latin America, and some specific points with which such studies should deal were also indicated. The Mexican delegation, in abstaining from voting on this draft resolution, stated that its difference of viewpoint related solely to the drafting of operative paragraph (b), since, while it fully endorsed the idea expressed therein concerning the importance of the association of foreign capital with national private capital to Latin America's economic development it regarded it as implying measures which went beyond the purely technical province of ECLA.

Special attention was devoted by this Committee to the question of publicity for the activities of ECLA. In this connexion, it was felt that economic and social development in the Latin American countries depends not only upon the efforts of Governments and international agencies, but also on the support they receive from public opinion in Latin America, and that all the dynamic elements in the Latin American communities should be enlisted in the service of these objectives. The Committee agreed to recommend to the secretariat that it set up a small ad hoc advisory group composed of experts on economic information and publicity, to draw up a programme of action by the end of the year. This group would be

/asked to

formulate, inter alia, specific proposals for the role that should be played in connexion with information and publicity on economic matters by centres of education, the Press, broadcasting systems and private organizations in Latin America. In connexion with the agenda item on economic and social development of Latin America, Ecuador presented a draft resolution entitled "Declaration of Mar del Plata". However, this draft resolution was not considered by the Committee, which ruled that it was found to be out of order.

ECLA Regional Centre for Economic Projections

The Committee took note with satisfaction of the report by the secretariat concerning the creation of an ECLA Regional Centre for Economic Projections, established by virtue of General Assembly resolution 1708. The Centre will be responsible for intensifying technical activities in the field of economic projections relating to the Latin American region as a whole, to groups of countries and to individual countries; it will also compile forecasts and projections prepared in countries outside the region.

Several delegations drew attention to the importance of this research and referred in particular to the usefulness of the technical data and studies which it could provide for drawing up plans in Latin America and for the co-ordination of national plans in relation to economic integration.

/Development planning

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State Department to the Secretary of the War Department. The letter is dated 10/10/41 and is addressed to the Secretary of the War Department, Washington, D.C. The letter is signed by the Secretary of the State Department, Cordell Hull.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

The second part of the document is a memorandum for the Secretary of the War Department. The memorandum is dated 10/10/41 and is addressed to the Secretary of the War Department, Washington, D.C. The memorandum is signed by the Secretary of the State Department, Cordell Hull.

The third part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the War Department to the Secretary of the State Department. The letter is dated 10/10/41 and is addressed to the Secretary of the State Department, Washington, D.C. The letter is signed by the Secretary of the War Department, George C. Marshall.

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Development planning

The Committee considered economic development problems in Latin America, taking as its basic reference documents Progress in planning field in Latin America (E/CN.12/677) and a Note by the secretariat on Problems of the programming of social development (E/CN.12/661).

Among the questions which were examined at greatest length was that of the problems of organization and operation of national planning systems. Attention was drawn in particular to the need for the actual planning of development programmes to be properly integrated within the framework of administrative, technical and publicity elements in such a way as to ensure in practice the application of the guiding principles established in the programmes themselves.

In that connexion, the Committee examined the consequences of the unequal rate of development in the different planning organs or mechanisms in the Latin American countries, and it was recommended that the less advanced elements in those systems should be strengthened. In this connexion, emphasis was placed on the desirability of supplementing or giving specific form to general development plans through the preparation of sectoral and regional programmes; the preparation of financing and investment programmes; the practice of formulating economic and social policy in harmony with the established outlines of the plans; the modification of traditional budgetary accounting systems with a view to adapting them to the technique of formulating programmes by activities, and the organization of statistical systems calculated to facilitate the process of systems calculated to facilitate the process of
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Individual Assignment

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. The next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes of the problem.

2. The next step in the process of identifying a problem is to identify the stakeholders who are affected by the problem. This involves identifying the individuals, groups, and organizations that are impacted by the problem and determining their interests in the problem. The next step is to identify the resources that are available to address the problem. This involves identifying the financial, human, and technical resources that are available to address the problem and determining how these resources can be used to address the problem.

3. The next step in the process of identifying a problem is to identify the options for addressing the problem. This involves identifying the different ways in which the problem can be addressed and determining the pros and cons of each option. The next step is to evaluate the options. This involves comparing the different options and determining which option is the most effective and efficient way to address the problem. The final step is to implement the chosen option. This involves putting the chosen option into action and monitoring the progress of the implementation.

4. The next step in the process of identifying a problem is to identify the barriers to addressing the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are preventing the problem from being addressed and determining the reasons for these barriers. The next step is to identify the strategies for overcoming the barriers. This involves identifying the different ways in which the barriers can be overcome and determining the most effective and efficient way to overcome the barriers. The final step is to implement the chosen strategy. This involves putting the chosen strategy into action and monitoring the progress of the implementation.

programmes and supervising their implementation and evaluation. Reference was made in particular to the importance of establishing an organization and machinery to provide the accurate and relevant information needed for the implementation of the plans. On the other hand, it was made clear that the execution of a scheme such as that described would mean carrying out far-reaching administrative reforms and securing the participation of various public bodies and the main economic groups of the population, particularly the workers and the employers. There was agreement that the objectives of development would be hard to achieve if there were no operational machinery to put the planning process into effect.

It was emphasized that development programmes should take the form of research on investment possibilities and projects, in order to channel government resources to higher priority projects and to present specific proposals to entrepreneurs, as a guide and an incentive to private activities. In consequence, there was agreement as to the recommendation that national bodies responsible for preparing and evaluating preliminary projects and specific investment projects, and those carrying out studies connected with industrial and agricultural technology should be strengthened and expanded.

The Committee thought it indispensable that programming in the so-called social sectors should be systematically integrated with the planning of directly productive activities, on the grounds that both aspects were indivisible factors in the development process.

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When it came to consider and discuss the programming systems and methods established in the various Latin America countries, the Committee felt that the active exchange of experience between planning offices in various countries, with a view to enabling officials attached to planning offices to become familiar with the methods, organization and techniques used in other Latin America countries. In keeping with this idea, the terms of resolution 185 (IX) were reiterated, requesting the secretariat to continue to organize regional seminars and technical meetings on planning.

The Committee considered with particular interest and care the problem of linking national development programmes with the processes of regional economic integration now taking place in Latin America. It was pointed out that if the opportunities provided by the regional markets were used, they might provide a dynamic impulse calculated to speed up the economic development of all the countries in the region. It was therefore considered advisable to promote a systematic examination of those possibilities and to seek co-ordination of complementarity and industrial specialization plans, or plans for the establishment of productive activities which might benefit from the integration process.

In connexion with the above points, the Committee recommended that the secretariat and the Latin America Institute for Economic and Social Planning should continue and expand their work of research, education and technical advisory services in support of the efforts made by Governments in the field of economic integration. In particular, they

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the information gathered is both reliable and comprehensive.

The third part of the document focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows that there are significant trends in the data, particularly in the areas of sales and customer behavior. These findings are crucial for making informed business decisions.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future work. It suggests that further research should be conducted to explore the underlying causes of the observed trends. Additionally, it recommends implementing new strategies to optimize performance based on the current findings.

particular, they were asked to investigate regional possibilities of import substitution and the methodological changes which might have to be introduced in planning techniques in order to give explicit consideration to economic integration problems.

Finally, the need was recognized to co-ordinate development programmes and monetary stabilization plans more effectively, in order to avoid undesirable fluctuations in employment and consumption levels in the developing countries.

Two draft resolutions were approved: one on economic integration and planning and the other on over-all planning. Cuba requested that its abstention in regard to the first be placed on record.

Agriculture

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting. The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the company's financial performance over the past year, including a breakdown of revenue, expenses, and profit. The third part of the document discusses the company's strategic goals and objectives for the future, and outlines the steps that will be taken to achieve these goals. The fourth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions of the report, and offers recommendations for areas where the company can improve its performance. The fifth part of the document is a concluding statement, which expresses the author's confidence in the company's ability to succeed in the future.

Agriculture

The debates on agricultural development in Committee I took into account various economic and technical points connected with production, trade and consumption in regard to agricultural products in Latin America, and the levels of living and social conditions of the rural population. The Committee considered document E/CN.12/686 Agriculture in Latin America: problems and prospects and took note of documents E/CN.12/684/Rev.1 on the World Food Programme, prepared by FAO, and E/CN.12/636, Livestock in Brazil: status, problems and prospects.

In the course of the debates expression was given to the concern caused by the stagnation of agricultural production in Latin America over the last twenty years and the serious consequences for internal supplies and foreign trade in agricultural products.

Actually, most of the countries in Latin America, with only one or two exceptions, have been drifting towards complete stagnation and even a decrease in per capita agricultural production. Thus, over-all agricultural production in Latin America recorded for the three-year period 1958-60 was about 80 per cent higher than the pre-war level, but in terms of per capita production there was no significant progress. The development of livestock production was particularly unsatisfactory. For that reason, exports of agricultural products in many countries were adversely affected while imports of

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those products rose steadily throughout the period. It was considered indispensable to achieve a substantial increase in agricultural production for the purpose of meeting future demand and preventing further deterioration in the balance of trade of those countries or a drop in consumption levels for the population of Latin America.

Another point clearly brought out was that increases in agricultural and livestock production were achieved largely through an expansion in the area under cultivation and the numerical increase in herds, but seldom through increases in unit yields. It was recalled once again that the arable land area in various countries cannot be extended any further, which means that the only possible alternative is to raise agricultural productivity levels. This calls for the wholesale adoption by the farmers of more modern production techniques. However, it was acknowledged that the application of the techniques involves serious structural and institutional obstacles, such as out-moded systems of land and water tenure, inadequate agricultural research extension and education services and shortcomings in marketing and credit facilities, and that it was essential to remove the difficulties in order to increase productivity and production and so meet the future demand for agricultural products and livestock in Latin America. During the debates particular importance was attached to the need to bring about a wholesale and rapid change in the agrarian structures in many countries, as an essential condition for speeding up the development of their agriculture and stockbreeding. Some delegations reported the progress achieved in their countries by programmes of agrarian

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In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The manual process involves reviewing each entry individually, while the automated process uses software to identify patterns and anomalies.

The third part of the document focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows that there are several areas where the data deviates from the expected values. These deviations are likely due to human error or system malfunctions. The author provides a detailed breakdown of these errors and suggests ways to prevent them in the future.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the findings and a list of recommendations. The author suggests that the company should invest in better data management software and provide more training for the staff. This will help to reduce the number of errors and improve the overall accuracy of the data.

reform and the favourable effects they had had on economic development. In this connexion it was pointed out that dividing up the land did not result in a decrease in agricultural production, not even over the short term so long as it was accompanied by measures designed to increase productivity. On the contrary, in the case of some countries a major increase in agricultural and livestock production had been achieved as a result of the implementation of a combined programme of land distribution and application of technical measures. It was also pointed out that the Latin American rural population was receptive to technical improvements, and that great increases in productivity could be achieved despite its present low educational level, as the experience of some countries had shown.

The Committee devoted special attention to the introduction of agriculture technology and agreed fully with the issues raised in the document presented by the secretariat to the effect that it was of fundamental importance to strengthen agricultural research, extension, education and training services so that they could produce the technical knowledge necessary for the intensification of agriculture, bring it to all farmers and help them to absorb and apply it. In view of the desirability of having a clear picture of the manner in which these services are currently functioning and of the changes

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and improvements that will have to be introduced in order to adapt them to the requirements of a more rapid agricultural development, the Committee requested the ECLA secretariat and FAO to embark on the appropriate studies with a view to supplying the information in question.

There was a general consensus of opinion regarding the need to go deeper into research concerning the levels of agricultural productivity prevailing in the various countries of the region and the factors directly responsible for the variations noted in these levels, not only between the different countries, but also between the various agricultural zones in each country. It was considered essential to have a comprehensive knowledge of these factors, as a basis for determining the technological changes to be recommended in order to raise unit yields, as also for the adoption of measures conducive to a larger measure of complementarity between the agricultural economies of the Latin American countries. The Committee requested the ECLA secretariat and FAO to undertake studies of this kind.

A further question of great interest to the Committee was the need to introduce substantial improvements in the marketing and agricultural credit systems. The unsatisfactory marketing services constitute a serious obstacle to agricultural development, since they prevent the expeditious placing of agricultural commodities on urban markets, and at the same time make them more costly, thereby limiting the purchasing power of consumers, especially in the low-income sectors. Moreover, the need was recognized to provide a far greater number of farmers with working
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capital by strengthening credit organizations. Attention was further drawn to the importance of co-operatives as an instrument for expediting the process of transformation and modernization of agriculture, and it was considered advisable that the ECLA secretariat and FAO should include a study on this question in their joint programme of work.

The Committee, sharing the opinion of the secretariat and FAO, stressed the advisability of the co-ordination of national plans for agricultural development by the countries in the region, on the grounds that the existence of agricultural areas having similar characteristics and problems would facilitate the search for solutions common to more than one of those countries, and the application of the solution found.

Finally, the Committee took note of the studies which the ECLA secretariat and FAO were carrying out jointly with some inter-American organizations through the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA), on problems of land tenure in some countries of Latin America, and requested that the studies should be extended to a greater number of countries. It likewise noted the projects which FAO and the United Nations Special Fund are carrying out in Latin America in connexion with technical training in forestry, fisheries and agrarian reform.

The Committee, with Cuba abstaining, approved a resolution on agricultural development.

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY ON FINANCIAL
IMPLICATIONS OF THE WORK PROGRAMME

I. General observations

The programme of work and priorities for 1963-64 has been drawn up on the basis of the directives given by the Commission, taking into account the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council which have a direct bearing on the work of the regional commissions.

In reviewing the programme, it should be borne in mind that the ECLA secretariat is being increasingly called upon to contribute to United Nations programmes, under the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on decentralization of United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions. The present scope of the secretariat's participation in the work of technical assistance as assigned to it by Headquarters can be seen in document E/CN.12/669. In accordance with these and other directives laid down by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, the work programme envisages increasing participation by the Commission, its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat in a number of programmes for concerted action by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Through the Tripartite Agreement reached with the OAS and IDB, joint programmes are being undertaken in relation to a number of projects. In addition, the secretariat works very

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the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

The Executive Secretary is convinced that even with the maximum use of existing staff and the elimination or postponement of work of less importance, and with the assistance given by government and private organizations in relation to many projects, the implications of the programme of work already approved would be at least a few additional professional and general service posts together with an increase in the budgetary allocation for consultants in 1964. Some of these new posts were already requested for 1963, but have not been granted. In submitting his budget estimates for 1964 to the Secretary-General, the Executive Secretary has therefore renewed his request for additional resources needed to meet the heavy demands made upon the secretariat, with particular reference to the United Nations Development Decade (see document E/CN.12/685).

Three of the resolutions adopted by the Commission at the tenth session have direct financial implications. They relate (a) to the ad hoc advisory group on economic publicity, to be convened as soon as possible in 1963, (b) to the intensification of demographic work, and (c) to housing programmes.

II. Details of financial implications

The details of the financial implications of the resolutions are given below. All salary figures are shown as gross, and staff assessment, which averages about 25 per cent, must be deducted to arrive at actual net cost. Common staff costs, covering recruitment charges and various allowances and benefits, are uniformly calculated at 25 per cent of gross salary. While the details below refer to a full calendar year, funds for the posts would be requested on the

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basis of a 25 per cent deduction for delayed recruitment for the initial year 1964.

A. Ad hoc advisory group on economic publicity

5 experts for a period of one week:	
Travel and per diem for the five	\$ 2,500
Miscellaneous	<u>500</u>
	\$ 3,000

B. Intensification of demographic work

Addition of 1 P-3 demographer for the ECLA Mexico Office:

Salary	\$ 9,300	
Common staff costs	<u>\$ 2,325</u>	\$11,625

C. Housing programmes

	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Common staff costs</u>	
Addition of 1 P-5 staff member	\$14,000	\$3,500	
Addition of 1 P-4 staff member	\$11,400	\$2,850	
Addition of 1 P-1 staff member	<u>\$ 5,750</u>	<u>1,437</u>	
	\$31,150	\$7,787	<u>\$38,397</u>
Total financial implications			<u><u>\$53,562</u></u>

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. These methods include direct observation, interviews, and the use of statistical models to identify trends and patterns in the data.

3. The third part of the document describes the results of the data analysis. It shows that there is a strong correlation between the variables studied, and that the data supports the hypotheses that were tested.

4. The final part of the document provides a conclusion and discusses the implications of the findings. It suggests that the results of this study could be used to inform policy decisions and to guide future research in this area.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

Draft resolution

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind paragraph 15 of its terms of reference and rules 1 and 2 of its rules of procedure,

Considering the invitation from the Government of the Dominican Republic to hold the eleventh session of the Commission in the city of Santo Domingo,

Decides:

1. To express its gratitude to the Dominican Republic for its generous invitation;
2. To hold its eleventh session in the city of Santo Domingo, in April 1965, or in the following month if this should prove necessary as a result of the consultations to be held by the Executive Secretary of the Commission with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Government of the Dominican Republic.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

DATE: 10/15/54

TO: SAC, NEW YORK

FROM: SA [Name], NEW YORK

SUBJECT: [Name]

RE: [Name], [Address]

On 10/15/54, [Name] was interviewed at [Address].

[Name] advised that [Name] is [Occupation].

[Name] was born [Date] at [Address].

[Name] advised that [Name] is [Occupation].

[Name] was born [Date] at [Address].

[Name]

[Name] advised that [Name] is [Occupation].

[Name] was born [Date] at [Address].

[Name] advised that [Name] is [Occupation].

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[Name] advised that [Name] is [Occupation].

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY MR. RAUL PREBISCH, EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY OF ECLA, AT THE FIRST PLENARY MEETING,
ON 6 MAY 1963

The generous words addressed to me this morning by the President of the Republic are still ringing in my ears. I am deeply grateful for his moving tribute. I must also thank Mr. Plácido García Reynoso and Mr. Luis Escobar, and you, Mr. Chairman, for the equally kind remarks which I unhesitatingly pass on to all my ECLA colleagues, both those who have left the secretariat to hold high office in the Latin American Governments and the inter-American institutions, and those who are still working in this organization.

I likewise wish to convey all the gratitude I feel to my good friend Philippe de Seynes, who this morning gave fresh proof of his unfailing generosity towards me and of the compatibility that has always existed between us throughout the many years of our service in the United Nations.

Lastly, I wish to give public expression to my appreciation of U Thant's encouraging words, as well as of the honour he recently

/conferred upon

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country.

2. The second part of the report deals with the economic situation in the country.

3. The third part of the report deals with the social situation in the country.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation in the country.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation in the country.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the international situation in the country.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the military situation in the country.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the diplomatic situation in the country.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the foreign relations of the country.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the internal affairs of the country.

11. The eleventh part of the report deals with the administrative situation in the country.

12. The twelfth part of the report deals with the judicial situation in the country.

13. The thirteenth part of the report deals with the educational situation in the country.

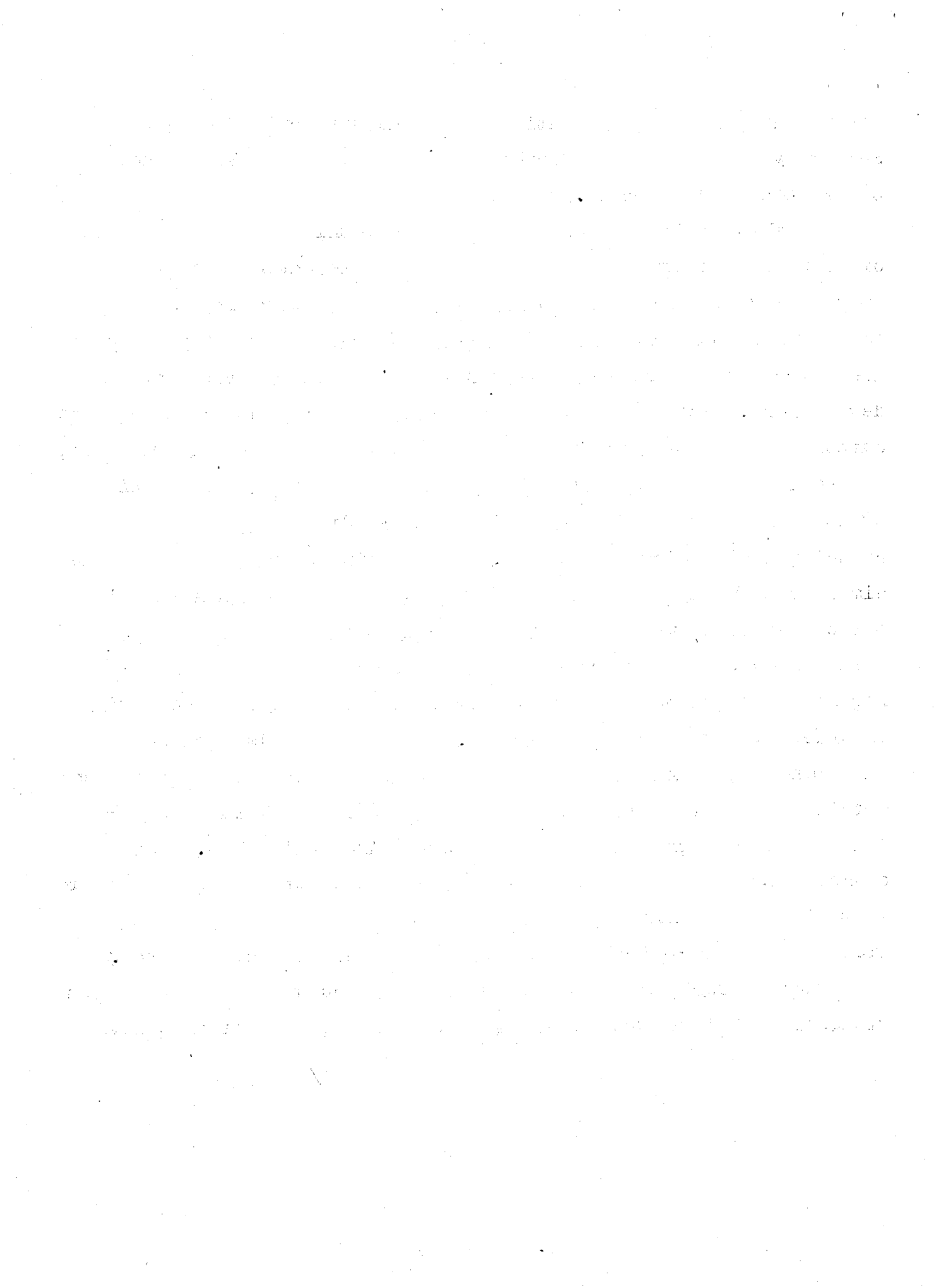
14. The fourteenth part of the report deals with the health situation in the country.

conferred upon me in appointing me to the difficult post of Secretary-General of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

We thought it desirable to present at this session a series of documents in which, in the course of implementing the work programme drawn up by the Governments, we have been led to place emphasis on those internal and external structural factors which are increasingly hampering Latin America's economic and social development. These studies are of various kinds, and represent the outcome of several years' thought and reflection. For my own part, at the instance of my colleagues, I am submitting my last ECLA document, to which this morning's speakers did me the honour of alluding in complimentary terms. I am doing so not only with the aim of systematically setting forth our ideas on Latin America's structural problems, but also because I am convinced that these questions relating to the economic and social structure of the region are problems that we ourselves must investigate thoroughly in order to find our own solutions. And I say this because, unfortunately, there is a tendency in some sectors, both inside and outside the region, to consider that the Charter of Punta del Este contains a foreign panacea for all Latin America's ills. Of course this is not and cannot be so, and in order to make known our views in this connexion, I thought it advisable to expound the ideas we have formed after long years of analysis and research.

What is more, with the swing of the pendulum that we have been witnessing of late, some Latin American and foreign circles have

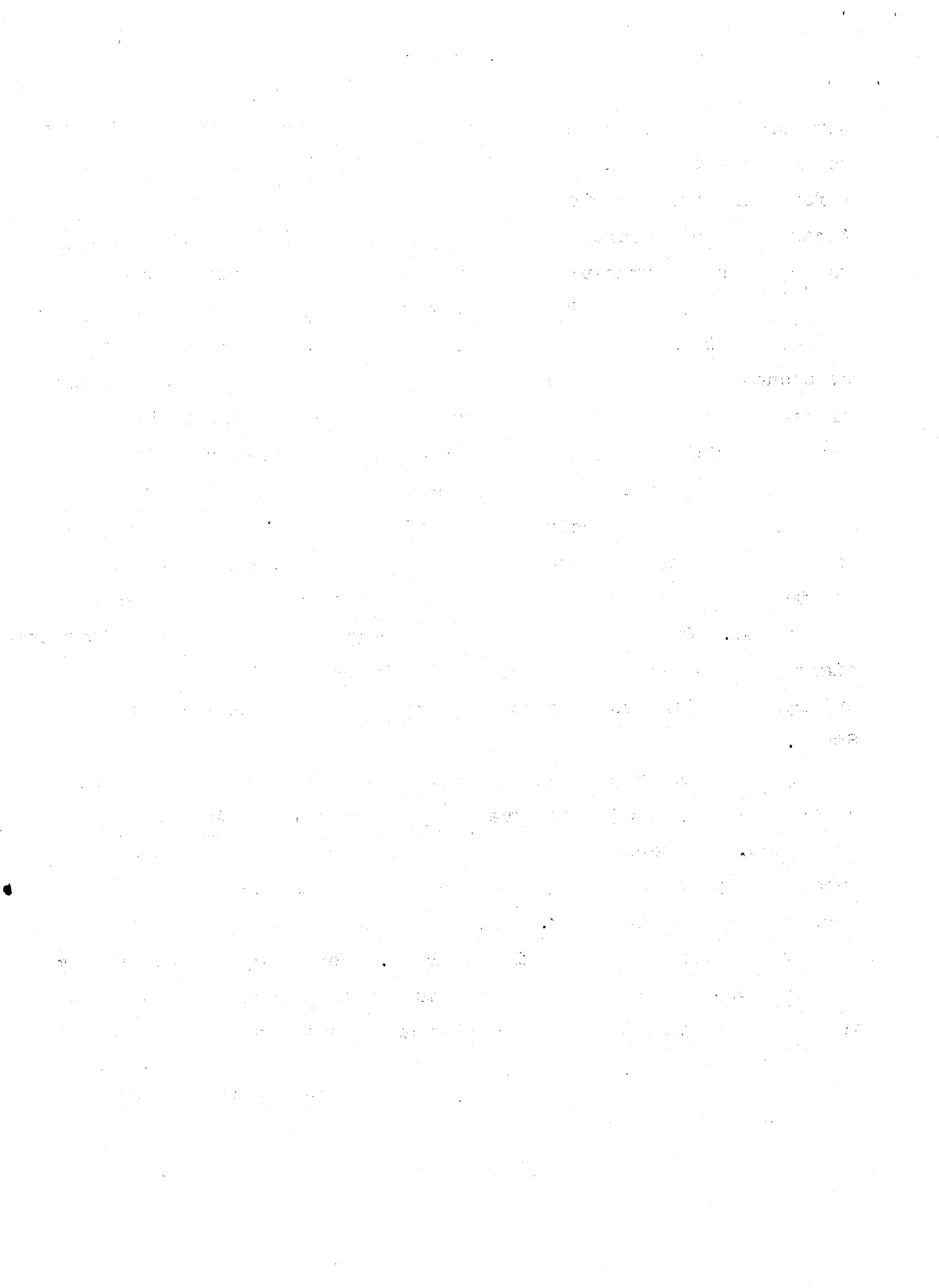
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now come round to the notion that it was a serious mistake to lay so much stress in the Charter of Punta del Este on structural reforms in Latin America. A few days ago, in the city of Buenos Aires, a leading foreign banker said to me: "Why so much effort to bring about structural reforms that create a climate which discourages foreign private investment? Why press for such reforms? Why not wait until these problems are gradually solved by economic development itself?" This point of view is entirely mistaken, and perilous in the extreme, for Latin America's situation will not brook delay in the introduction of these structural reforms. And if, in order to encourage foreign private enterprise, we stubbornly eschew such reforms both in the social and in the economic structure of the region, we shall not thereby create an auspicious climate for foreign and domestic private enterprise. Quite the contrary. The aggravation of social tensions might lead to situations extremely unfavourable to private enterprise, with economic power concentrated in the hands of the State.

I shall not repeat all the considerations set forth in our study on the type of structural reforms that Latin America must introduce. I merely wish to state once more that the report submitted by us is, and by its very nature was bound to be, a series of generalizations. Every country is beset by these problems, but in very differing degrees. For example, the problem of land tenure does not take the same form everywhere; it arises in all the Latin American countries and constitutes an obstacle to

/economic development



economic development, but its characteristics differ from one country and one region to another. The same might be said of the tax problem and income distribution, and of the other symptoms of economic and social disequilibrium mentioned in our report.

Undeniably, however, all these variants have common denominators. And one of these is the notorious lack of dynamism in the economic system, which prevents a satisfactory rate of growth from being attained. Statistics for various Latin American countries have been presented to the Governments in other reports. We have pointed out what this lack of dynamism consists of and how it is manifested. In a nutshell, it is the inability of the economic system, as it operates at present, to absorb, at a satisfactory level of productivity, the labour force which, failing to find employment in agriculture, the handicraft industry and a series of poorly paid low-productivity occupations, seeks it in others where productivity is higher, such as industry and allied activities. This phenomenon is rife in Latin America.

Let us not forget that growth in per capita income takes place in two ways: firstly, through the increased productivity of all economic and social groups already engaged in satisfactory productive activity - particularly in industry - and, secondly, through the transfer of the labour force which, being no longer required in agriculture, the handicraft industry or other low-productivity activities, seeks employment in other fields where the productivity level is higher.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice to ensure transparency and accountability.

Furthermore, it is noted that regular audits are essential to identify any discrepancies or errors in the accounting process. This helps in maintaining the integrity of the financial data and ensures compliance with relevant regulations.

In addition, the document highlights the need for clear communication between all stakeholders involved in the financial operations. Regular meetings and reports should be conducted to keep everyone informed about the current financial status and any upcoming challenges.

It is also stressed that the financial team should always stay updated with the latest market trends and economic indicators. This knowledge is crucial for making informed decisions and adjusting the financial strategy accordingly.

The document concludes by stating that a strong financial foundation is key to the long-term success of any organization. By following these guidelines, the company can ensure its financial health and sustainable growth.

Finally, it is recommended that the financial records be reviewed and approved by the management team at regular intervals. This ensures that all financial activities are in line with the company's overall goals and objectives.

The document is signed by the Chief Financial Officer, who is responsible for the accuracy and reliability of the financial information presented. It is intended for the use of all relevant departments and serves as a guide for maintaining high standards of financial management.

This may well be the most important factor contributing to the rise in mean productivity in Latin America. And it is precisely this factor that is not operating efficiently, because only part of the population which is not needed in low-productivity activities can find employment in high-productivity activities, while the remainder are unemployed or - more often - find employment in very badly paid activities, or in commerce or the public service, where they are really redundant.

People who swarm into the cities and form the settlements which we know as "shanty towns" are a characteristic feature of the development process in Latin America. There are two aspects to this phenomenon: the concentration of people in the cities and their hand-to-mouth existence. These two aspects must be carefully emphasized, because they are both serious. There is another ECLA report on the social aspects of economic development which describes how Latin America is becoming a continent with an excessive concentration of population in the big cities, which is proceeding at a rate much higher than the historical rate in more advanced countries. That means that the concentration is proceeding faster than can be justified by the development of industrialization in these countries.

This, I repeat, is an extremely serious matter, to which not enough attention has yet been paid in Latin America. In point of fact, the problem will not be solved merely by the construction of housing and by measures for assisting these

/marginal social



marginal social groups. The solution must be more radical and sought in the development process itself. Why are these people flocking to the big cities? For the same reasons which have already become apparent in all the developed countries. But why are they coming in even larger numbers? Why are they coming in such droves? The greater part of the population lives in the rural areas of Latin America; these are the indigent 50 per cent to which the report refers. They are concentrated chiefly in that area. These people have a very low coefficient of demand. What inducement is there for the population to stay on the land when all or much of the demand is concentrated in the cities? That is how the vicious circle starts; people go to the city because there is not enough demand for industrial products and skilled labour in the small and medium-sized towns in the rural districts and they look for work in urban centres and go there in the hope of finding better-paid employment.

So this problem of urban concentration must be tackled not only in its outward manifestations; the organic factors which cause a social disequilibrium of steadily increasing gravity must also be dealt with.

Moreover, some improvement must be made without delay in the situation of the rural masses, and it cannot be

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is in a state of stagnation and that the government has failed to implement the necessary reforms. The report also mentions that the population is suffering from poverty and unemployment.

In the second part, the author discusses the political situation. It is stated that the government is corrupt and that there is a lack of transparency in its operations. The report also mentions that there is a growing opposition to the government and that the political system is in a state of crisis.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation. It is noted that there is a high level of inequality in the country and that the poor are being exploited by the rich. The report also mentions that there is a lack of social services and that the health care system is in a state of collapse.

In the fourth part, the author discusses the environmental situation. It is stated that there is a high level of pollution in the country and that the environment is being destroyed. The report also mentions that there is a lack of environmental protection and that the government is failing to take any action to address the problem.

The fifth part of the report deals with the international situation. It is noted that the country is being isolated by the international community and that there is a lack of support for the government. The report also mentions that there is a growing influence of foreign powers in the country and that the national sovereignty is being threatened.

In the final part, the author concludes that the country is in a state of deep crisis and that the government is failing to address the problems. It is stated that the only way to save the country is to implement the necessary reforms and to establish a democratic system.

The author of the report is a well-known expert on the country's affairs. He has written many books and articles on the subject and is widely respected. His report is a valuable contribution to the understanding of the country's situation and is a must-read for anyone interested in the country's future.

The report is available in both English and Spanish. It can be purchased from the publisher or downloaded from the internet. The price is very reasonable and the quality is excellent.

achieved without a steady increase in productivity, i.e., without systematically introducing improved agricultural techniques in accordance with the conditions peculiar to each country. But, as agricultural techniques improve, the shift or the tendency of the people to shift from primary to other activities will increase. If we make a frontal attack on the problem of the economic inferiority of the rural masses, we shall create a larger surplus of population which will be unable to find employment in primary activities. Thus the problem before us, despite the slow rate of improvement in agricultural techniques in Latin America, will grow more serious if we do not strive to remedy the lack of dynamism from which the system suffers.

Are we going to stop the migration of all these people who cannot find productive employment in the rural areas? Of course not, and there lies the root of the problem we have to tackle. Technical improvements must be made in agriculture, productivity must be increased, less people must be kept in primary activities - although not necessarily on the land - and at the same time high-productivity employment must be found for the people who are not needed in those activities. How is this to be done? That is one of the essential features of a development plan.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by proper documentation, such as receipts and invoices. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The analysis involves identifying trends, patterns, and anomalies within the dataset. Statistical tools and software are mentioned as essential for handling large volumes of information.

The third part of the document focuses on the results of the study. It presents a series of findings that have been derived from the data analysis. These findings are presented in a clear and concise manner, using tables and graphs where appropriate. The author also discusses the implications of these results and how they relate to the overall objectives of the study.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points and a list of references. The author expresses their appreciation for the support and assistance provided by various individuals and organizations throughout the course of the project. The references list the sources of information used in the study, providing a clear path for further research.

Thank you

First and foremost, there must be capital investment on a vast scale, because the people ousted from primary activities cannot be productively absorbed without a substantial increase in the coefficient of investment in Latin America.

The more advanced agricultural techniques are introduced, and the more the artisan labour force is reduced in the cities and new industrial techniques are adopted to raise productivity, the greater must be the coefficient of investment in Latin America, if this social disequilibrium is not to be aggravated.

Consequently, we are faced with a basic problem of capital formation, which we must solve as a matter of urgency. I think that Latin America has a huge savings potential, which is going to waste. For that reason, I have bluntly drawn attention in the report to the way in which we are treating this savings potential.

This is the serious problem which we must tackle energetically. Capital formation in Latin America could be much greater than it is today, if greater benefit could be derived from this savings potential. We are also faced with the inexcusable problem of the great disparities in income distribution. This is one of the most blatant inconsistencies on the Latin American scene: on the one hand, the economic system is not vigorous enough to absorb the population into productive activity, and on the other, the enormous savings potential of our countries is being wasted - largely through the superfluous and excessive consumption of the high-income groups.

So long as contemporary production had not the possibilities they have today to enable us to solve overnight problems like poverty and its attendant evils, it might perhaps be said that

/this grave

this grave disparity in the distribution of income was fatal. But this is no longer true. Here we have the master switch for modifying the standard of living of that 50 per cent of the population and doing so very quickly, though the rate of progress may be slower in other social groups.

The more thought I give it the more I am convinced that this problem is unavoidable. There is no escaping it. But unfortunately our difficulties do not end there. If we did succeed within a short time in effectively mobilizing this savings potential, we would be faced with enormous difficulties in transforming it into actual capital goods. There are two fundamental reasons for this. On the one hand, if we wish to use savings to purchase capital goods manufactured abroad we immediately run into foreign payments difficulties. Actually, in view of the external bottleneck in the development process which also characterizes Latin America, it would not be possible in most countries to marshal the savings potential and use it to import capital goods, since that would aggravate the already critical balance-of-payments problem. On the other hand, if we look at the internal production structure we likewise find that it would not be able to cope with a transformation of savings into capital goods owing to the embryonic character of most of the capital goods industries in Latin America.

Consequently, even if we did manage to turn this great savings potential to account we could not transform it into capital goods until such time as modifications in the internal economic structure made this possible. In the meantime a considerable measure of international aid is essential to enable

/us to

us to import all the capital goods we need in addition to those produced at home.

But that is not the whole story. Not only are there difficulties in increasing the production of capital goods at short notice; in addition the acceleration of growth rates as a result of greater capital investment would create a demand for intermediate and consumer goods which would help to accentuate the external imbalance even further.

This brings us to one of the problems which I felt it appropriate to discuss at length in our report, not only because the very **nature** of the problem demands it, but also because I believe that by so doing we could make a useful contribution to the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The external bottleneck is in my opinion not passing phenomenon which will be solved by monetary remedies alone. Admittedly it has a monetary side, like all economic phenomena, but **it** should not be treated solely with monetary remedies, as has been advocated in Latin America, ignoring the fact that fundamentally the phenomena are of a structural kind. As we have pointed out from the time of ECLA's earliest reports onwards these phenomena are due on the one hand to the congenital weakness of the peripheral countries, i.e., the primary producing countries, in regard to the retention of all or part of the fruits of technical progress in export activities, if we consider the producing countries as a whole within the world economy. This weakness has been manifested, with brief interruptions, mainly since the great world depression in the deterioration of the terms of trade which the Chairman of this session has just referred to as a matter of concern.

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Faint, illegible text covering the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side or extremely low contrast. The text is arranged in several paragraphs, but the characters are too light to be accurately transcribed.

This bottleneck, however, is also a reflection of the clearly divergent trend between the slow expansion of primary exports and the accelerated demand for manufactured products which is a characteristic feature of world economy. Attention has been drawn repeatedly to this phenomenon in our publications and Mr. de Soyres put the matter in a nutshell this morning when he described it as a basic factor within the framework of the international economy. It is a spontaneous phenomenon of economic development and we must regard it as such. But in addition, it is accentuated by the impact of the economic policy of the great world centres. I refer not only to the disposal of agricultural surpluses on the world markets which naturally, has an adverse effect on producers in the peripheral areas, but also to the protectionist measures about which so much has been and is being said; these add yet another adverse factor to the divergent export and import trends.

The mention of protectionism at once calls to mind Western Europe and the European Common Market. Clearly, the discrimination already existing before the Common Market was established in respect of tropical commodities and the excessive protectionism which the Common Market has not only endowed with its blessing but is developing still further, are highly unfavourable factors which are seriously affecting Latin American exports. From time to time figures are quoted which appear to contradict the assertions made by those of us who have analysed these phenomena from the Latin American standpoint. At a recent meeting I had occasion to attend in Europe the question was asked: but what has Latin America to complain about if its
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exports have increased substantially between 1956/57, (prior to the Common Market), and the present time? And indeed figures were quoted which made me doubt for a moment whether my judgements and assertions were sound. But later, with the advice and assistance of my collaborators, I was able to see where the problem really lay. It is true that a palpable increase is recorded in Latin American exports, and two factors must be taken into account in regard to it: first, a large part of this increment represents the region's recovery from the losses incurred in its trade with Europe during the war and the post-war period. Furthermore, this increase is found in some commodities and not in others which are vitally important to Latin America.

Here I should like to quote some figures. We have classified the commodities in two groups. Let us look first at the items affected by discrimination or protection - principally wheat, maize, coffee, cacao and meat; this will enable us to gain a clear picture of what is happening. In 1951, the index corresponding to the quantum of imports of these commodities was 43, whereas during the period 1958-61 it was 90. Seemingly, therefore, a sharp increase occurred, and in fact such an increase did take place, but it so happens that these indices are based on the pre-war period. The figure of 90 is 10 per cent lower if compared with the period 1934-38. This gives us some idea of the position as regards imports of those commodities. Has European consumption diminished? No, it has not; European imports /and those

The following information is for your information only. It is not intended to be used as a substitute for professional advice. The information is based on the information provided to us by the client and is subject to change without notice. We do not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information. The information is provided for your information only and should not be relied upon for any purpose. The information is not intended to be used as a substitute for professional advice. The information is based on the information provided to us by the client and is subject to change without notice. We do not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information. The information is provided for your information only and should not be relied upon for any purpose.

and those of other countries of the world - including the Six themselves - rose by 61 per cent with respect to the pre-war period. That is to say, while our exports declined by 10 per cent, imports from the Common Market countries and from the rest of the world - excluding Latin America - rose by 61 per cent. Is there or is there not any cause for concern in the face of these figures?

To demonstrate that Latin America makes good use of its opportunities when there are no discriminatory difficulties involved, I shall refer to other commodities which are not affected by this kind of obstacle, excluding petroleum which is subject to special marketing conditions. In the case of these products, the increment in European imports from both the Common Market countries and the rest of the world was 49 per cent between the pre-war years and the recent period, while the increase in imports from Latin America was 47 per cent - a very similar figure. This makes it clear that where there is no discrimination and Europe has need of commodities which it does not produce itself, Latin America does not fail to take advantage of the possibilities of absorption offered by the European market.

Nevertheless, even if we are successful in achieving a policy of reducing protectionism and gradually eliminating discrimination, as mentioned by Mr. de Seynes this morning, it would not solve the problem of Latin America's external bottleneck. We have endeavoured to demonstrate this in our report and the further the countries advance along the paths of /industrialization the

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industrialization the greater this bottleneck will be if the divergent trends between external demand for primary exports and Latin America's demand for imports of manufactured goods subsist.

Consequently, the only way of solving this problem will be by developing the industrial exports of Latin America, like those of other primary-producing countries. The solution involving import substitution has been exploited to the limit of reasonable economic expediency in the more advanced of the Latin American countries. Unquestionably, new import substitution lines can still be developed, but the problem will continue to exist, since our primary need is to import those goods in which the technical progress achieved in the great industrial centres is continually reflected. Effective import substitution over the short term is impossible where these goods are concerned, and Latin America must continue to import them as basic requisites for its own economic progress, as well as other items which it would be very costly to produce at home.

Our industrial exports must therefore be energetically developed. Herein lies the fundamental importance of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. In addition to the deterioration in the terms of trade, one of the principal topics to be discussed may be summed up as follows: How can Latin America, in the immediate and near future, avail itself of the economic expansion of the large Western and the socialist countries to develop its industrial exports? In what
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way can it do so? Through what trade machinery? Under what system of reciprocity? To what extent? The possible reply to these questions should make us realize that this Conference is of capital importance for us in Latin America, as it is for other developing countries.

Furthermore, an increasingly more understanding approach to this problem is being adopted in the large industrial centres. The negative attitude which characterized the Havana conference has given place to new ways of thinking which, if not yet very profound, at least open up the possibility of using persuasive argument as a means of achieving satisfactory solutions.

This is why we must forthwith set about analysing these and other problems, taking advantage of our regional facilities - ECLA, OAS, ALALC and the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration. Every aspect of the matter must be systematically studied, so that effective action can be taken at the Conference on Trade and Development. For this purpose, it is essential that during these months of preparation the Latin American countries should discuss the common objectives that must be pursued and the most efficacious procedures for attaining them. They must also consider what must be avoided at the Conference. There are some world problems that can be solved there and others, of a political nature, which cannot. Thus, the developing countries should do their utmost to focus attention on the problems that are important to them and that are solvable, since the rest cannot be solved at a trade conference, and belong to other international forums.

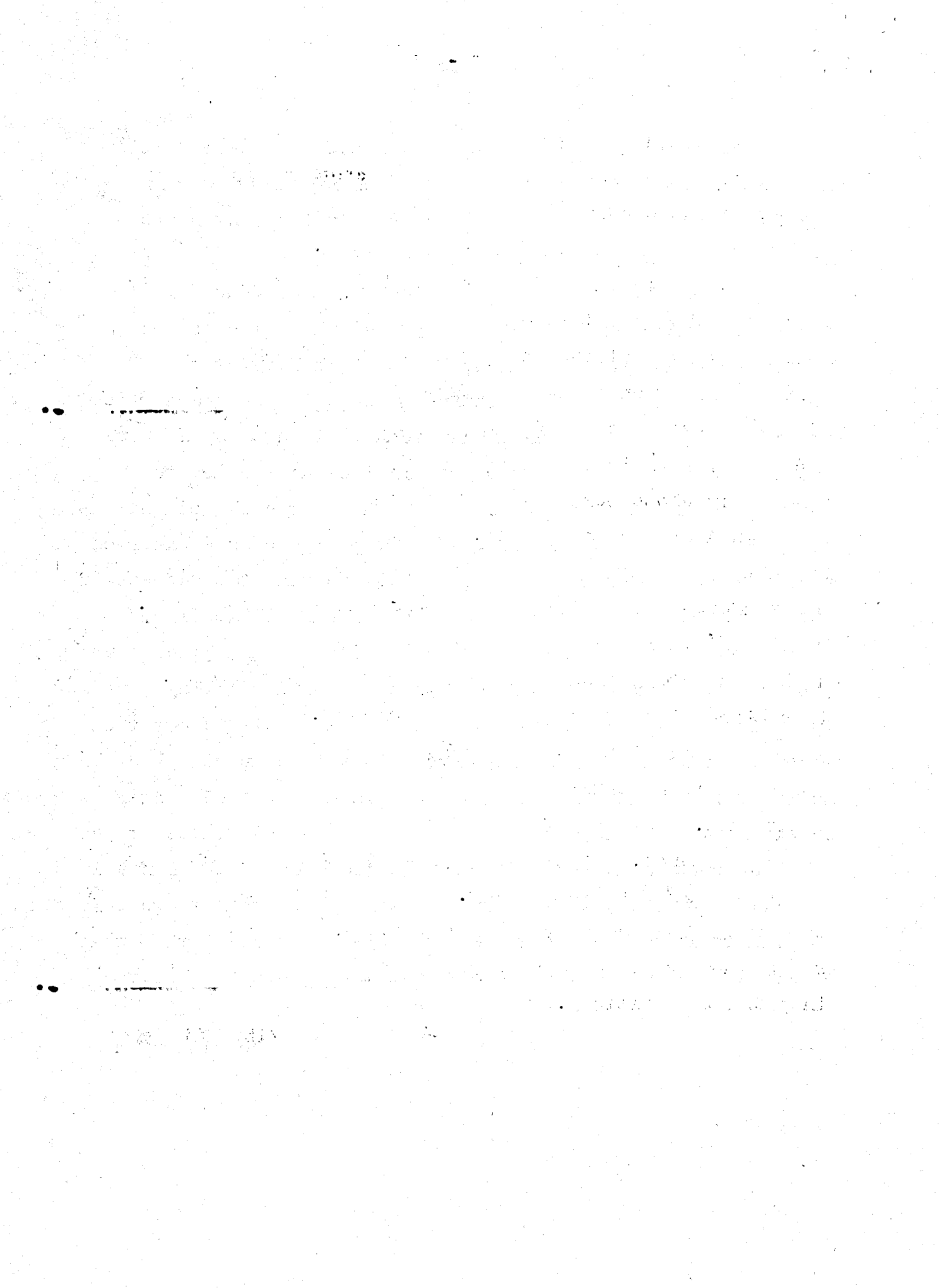
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It would be a grave mistake if the attention of the Conference were wastefully to divert **problems** it cannot solve, at the expense of those basic questions which are of importance to the developing countries.

So convinced am I of the need for a supreme effort that I did not hesitate - if I may make this allusion to myself - to accept this colossal responsibility at the very moment when I was expecting to be able to concentrate all my energies on the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, and was greatly looking forward to working in close personal contact with the rising generations of Latin American economists. I must postpone this experience and I do so without regret, for I believe that the success of the Conference is of vital importance for Latin America.

But there is something that we can do, and it does not depend on international co-operation in a wider field. I refer to reciprocal trade between our countries. This is not the place to enter into the arguments on the inescapable need for a Latin American market; that is recognized and is no longer questioned. But the effort we are making does not seem to be vigorous enough, despite the great efficiency of the Montevideo Committee and its secretariat. We cannot ask them to go beyond the limits laid down by the Governments. I believe that what we are achieving is perhaps the most that could be achieved in present conditions.

/The situation



The situation has begun to be a cause of concern to various Latin American sectors, and this concern has now reached a stage at which the Presidents of Brazil and Chile have indicated, in a recent document which I regard as outstandingly important, the need for major political decisions to give real impetus to our progress towards the Latin American common market. I stress the words "political decisions" in order to make it clear that it is no longer the technicians, meeting on a permanent basis in Montevideo, nor the secretariat, that can resolve this problem. It is the members of Governments, the Presidents, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, meeting together, who must take these large-scale measures to breathe life into the Latin American common market.

What are these major decisions? Since we have devoted one section of our report to the consideration of this problem, I shall confine myself to mentioning what I consider the main ones. One, and in my view the most urgent, is that the Governments should reach agreement on the quantitative objective of rapid elimination of customs duties that they wish to achieve within a given period.

What is the common market? It amounts to the total elimination of customs duties, by gradual steps, within a given time. The actual length of time does not particularly matter; it could be eighteen years, or twenty, or twenty-five. The essential point is to forge ahead for the achievement of the aims we have set ourselves. There are a number of reasons why we should not now agree on the total abolition of customs duties, but should select an intermediate target - a substantial
/reduction of

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures that the financial statements are reliable and can be audited without any discrepancies.

The second part of the document outlines the procedures for handling cash payments and receipts. It states that all cash transactions must be recorded in the cash book immediately. The cash book should be balanced daily to ensure that the total cash on hand matches the recorded amount. Any discrepancies should be investigated and resolved promptly.

The third part of the document describes the process of recording credit sales and purchases. It notes that credit transactions should be recorded in the sales and purchase journals. These journals should be used to track the amounts owed to and by the company. Regularly reconciling these journals with the accounts receivable and payable ledgers is essential for maintaining accurate financial records.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of timely payment of bills and invoices. It states that failing to pay bills on time can result in penalties and damage to the company's credit rating. Therefore, it is crucial to review the accounts payable ledger regularly and ensure that all bills are paid by their due dates.

The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of accuracy, timeliness, and transparency in financial reporting. It also mentions that the company's financial records should be reviewed periodically by an independent auditor to ensure compliance with accounting standards and regulations.

reduction of duties within twelve or fourteen years in accordance with a technical formula that would not be difficult to work out. For example, duties could be reduced to an average of 15 or 20 per cent instead of the 100 per cent that is now the prevailing rate in Latin America; or it could be agreed to reduce duties to a given level. There are a number of possible solutions. But what we cannot do is nurse the illusion that we can advance towards the common market without setting ourselves an objective, and without clearly outlining our path towards that market.

If we are not ready for a deliberate act of boldness, by means of a quantitative commitment of this nature, we had better stop talking about a common market. Boldness is essential in the face of the serious situation that confronts Latin America. Either we want a common market, or we do not. Hence we cannot escape from a quantitative commitment. If we are not capable of the necessary decision, it would be better to close this chapter and convert ALALC into a body concerned with making preferential arrangements between Latin American countries - which will not greatly help to solve the basic problem of the strangling of our economies.

When I speak of boldness, I am not advocating that we should cast prudence to the winds. It would not be prudent to enter into such undertakings in Latin America unless two essential conditions were forthcoming. The first of these is the establishment of a large fund of Latin American and if possible international resources for achieving a series of basic targets essential to the carrying out of this policy of abolishing duties.

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The first of such targets would be for Latin American enterprise to begin remedying its technical and economic weaknesses vis-a-vis its foreign competitors. If the common market were established without any encouragement to private enterprise within our countries, the effect would largely be to replace it by foreign private enterprise, with its admitted economic and technical superiority, and one of the fundamental aims of promoting national development characteristic of the common market would be sapped of its strength. We have written a great deal on this point, and there is no need to go over the ground again here.

Another essential objective would be that the fund in question should have sufficient resources to permit the transformation of all industries and activities likely to suffer from the gradual reduction and eventual abolition of duties and protective regimes.

Lastly, the resources of the fund should be devoted to stimulating the development of export activities in all those countries of the common market that are at an early stage in their progress, that are lagging behind and have not been able to benefit from the facilities offered by the market to the same extent as other countries.

These are, in outline, the three aims that must be pursued; and I consider that they must be pursued since I would not feel the urge to press for quantitative commitments as a necessary step unless at the same time such a fund were established to promote the common market - it would likewise have its technical aspects, as already explained on other occasions.

/The other

1. The first part of the document is a list of names.

2. The second part is a list of addresses.

3. The third part is a list of telephone numbers.

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5. The fifth part is a list of times.

6. The sixth part is a list of locations.

7. The seventh part is a list of events.

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9. The ninth part is a list of interests.

10. The tenth part is a list of hobbies.

11. The eleventh part is a list of skills.

12. The twelfth part is a list of languages.

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14. The fourteenth part is a list of games.

15. The fifteenth part is a list of books.

16. The sixteenth part is a list of movies.

17. The seventeenth part is a list of TV shows.

18. The eighteenth part is a list of music.

19. The nineteenth part is a list of art.

20. The twentieth part is a list of crafts.

21. The twenty-first part is a list of projects.

22. The twenty-second part is a list of goals.

23. The twenty-third part is a list of dreams.

24. The twenty-fourth part is a list of aspirations.

25. The twenty-fifth part is a list of ambitions.

26. The twenty-sixth part is a list of wishes.

27. The twenty-seventh part is a list of desires.

28. The twenty-eighth part is a list of needs.

29. The twenty-ninth part is a list of wants.

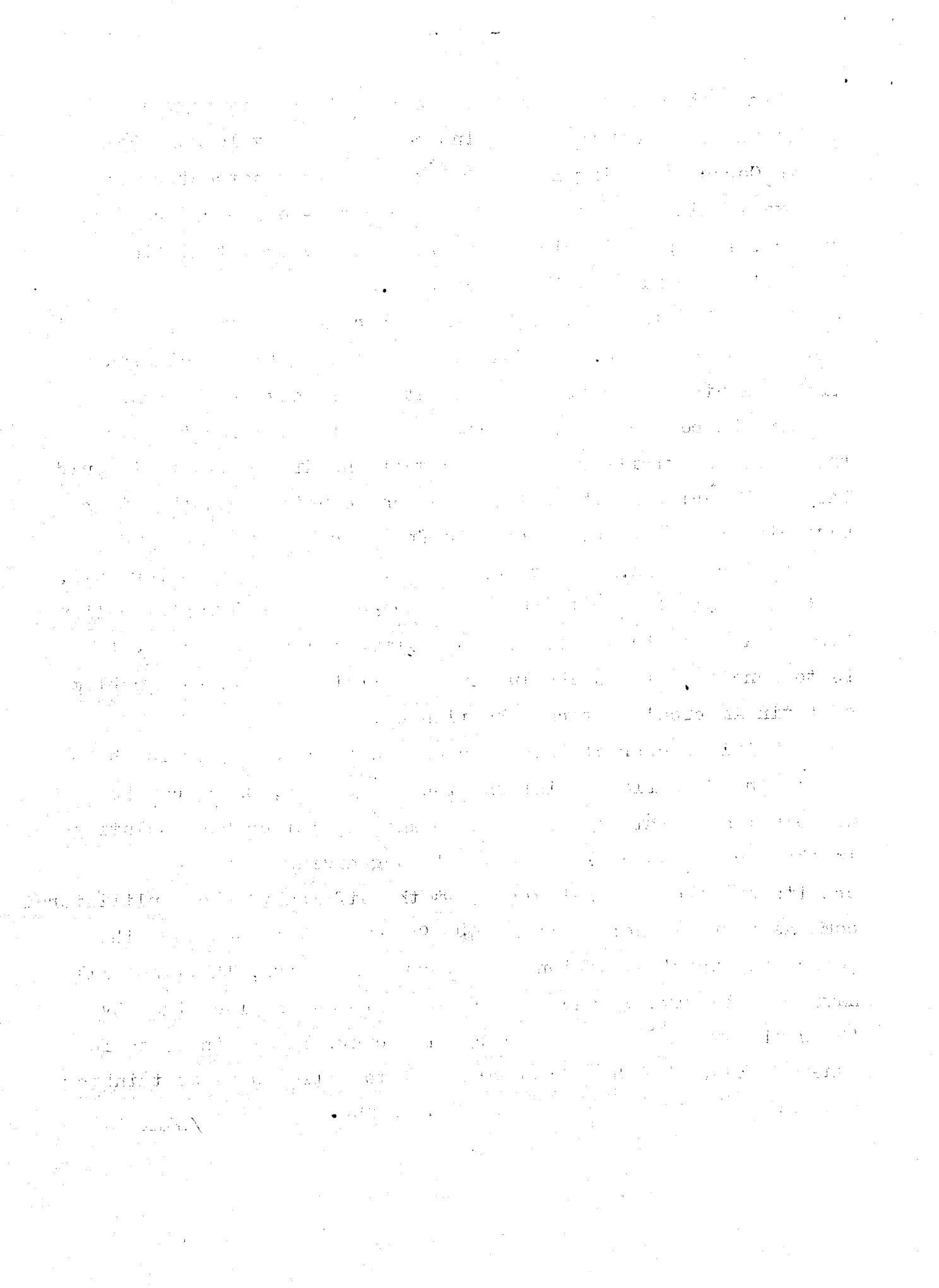
30. The thirtieth part is a list of requirements.

The other basic point relates to credits and payments within the common market. The Inter-American Development Bank at its Caracas meeting has just taken a most constructive step by establishing a system of export credits - one more proof of the useful work that this agency is doing to promote Latin America's economic growth effectively.

But this is not enough, since there is a series of payment problems to be faced. In ECLA we have come to the conclusion that payments and credit arrangements would have to be made between the countries of the common market, in order to give the market flexibility, and to prevent the difficulty that would inevitably arise if the balances of one country with the other participants had to be settled in free foreign exchange and on a short-term basis. We have been told, and are still being told, that this conflicts with the world trend towards multilateralism. This is a sound trend, but if the multilateral payments system is to function, it is absolutely essential to solve the problem of Latin America's external bottleneck.

Until we correct these factors that are standing in the way of the free flow of international payments, there can be no solution of this type. In the meantime, let us have solutions in those cases where it is feasible organizing a system of credits or payments that will meet the difficulties of multilateral compensatory financing within the common market; and once the policy of export expansion has become effective, the time will have come to give up our own arrangements and replace them by the world system of compensatory financing. In all this, as in other fields, ECLA has frequently had to follow ways of thinking that depart from generally accepted canons.

/ECLA is



ECLA is heretical by nature, and will have to go on being heretical in its operations for many years to come. Each thought and each idea which comes to us from the major centres, however brilliant it may be, must be sifted and analyzed in order to ascertain whether they are applicable to the conditions prevailing in Latin America. I for one believe that I have already put in thirty-odd years of non-conformity. And I am saying that, because the world depression taught me a great lesson and I think that something of that experience later crept into the work of ECLA. I believed what all the classic text-books of the major centres told me. I believed in free trade and in the automatic operation of the gold standard. I believed that all development problems were solved by the free play of the international or of the domestic economy. But when the world depression came, those years of anxiety gradually demolished all that I had been taught. The contradiction between reality and the theoretical interpretation worked out in the major centres was so striking that the interpretation proved to be not merely inoperative in practice but it also produced the opposite effect to that intended. Even in the centres which were plunged in the great world depression this contradiction arose and the need to explain it became necessary. Then came Keynes, but we soon discovered in Latin America that Keynes's genius was not universal, and that his analyses covered the economic phenomena of the major centres but failed to take into account the problems of the peripheral countries.

It so happened - after adverse circumstances removed me from public service in this country and during the five years
/before I

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of Social Services, State of New York, concerning the case of [Name], born [Date], residing at [Address].

[Name] was born on [Date] at [City, State]. He is the son of [Father's Name] and [Mother's Name]. [Name] is currently residing at [Address].

[Name] was placed under the supervision of the Department of Social Services on [Date]. The reasons for this placement were [Reasons].

[Name] has been under the supervision of the Department of Social Services for [Duration]. During this period, [Name] has been provided with [Services].

[Name] is currently [Status]. It is recommended that [Name] be [Action].

This report was prepared on [Date] by [Name], [Title].

before I joined ECLA - that I spent almost all my time reflecting on my experience and what I had been taught in an effort to find some explanation for the economic problems of our countries. I therefore immediately found ECLA to be a very congenial milieu, and there I encountered a group of young men who, even though they had not had my opportunity of experiencing the adversities of the thirties, or known the frustration caused by the breakdown of theory, had become non-conformists by a process of intellect and of reasoning.

So we met together. Many doubts had entered my mind in the course of my life, which I nursed within me, and then I found myself among men who had come to have the same doubts by means of reasoning. We set to work together in ECLA, starting with theoretical interpretation, with an analysis of realities in Latin America, without any preconceived ideas, which we abandoned entirely, in an attempt to interpret the phenomena of our own continent. So, in our early reports, we came to speak of industrialisation as a sine qua non of economic development. We pointed to the congenital weakness of the peripheral countries as regards their possibilities of retaining all or part of the results of their technical advances. There was a great deal of opposition from the upholders of doctrine. All kinds of arguments were used against us in an attempt to prove that our figures were wrong or that the differences in the quality of products had not been taken into account. There is much less criticism today than there was in the early days. We also entered the field of international trade in an endeavour to point out that to consider the world as a

/homogeneous unit

homogeneous unit was a very serious mistake; that it was impossible to put the major developed centres on an equal footing with the primary-producing countries; that the effect of tariff protection in the major centres was entirely different from that in the less developed countries. In the latter, protection, within certain limits brought external equilibrium, and, on the other hand, it accentuated inequalities of international demand in the major centres to the detriment of the peripheral countries. The old principle of reciprocity in trade policy could not therefore be applied and a new principle, compatible with the true situation of the developing countries had to be sought. We also pointed out that it was impossible to understand the phenomena of inflation and external disequilibrium without giving thorough consideration to structural factors. Because we cast doubts on the current anti-inflationist policy, we were mistakenly charged with teaching that inflation was indispensable to economic development. An anti-inflationist policy must be integrated within a rational economic development policy and not be an element extraneous to it. Finally, we insisted that the historic process of capitalist development in the major centres could not be repeated in our countries; that the development process in Latin America presented completely different characteristics, which called for a conscious and deliberate policy designed to act on the forces of development; that the free play of economic forces would not solve the problems of social justice in our countries. And from that conviction there also arose the idea of planned economic development, which was at first taken to be evidence of our intention to centralise the administration of all private economic activity in the State. It was not recognised as the expression of a new idea which is also /making headway

The following information was obtained from the records of the
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding
the status of the land owned by the United States in the
vicinity of the town of [redacted] in the
County of [redacted] State of [redacted].

The land is situated in the [redacted] section of
the [redacted] township, [redacted] county,
[redacted] state. The land is owned by the
United States and is held in trust for the benefit of the
people of the State of [redacted].

The land is currently being used for [redacted] and
is subject to the following conditions:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

The land is being offered for sale to the highest bidder
at a public auction to be held on [redacted] at [redacted] o'clock
of the day of [redacted] 19[redacted].

The land is being offered for sale for [redacted] dollars
and no less. The land is being offered for sale on the
basis of [redacted] and the bidder must pay the full
purchase price in cash at the time of the sale.

The land is being offered for sale subject to the following
conditions:

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- [redacted]
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The land is being offered for sale subject to the following
conditions:

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

The land is being offered for sale subject to the following
conditions:

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- [redacted]
- [redacted]

making headway in the great capitalist countries. Now they also consider it necessary to act rationally and deliberately on the economic forces in order to speed up the rate of growth and to ensure progressively fairer distribution.

All this has been heresy on the part of ECLA. I mention it - and do not think that I am boasting - because I feel that we have been greatly privileged in ECLA, in that Governments have let us alone and have never interfered as we developed our ideas. Perhaps this is so because they tacitly admitted that, our secretariat being not an executive body but a group engaged in study and analysis, in advisory activities and in the presentation of new ideas and procedures, it had to be given a considerable degree of independence. In any organization having executive responsibility, the secretariat must follow at every step - and it is natural that this should be so - the decisions of the Governments, either the majority or all of them, depending on the constitution of the body in question. It is inconceivable that the secretariat should in its thinking go beyond the position of the Governments at a given moment. But ECLA, not being an executive body, has constantly been able to progress beyond what was implied in the attitude of its constituent Governments. This is what has given it its intellectual strength and enabled it to put forward and launch new ideas which have subsequently been discussed, adopted or rejected by the Governments members of our organization. But the essential point is that this intellectual freedom has in my opinion been of fundamental importance in the development of our theories, and I trust that it will continue to be so.

Not only has there been sympathetic support from the Governments, however, we have also had powerful backing in the United Nations Secretariat. We have had this from the very outset, ever since the first ECLA study, and thanks to that

/backing we

backing we have been able to advance towards new ventures, sometimes rather bold ones.

I recall a story which is not without significance as far as our work is concerned. There was a report which the Organization of American States requested from us in 1954 for the notorious and ill-fated Quitandinha conference, where we worked with the help of a group of eminent Latin Americans. The drafting today seems to us to be rather full of commonplaces, but at that time it was at variance with the thinking current in certain quarters. Realizing the implications of the report, I went to see Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld and explained the contents of the report to him for an hour. He said that I should submit it. I said I would like him to read it. Two days later he passed it without changing a comma. Somebody was worried about the contents of the report, since it discussed the establishment of an inter-American planning credit organization, the terms of trade, and the need to stabilize commodity prices - these and other ideas which were very revolutionary at the time. Somebody, greatly worried, went and told Hammarskjöld: "That report is going to get us into trouble". And the Secretary-General replied: "I have read it. The author is skating on very thin ice, but I fully support it". This incident is of importance because it illustrates not only the character of the man and his understanding of the significance of the United Nations as a dynamic organization developing economic thinking faster than the rate imposed by current considerations, and also because the attitude succinctly expressed the policy pursued from the outset until now by the Secretariat. I should now like to pay a tribute to Philippe de Seynes
/because he

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

The second part contains a detailed account of the work done in the various departments during the year.

The third part deals with the financial position of the institution and the accounts for the year.

The fourth part contains a list of the names of the persons who have been employed during the year.

The fifth part deals with the general results of the work and the progress made during the year.

The sixth part contains a list of the names of the persons who have been employed during the year.

The seventh part deals with the general results of the work and the progress made during the year.

The eighth part contains a list of the names of the persons who have been employed during the year.

The ninth part deals with the general results of the work and the progress made during the year.

The tenth part contains a list of the names of the persons who have been employed during the year.

because he has been one of those who have vigorously advocated the need to set fresh courses and encourage the regional organizations of the United Nations to think on new lines.

We need to continue along that road. The false claim to universality of the economic theories worked out in the large world centres will have to give way more and more to an examination of our own phenomena and real conditions. Latin America has reached sufficient maturity to find its own solutions and even to project the Latin American image and ethos in everything we do. That is the fundamental significance of the independence we have won.

This does not mean to say that we must dispense with foreign theories. On the contrary, they should be studied thoroughly but with a highly critical sense. We must take care to determine in every case the extent to which they reflect the requirements of our real situation and the extent to which they are sometimes inconsistent with such requirements.

When we started to speak this language, not all the Latin American economists agreed with us. I recall a few years ago that an orthodox Brazilian economist, whom I highly respect, said ironically: "To be an ECLA economist you must have at least one grandparent born in Latin America in order to interpret the real Latin American situation correctly". This saying reached Harvard University where an eminent professor wrote my name on the blackboard, saying: "This gentleman maintains that one should have at least one grandparent born in Latin America to be able to develop economic theory in Latin America". The professor had taken the Brazilian economist's quip seriously.

/There are

1st February 1941

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Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. in relation to the above matter.

The information you have provided is being reviewed and a decision will be made as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Address]

[City]

[Postcode]

[Phone Number]

[Fax Number]

[Email Address]

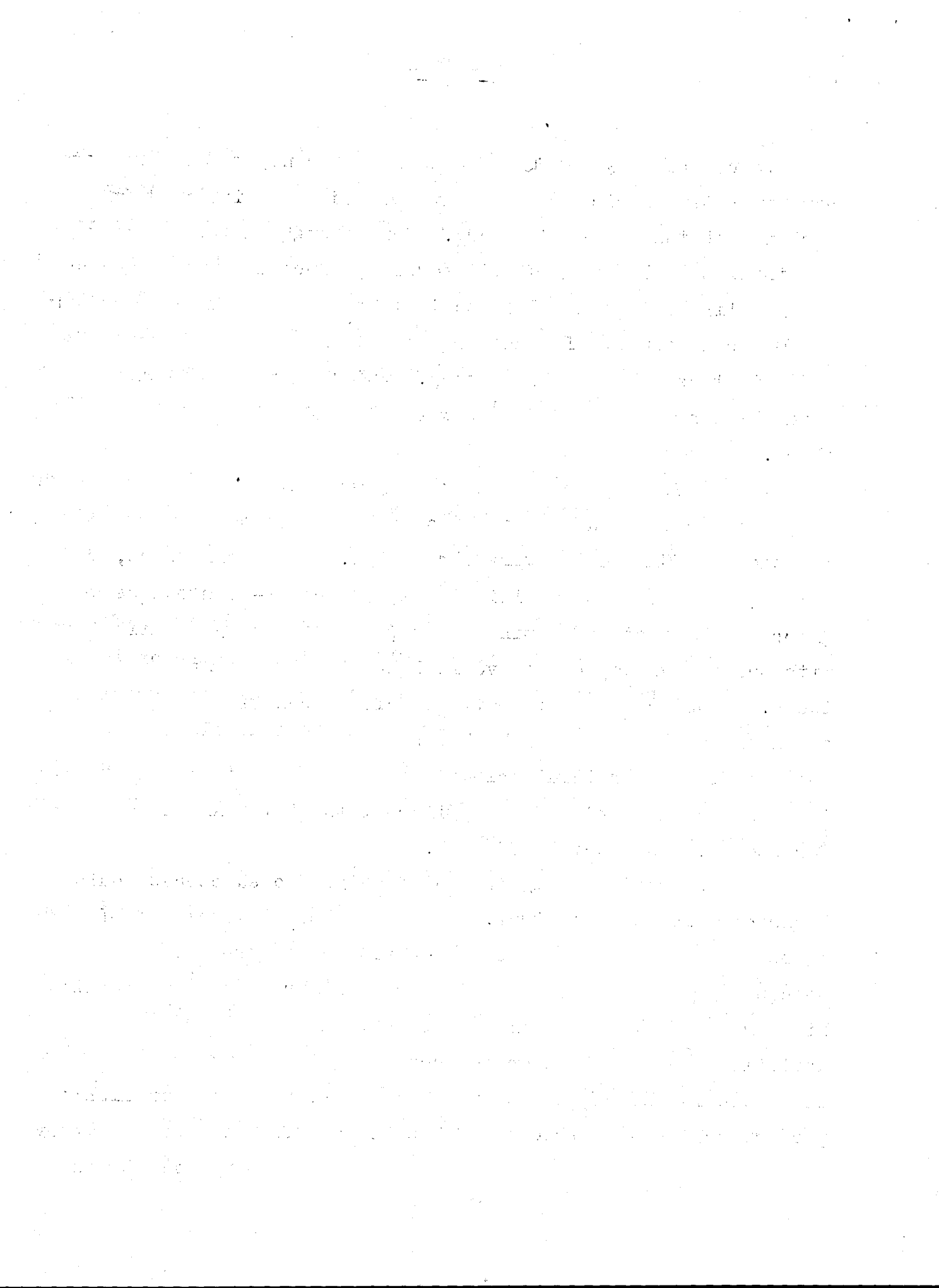
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There are many people in ECLA whose grandparents were not born in Latin America but who have played an active part in working out this body of theory. This thought leads me to do something that I hope you will forgive, since it is on the occasion of my retirement from ECLA, and that is to say a few words about my ECLA colleagues. I cannot mention them all, and I will only refer to those who are here today. But I want to emphasize that I am thinking of all those who were with ECLA and who are still there.

In the first place I want to say something about Louis Swenson, a typical product of the Roosevelt era in the United States, who came to ECLA in its very early days. I met him there, and quickly realized his qualifications, his clear-sightedness and grasp of the facts of Latin America, and his ready identification with our own views; he strove in ECLA for the triumph of those ideas. Those relating to Latin American economic integration, owe much to his efforts. He has been an inseparable friend to whom I offer my grateful tribute, and I hope that he will continue to be so and long remain my adviser at the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

We also have here my present deputy, who succeeded Louis Swenson: Alfonso Santa Cruz. He is a source of great satisfaction to me, because I pride myself on having discovered him at Headquarters engaged on work of lesser importance. I recognized his merits and invited him to work with me. I watched his abilities grow and develop in such a way that I had no hesitation in appointing him as my deputy in ECLA after his distinguished performance as the Director of the Mexico Office. He is a highly
/qualified man,



qualified man, with a great insight into our problems, and he has been extremely valuable as regards ECLA's internal operations and its relations with Governments and international bodies.

Although he is not in ECLA, I must mention the name of Wladek Malinowski, a staff member at United Nation Headquarters and at present Secretary of the Economic and Social Council. He was my pilot in the early years when I had to sail a stormy international sea that was completely unknown to me. I could always count on his skillful guidance, his sound advice and, above all, on his efforts to prevent a body that is, geographically speaking, regional from thinking only in terms of the region and forgetting that it is part of an international system, whose smooth operation we must all endeavour to promote. On the occasion of my departure I wish to express my sincere gratitude to him.

Lastly, I cannot refrain from mentioning, even if not by name, the whole staff of ECLA. For me, forced as I was to abandon everything to which I had devoted myself so wholeheartedly in my youth in this country, it was wonderful to find in our secretariat an increasingly gratifying reward in the devotion of the staff at all levels to ECLA's work and in its loyalty to the United Nations. I do not believe that we should have been able to accomplish everything for which we are now given generous credit, without this loyalty, this sense of mission, that has led to all kinds of personal sacrifices in the interest of achieving our aims.

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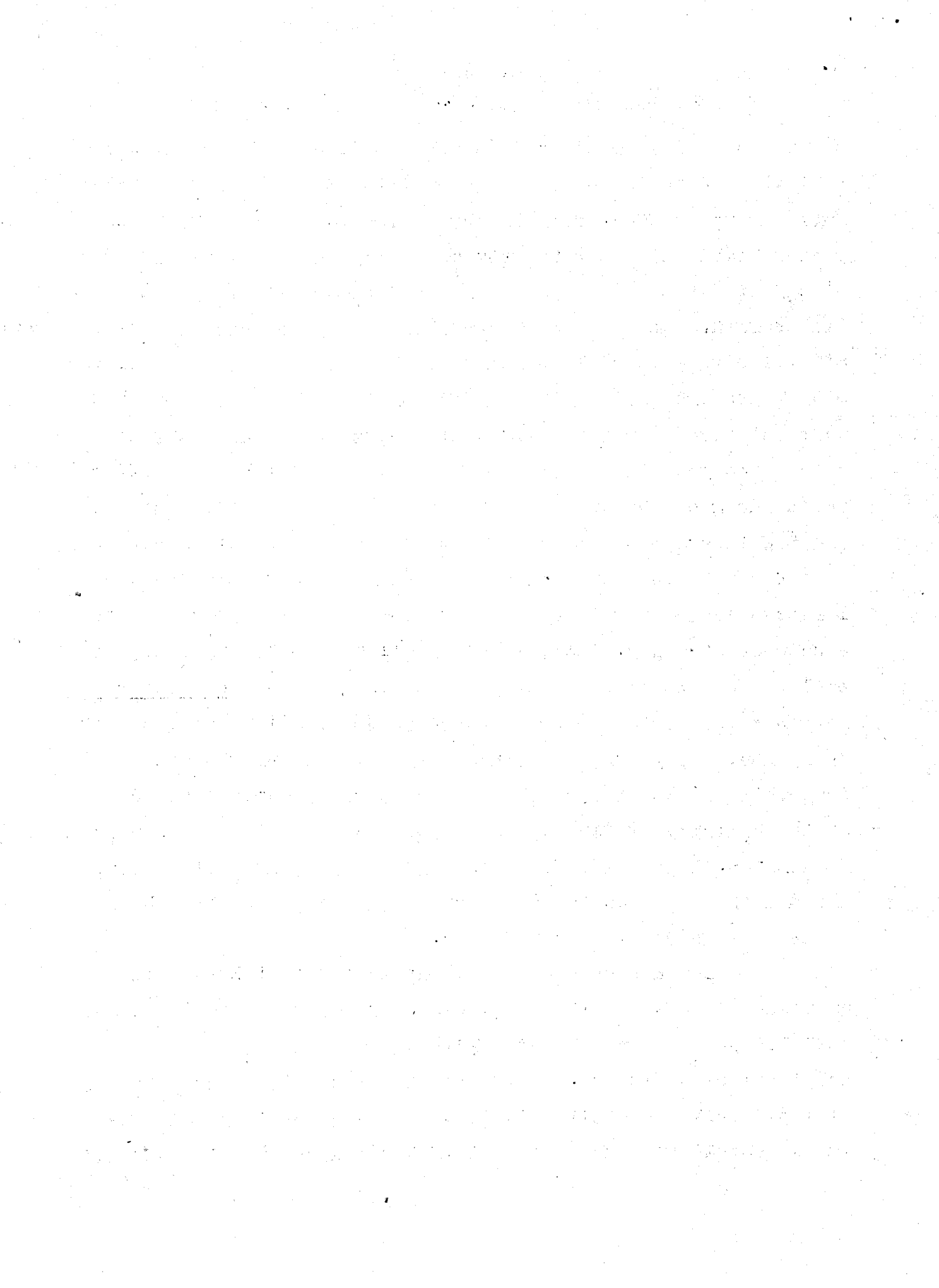
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Such is the great legacy that I am leaving in the hands of José Antonio Mayobre - a legacy to which he made a decisive contribution in the days of his brilliant co-operation in the building up of ECLA. This is why I am going with a quiet mind, a mind completely at rest, because I know how skilful and how steady are those hands in which the responsibility for ECLA will remain. José Antonio Mayobre is no new acquaintance of mine. I have a very clear memory of the first time I saw him, many years ago, before the Commission came into being. He had just returned from a post-graduate course in London, and his serene and generous spirit bore no mark of what he had suffered in the dungeons of President Gómez of Venezuela, the dictator who had thrown him into prison at the age of seventeen because he dared to think for himself. I began to admire Mayobre when I recognized that he faced the problems of Latin America with a calm objectivity. This, in combination with his insight, his brilliance, his spirit of social and intellectual camaraderie, made him the sort of man we needed in ECLA. After working with us for several years, he returned to his country when the democratic régime was restored, and there we watched his career in the Ministry of Finance and subsequently at the Embassy in Washington. I saw him often while he was in this latter post, and had the opportunity of observing the great prestige he had acquired in a short space of time.

I am further cheered by the certainty that ECLA will continue to envisage the development process not merely as an economic phenomenon, but as something of deep social and political significance. We are all convinced that our problems will not solve themselves of their own accord; they will have to be consciously and deliberately tackled through the adoption
/of a



of a systematically rational approach to the major decisions of Latin America's economic development policy. But these decisions cannot be confined to the economic field. Modes of action must be sought that are compatible with the vindication of human rights in Latin America, where, for a large proportion of the economically and socially submerged population, they are still no more than a name. And we must also discover how far certain instruments and methods of using them may be conducive to giving a minority limitless power not only to control the forces of the economy, but also to subdue other human beings to their own will.

In the vast process of assimilation of modern techniques on which we are embarking in Latin America, there is nothing that postulates the subjection of one group of human beings to another. Should such a situation arise, it will be the result of a doctrinaire aberration or of force majeure.

My attempts to probe the nature of the external bottleneck in Latin America's development process have led me to the conclusion that if the trends pursued in the last thirty years persist, if Latin America's foreign trade contracts more and more in relation to the growth of income, we shall find ourselves obliged to adopt certain types of closed development which will compel us gradually to reduce - not by design but by force of circumstances - our contact with the outside world. And this would be serious indeed, since the more we cut ourselves off, the greater our difficulties will be.

The development process will become increasingly difficult. Unless the structure of Latin America's trade is substantially altered, and the downward trend of the terms of trade is checked,

/we shall

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the data is not only collected accurately but also analyzed in a way that provides meaningful insights.

The third part of the document focuses on the challenges faced during the data collection process. These challenges often arise from incomplete information or inconsistent reporting. The author provides several strategies to overcome these issues, such as implementing standardized reporting procedures and conducting regular audits.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the need for continuous monitoring and improvement of the data collection process. By following the guidelines provided, organizations can ensure that their data is reliable and useful for decision-making.

we shall lapse into a type of closed development which involves grave consequences, since the more formidable the obstacles to development become, the less possible it will be to press on towards democratic ideals and the consolidation of human values in Latin America. Such economic difficulties, together with those of a political character to which they give rise, may result in the concentration of economic power in the hands of the State, with all that that implies.

Stubborn and uncomprehending resistance to structural reforms in Latin America could likewise generate political difficulties whose logical outcome might well be the same - concentration of all economic power in the hands of the State. And there is no knowing where this may stop; for once a group of men have acquired the skill to dominate others, they may not confine themselves to coercive measures in everyday economic life, but may encroach upon the minds of others, their artistic creativeness, their inmost feelings. We can prevent this only by means of an enlightened policy which will lead us along the sole path compatible with the growing aspirations of the broad masses of the Latin American population - aspirations that we shall never be able to satisfy if, in order to free man from immediate need, we have to dispense with the indispensable: the enhancement of individual human dignity.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records. It states that records are essential for the proper management of the organization and for ensuring that all activities are properly documented. The document emphasizes that records should be kept up-to-date and should be accessible to all relevant personnel.

The second part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate financial records. It states that financial records are essential for the proper management of the organization's finances and for ensuring that all financial transactions are properly recorded. The document emphasizes that financial records should be kept up-to-date and should be accessible to all relevant personnel.

The third part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate personnel records. It states that personnel records are essential for the proper management of the organization's human resources and for ensuring that all personnel are properly documented. The document emphasizes that personnel records should be kept up-to-date and should be accessible to all relevant personnel.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate operational records. It states that operational records are essential for the proper management of the organization's operations and for ensuring that all operational activities are properly documented. The document emphasizes that operational records should be kept up-to-date and should be accessible to all relevant personnel.

The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate compliance records. It states that compliance records are essential for the proper management of the organization's compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The document emphasizes that compliance records should be kept up-to-date and should be accessible to all relevant personnel.

The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate risk management records. It states that risk management records are essential for the proper management of the organization's risk and for ensuring that all risk management activities are properly documented. The document emphasizes that risk management records should be kept up-to-date and should be accessible to all relevant personnel.

The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate quality management records. It states that quality management records are essential for the proper management of the organization's quality and for ensuring that all quality management activities are properly documented. The document emphasizes that quality management records should be kept up-to-date and should be accessible to all relevant personnel.

The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate environmental records. It states that environmental records are essential for the proper management of the organization's environmental impact and for ensuring that all environmental activities are properly documented. The document emphasizes that environmental records should be kept up-to-date and should be accessible to all relevant personnel.

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

STATEMENT MADE ON BEHALF OF FAO BY MR. HERNAN SANTA CRUZ,
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL FOR LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Tuesday, 7 May 1963

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has asked me to convey to the participants in the Tenth Session of ECLA his warmest wishes for the success of the meeting and his hope that it will contribute positively to intensifying and improving the collective action of countries of the region to expedite Latin America's socio-economic development. It is a great pleasure to me to comply with his request and I should like to add my own good wishes and those of the Latin American Regional Office under my direction.

The background papers prepared by the ECLA secretariat show that the United Nations regional Economic Commission still keeps intact the robust vitality and creative imagination which have enabled it to exercise so decisive an influence on the ideas and action of those in charge of drawing up and implementing the economic policies of this part of the continent. They also prove that the fifteen years that have lapsed since its establishment have given it maturity and clarity of thought which are a safeguard that its future work must be even more fruitful and positive. It is only fair to say, at the time of Dr. Prebisch's retirement from his position as head of ECLA, that such qualities of imagination, vitality, maturity and clarity are the faithful reflexion of those which in such high measure belong to him. He has impressed

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upon the institution which he has directed for over a decade, the seal of his intellect, character and devotion to the great cause of dignifying mankind in our American continent. In expressing FAO's regret at seeing him leave his place at ECLA's helm, I should like to reiterate that as Director of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning he may continue to count, as heretofore, on the decided co-operation of FAO and its staff members. I personally wish to express my admiration for the study he has prepared for these meetings, "Towards a dynamic development policy for Latin America". This document, which is the perfect and true expression of his thinking, enriched by long years of searching for new avenues, of observation and of tenacious struggle, is in my view altogether the most comprehensive, thorough and penetrating analysis ever formulated of Latin America's socio-economic problems. It contains the most accurate and balanced criterion concerning the factors determining and conditioning them and is the clearest and best reasoned statement of the measures to solve them that has yet been presented by any economist or politician in the post-war period. I believe that this study is a singularly valuable contribution to the formulation of government policies and action by international organizations; no doubt, too, it will be an intensely effective instrument in the Latin American peoples' struggle for the rapid attainment of worthier levels of living within a stronger and better developed economy.

I

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF LATIN AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

FAO is gratified to note that the agenda approved by the delegates clearly stresses the importance which Governments attach to the agricultural sector within their economic and social development policies. Item 10, "Economic problems of agriculture", and various sections of other items on the programme of work will permit an exhaustive examination of such problems and their incidence in the region's economic growth and social progress. With a view to providing the discussions with a proper informative and technical background, ECLA and FAO have joined in preparing documentation which is characterized by the frankness and sincerity

with which it is desired to present the topic for the delegates' consideration. The principal paper is "Agriculture in Latin America - Problems and prospects". This study contrives to present as complete a picture as possible - within the limits of the information available - of the real situation of Latin America's rural life, together with an approximate estimate of how this situation is likely to develop in the next few years. At the same time, they have wished to communicate to Governments their opinion regarding the causes of the backward state of agriculture, the main obstacles that need to be surmounted in order to bring about the necessary changes, and the principal lines of action which, according to this criterion, ought to be followed.

I shall not attempt to repeat here everything the study says. I shall confine myself merely to calling attention to some of the topics dealt with and to deriving certain conclusions which logically stem from the facts and situations set out therein.

As regards production, productivity, food consumption, foreign trade and the social status of rural workers, the data provided in this paper make it possible to assert that throughout the period dating from before the outbreak of the Second World War, that is, during the years when a large part of the world experienced notable progress in production as a result of scientific and technical advances, when agricultural production made great strides in North America, Western and Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union, and when such areas experienced an appreciable improvement in their rural living conditions, in Latin America:

- (1) Over-all per capita agricultural production increased very little. *(4 per cent as against 17 per cent in Western Europe) This slow rate of growth was especially noticeable in the countries situated in the southern cone of South America and was particularly marked in livestock production;
- (2) The per capita increase in food production for internal consumption lagged behind population growth, that is to say, there was a reduction in available supplies per head;
- (3) Unit yields in agricultural production continue to be very unsatisfactory, without any signs of the progress experienced

in other regions owing to scientific and technological advances. On the whole, production increments were due to the utilization of new areas for cultivation;

- (4) Foreign trade in agricultural commodities showed a net unfavourable balance for Latin America, because the relationship between exports and imports suffered a change which was detrimental to the former, and because the rise in the prices of manufactured goods absorbed the whole of the increment in exports and even signified a decline in per capita income;
- (5) Food consumption per head remained practically stationary and fell off appreciably as regards proteins and other protective foods; and
- (6) The 110 million human beings living in rural areas, continue to subsist under conditions of great poverty and need, which in some parts acquire characteristics similar to those ruling in the most poverty-stricken areas of the world. The standard of living, which is dependent on food, clothing, housing and education, showed no appreciable improvement.

Future prospects

The foregoing picture, which in itself is singularly dramatic since it implies that the gap already existing between Latin America and the economically advanced countries has continued to widen, is aggravated if future prospects are brought into focus. The rate of population growth in Latin America is faster than in any other region of the world. Today it is nearly 3 per cent and far from diminishing, it seems to be increasing. This means that within the next twenty years we shall have twice the population we have today.

The conclusion reached by the studies to which I refer is that by 1980, at the present rate of population growth and assuming a modest yearly increment in per capita income (2.9 per cent) and income distribution (1 per cent), agricultural production will have to exceed existing levels by 134 per cent if it is to satisfy demand.

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An agricultural development policy

FAO and ECLA, after the searching analysis I have outlined broadly of the acute problem involved by the backward state of agriculture in Latin America, its causes and its impact on the over-all economy, are in agreement regarding the general lines which should be followed by an agricultural development policy aimed at transforming this sector into a dynamic and positive factor of general economic growth and improved living conditions.

In focusing attention on this necessary and notable production increase that must be attained in the next twenty years, it would be well to decide whether it can and should be obtained, as in the past, by opening up new land and increasing stock or whether the best course would be the introduction of up-to-date technology in cultivation practices, which has been a decisive factor in the advances made by North America, Europe, Australia and New Zealand in the last twenty years. Without excluding the fact that many countries ought to continue expanding their cultivated areas with a view mainly to decongesting poor and overpopulated land, as for example some parts of the Andean district, FAO and ECLA believe that the primary effort should be concentrated on technological improvement in order to increase yields per unit area and head of stock. In actual fact, the major part of the abundant, still unexploited land resources lies in tropical areas, the quality of their soil is not very good and would therefore require huge capital outlay; to say nothing of the fact that the large forest reserves which comprise most of this land can be profitably utilized for timber production.

Based on the first criterion that the measures for achieving rapid agricultural development lie in intensifying the exploitation of presently available land, FAO and ECLA have concluded that efforts should be centred on the following aspects:

- (a) Application of a combination of techniques and production systems which will permit full utilization of manpower and land resources and proper soil conservation. For this purpose it will be necessary, among other measures, to increase and modernize agricultural research;

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and struggle. It begins with the first European settlers who came to the Americas in search of new lands and opportunities. Over time, these small colonies grew into a powerful nation, facing numerous challenges and wars. The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the birth of a new republic. The Civil War was another major conflict that shaped the nation's identity and values. The United States has since become a global superpower, influencing the world in many ways. The history of the United States is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people.

The early years of the United States were marked by the struggle for independence from British rule. The American Revolution was a war for freedom and self-determination. The new nation faced many challenges, including the need to establish a strong government and defend its borders. The Civil War was a conflict that tested the nation's unity and values. The United States emerged from the war as a more unified and powerful nation. The history of the United States is a story of a nation that has overcome many challenges and grown into a global superpower.

The United States has a rich and diverse history. It is a nation of immigrants and pioneers who have built a great nation. The history of the United States is a story of a nation that has always been on the move, seeking new horizons and opportunities. The United States has a long and proud history of freedom and democracy. The history of the United States is a story of a nation that has always been a beacon of hope and inspiration for people around the world.

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- (b) Mass education of the rural population so that it will be capable of applying such techniques and systems, including genuine extension as compatible with the real conditions prevailing in each country;
- (c) Thoroughgoing changes in existing land tenure and water use systems; and
- (d) Organization and expansion of the internal market for agricultural commodities, for the benefit of producers and consumers.

These specific lines of policy should, however, be preceded and accompanied by two types of general measures, namely:

- (a) Agricultural development planning;
- (b) Foreign trade policy; and
- (c) A rational price policy and plentiful and cheap credit for farmers.

The study I refer to deals fully with the various points I have mentioned and I do not think I need emphasize each one separately. I shall merely stress those connected with planning of the agricultural sector, changes in the agrarian structures and foreign trade policy, which are of a more general character and are more relevant to the discussions at this economic session.

Planning of the agricultural sector

If we consider the influence of the agricultural sector on the over-all growth of economies and on levels of living, it is quite obvious that it should play an all-important part in socio-economic development planning. The agricultural development process must be rationalized by means of previously determined patterns of action which are in keeping with the proper socio-economic priorities. In this respect, a colossal task lies ahead. Decisions must be adopted which will affect millions of people and the use of enormous areas of land. We have already seen that it will be necessary to decide between the alternatives of opening up new lands or intensifying the use of those now under cultivation. Another important decision will be what proportion of the immense forest reserves are to be utilized and what proportion eliminated for the cultivation of other products. Such decisions must be taken in the full awareness of

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is in a state of depression and that the government is facing a severe financial crisis. The report also mentions that the population is suffering from widespread poverty and unemployment.

The second part of the report discusses the political situation. It is noted that the government is a coalition of various parties and that there is a lack of unity among them. The report also mentions that the opposition is growing and that there are calls for a change in government.

Recommendations

The report concludes with several recommendations. It is suggested that the government should take steps to improve the economy, such as reducing government spending and increasing taxes. It is also recommended that the government should work to improve the political situation by promoting unity and stability.

their repercussions and with the aim of achieving the optimum utilization of resources, and they will entail co-ordinated action by government mechanisms and private enterprise.

An important aspect of these plans should be the organization of government services to formulate and carry out the relevant programmes. The present shortcomings in these services and the lack of co-ordination between them constitute one of the most serious obstacles to a really effective policy.

Regional planning.- As regards the question of planning, the FAO/ECLA study formulates a suggestion which I deem of great value. It stresses the need for such plans to be drawn up with a far less nationalistic outlook than is the case today, with a dangerously autarkical trend becoming more and more accentuated. This is against all reason if we consider the low income level and reduced population of most of the Latin American countries, which are the cause of the restricted internal markets. It therefore recommends that planning be undertaken in terms of a Latin American geographic unit, studying the region not by countries but by homogenous areas or sub-regions, from the point of view of their natural conditions and agricultural human and technical resources, the nature of the problems to be solved or their development level. This suggestion is plainly compatible with the real geographic circumstances and with these peoples' collective needs. It is clear, for example, that such areas as those comprising the south of Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and the Argentine pampa on the one hand, and the Andean area of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia on the other, each have many characteristics in common and a co-ordinated approach could be adopted to their problems; to say nothing of the Central American countries which are already following this course. A policy of this kind, which is in tune with the strong regional feeling in favour of economic integration, ought to be encouraged even if it may be necessary to overcome many prejudices and impair group interests.

Structure of land tenure and agrarian reform

The question of the structure of land tenure in Latin America and agrarian reform is very aptly set out in Dr. Prebisch's study "Towards a dynamic development policy for Latin America". FAO, as is clear from

the study on "Agriculture in Latin America - Problems and prospects", is in agreement with the concepts expressed, and in particular with the categorical assertion that the present agrarian structure prevailing in most countries of the region is one of the principal causes of internal bottlenecks which hamper accelerated economic development. It also agrees with the series of basic reasons which make land reform imperative, as formulated by Dr. Prebisch in stating that: "Reform is urgently needed for three main reasons: (a) to bring about structural changes such as would enable the savings potential to be used to the full and promote social mobility, with its important economic, social and political consequences; (b) to satisfy the demand of a rapidly growing population that needs to improve its diet; and (c) to raise the level of living of the rural masses ... The terms of the agrarian reform, which will not be the same in all countries or in every part of a country, must of course be accurately defined, and the appropriate solution decided upon in each case. Similarly, the key personnel will have to be trained. But once all this has been accomplished - and without unnecessary delay - reform will have to be swift and extensive, not only to alleviate the social tension in the rural areas but for other reasons as well." I for my part should like to add the following considerations to those set out in the two documents cited:

(1) The adoption of legislation on land reform, however perfect and complete, is only the first step towards a real reform programme. In the last two years three countries - Chile, Colombia and Peru - have enacted such legislation, which paves the way for Governments to undertake an agrarian reform plan. But this is merely the starting-point or instrument of action. Following that step, the Latin American countries should first of all set specific targets as regards the number of families which ought to benefit in a given period of time. A study which FAO presented to the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America, held in Santiago in 1962, established that during the present decade a minimum of 50 per cent of the low-income rural families ought to be rehabilitated - that is, they should receive land, housing, education, agricultural extension, credit

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the data is as accurate and reliable as possible.

The third part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the results. It shows that there has been a significant increase in sales over the period covered. This is attributed to several factors, including improved marketing strategies and better customer service.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future actions. It suggests that the company should continue to invest in its marketing efforts and focus on building long-term relationships with its customers.

and technical assistance - if it is desired to meet the objectives of the Charter of Punta del Este.

(2) Agrarian reform should be effected primarily in areas where it has good prospects of success. There is a marked tendency to direct the whole of the initial effort to the poorest areas which are beset by very serious social problems, whereas attention should be focused simultaneously on those where it is possible to obtain quicker and more positive social and economic results with a lower capital investment. There is also a tendency to disperse programmes throughout the whole country, which prevents the concentration of personnel and resources. Both these exclusive tendencies ought to be avoided.

(3) Dr. Prebisch in his study emphasized the necessity of agrarian reform promoting intensive use of potential savings and of agricultural labour. This imposes the integration of land reforms within national economic and social development programmes. It is not possible to plan at the national level the use of capital, technicians and transport facilities, for example, independently of agrarian reform plans. Likewise, a sound land reform programme should determine selectively what type of production ought to be given the necessary impetus to satisfy both internal and external demand, as estimated in the Development Plan.

(4) It is necessary to face realistically - as has been done by all countries which have achieved integral agrarian reform, including Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Formosa - the problem of expropriation of land and its indemnification. If agrarian reform is called upon to stimulate capital formation for investment and for development, it is materially impossible to pay the market value of the land (which is generally very inflated in Latin America) over a short period of time. The market price reflects existing capitalization in a régime of low wages and lower taxation than that levied on other sectors, where frequently the land has benefited from over-all efforts through public investment in roads, irrigation systems, electric power, etc. In fact true reform, like progressive income tax, contains an element of confiscation in respect of the general interests of society. It will therefore be necessary to accept deferred payments over a period of

to provide a clear and concise summary of the information contained in the report.

The following information is provided for your reference:

The first section of the report discusses the current status of the project and the progress made to date.

The second section provides a detailed analysis of the data collected during the study.

The final section concludes the report and offers recommendations for future research.

The following table summarizes the key findings of the study:

The data indicates a significant increase in the number of participants over the course of the study.

It is noted that the majority of participants were from the urban areas.

The results suggest that there is a strong correlation between the variables studied.

It is recommended that further research be conducted to explore these findings in greater detail.

The following table provides a breakdown of the data by demographic group.

The data shows that there is a higher percentage of participants in the 18-25 age group.

The findings also indicate that there are significant differences between the groups.

In fact, the data suggests that there is a clear trend in the data.

It is important to note that the data is subject to certain limitations.

The following table provides a summary of the data presented in the report.

not less than twenty years, at a low rate of interest and at a price below the market level. The OAS Special Committee on Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform, composed of Government representatives, which met in Buenos Aires in February of this year, explicitly recognized this problem in recommending that it would be advisable to base the value paid to landowners "on cadastral valuation, since that was the basis - frequently declared by the owner himself - on which it had been paid."

(5) In the words of the FAO/ECLA document, agrarian reform will have to be a "swift and extensive" process, that is to say, it must be implemented within a short period so as to avoid prolonging a state of uncertainty which conspires against production and in order to benefit a large number of families. Nevertheless, it must be emphasized, as we have done on former occasions, that the methods used should vary from country to country and even from one area to another. This applies in particular in attempting to determine the type of the new agricultural units. Recent legislations have been inclined to adopt almost exclusively the type of family property. The truth of the matter is - from the economic and technical standpoint - that the most appropriate type of unit depends to a great extent on the organization of production in each individual country or area. It would no doubt be anti-economic to divide up well-integrated or partially industrialized crop plantations. If it is desired to apply agrarian reform in such cases, solutions such as "proportionate profits" among farmers as practised in Puerto Rico might preferably be adopted, or else certain forms of co-operative farms. On the other hand, on large estates practising farming by extensive methods and worked in small plots by agricultural workers (colonos, inquilinos or medieros), it is clearly advisable to adopt the private property system of family units, whose size should vary according to the type of soil or system of farming.

(6) The new agrarian reform laws do not touch upon the question of labour unions for rural workers. It is hard to imagine a really efficient agrarian reform unless these workers can be organized to take an active part in formulating agrarian policy.

(7) Lastly, I would like to stress once again, as we have done at all international conferences during the past four years, the necessity

The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the recipient, dated [illegible]. The letter discusses the author's current situation and expresses their desire for help. The author mentions that they are currently in a difficult financial position and are seeking assistance from the recipient. The letter is written in a formal, somewhat archaic style, typical of the early 20th century.

The second part of the document is a letter from the recipient to the author, dated [illegible]. The recipient responds to the author's letter, expressing sympathy for the author's situation and offering assistance. The recipient mentions that they will do their best to help the author and that they will contact the appropriate authorities if necessary. The letter is also written in a formal, somewhat archaic style.

The third part of the document is a letter from the author to the recipient, dated [illegible]. The author thanks the recipient for their letter and the offer of assistance. The author expresses their appreciation for the recipient's kindness and states that they will be in touch again if they need further help. The letter is written in a formal, somewhat archaic style.

The fourth part of the document is a letter from the recipient to the author, dated [illegible]. The recipient informs the author that they have contacted the appropriate authorities and that they have received a response. The recipient mentions that the authorities have agreed to provide the author with the assistance requested in the author's letter. The letter is written in a formal, somewhat archaic style.

The fifth part of the document is a letter from the author to the recipient, dated [illegible]. The author thanks the recipient for their letter and the information regarding the assistance. The author expresses their appreciation for the recipient's help and states that they will be in touch again if they need further help. The letter is written in a formal, somewhat archaic style.

to make a far-reaching effort to train personnel who will be responsible for planning and implementing land reforms and to expand research on the complex problems involved. That is why we have advocated and continue to advocate the establishment of Agrarian Reform Institutes (Training and Research), and have supported government requests to the United Nations Special Fund for the resources to finance such institutes.

Foreign trade in agricultural commodities

The aforementioned FAO/ECLA study devotes a very important chapter to problems affecting foreign trade in agricultural commodities, carefully pointing out the slow increase in Latin American exports compared with those of other regions of the world, and the swift rise in imports (190 per cent in the last fifteen years), and stressing the progressive decline in export prices side-by-side with the steady rise in imports of manufactured goods. This deterioration of the terms of trade is illustrated by the fact that the real value of Latin America's agricultural exports dropped by 23 per cent per head between 1952 and 1958-60.

The establishment of the European Common Market has been a further source of concern to the Latin American countries. The conclusions of document E/CN.12/632, "Relations with the European Economic Community", which also serves as a background for discussions at this ECLA Session, state categorically: "To sum up, with due allowance for the fact that the situation of mining products and their derivatives has not yet been properly studied, Latin America's position in the EEC market is seriously affected in respect both of temperate-zone and of tropical-zone products. Still to be considered is the situation that may arise in third countries' markets as a result of the system of subsidies projected under the common agricultural policy. It has already been shown that one of the major objectives of this policy is the maintenance of high prices which exceed world market quotations. EEC has therefore projected an import regulation system in order to prevent this high-price policy from being frustrated by competition on the part of more efficient producers. Besides resorting to these procedures in its own market, EEC has the intention of intervening in outside markets in which it would not normally be able to compete, precisely because of the high-price policy established. To this end provisions

are made which would imply export subsidies. Latin America's problem is thus still further aggravated, since the restrictive procedures applied by EEC in its own market will be reinforced by export subsidies, thus facing Latin America with powerful subsidized competition.

It may well be asked what market will be open to Latin America's exports of temperate-zone products when in addition to the obstacles in the great markets of Western Europe and also in the United States, they have to confront in third countries the competition originating in the policy of subsidies applied in favour of exporters in those two regions".

It seems perfectly plain to me that - as recommended by ECLA and FAO - the Latin American countries should radically revise their foreign trade policies, including of course the aspects concerning trade in agricultural and maritime products with a view to increasing foreign exchange receipts and stepping up agricultural productivity. Recent studies lead to the conclusion that it is possible to place both tropical-zone and temperate-zone products on markets other than the traditional ones. For example, a new foreign market for cereals could be essentially the under-developed regions; that for forest products, Western Europe; for coffee, cacao and textile fibres, Japan, China and the Soviet Union.

The repercussions for Latin America of substantial changes brought about in the trend and composition of international agricultural trade, and particularly those caused by the EEC policy, can be eliminated and anyway, as a first step, alleviated through negotiations with that Community. But in any case a great effort is called for to secure an appreciable expansion of intra-regional trade. Economic integration of the Latin American countries - viewed from the angle of the need to increase their agricultural trade - by this single circumstance assumes a character of imperative urgency. As to the possibility of opening up new external markets for agricultural commodities from this region, I think that the forthcoming UN Conference on Trade and Development will provide a splendid opportunity to determine new paths and methods which might be conducive to more extensive trade which will be more profitable to the region. The preparatory work in process, in which FAO is co-operating actively, will no doubt provide adequate bases for the foundation of a dynamic policy in the sense I have mentioned.

NEW FAO LINES OF ACTION

I think, Mr. Chairman, that it would be well to refer as briefly as possible to the new lines of action FAO is pursuing in order to cooperate with the countries of the region in this huge task which lies ahead of them, namely, that of introducing thoroughgoing changes in their agrarian structures. I am not going into details regarding all our activities, but shall mention only a few which I consider are especially relevant because they affect the problems I have most emphasized in this statement. But first I shall say that our headquarters continues to disseminate throughout the world the latest information concerning studies and research, and to analyse the technical, social and economic problems related to agriculture, forestry and fisheries for the benefit of all its members. As regards special studies on Latin American problems, suffice it to cite those which our technical assistance experts prepare on specific problems in each individual country and those on "Problems and prospects of agriculture", "Forest resources", "Fisheries resources", "Timber trends" and "Brazil's livestock economy", prepared jointly with ECLA, which have been submitted to the present Session; and also four studies presented to the Eighth Session of the Central American Isthmus.

The expansion of its technical assistance programmes - under both the regular and expanded programmes - has kept pace with the increase in funds for their financing, and above all FAO, aware of the need to ensure an integral approach to agricultural development has gradually channeled this assistance towards its most vital aspects. The Technical Assistance Programme for 1962-63 includes more than 200 experts to advise twenty-five countries of the region, embracing also those recently independent or in process of becoming so. At the same time I would like to draw attention to the strengthening of the Regional Office, which now has specialists in all the technical activities in which FAO is engaged.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The first part of the history of the world is the history of the human race. It is a history of progress, of discovery, of invention, and of the struggle for existence. It is a history of the triumph of the human mind over the elements of nature, and of the human will over the forces of adversity. It is a history of the growth of civilization, of the development of science, and of the expansion of the human spirit. It is a history of the search for truth, of the quest for knowledge, and of the pursuit of happiness. It is a history of the human condition, of the human soul, and of the human destiny. It is a history of the human race, and of the human world.

The second part of the history of the world is the history of the human mind. It is a history of the development of thought, of the growth of reason, and of the expansion of the human intellect. It is a history of the search for truth, of the quest for knowledge, and of the pursuit of wisdom. It is a history of the human mind, and of the human world.

(a) Agricultural planning, education, research and extension

Planning.- One of the central themes of FAO's new policy for the areas in process of development is to stimulate agricultural development planning within over-all plans for socio-economic development and to co-operate with Governments in the formulation of plans and their implementation, including the preparation of pre-investment survey and execution of projects. In addition to its efforts to spread this concept, FAO has assigned agricultural economists to various countries to advise Governments in this field and also on regional planning, as in the case of our technicians attached to the Central American Economic Integration Programme. FAO also takes an active part in the two missions organized by the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA), composed of OAS, FAO, ECLA, the IDB and the IIAS, which are assisting the Governments of Brazil and Colombia in their general agricultural plans (Brazil) and in planning the development of a critical area (Caldas, Colombia, and the Northeast of Brazil). In both cases, FAO has supplied agricultural experts and the two projects are directed by two of its most competent agricultural economists. It is FAO's ambition to see these CIDA programming missions increase in number, thereby satisfying specific requests from several Governments, including Bolivia, Venezuela, Chile, Ecuador and Uruguay. It seems to us that the combined efforts of these five institutions operating in the agricultural sphere would complete a fundamental task within a short space of time, as without well-drawn up agricultural development plans, Governments will be unable to devise a policy which genuinely attacks the basic problems. We do not think that any of these institutions is in a position to fulfil this all-important task on its own as speedily and efficiently as the urgency of the case demands.

FAO - in compliance with its resolute purpose to co-operate to the full with the organizations of the United Nations family and with those of the inter-American system, including the IDB - is collaborating actively with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning by making available agricultural experts for the advisory groups

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a complex and multifaceted story that spans centuries. It begins with the early Native American civilizations, such as the Mayans, Aztecs, and Incas, who built sophisticated societies in the Americas. The arrival of European explorers in the late 15th and early 16th centuries marked the beginning of a new era. The Spanish, French, and British established colonies across the continent, each with its own unique culture and traditions. The struggle for independence from British rule led to the American Revolution, a pivotal moment in the nation's history. The signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and the subsequent drafting of the Constitution in 1787 laid the foundation for the United States as a democratic republic. The 19th century was a period of rapid expansion and growth, with the westward movement of settlers and the discovery of gold in California. The Civil War, fought between 1861 and 1865, was a defining moment that resolved the issue of slavery and preserved the Union. The 20th century saw the United States emerge as a global superpower, leading the world in technological innovation and military might. The New Deal era of the 1930s addressed the challenges of the Great Depression, while the Cold War era of the 1940s and 1950s saw the United States and the Soviet Union in a tense standoff. The Vietnam War, the civil rights movement, and the space race were other significant events of this period. Today, the United States continues to shape the world through its economic, cultural, and political influence.

The history of the United States is a testament to the resilience and ingenuity of its people. From the early struggles of the colonies to the modern challenges of the 21st century, the United States has always found a way to overcome adversity and move forward. The values of freedom, democracy, and equality that were first articulated in the Declaration of Independence continue to inspire and guide the nation today. As the world changes, the United States remains a beacon of hope and a source of inspiration for people around the globe.

organized under the aegis of the OAS/ECLA/IDB Tripartite Committee. It is FAO's belief that CIDA is the appropriate instrument to direct the organization of the agricultural side of the economic programming missions, and in countries where these two kinds of missions are in operation, the closest co-ordination exists between them.

FAO has constantly drawn attention to the shortage of specialized agricultural programming economists and to the need to train more as quickly as possible. It is only natural, therefore, that it should eagerly back the Latin American Planning Institute in this direction, co-operating in the drawing up of training programmes and in the courses themselves by supplying full-time professors and lecturers.

(b) Basic studies to fill gaps in information

The studies carried out jointly by FAO and ECLA, and those prepared by CIDA, have brought to light the fact that, in spite of the investigations conducted by Governments and international organizations on basic aspects of Latin American agriculture, there are still wide gaps in the information available which need to be filled if an economic and social development policy is to be properly planned for this sector of the economy. Accordingly, FAO has included among the main points of its action that of carrying out or helping to carry out a few really essential basic studies. The setting up of the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA), which is the task force on agricultural development and agrarian reform laid down in Resolution A.4 of the Conference of Punta del Este, has proved an excellent instrument for the completion of such studies, which have been carried out with a thoroughness and speed which would not have been possible if each institution had operated on its own. CIDA, with the full collaboration of the Latin American Governments, has already completed an Inventory of Basic Data concerning agriculture, and is finishing another study on Land Tenure and Economic Development. I should like to refer briefly to the latter study and to the new ones being planned, because we are hoping to obtain the full support of the Governments and Universities of this region.

Land tenure and economic development. FAO has always considered it imperative to make a thorough diagnostic analysis of land tenure problems in relation to Latin America's economic and social development, so that Governments may have the widest possible information regarding these problems as a basis for formulating their integral development programmes, and also so that international financing agencies can appreciate the strategic importance of agrarian reform in relation to economic and social development. I have pleasure in announcing that the first study of this kind will be completed in a few weeks' time.

It deals with prevailing land tenure systems in Latin America and its economic and social development. Its purpose is to determine the extent to which present land tenure systems hamper economic and social development, and also to explore alternative systems of reform with a view to promoting them. The CIDA study is being conducted in eight Latin American countries, with the whole-hearted co-operation of national research bodies. FAO is contributing the services of its technical personnel stationed in all the countries where it is being undertaken, and has made available its Regional Adviser on this subject to act as Technical Director of the study. CIDA, at its last meeting, decided to extend the study to the remaining countries of the region and to go more fully into the analysis of problems emerging in the first phase of the work.

Agricultural research, extension and education. The FAO/ECLA report to which I have referred lays great stress on the importance of technological research in the agricultural field and the extension of knowledge and techniques. At the same time, it has reiterated our constant preoccupation to foster a policy of mass education of the rural sector - elementary, basic and technical - with the object of rapidly eliminating illiteracy and ignorance which represent one of the most serious obstacles to attaining the speedy modernization of agriculture. Existing information concerning the present situation of research and extension services and agricultural education in Latin America is very incomplete. Neither is it known for certain what are the short- and long-term needs in this respect. This explains why we have decided to undertake basic studies on these three subjects as rapidly and extensively as available resources

permit, in order that they may serve as background material for the drawing up of national plans for agricultural research, extension and education and for international action which might co-operate in such plans. A general outline of these studies have already been prepared. In the one on agricultural education advantage has been taken of a draft project drawn up jointly by CIDA and the Task Force on Education set up by the OAS in pursuance of a resolution of the Conference at Punta del Este. FAO has invited the institutions members of CIDA to undertake the three studies jointly, adding our resources and experience. We hope that in a few weeks' time CIDA will be able to take a decision regarding the draft projects we have prepared so that work can go ahead on the studies as soon as possible.

Comprehensive study on agricultural production. I have just mentioned the necessity of planning agricultural development by groups of countries or areas of different countries. With this end in view and that of facilitating the implementation of economic integration programmes, FAO proposed at a recent meeting of the IDB, and in CIDA, that a comprehensive study be carried out on agricultural production in the various countries of the region, aimed at determining present productivity levels predominating therein, possibilities for improvement in terms of better production techniques and each country's capacity for competition on a market where each and all of the agricultural commodities circulate freely. This study should ascertain regional demand for agricultural products and, at the same time, clarify the situation of the various countries in regard to available resources and comparative advantages in production (without considering customs tariff barriers), as a basis for co-ordinating national policies related to agricultural development.

This study would permit countries to introduce gradually the necessary changes in their production structures while the transition period foreseen by the Montevideo Treaty is still in force, in order to facilitate a proper distribution or planning by zones of agricultural production and the best use of advantages derived from specialization.

Study of forest resources. FAO believes it is essential to make a thorough study of each country's forest resources and their wood potential. Ignorance

of Latin America's forest resources and their possible use is hampering their proper utilization. FAO and the United Nations Special Fund are carrying out basic research in several countries of the region, but these so-called pre-investment studies cover only limited areas and are more like pilot projects. Therefore, the extent of our knowledge is confined to a few areas in certain countries. Without studying and analysing all the resources of the region and their potential, the planning of their rational utilization at the regional level will be difficult, especially in view of Latin America's policy of economic integration. This study should include both existing forests and land suitable for reforestation, where the species best adapted to the manufacture of pulp products would be concentrated.

The need for this study stems from three important facts:

(a) Latin America is richer in forest resources in proportion to the number of its inhabitants than any other region of the world and it possesses one-quarter of the world reserves. In spite of this, however, it supplies only 10 per cent of total world consumption and only 4 per cent of the wood used in industry;

(b) The consumption of wood and wood-based products is growing so rapidly in Latin America that in twenty-five years' time the region will need two-and-a-half times more sawnwood, eight times the present volume of boards and wood-based sheet materials, and six times more pulp and paper.

Present net imports of forest products from outside the region amount to 300 million dollars a year. By 1985, this amount will have risen easily to over 1,500 million more per annum if local production is not increased. Total investments designed to increase the capacity of local production so as to satisfy Latin American demand in 1985 have been estimated at about 7,600 million dollars.

(c) An important new market has opened up for Latin American forest products. Europe, which previously exported these products, is now importing them and this trend is expected to increase year by year. The last FAO Regional Conference for Europe laid particular stress on the fact that wood is the only product of that continent which registers a steadily increasing deficit.

The study should clarify, as in the case of agriculture, the various countries' position with respect to the comparative advantages of production, with the object of gradually orienting it so that each country may concentrate on producing those items which will most benefit its own and the general interest. It should also deal with the choice of the best sites for establishing different wood industries, such as sawmills, pulp and paper mills, etc., which would use timber from several countries and, at the same time, would produce enough to supply the wide market both inside and outside the region.

(c) United Nations Special Fund projects in the agricultural field

FAO's policy of adopting an integrated approach to agricultural development problems and of stimulating technical training and research has received a strong impetus in Latin America thanks to the United Nations Special Fund. The experts attached to our technical assistance missions and the Regional Specialists assigned to our Santiago Office and to its sub-regional offices in Mexico and Rio de Janeiro have been encouraging Governments to request financial assistance from the Special Fund and have helped them in the preparation of requests. These activities have mainly involved pre-investment projects in the form of detailed inventories of a specially selected area, and include the evaluation of production possibilities and the drawing up of programmes for development, land settlement, improvement of agriculture, utilization of timber, irrigation and water use; and others which mean the establishment of training and research institutes or the strengthening of agricultural universities or faculties of agriculture. By the end of last year, there were already over thirty Special Fund projects in the agricultural sector, for a value of over 60 million dollars, while as many others are in the planning stage or under consideration, about ten of which are expected to be approved next June. In all these projects FAO acts as the Fund's Executing Agency and today there are over 220 of the Organization's experts working on them. I should like to refer in particular to the Fisheries Development and Research Institutes in Peru, Ecuador and Chile, since I have not had occasion in the present

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration or financial management. The text suggests that without reliable records, it becomes difficult to track progress, identify areas for improvement, and ensure that resources are being used effectively.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of communication in achieving organizational goals.

Communication is described as a key factor in the success of any organization. It involves not only the exchange of information but also the active listening and understanding of others. The text highlights that effective communication can foster a sense of unity and purpose among team members, leading to increased productivity and morale. It also notes that clear communication is crucial for resolving conflicts and addressing concerns, thereby creating a more harmonious work environment. Furthermore, the document suggests that regular communication with stakeholders is essential for maintaining trust and ensuring that the organization's mission and vision are well-understood and supported.

3. The third part of the document discusses the importance of continuous learning and professional development. It argues that in a rapidly changing world, individuals and organizations must stay updated with the latest trends and technologies. The text encourages the pursuit of new skills and knowledge through various means, such as attending workshops, conferences, and taking courses. It also emphasizes the value of mentorship and peer learning, suggesting that sharing experiences and insights can be a powerful way to grow and improve. The document concludes by stating that a commitment to learning is not only beneficial for personal growth but also for the overall success and sustainability of the organization.

statement to mention FAO's important fisheries activities. These institutes, which are engaged in evaluating maritime resources, training personnel, introducing up-to-date techniques and co-operating with the industries, represent a powerful instrument for the proper utilization of the Latin America's immense fisheries resources. FAO hopes to extend this chain of Institutes to other countries and already its experts have drawn up a project for submission to the Special Fund which will benefit the Central American countries.

As I said before, the preparation and execution of Special Fund projects is a fundamental activity of FAO within its new action programmes.

(d) World Food Programme

A few months ago a new and promising initiative was launched in the international sphere to attack the problem of hunger and to expedite economic and social development throughout the world. This is the World Food Programme, organized jointly by FAO and the United Nations. It is an experimental programme which will operate for the next three years with a fund of 100 million dollars, and whose principal goal is to utilize food as emergency aid to areas critically affected by famine, to increase school diets, and to implement economic and social development programmes; in addition, it endeavours to encourage the distribution of food surpluses through a multilateral mechanism which is compelled to follow certain guidelines and rules to protect the interests of unrestricted international trade and those of food-producing countries. Latin America can benefit extensively from this Programme and several pilot projects are already under consideration in the region.

(e) Freedom from Hunger Campaign and the World Food Congress

I could not end this statement without saying a few words about what has been one of the fundamental aspects of FAO's activities in the past two years, namely, the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and the World Food Congress, which have no precedent in the international sphere.

I have explained on many occasions the meaning and aims of this Campaign. Suffice it to say now that the first of these aims, which was

that of alerting world public opinion to the anxious problem of under-nutrition and malnutrition affecting two-thirds of mankind and to the dramatic future prospects owing to the demographic explosion of recent years, has been fully achieved. The Campaign has almost everywhere aroused awareness of the fact that action is called for on a very wide scale, with the participation of all the economically advanced countries whose population enjoy proper levels of nutrition, as well as those in the majority which comprise the developing sector, where most of the inhabitants face the reality of diets with insufficient calories and very little protein. The Campaign should greatly benefit Latin America, since its peoples are now better prepared to support government policies aimed at increasing food production. Similarly, thanks to the Campaign, the peoples of the highly industrialized countries are more willing to assume their duty of solidarity in the face of a problem whose repercussions will affect the whole of mankind. This first stage culminated in the World Freedom from Hunger Campaign Week, from 17 to 23 March, during which His Holiness Pope John XXIII and a large number of Heads of States - many of them Latin Americans - proclaimed the adherence of the Church and their respective countries to our initiative and over 120 nations issued postage stamps which carried the Campaign message to more than one thousand million persons.

The time has come now to develop the second phase of the Campaign, that is, to collaborate effectively in the solution of that great problem which has been set out in its true forcefulness and to incorporate the common man in this enterprise of general interest to all. To launch this second stage, FAO has convened the World Food Congress, scheduled to be held in Washington from 4-19 June, to coincide with the twentieth anniversary of the Hot Springs Conference which gave birth to FAO. Over two thousand leading figures selected from among researchers, intellectuals, economists, industrialists, farmers, directors of governmental organizations, public officials, philanthropists, trade union leaders, and many others, will meet on that occasion, each attending in his individual capacity. Together they will explore ways and means for a prompt and final solution to this far-reaching problem which for

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the cool, crisp air. It felt like a fresh blanket after a long, hot journey. I looked around at the people disembarking, some with luggage, some without. They all seemed to be in a hurry, but there was a certain calmness about them. I found my way to the baggage claim area, where I waited patiently for my suitcase. The attendant smiled and handed it to me. I opened it and checked the contents. Everything was there, just as I needed it. I took a deep breath and stepped out into the bright sunlight. The world was so beautiful, so full of life and possibility. I felt a sense of freedom and adventure. I was ready for whatever came next.

I walked towards the entrance of the hotel, my suitcase in hand. The building was grand and imposing, with a large sign above the entrance. I pushed the heavy door open and stepped inside. The lobby was filled with people, some sitting at tables, some standing and talking. I looked around, trying to find a familiar face. I saw a man in a suit standing near the reception desk. I walked towards him and introduced myself. He smiled and showed me to my room. The room was spacious and comfortable, with a large bed and a desk. I took a shower and got ready for the night. I was excited to start my new adventure. I had heard so much about this place, and now I was here. I was ready to take on whatever challenges came my way. I was ready to make my mark.

thousands of years has afflicted mankind and is becoming more and more dangerous, even to the very subsistence of the human race. This Congress will search for the scientific, economic and political answers to such burning questions as: Can food production keep pace with the rate of population growth if all available human and material resources are not utilized for purposes of production within the framework of rational planning? There is at present sufficient scientific knowledge and technological experience to bring about an agricultural revolution in the most backward countries, but it is possible to apply such knowledge within a social and institutional structure whose inertia has obstructed progress for centuries? Can foreign aid alone be effective enough to promote economic development in the absence of any world-wide agreements on commodities which will safeguard fair and stabilized prices for the products of countries in process of development? Would it be possible to raise substantially the existing level of investment in development without radically reducing the current astronomical scale of expenditure on armaments by means of international agreements? These are by no means new questions but the World Food Congress provides the opportunity and the forum to examine them. Twenty-eight internationally renowned personalities, including several Nobel Prize-winners, discussed these questions at FAO Headquarters on 14 March 1st. There had never been such an intensive analysis of the problem from a single forum since the launching of the Campaign. The declaration issued by this group of eminent persons has pointed to the grave social and political consequences of hundreds of human beings condemned to a life of hunger and poverty and to the urgent need for far-reaching world-wide action to eradicate this serious threat to human living conditions. The text of the declaration issued by the Special Assembly at the end of their discussions, which was sent directly to Governments, has in fact a certain

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historical significance because of the moral and intellectual standing of its authors. Indeed it merits the most careful attention of both Governments and peoples.

I should like, on behalf of the Director General of FAO, to make an earnest appeal to the Latin American Governments, through this assembly, to facilitate the attendance of prominent persons of their respective countries. A great many of the aims pursued by this Congress would be lost if the developing nations were not duly represented, side-by-side with leading figures from the scientifically and technically more advanced countries. That would mean a repetition of the error they committed at the recent UN Conference on Science and Technology for Economic Development, which took place in Geneva. FAO considers such attendance of particular importance in order that, together with raising problems peculiar to their countries or geographical areas, they may take advantage of the experience and information which will be brought to the meeting by men of science, technicians and other representatives of that part of the world which has surmounted its state of socio-economic backwardness and has resolved the primary problem of adequate nutrition for its population.

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Mr. President,

I reiterate my good wishes for the success of the present meeting and I am certain that it will deal exhaustively with such a serious agrarian problem. FAO is anxiously awaiting the orientation and guidelines which will be decided upon here, so that it may co-operate more effectively in collective action.

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session
Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

STATEMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE MIDDLETON, REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AT THE
TENTH SESSION OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION OF LATIN AMERICA, MAY 1963.

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, (Ladies), and Gentlemen:

I should like to begin by saying how glad I am to be present at Mar del Plata at the opening of the Tenth Session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, and to express my warm thanks to the Government of the Argentine Republic for their hospitality on this occasion.

Her Majesty's Government attach great importance to the work of the United Nations in the economic field, and play an active and constructive role throughout the United Nations' social and economic machinery. The United Kingdom, in addition to its work in the Economic and Social Council and the Council's subordinate bodies and its support of the various specialised agencies, is the second largest contributor to the United Nations Special Fund and Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The United Kingdom moreover contributes very substantially to the international organisations providing financial assistance for the developing countries. The United Kingdom is second only to the United States in its financial contributions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and expansion. It begins with the first European settlers who came to the continent in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of conflict. The struggle for independence was a long and hard one, but in the end, the United States emerged as a free and democratic nation.

The early years of the United States were marked by a period of rapid growth and expansion. The country's population increased steadily, and its territory expanded westward. This expansion was driven by a desire for land and a belief in the "frontier spirit." The United States became a nation of immigrants, with people from all over the world coming to seek their fortune in the new world.

As the United States grew, it also became a nation of ideas. The American Revolution was a turning point in the country's history, as it established the principles of democracy and self-government. The United States became a model for other nations, and its influence spread around the world.

The history of the United States is a story of progress and achievement. It is a story of a nation that has overcome many challenges and emerged as a global superpower. The United States has made significant contributions to the world in many areas, including science, technology, and culture. It is a nation that has inspired and led the world for over two centuries.

Development, the International Monetary Fund, the International Financial Corporation and International Development Association, and Latin America has benefited substantially from the operation of these institutions.

In addition to membership of ECLA the United Kingdom is also a member of United Nations Regional Economic Commissions in Europe, Africa, Asia and the Far East and is thus brought into constant contact with the development problems of almost every quart of the globe. We are firmly convinced of the important role which these Regional Economic Commissions play in analysing economic problems and in laying down the broad lines of advance. We believe that by continuing to develop along their present lines and by co-ordinating their activities as closely as possible with the Secretary General and the other specialised agencies, ECLA and the other commissions will be able to play an even fuller and more constructive role in the development of their regions.

Then I look at the great range of items on the Agenda, I am impressed by the recollection of what a stimulating influence on Latin American economic development ECLA has exercised over the years. Many of the ideas formerly voiced at these gatherings, have gradually gained wide public acceptance and taken on concrete shape. I am thinking particularly of Latin American economic integration. Since the last session at Santiago in 1961, both the Central American Common Market and the Latin American Free Trade Area, then in their infancy, have made notable strides. We shall no doubt be reviewing the progress of these institutions during our discussions. There can be no doubt, however, of the indebtedness of these organisations to the pioneering work of ECLA, which has encouraged us all to think

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in regional as well as national terms, and which has thoroughly analysed and then suggested solutions to each and every obstacle to integration. Her Majesty's Government fully support these moves towards integration. We are in whole-hearted sympathy with attempts to create such new economic associations, provided they are liberal, expansionist and outward looking; and we follow with the closest interest the progress being made in the development of the L.A.F.T.A. and Central American Common Market.

Important events have taken place in the field of Latin American development since the Commission held its last plenary session in May 1961. Not only has the United Nations Development Decade been proclaimed, but the Latin American States, with one exception, are today banded with the United States in the Alliance for Progress, a cooperative venture launched under the auspices of the Organisation of American States to speed the economic development and social progress of Latin America within a democratic framework. The Alliance is unquestionably the most exciting and imaginative development scheme ever devised in Latin America and its objectives have Her Majesty's Government's full support. But the problems facing the Alliance are immense and it cannot be expected to solve them all overnight or even in a decade. It has already, however, by its insistence on sound economic planning, and its pressure for radical structural reforms, done much to establish solid foundations for economic and social advance. As the Conference proceeds, we shall no doubt be examining how ECLA can play its part in assisting the Alliance to reach its objectives. The emphasis given to agrarian and fiscal reform in the Charter of Punta Del Este

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data. The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the financial data for the quarter. It includes a table showing the revenue generated from various sources, as well as the associated costs and expenses. The final part of the document concludes with a summary of the overall financial performance and offers recommendations for future improvements. It suggests that by implementing more rigorous controls and streamlining processes, the organization can achieve better financial results in the coming year.

must surely owe much to the successful education work of ECLA.

Owing to balance of payments difficulties which limit the total amount of aid which can be given and heavy commitments to the developing countries of the Commonwealth, the United Kingdom is regrettably not in a position to make large-scale development aid available to Latin America to assist the Alliance for Progress. The British Government have, however, during the past three years made loans of £2 million to Chile to help in reconstruction after the terrible earthquake in 1960, to Bolivia (£265,000) to help rehabilitate the railways, to Brazil (£2½ million) to help to meet her balance of payments difficulties. Similar assistance, which was agreed in October 1962 by the United Kingdom and other interested European governments and Japan, will shortly be extended to Argentina upon signature of the relevant bilateral agreements. Our share will be about £10 million. We also last month opened negotiations with Chile on a £1½ million loan for the purchase of certain goods from British industries.

Last year we started for the first time a Technical Assistance Programme for Latin America. From a small beginning we hope that this will develop. Projects are already under way: a Tropical Agricultural Mission is in Bolivia, and we are also finding two metallurgists and a public administration expert for that country; we are also working on schemes in Brazil, Argentina, Chile and other countries.

We believe that our trade with Latin America has made an important contribution to the latter's development. Our total annual trade with Latin America in both directions amounts to about £500 million. Of this sum, about £160 million represent our

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exports to Latin America. The balance of £340 million is thus greatly in Latin America's favour and provides her with substantial transferable foreign exchange resources. We buy a great deal of Latin American primary produce: Venezuelan oil, Bolivian tin, Argentine meat and cereals, Uruguayan wool and meat, Mexican cotton, Paraguayan meat, Brazilian coffee, Chilean copper and so on. A list like this demonstrates how dependent are the economies of Latin America upon primary products. The problems which such dependence creates are complex and difficult. We understand and share the concern of the primary producing countries over these problems and we are playing a whole-hearted part in the work being done by the G.A.T.T. in this field. We shall also participate fully in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and we are already playing an active part in the work of the Preparatory Committee for this Conference.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that what I have said will serve to illustrate the considerable part which the United Kingdom is playing to further the development of Latin America.

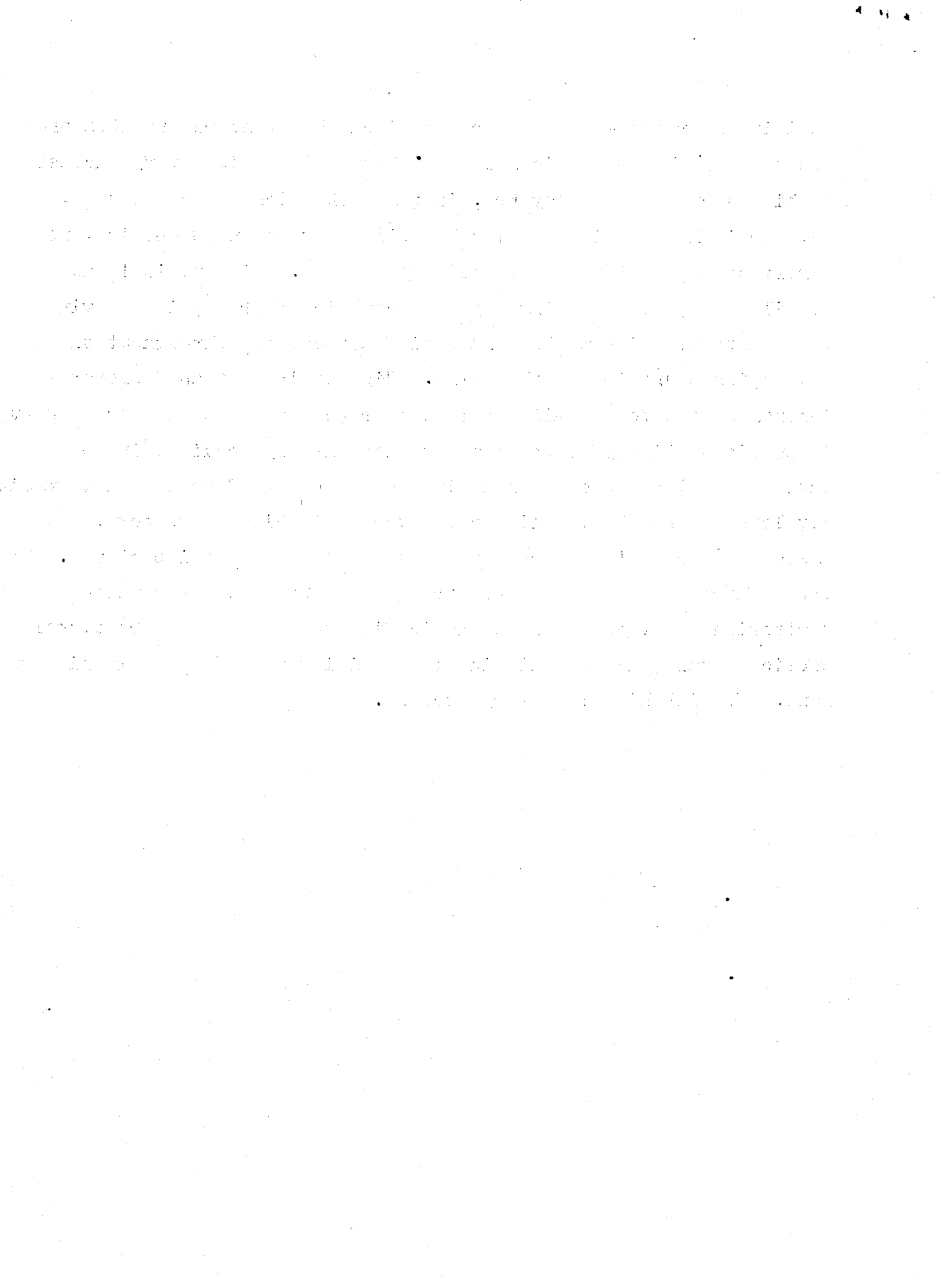
Before closing there is one other matter I have to raise. The Regional Council of Ministers of the proposed Eastern Caribbean Federation have asked Her Majesty's Government to put forward on their behalf a proposal that a regional office of ECLA be established in their area. Her Majesty's Government would be grateful if the Executive Secretary of ECLA could be invited to get in touch with the Regional Council of Ministers in order to discuss this matter.

In conclusion I would like on behalf of Her Majesty's Government to pay tribute to the distinguished services which the

/retiring ...

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations. The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the company's financial performance over the last quarter. It includes a comparison of actual results against budgeted figures, highlighting areas of over and under performance. The third part of the document outlines the company's strategic goals for the upcoming year. It focuses on increasing operational efficiency, expanding market reach, and improving customer satisfaction. The final part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It suggests that the company should continue to invest in research and development to stay competitive in the market. Overall, the document provides a comprehensive overview of the company's financial and operational status, along with clear guidance for future actions.

retiring Secretary-General, Dr. Prebisch, has rendered to ECLA and the cause of Latin American development, and to wish every success to his successor, Dr. Mayobre, in the task which he now assumes. Dr. Prebisch is an international public servant and economist, not merely of Latin American but of World repute. His original and fertile mind, ever seeking ways to economic progress, is a moving force not only within ECLA and Latin America, but throughout the developing countries of the world. His appointment as Secretary-General of the forthcoming World Conference on Trade and Development is public testimony of the place he has already acquired in the esteem of all those concerned with the problems of trade and economic development and we wish him every success in his new venture, to which Her Majesty's Government attaches the greatest importance. Dr. Mayobre is, of course, no stranger to ECLA and has rendered meritorious service in the economic field both as an international public servant and as a distinguished Minister of Finance in his own land. We wish him also every success.



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

STATEMENT BY MR. G. B. SUMMERS, REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA,
AT THE THIRD PLENARY MEETING HELD ON
TUESDAY, 7 MAY, 1963

In this initial statement on behalf of the Canadian Government I would like to express our pleasure in attending our first Session of the Economic Commission for Latin America as members. I also wish to express our gratitude to the people of Argentina and to its Government for receiving us here in such a cordial and friendly manner. In addition, the co-operation and help we have received from the Secretariat substantially facilitates our participation in these meetings. May I also say how pleased we are to see our Commonwealth brothers from Jamaica taking part in this Session as a member of the Commission.

2. The item we are discussing is the present state of the economy of Latin America. Canada has a vital interest in the economic development of Latin America not only as a business partner of the individual countries of the region but also as a neighbour and a friend. The creation of conditions in Latin America which will bring it increased prosperity, broadened commercial exchanges and diversification of industry are desirable objectives for the benefits which they will bring to these regions and moreover for their favourable repercussions on world trade and their contribution to broad human welfare.

/We ourselves

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

PH.D. THESIS

BY

ROBERT M. HAYES

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the

degree of Doctor of Philosophy

in the Department of Chemistry

at the University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1964

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We ourselves are aware of the problems that have arisen from shifting terms of trade and from their impact on economies relying, to a large extent, on primary exports. The efforts on the part of producing and consuming countries to solve problems of commodity prices through such techniques as those underlying the International Wheat and Coffee Agreements will undoubtedly contribute to strengthen the terms of trade of primary producing countries. We welcome and support these efforts because they are not unrelated to our own welfare and will doubtlessly help solve at least some of Latin America's problems in economic development.

3. Our participation in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the excellent studies undertaken by the Secretariat have given us a much better understanding of the many complex problems faced by Latin American governments in speeding economic development. Canada is conscious of the important role ECLA is playing in helping Latin American governments overcome their problems and gives its full support. Dr. Prebisch's study on development policy for Latin America has greatly impressed us. The personal qualities of Dr. Prebisch and his achievements are highly admired in Canada as well as the rest of the world, and in the name of my Government I would like to express its high appreciation of his work in directing the affairs of the Economic Commission for Latin America. We are gratified by his appointment as Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and we are confident

/that under

that under his guidance the Conference will produce the results we all desire. While his services at the Commission will be missed, we feel confident that the appointment of Dr. Mayobre as his successor has been a wise choice. We wish Dr. Mayobre every success in his new role and look forward to intimate co-operation with him within the Commission.

4. ECLA's activities in the field of technical assistance is another item on the agenda of this Conference which is of great interest to us. The Canadian Government is a substantial contributor to the U.N. Special Fund and to the U.N. expanded programme for technical assistance. We are glad to note that these programmes have played a significant role in Latin America's economic development.

5. Canada is also a contributor to international agencies such as the World Bank which have been financing a significant portion of Latin America's procurement of capital goods for economic development purposes. More directly, the Canadian Government's own long term credit facilities have also been financing a substantial flow of capital goods to Latin America. These credits now exceed one hundred million dollars to Latin America. It will be clear from the foregoing that the Canadian Government recognizes that the provision of long term financing for capital goods is essential to economic development. The initiative, such as that recently taken by the Inter-American Development Bank, towards the establishment of facilities to finance the movement of capital goods among Latin American countries is encouraging.

/6. Canadian

6. Canadian private investment in Latin America, though not large by the standards of some countries, has long been significant and activity in this field has recently shown a marked increase. It is our belief that judicious foreign investment has been beneficial to both parties and we are pleased to note the important role which Dr. Mayobre in his address this morning sees such private foreign investment playing in the economic development of Latin America.

7. Canada attaches great importance to its trade with Latin America, which is substantial and, we believe, mutually beneficial. It is natural therefore that we should be keenly interested in the programmes for the economic integration of Latin America and we have followed closely development of the Latin American Free Trade Association and of the Central American Common Market and Economic Integration Programmes.

8. Integration, to the extent that it permits a more efficient scale of production and, indeed, production of articles which would not otherwise be feasible, can only lead to a higher level of prosperity. The Canadian Government appreciates this argument and therefore the need of Latin American countries to promote their industrial development through increasing intra-regional trading opportunities. It hopes, however, that countries forming regional groupings will avoid steps which could harm their economic relations with countries outside or which by excessive protection could establish unreasonably high internal cost levels.

/9. My

9. My delegation joins with other delegations in expressing the hope that this Session will bear fruitful results and lead to the achievement of the objectives of the Economic Commission for Latin America. We will have an opportunity during the course of this Session to present views on other items on the agenda. My object at the moment is simply to communicate, on behalf of the Canadian Government, our appreciation of being here and our sincere conviction that our close co-operation with this Commission and the countries represented on it will be to our mutual advantage.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is still in a state of depression and that the government has not been able to carry out its program of economic reform. The report also mentions that the political situation is unstable and that there is a risk of a military takeover.

The second part of the report discusses the situation in the various provinces. It is noted that the situation is particularly serious in the north and west of the country, where there is a high level of unemployment and a lack of basic services. The report also mentions that there is a growing movement of people from the cities to the countryside in search of work and a better life.

The third part of the report deals with the situation in the capital city. It is noted that the situation is also very serious in the capital, with a high level of unemployment and a lack of basic services. The report also mentions that there is a growing movement of people from the capital to the provinces in search of work and a better life.

The fourth part of the report discusses the situation in the various social groups. It is noted that the situation is particularly serious for the poor and the working class, who are suffering from a lack of income and a loss of their property. The report also mentions that there is a growing movement of people from the social groups to the countryside in search of work and a better life.

The fifth part of the report deals with the situation in the various social groups. It is noted that the situation is particularly serious for the poor and the working class, who are suffering from a lack of income and a loss of their property. The report also mentions that there is a growing movement of people from the social groups to the countryside in search of work and a better life.

STATEMENT BY MR. PAUL J. BRAND, REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND,
AT THE THIRD PLENARY MEETING
HELD ON TUESDAY, 8 MAY 1963

I am very happy to have the opportunity to speak to this group of officials and economists, who are highly trained experts in the problems of the Latin American area. I am also glad to transmit to the Chairman, to the delegates and to the officials of ECLA and of the other organizations represented, the greetings of the International Monetary Fund, which I represent at this meeting, and to extend its best wishes for the success of this conference. I also want to thank all of you, on behalf of the Fund, for the tribute this Assembly paid to our highly esteemed and beloved Chief, Mr. Per Jacobsson, of whose untimely demise we learned yesterday. The Fund has always made it a point to be represented at the meetings of ECLA and has also cooperated in other ways with the Commission, even before its formal establishment, as it has with other international agencies. We who are assembled at this meeting, all have a **common purpose** which is to join our best efforts in advancing the progress and sound economic growth of Latin America. The Fund has a deep interest in the economic development of the less developed areas, which must be considered one of the most important tasks of our **century**. This interest has been given ever increasing emphasis by the Managing Director and by other officials of the Fund.

The problems faced by Latin America are, as we all know, extremely critical and intractable. Though the immediate difficulties are sometimes related to political factors, they

/are chiefly

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5708 SOUTH CAMPUS DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to you regarding the results of the experiments conducted in your laboratory during the past few months. The data obtained from the study of the reaction between the various components of the system under investigation have been analyzed and the following conclusions have been reached:

1. The reaction between the components of the system is a reversible process, and the equilibrium constant for the reaction is found to be approximately 1.5 at 25°C.

2. The rate of the reaction is first order with respect to the concentration of the reactants, and the activation energy for the reaction is approximately 15 kcal/mole.

3. The reaction is catalyzed by the presence of the various components of the system, and the rate of the reaction is increased by a factor of approximately 10 when the concentration of the catalyst is increased by a factor of 10.

4. The reaction is inhibited by the presence of the various components of the system, and the rate of the reaction is decreased by a factor of approximately 10 when the concentration of the inhibitor is increased by a factor of 10.

5. The reaction is not affected by the presence of the various components of the system when the concentration of the reactants is held constant.

6. The reaction is not affected by the presence of the various components of the system when the concentration of the catalyst is held constant.

7. The reaction is not affected by the presence of the various components of the system when the concentration of the inhibitor is held constant.

8. The reaction is not affected by the presence of the various components of the system when the concentration of the reactants, the catalyst, and the inhibitor are held constant.

9. The reaction is not affected by the presence of the various components of the system when the concentration of the reactants, the catalyst, and the inhibitor are held constant.

10. The reaction is not affected by the presence of the various components of the system when the concentration of the reactants, the catalyst, and the inhibitor are held constant.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

1945-1946

are chiefly economic in nature and rooted in the state of underdevelopment of the Latin American countries. These difficulties include recurrent balance of payments strains, which are partly occasioned by external factors, partly by policies inspired by an impatience, which in itself is understandable, with the pace of progress. Often these difficulties are related to the slow growth of production for export and of production in general, accentuated frequently by unfavourable export price developments and more generally, by wide fluctuations in the prices and market conditions for these exports. These are only a few facets of the problems of the Latin American countries. I need not go into the nature of these problems at greater length as this subject has been and will be explored extensively in the course of this meeting.

The difficulty and the depth of the problems make close co-operation among all those interested in the progress of the area imperative, in an effort to find practical ways to work toward the solution of these problems. In so doing and in marching toward this common goal, each of the institutions must, of course, give primary attention to the field or fields of its own competence, as we cannot afford an undue duplication of effort, considering the critical shortage of qualified personnel in the area and indeed in the world at large.

This brings me to the role of the International Monetary Fund. As you all know, the Fund is not a development agency in the usual sense. It is not its function to engage in over-all
/development planning

development planning or in the planning or financing of specific investment projects. Yet, not only has it - as I have already said - a deep interest in the process of economic development, but it can and does contribute to its advancement in a number of ways. I might also mention that the Fund's relations with its Latin American members have been close from the inception of the institution and have grown even closer over the years.

The most direct contribution that the Fund has to make is obviously in the field of financial policies, i.e., in helping its member countries, by technical and financial assistance, carry out policies which will provide the appropriate basis and environment for sound economic growth. We recognize that these policies, which are designed to assure internal and external stability and to avoid recurrent balance of payments crises, substantial increases in internal price levels and other disruptive developments, are not by themselves sufficient to insure the developing countries the rate of development to which they aspire and which they quite rightly want to achieve. Other things are needed, of which you are well aware. Nevertheless, these coordinated financial policies constitute an important ingredient and a basic part of the foundation for sound and sustained growth, and there are no realistic and sustainable alternatives. The harmful effects of sustained inflation on the economy in general, on savings, investment, etc., are well known, not to mention the grave social and political repercussions. They have been referred to by some

/of the

biology to animals in general, and to the human in particular. The study of the human body is a science that has been developed in a very rapid manner, and it is now possible to study the human body in a way that was not possible a few years ago. The study of the human body is a science that has been developed in a very rapid manner, and it is now possible to study the human body in a way that was not possible a few years ago. The study of the human body is a science that has been developed in a very rapid manner, and it is now possible to study the human body in a way that was not possible a few years ago.

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of the previous speakers including the Chairman, Minister Méndez Delfino and by the Under-secretary of the United Nations, M. de Seynes. I might recall here, however, some of the words spoken at the last Annual Meeting of the IBRD and the IMF by the Chairman, who himself represents an under-developed area and one perhaps less developed than Latin America. He said: "It is understandable that countries with inadequate savings and resources should feel the need to find ways of increasing them for use both by the government and by the private economy. But... much experience over many years has taught the simple lesson that inflation merely leads to a reduction and misuse of real resources and savings.... In the developing countries we cannot establish a basis for the economic growth which will raise living standards and bring hope to the masses, unless governments have the wisdom and courage to bring continuing inflation to an end. Only then can an enduring basis be established for continuing growth.

There is no need to elaborate on these points in this forum. I have sketched out a few of them, merely to indicate that the financial programmes to which I have referred are not to be regarded as short-term palliatives, designed, for example, to meet a crisis, but as coordinated sets of rational policies directed at long term growth. In this sense, they should be viewed as part of a broad set of over-all policies which the developing, as well as the more developed, countries need to adopt in order to achieve their ultimate objectives of progress /and growth.

and growth. In other words, they must be considered as an ingredient of development planning of the same order of importance as other technical efforts, such as over-all development plans, project analysis, etc. If they are looked upon in this way and pursued as regular and steady methods, the notion that stabilization or stability imply unusual or extraordinary steps would disappear. Financial programmes of the kind to which I have referred are usually called stabilization programmes because no better name has been found. Perhaps a more descriptive term, such as financial programming or coordinated financial policies based on real resources, would be better. For all that is really implied in these policies and programmes is a realistic appraisal of a country's real resources in the financial sense and their allocation through credit, fiscal and related policies. Unfortunately, countries do not always adopt sound programming of financial policies as a regular part of their policy formulation. In many cases countries have turned to stabilization programmes and requested Fund assistance only at a point of crisis, when there was no alternative, even as a temporary or immediate policy approach. They were faced with balance of payments crises, exhaustion of international reserves, depreciation of exchange rates, fear of further devaluation, rapid internal price rises giving rise to growing dissatisfaction, or a combination of these phenomena. Even in such conditions, a stabilization programme merely meant a return to reality - to policies adapted to what is realistically possible within the real /resources, present

resources, present and prospective, available to the country from internal and external sources. The latter include the resources the Fund makes available on a temporary basis to member countries in balance of payments difficulties in order to smooth and moderate the process of their transition to financial policies appropriate to their real situation.

I might mention parenthetically here that, even under the circumstances I have just mentioned, the programmes rarely have called for a reduction in over-all demand or in credit, as one may be tempted to believe when hearing of the curtailment of aggregate domestic demand implied in so-called stabilization programmes. What has generally been involved is a slowing down in the pace of expansion to bring it within the limits set by available real resources, as I have just mentioned. Sometimes, for practical reasons, even this has not been possible in a short period of time. The transition from drastic inflation to relative stability naturally means that business and the public sector must adjust to a different economic and financial climate and to different expectations. In some cases, this may even mean a temporary decline in over-all output, particularly when the adjustments are superimposed on adverse external factors, such as a deterioration in the terms of trade.

/The Fund

The Fund has been able to give financial assistance to members, to help them apply the programmes of coordinated financial policies and to smooth over the kinds of adjustment to which I have just referred. This financial assistance given by the Fund over the years has not been inconsiderable. Although many of you are probably aware of the fact that the Fund's financial operations have been particularly extensive in Latin America compared with other areas, it may be useful to mention a few figures which will bear out this general impression. Up to the end of March 1963, the Latin American countries as a group had drawn on the Fund a total amount of nearly \$1,400 million, which is in excess of 100 per cent of their combined quotas in the Fund. By way of comparison, it might be mentioned that all other members of the Fund, during the same period, had made drawings equivalent to less than 40 per cent of their combined quotas. The above figure does not include unutilized amounts under existing stand-by arrangements. Such stand-by arrangements were in effect at the end of March 1963 with 12 Latin American countries for a combined amount of \$315 million, of which over \$180 million remained available. All the Latin American members, except one, have at one time or another had stand-by arrangements with the Fund, and all but two have made actual use of the Fund's resources.

This financial assistance, in conjunction with technical assistance and advice, not only has helped the countries achieve and maintain stability, realistic exchange systems and freedom in

/international transactions

international transactions, all of which are essential ingredients of a system conducive to sound growth. It has also helped economic development in a more direct way. Without it, the adjustments which countries would have had to make in the face of balance of payments and similar difficulties would have had to be sharper and more abrupt, and the disruptions in the development plans would have been greater and more severe.

As I have already indicated, instability in the prices of primary products, deterioration in the terms of trade and the resulting effects on the export earnings of the less developed countries, have played an important part in their recurrent balance of payments difficulties. We all recognize that this is a complex problem for which long range and fundamental remedies must be sought in various areas. Meanwhile, shorter range measures to offset or cushion the immediate balance of payments impact of such developments have been given considerable attention and study in recent years. The Fund's resources, as indicated, have played a part in alleviating these difficulties, and the Fund has recently made an intensive study of this matter to see what further and more specific contributions it could make in this direction. These efforts have resulted in certain conclusions and decisions of the Fund early this year. These decisions were explained by the Managing Director in his statement to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations of April 4, 1963, which some of you probably have heard or read. Those who have not I can best inform of what the Fund has been

/doing and

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the information gathered is both reliable and comprehensive.

The third part of the document focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows that there is a clear trend in the data, which suggests that the current strategy is effective. However, there are some areas where improvement is needed, particularly in the way resources are allocated.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future actions. These include implementing new software tools to streamline the data collection process and conducting regular audits to ensure the accuracy of the records.

Page 12

doing and is proposing to do in this area by quoting some passages from Mr. Jacobsson's remarks. He said, inter alia:

. . . It is, of course, part of the Fund's regular function to provide its members, including its primary producing members, with financial assistance to meet short-term fluctuations in their balance of payments, including those caused by export fluctuations. In recent years, in which there has been a marked **increase** in the total amount of Fund assistance provided to the less developed countries, there seems to have been an increase in the proportion of cases in which the difficulties have arisen at least in part from declining or stagnant export proceeds Since many of the primary exporting countries are short of reserves, they are not able to cushion the effect of these fluctuations on domestic production and prices, and they frequently find it difficult to sustain the importation of capital goods required for a steady programme of development

The Fund. . . has taken certain decisions by which it has determined what further contribution it can make in the financial field.

In February of this year, the Fund decided to create a new **compensatory** financing facility which would broaden its balance of payments support to member countries, and particularly those exporting primary products. This new facility which would normally amount to 25 per cent of the member's quota, would enable the Fund to grant assistance more readily in cases of payments difficulties produced by export shortfalls of its member countries. The Fund would have to be satisfied . . . that the shortfall was of a short-term character, and largely attributable to circumstances beyond the control of the member country. Often such a shortfall would be the result of price fluctuations related to cyclical conditions in the

/industrial countries

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industrial countries, but it might also be the result of a particularly bad harvest, or even of a natural calamity A member country would need to show willingness to cooperate with the Fund in an effort to find, where required, appropriate solutions for its balance of payments difficulties. This does not mean that there has to be an approved programme already worked out before the drawing. But the country would discuss any balance of payments problems with the Fund with a view to coming to positive results, and it has been more and more the experience of the Fund that the member countries, in their own interest, are anxious to follow this course and indeed do so of their own volition. This new facility will not reduce the amount of assistance available under the Fund's ordinary drawing policies, because the Fund has stated that it will be prepared to grant a waiver and permit outstanding drawings to exceed an amount equal to 125 per cent of quota where this is necessary in order to facilitate its policies on compensatory financing.

The . . . intent of the new facility is to give . . . member countries . . . the assurance of ready Fund support in meeting difficulties arising out of genuine short-term export shortfalls. The application of the new policy will have to be worked out on the basis of experience, and I am sure it will be done in an atmosphere of friendly cooperation between the Fund and its members. It is my belief that this new facility will prove both directly and indirectly to be the basis of genuine assistance to . . . the less developed countries pursuing a steady course of development.

The same decision also dealt with the possibility of raising quotas for certain primary producing countries, in particular those with relatively small quotas, in order that the quotas for these countries might be made more adequate in the light of fluctuations in their export proceeds and other relevant criteria. The Fund will be making a closer study of this subject in the coming months.

/The decision

The decision has been embodied in a report prepared in response to an invitation from the Commission on International Commodity Trade in May of last year. The report, which has been transmitted to the United Nations, clearly states that such financing is only one of the means of improving the condition of the less developed countries. In addition, action in many fields is required and such action has to be taken by the developing countries themselves as well as by the industrial countries and international institutions.

The Fund's report to which the Managing Director referred, has been issued in printed form and has been given fairly wide circulation. It has also been translated and printed in a limited number of copies in Spanish. I have brought a few copies of the Spanish text with me and shall be glad to make them available to those who may be interested in studying in more detail the Fund's analysis and conclusions.

The new drawing facilities indicated in the report became effective when the Executive Directors of the Fund took their decision on this matter last February. During the last week of April, a Regional Conference of Government Representatives convened by the Organization of American States considered the present status of the discussion on compensatory financing of fluctuations in export receipts, including the Fund's report and its policy decisions. The group welcomed the new policy of the Fund and agreed that it could constitute a positive step forward toward the solution of the problem of short-term fluctuations in the export receipts of the developing countries.

/At the

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State to the Governor, dated the 10th of the month. It contains a report on the state of the treasury and the public debt. The Secretary states that the treasury is in a state of comparative health, and that the public debt is being managed with care and economy. He also mentions the progress of the public works and the state of the agriculture and commerce.

The second part of the document is a report from the Board of Directors of the Bank of the State, dated the 15th of the month. It contains a detailed account of the operations of the bank during the year. The Board reports that the bank has been successful in its operations, and that its assets are in a state of security. It also mentions the progress of the bank's business and the state of the currency.

The third part of the document is a report from the Board of Directors of the Bank of the State, dated the 20th of the month. It contains a detailed account of the operations of the bank during the year. The Board reports that the bank has been successful in its operations, and that its assets are in a state of security. It also mentions the progress of the bank's business and the state of the currency.

The fourth part of the document is a report from the Board of Directors of the Bank of the State, dated the 25th of the month. It contains a detailed account of the operations of the bank during the year. The Board reports that the bank has been successful in its operations, and that its assets are in a state of security. It also mentions the progress of the bank's business and the state of the currency.

At the time I left Washington, the UN Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) was again considering this entire subject in its broad context, at a meeting which was to consider not only the Fund's report, but also a report of a Technical Working Group established by the United Nations, which has examined the alternative proposals for a Development Insurance Fund and the compensatory financing plan advanced by a Committee of the OAS.

Another subject which has a prominent place on the agenda of this meeting relates to the economic integration of Latin America, a movement which is given considerable importance in the process of economic development of the area. Certain financial aspects connected with this economic integration movement are rather closely linked to the Fund's area of responsibility and have been studied by the Fund from time to time. Even prior to the formal establishment of the two Latin American integration movements, the Fund has undertaken studies in this field. For example, in early 1960, at the request of the Intergovernmental Conference for the Establishment of a Latin American Free Trade Area, it submitted a report on possible solutions to payments problems arising from the establishment of a Latin American Free Trade Area. More recently, questions pertaining to the adequacy of payment and financing facilities for intra-Latin American transactions have again come to the fore. Both Minister Escobar and Dr. Prebisch have briefly referred to the subject in their statements. As the movement toward promotion of trade among the Latin American countries and toward

/greater economic

greater economic integration of the area has developed, questions have been raised from time to time as to whether a lack of adequate payments arrangements and financing facilities constitutes an impediment to the full development of greater regional interchange. It has been suggested that improved payments and other facilities could be an important element in promoting this process. At the Seventh Operational Meeting of the Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos (CEMLA) held in Mexico City in September 1962, renewed interest was shown in this subject. As a result of this interest and in response to a request by CEMLA, the IMF has agreed to undertake a study of the existing payments facilities and mechanism and of possible improvements through a special system such as a regional Clearing House. The staff of the Fund has for some time been engaged in this study. To assure that the examination is based on a first-hand knowledge of the situation as it exists, and of the practical problems that may be encountered, two senior Fund officials have visited a number of Latin American countries, to ascertain the facts and obtain a cross-section of informed opinion on the difficulties that exist, as well as on possible avenues of improvement and progress. A report is now in the process of preparation and will deal, inter alia, with an analysis of the existing mechanisms for the making of payments between the Latin American countries, their related financing facilities, any handicaps and difficulties that are encountered on a significant scale and, most important, an

/examination of

The following information was obtained from the records of the
 Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.,
 regarding the number of persons who were employed in the
 manufacturing and construction industries in the United States
 during the period from 1940 to 1945. The figures are shown in
 the following table:

Year	Manufacturing	Construction	Total
1940	10,000,000	2,000,000	12,000,000
1941	10,500,000	2,200,000	12,700,000
1942	11,000,000	2,400,000	13,400,000
1943	11,500,000	2,600,000	14,100,000
1944	12,000,000	2,800,000	14,800,000
1945	12,500,000	3,000,000	15,500,000

It is noted that the total number of persons employed in the
 manufacturing and construction industries in the United States
 increased from 12,000,000 in 1940 to 15,500,000 in 1945.
 This increase is due to the fact that the number of persons
 employed in the manufacturing industry increased from 10,000,000
 in 1940 to 12,500,000 in 1945, and the number of persons
 employed in the construction industry increased from 2,000,000
 in 1940 to 3,000,000 in 1945.

To continue,

examination of any sound ways by which such facilities could be strengthened. It is expected that this report will be available in good time prior to the Meeting of Central Bank Technicians of the American Continent, which is scheduled to take place in Rio de Janeiro in October. It is hoped that a substantial and fruitful discussion of these matters can take place among the representatives of the Latin American countries at that meeting.

Mr. Chairman, I have tried to concentrate on a few illustrations of the Fund's work and to show the relevance of certain aspects of that work to the Latin American area. Let me assure you again of the great interest the Fund has in the work of this Commission, as in that of other agencies engaged in the common effort to further the economic progress of the less developed areas, such as Latin America, and thus to promote a stronger and healthier world economy.

May I close on a somewhat more personal note. First, I want to join in the tribute paid by previous speakers to Dr. Raul Prebisch, who is about to leave the organization. We all recognize the great effort, skill, and devotion with which he has guided the work of this institution and given it a great dynamism. Moreover, many of us in the Fund have, on frequent occasions, had the privilege of having most interesting and stimulating exchanges of views with Dr. Prebisch. In this respect, rather than merely voicing regret at his vacating his present post, I would close on a more positive note by expressing the hope that in his new capacities, Dr. Prebisch will continue and, if

/possible, intensify

possible, intensify these contacts with the staff of our institution. At the same time, I want to welcome and greet Dr. Mayobre, who has been chosen to succeed Dr. Prebisch. We in the Fund also have long known Dr. Mayobre as a man of outstanding capacity and character, and we are convinced that he will carry on the important work of ECLA with great energy, judgement, and with success.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped
 out of the plane was the fresh air. It felt
 like I had been in a bubble for hours. The
 ground below was a mix of green fields and
 brown hills. The sky was a pale blue with
 a few wispy clouds. I took a deep breath
 and felt a sense of peace. The world
 seemed so different from the city I had
 just left. The sounds of traffic and
 honking horns were replaced by the soft
 hum of the wind. I felt like I had
 found a new world.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

ADDRESS BY EDWIN M. MARTIN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS AND HEAD OF THE UNITED STATES
DELEGATION, AT THE FOURTH PLENARY MEETING, MAY 8, 1963

Mr. Chairman, fellow delegates; on behalf of my delegation I wish to express our great pleasure in being able to participate in this important conference in this truly delightful setting at Mar del Plata. This is a particularly significant conference in that it marks the end of the long tenure of Dr. Prebisch as the head of the ECLA Secretariat.

In paying tribute to our distinguished Executive Secretary, we can scarcely separate the man from his visible attainments. "An institution" said an American philosopher, "is the lengthened shadow on one man." Without overlooking the contributions made by others to the Economic Commission for Latin America, we must nevertheless recognize that in its many accomplishments Dr. Raul Prebisch has played a most formidable role.

The power of his influence has issued from a vigorous spirit and a searching mind. Above all else, he has demonstrated that the conditions of society and the stage in development must be taken into account when applying basic economic and social truths. Even in his most recent statements we read an implicit warning that each new day

/lays on

lays on us the harsh imperative to begin our search for truth again. May we continue to face each new problem with comperable vigor, insight, and tenacity of purpose. The qualities Dr. Prebisch exemplifies become increasingly valuable as the world shrinks and events move at an ever faster tempo. The United States with a strong frontier tradition has always valued independence of thought and, above all, intellectual integrity.

Through the dynamic leadership of Dr. Prebisch, ECLA has contributed much to its membership. No other regional economic commission of the United Nations has had such continuity of leadership, and none other has produced so distinct a body of economic theory. We must account ourselves fortunate that Dr. Prebisch will continue to be available as the Executive Director of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, and that he will serve as Secretary-General of the highly important United Nations Conference on Trade and Development next year. We know that he brings to these tasks the same vitality he has given so generously to ECLA.

I should like, therefore, to join with other speakers here to extend our warmest gratitude to Dr. Prebisch for his years of distinguished service. At the same time we also

wish to join

wish to join with others, in expressing our pleasure over the willingness of Dr. Mayobre to take over this great task and responsibility.

We look forward to the Secretariat, even without Dr. Prebisch, continuing to strengthen and expand its cooperative relations with other inter-American bodies, particularly the Inter-American Development Bank and the Pan American Union, in their joint efforts to advance the Alliance for Progress. We look forward to the Secretariat continuing its outstanding work in basic long-range studies and evaluations of economic and social developments in Latin America.

Of special significance in the years ahead will be studies concerning the facts of population characteristics and their implications for economic and social policies. The Secretariat has already laid sound foundations for implementation of recent recommendations of the General Assembly and ECOSOC in the demographic field through its excellent studies, such as the report on the "Geographic Distribution of the Population of Latin America and Regional Development Priorities", through the outstanding work of the Regional Center for Demographic Training and Research in Latin America established at the University of Chile, and through the work of its regular staff. We believe that ECLA is in a particularly good position to identify and analyze population problems of the region, and to provide demographic advisory services

to Member

to Member Governments in the context of the particular economic, social and cultural characteristics of Latin America.

Considerably more might helpfully be done by ECLA with regard to investigating the means by which constructive, forward-looking private enterprise can contribute more importantly to the development of Latin America. Studies might be undertaken which would seek increasingly effective policies and incentives to promote initiative and enterprise in the private sector. In the context of carrying out the overall goals of the Alliance for Progress, we agree fully with the statement of the Council of Finance Ministers of the Latin American Governments in Mexico City last October:

"...taking into account the limitations to the availability of public funds, it is clear that the objectives of the Alliance cannot be achieved without the full participation of the private sector, and adequate measures must be taken to assure maximum contribution to growth by the private sector."

Other examples of basic studies to which the Secretariat might devote special effort include studies concerning ways and means of advancing the economic integration of the region and studies concerning basic improvements in the implementation of tax programs and fiscal policies.

As we look back

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As we look back over the past year certain events stand out. First, for the region as a whole, total export earnings, according to International Monetary Fund figures, reached record levels and were 6 percent better than in the previous year. Most countries experienced gains in their exports and only three showed declines. Exports both to the United States and to Europe were up. Inasmuch as there were only limited changes in the average of prices, the gains in export earnings were due mainly to an expanded volume of sales.

Second, even though the average increase in Gross National Product estimates for the entire region was not particularly gratifying, growth rates in 1962 in several countries, particularly Colombia, Panama and Peru, were in excess of the target level adopted in the Charter of Punta del Este, and several other countries showed quite satisfactory progress. Admittedly, the estimates of Gross National Product are crude but the figures seem at least to reflect major trends.

Let us hope that the gains of 1962 can be maintained and increased in 1963.

You will recall that at the IA-ECOSOC meeting in Punta del Este, Uruguay, in 1961 the United States Delegate agreed that the United States Government would provide from public sources a substantial part of the funds which Latin America would require from all external sources over the

next 10 years

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the recommendations made.

The work done during the year has been very satisfactory and has resulted in a number of important discoveries. The progress made in the various projects has been very rapid and has led to a number of important results. The work done during the year has been very satisfactory and has resulted in a number of important discoveries.

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next 10 years, in order to supplement the efforts of Latin American countries under the Alliance for Progress. During the calendar year 1962, United States public assistance to Latin American countries, in terms of new obligations and loan authorizations, exceeded \$1 billion. These funds came from several sources including about \$220 million from Food for Peace, \$156 million from Eximbank long-term loans, \$206 million of loans from the Social Progress Trust Fund which, as you know, is administered by the Inter-American Development Bank under a Trust Agreement, and about \$450 million from AID. These figures represent new commitments entered into during the calendar year and do not represent disbursements of funds. Based upon past experience with development loans, the disbursement of funds is commonly spread out over a period of 2 to 4 years depending primarily upon the nature of the project being financed. Periodic summaries of disbursement figures are therefore likely to appear to be somewhat erratic; for example, from these sources disbursements for fiscal year 1962 exceeded \$1 billion, but for calendar year 1962 they were about \$750 million.

The latest figures for 1962 also show that U.S. private companies continued a very active program of investments in Latin America. While there was an overall net return flow of capital to the United States of about \$20 million, if we eliminate the special circumstances of investments in

Venezuela, we find

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and the prospects for the future.

The work has been carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Council of the League of Nations. It has been carried out in a spirit of cooperation and in full accordance with the principles of the League of Nations.

The results of the work have been most satisfactory and it is hoped that they will be of great value to the League of Nations and to the world.

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Venezuela, we find a net flow to other Latin American countries of about \$160 million.

We must remember, however, that these figures for net capital flows are not a full measure of the scope of investment decisions by U.S. firms, since they do not show the amount invested out of earnings and other resources. In 1962, for example, the companies reported expenditure programs totalling some \$750 million to expand or modernize productive facilities; this, as you know, would be a substantial part of total capital formation in the area.

Continuing investment by U.S. companies is especially important when we consider the necessity of broadening the range of exports from Latin America, because such companies, in partnership with local industry, can contribute greatly to this kind of expansion. We may note, for instance, that the Latin American manufacturing plants of U.S. companies raised their production in the area from \$2.4 billion in 1957 to nearly \$4 billion by 1962.

If we look back still farther at the trends of economic development over the past decade, two features assume particular importance. The first concerns the failure to diversify production for export, and the second concerns the failure to expand production and productivity in the agricultural sector at a more rapid rate. The region has continued to depend for its export earnings upon the sale of primary products; trade figures show little evidence of
any trend toward

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent data collection procedures and the use of advanced analytical techniques to derive meaningful insights from the data.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and processing, thereby improving efficiency and reducing the risk of errors.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data security and privacy. It stresses the importance of implementing robust security measures to protect sensitive information and ensure compliance with relevant regulations.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the data analysis process, from data cleaning and preprocessing to the final interpretation of results. It includes examples of common data analysis techniques and their applications in various business contexts.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of data visualization in communicating complex information. It explores different types of charts and graphs and provides guidelines for creating clear and effective visualizations that facilitate data-driven decision-making.

7. The seventh part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It emphasizes the need for a data-driven culture within the organization and encourages ongoing monitoring and evaluation of data management practices to ensure continued success.

any trend toward diversification, particularly in the export of manufactured products. With respect to agricultural production, over the past decade, and in fact for an even longer period, the region has shown almost negligible increases in output on a per capita basis. Here too diversification, especially to meet local needs, has lagged. The average figures, moreover, mask substantial declines which some countries have experienced. Even imports of agricultural products into the region, according to ECLA estimates, have been increasing and now amount to some \$450 million. If local agricultural production were expanded much of this sum of scarce foreign exchange could doubtless be used for import of essential capital goods.

We must consider the overwhelming significance of these two sectors; export trade because it provides the major part of the foreign exchange with which to import essential development goods, and agriculture because it provides employment to nearly half the population and constitutes a potential internal market of great magnitude. To achieve more dynamic growth in both these sectors is essential and it can be done. However, the manner in which such growth is achieved, and just how determined the effort will be is for individual countries to decide. Here are challenges of enormous proportions for their planning organizations.

With your permission



With your permission, I should like to peer into the future and to offer a few comments with respect to this challenge.

In order to reduce the heavy reliance on primary products for export trade - in order to diversify exports and promote industrialization - advantage should be taken of a unique opportunity. The unique opportunity to which I refer is the upcoming series of tariff negotiations among GATT Members resulting in large part from United States trade expansion legislation adopted last year.

Under that legislation the United States Government is authorized to negotiate deep tariff cuts over nearly the entire range of items entering into external trade. The reductions in trade barriers that we expect to be made, especially in European countries and in the United States, may very well be broader in magnitude and in scope than heretofore. These reductions will apply to most manufactured products; therefore, they will present to countries of Latin America a golden opportunity to diversify exports. Large new markets will be placed within reach.

But it must be remembered that the opening up of new potential markets alone is not enough. The big task lies with the countries and the industries of Latin America. Industries must be progressive; they must be efficient; they must produce quality products; and they must expand their knowledge of how to export, how to break into new markets. They will not only face competition from similar industries in other countries also looking for export markets; more importantly they must face competition too

from domestic

from domestic producers in those countries in which they wish to sell. Through these tariff negotiations the potential external markets for manufactured products could be multiplied. It is up to the Latin American countries themselves to make something of this potential.

I should like to note that last year for the first time in the history of United States trade legislation, the new Trade Expansion Act established a principle that a portion of U.S. tariff-reducing authority should be used, not to open up new markets for U.S. goods, but to expand markets for certain tropical products of the developing nations. The Act provides the authority for the United States to eliminate its tariffs on certain tropical agricultural products and in order to help persuade some of our European friends to do the same, this authority is conditioned upon similar tariff reductions being made by the European Common Market.

In the light of the upcoming tariff negotiations how can Latin American countries obtain maximum benefit from tariff cuts which may be agreed and, where feasible, participate constructively in these negotiations?

Perhaps the most important measures Latin American countries could take to expand their trade, both exports and imports, are those designed to promote economic growth on an efficient low-cost basis. In the context of trade expansion such measures would add enormously to the value of tariff reductions. Among less developed countries the major limiting factor in determining the volume of imports is, of course, the volume of export earnings. Therefore,

measures to expand

measures to expand exports will also expand the capacity to import.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to suggest that the countries of the region begin to consider possible ways in which they might constructively benefit from these tariff negotiations, and particularly to consider in this connection specific measures which they might undertake to accelerate their development and trade.

A most important measure (or series of measures) has already been suggested by Dr. Prebisch. His proposal is presented in document E/CN.12/680, "Towards a Dynamic Development Policy for Latin America," which is a very stimulating discussion of the problems of Latin America. In discussing the obstacles to a Latin American Common Market, Dr. Prebisch has proposed in effect that LAFTA members change the present system of tariff reductions - that of periodic selective negotiations - to a system of mandatory quantitative reductions on a definite time-schedule.

We wish to associate ourselves with the objectives of this proposal by Dr. Prebisch to speed the development of a Latin American Common Market, and we applaud the Central American countries which have bound themselves together under a common market treaty which embodies this principle.

We believe that the establishment of mandatory provisions for periodic tariff reductions will have the effect of persuading investors that a Common Market will surely materialize. If investors are convinced of this, their entry into the competitive arena will be hastened

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and thereby the pace of development will be accelerated. This has been demonstrated in the European Economic Community.

A sound integration movement can be a powerful force to promote efficiency and to assure the development of industries competitive in world markets. Such an integration movement must concentrate upon the reduction of restrictions within the area rather than upon the increase of restrictions against outside competition. As Dr. Prebisch has so forcefully shown, customs protection must not be carried to excess.

With respect to the slow growth which has occurred in the agricultural sector, the problem primarily requires a general increase of productivity as a basis for dynamic growth. It is important to realize that more than half the people of Latin America live in rural areas and the great majority of these depend upon farming for a livelihood. Perhaps 45 percent of the entire population is dependent upon agriculture. Yet agriculture contributes only about 20 percent to the Gross National Product of the region. Here then is the largest and most depressed part of the Latin American scene.

Taking into account the large numbers of people and their relatively low income together with the very great potential for expanded output, we must conclude that the agricultural sector merits a top priority in development planning and in providing appropriate incentives for private initiatives. Among these incentives are public policies which promote a competitive cost-price structure for agriculture though avoiding both excessive protection of local industries and exchange rate policies which discriminate against agriculture.

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Essential as they are in many parts of the region, land tenure and other institutional changes alone are not enough to attain adequate growth in agriculture. Agriculture also needs a spurt in investment activities and in basic governmental services. In most countries of the region, government budgets for agriculture are very small, amounting to perhaps 3 or 4 percent of the total budget. It is small wonder, therefore, that government services to agriculture are of only a token nature.

A more rapid and diversified growth in agricultural output will almost certainly follow new or expanded programs of supervised credit, training, improved management, community development, extension, research, improved marketing facilities, etc., provided such programs are undertaken on a substantial rather than a token scale. Expanded programs and increased output would raise the levels of income and consumption for the farm population as well as provide them greater employment opportunities.

Of tremendous importance also would be the expansion in demand for manufactured goods generated by increased investments in agriculture and by larger incomes to the farm population.

Latin America's hope for rapid and sustained growth depends upon the expansion of both the internal market and the external market. For this reason it is all the more necessary to give priority attention in development plans to those programs, particularly in agriculture, which promise to stimulate growth of internal demand and production on a sustained basis.

In order to

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is still in a state of depression, and that the government has taken various measures to stimulate it. The second part of the report deals with the situation in the various provinces. It is noted that the situation is generally similar, but that there are some differences in the degree of depression. The third part of the report deals with the situation in the various cities. It is noted that the situation is generally similar, but that there are some differences in the degree of depression.

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In order to initiate and carry out an expanded and comprehensive program in agriculture, designed to achieve a spurt in farm investment and output, the planning organizations face a formidable task. The absolute necessity of preparing specific programs and projects cannot be over-emphasized. Mere availability of funds for a greatly expanded effort is not enough. I can assure you that it is very difficult indeed to spend large amounts of money constructively and purposefully. It is impossible to do so without careful preparation and organization.

Most importantly, particularly for a comprehensive program in agriculture, skilled manpower in fairly large numbers will be needed; before a proper program can be fully launched, such manpower must be trained and organized.

Planning programs for sustained growth is not simply a task preliminary to the development effort. It is a continuing task in which programs are modified in the light of experience and changing circumstances. Planning must be concerned with policies as well as specific projects and investment programs, for the development process is effected by policies, institutional changes, legislative actions, etc., just as much as by investment funds. It must also deal positively and aggressively with the human resources needed to implement its programs, a factor which is too often under-emphasized.

The trends in economic development over the past decade may be characterized in another way, namely, the inability to expand markets, both internal and external,

with sufficient

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technology resources are used in a secure and
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to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and
availability of all information technology resources.

with sufficient rapidity. What I have suggested earlier concerning programs and policies to promote both diversification of exports and increasing productivity of agriculture has been aimed precisely at these market weaknesses. What I have suggested is a series of efforts and policies deliberately designed to expand and seize market opportunities both for exports and for domestic sales. The success of our mutual efforts to do so is fundamental to the achievement of sustained economic growth.

* * *

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

STATEMENT BY MR. L. C. ZUIVER LOON, REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE NETHERLANDS, AT THE FIFTH PLENARY MEETING HELD ON
WEDNESDAY, 8 MAY 1963

Since this is the first time the Delegation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands takes the floor in this Tenth Session of ECLA I wish to extend to you, Sir, on behalf of my Delegation our sincere congratulations with your election.

We also wish to congratulate both Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur. I wish to assure you, Mr. President, that my Delegation will do its utmost to contribute to the success of this Session, under your wise guidance.

Sir, allow me to explain that the Delegation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is composed of three elements which constitute the Kingdom, that is, representatives from the Netherlands, from Surinam and from the Netherlands Antilles.

Before dealing with the actual item under discussion I should like to make a few brief comments of a more general nature. In the first place, Sir, I congratulate the Secretariat of ECLA with the extensive and extremely important documentation which it has prepared for our study and discussion. We appreciate the effort made by all the members of the Secretariat and it is therefore not in a spirit of criticism that we regret that some of the documents could not be received in time, in translation, to allow us to study them timely and thoroughly, as they certainly deserve.

/Sir, I have

TO THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FROM THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DATE: 1961

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Sir, I have to admit that my Delegation was most impressed by the statement made on Monday by Dr. Prebisch. The significance of his statement which to a great extent was directly related to one of the most important documents submitted, I refer to document 680, could not be misunderstood by anyone who listened to his force of arguments. The sincerity and deep conviction were most obvious. However, Mr. Chairman, when I refer to the force of arguments used by Dr. Prebisch, I should add, with great respect, that my Delegation does not see eye to eye with all the arguments Dr. Prebisch has used. I do not intend to dwell upon this matter at this stage since I understand there will be a later opportunity, when another item of the agenda is discussed, to revert to this matter. My Delegation will then ask for the floor and deal with the trade-relations between Latin America and the European Economic Community in some detail. On that occasion, my Delegation will act as a spokesman for the European Economic Community countries. My Delegation hopes to take that opportunity to stress a few fundamental points which may be of interest to the Session. Our present Session is not and cannot be intended to go into details of commercial relations between the two regions concerned. Opportunities for that purpose will present themselves in the near future. However, my Delegation will underline the desire of the European Economic Community to increase-trade on a world wide scale in a framework of stable expansion; the readiness of the European Economic Community to discuss any problem connected with this and to give information where needed; and also the particular interest and sympathy which the European Economic Community feels towards Latin America.

/For the

For the moment my Delegation would merely like to congratulate Dr. Prebisch on the remarkable effort he has made, the soundness of his views and the courage of his convictions. It is therefore with great regret that we have heard of the intention of Dr. Prebisch to leave the ECLA. We shall have more to say about this matter too, at a later stage. For the moment it seems hard to imagine the ECLA without Dr. Prebisch.

However, there is a silver lining to this cloud too; we have been informed that Dr. Mayobre will be nominated to replace Dr. Prebisch. We in Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, good neighbours of Dr. Mayobre's country, have already had the privilege of many contacts with him and I wish to express our complete confidence in him and extend a hearty welcome, Dr. Mayobre.

Sir, I should now like to refer to the matter under discussion. On December 15th, 1954, the "Charter of the Kingdom of the Netherlands" was proclaimed. This Kingdom consists of three equal parts: the Netherlands in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles in the Caribbean and Surinam on the north-east coast of South America. The last two, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, located in the Western Hemisphere, are autonomous.

In this connexion the relationship to the American continent was seen in a new perspective. The subsequent reorientation aimed at putting more stress on our membership of the Latin American family.

To activate good relationships we should strengthen the economic and social ties between our countries, e.g. by further
/promoting trade

promoting trade, tourism, and cultural exchanges. Now that we are discussing Latin American problems in the broadest sense, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles will endeavour to contribute as much as possible to our common effort, trusting that ultimately we shall achieve the desired results.

Though bauxite is a most important product of Surinam as far as exports are concerned, small scale industry, farming, commerce and the Government sector, especially with reference to employment and income-distribution are dominant.

The background documents submitted by the Secretariat underline the different problems which the Latin American countries have to overcome in their effort towards economic and social development. To complete the picture I may mention some of Surinam's problems.

Surinam has a small population with a limited domestic market, which is an obstacle to a rapid development of large industries producing for domestic consumption. The few large industries which have been established are, therefore, export-orientated.

In spite of its small population Surinam must maintain a government apparatus capable of fulfilling most of the many functions associated with Government in larger countries. It is clear that in Surinam this task is relatively heavy.

Because of its geographical location transport rates are relatively high.

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After the second World-war the Government felt the need to plan economic and social development. A Ten Year Plan was drafted with the following objectives:

- firstly: to provide the Surinam community with the means of attaining greater economic independence;
- secondly: to lay the foundations for further social-economic development with domestic resources;
- thirdly: raising the standard of living of the poorest.

This Ten Year Development Plan had the character of sector planning. As the execution of the plan made progress, the Government realised, that only through comprehensive planning, taking into consideration all sectors of economic and social life, including the normal Government budget, giving incentives to the private sector, Surinam would be able to overcome the existing bottle-necks and achieve the desired rate of growth. It gives us pleasure to mention, that when Surinam started a macro-analysis of the economy investigating the capital-output-ratio in general and of the different sectors particularly, she also obtained amongst others the valued advice of a man well-known and respected not only in Europe, but also in Latin America and elsewhere and of course we refer to Professor Jan Tinbergen.

Because of the fact that much weight is put on labour-absorbing activities, those sectors which contribute most to employment, are stressed in the newly drafted integral plan. It is obvious that institutions had to be established to work out and initiate projects, according to the new norms. In a later stage regional development will be included in the revision of the new plan.

/Projects will

Projects will be initiated throughout the economic sector: in agriculture, forestry, mining, industry, energy and transportation, to obtain a relatively high rate of growth.

I should like to draw attention to our project "Operation Grasshopper", which aims at an accelerated country-wide inventory of natural resources with special stress on locating mineral deposits. In 1959 an aero-geophysical survey of the whole country had been completed whilst the aero-geophysical map has been made available to everyone who is interested. In 1961 a detailed aero-magnetic survey commenced partly financed by the UN-Special Fund. The first results of "Operation Grasshopper" are indications of large deposits of high quality bauxite-ore, iron-ore and other minerals.

The main agricultural crops are paddy, sugar-cane, citrus, banana and coffee. Except for some mechanised rice-production these are produced labour-intensively.

With the exception of the plywood and particle-board industry and the sugar manufacturing, small-scale industry prevails in Surinam. 80% of Surinam is covered by tropical forests. The major part of silvicultural products is locally used especially as raw material, in the mentioned plywood and particle-board factory which is export-orientated and in sawmills.

In spite of tremendous efforts towards development, Surinam with its own monetary system has been successful in preventing inflation.

/Mr. Chairman,

Mr. Chairman, after having spoken of my own country I would like to make use of the opportunity to speak on behalf of our other partner of the Kingdom in the Western Hemisphere, the Netherlands Antilles.

This group of six islands is geographically divided in the Leeward and Windward Islands, respectively Curacao, Aruba, Bonaire and St. Martin, St. Eustatius and Saba.

Curacao and Aruba are the principal islands, enjoying a stable economy, based for many years already on oil-refining and the exploitation of phosphate mines, and they have been developing during recent years quite an important tourist trade.

In stride with the prevailing tendency to diversify the economies of countries, the Netherlands Antilles must also adhere to this sound general trend. The Netherlands Antilles have hardly any natural resources, and therefore have created a healthy investment climate for potential industrial development.

Several investment-luring, tax-holiday, industrial-promotional laws are already in existence. A long-term development program has already been initiated, in order to achieve a diversification of the economies of these islands. For the Netherlands Antilles the healthy and continuous growth of tourism, the creation of new industries, so as to provide employment for skilled and unskilled labour, is very essential; by creating the long-term development planning I mentioned before, they are convinced that these goals will be achieved. I need not mention that the cooperation and collaboration of all the member-countries of ECLA will be of vital importance.

Mr. President, in conclusion I should like to express my Delegation's deep appreciation of the warm hospitality extended to all of us by the Argentine Government.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE ARTHUR BROWN, REPRESENTATIVE OF
JAMAICA, AT THE FOURTH MEETING, ON WEDNESDAY, 8 MAY 1963

I trust you will permit me the indulgence since this is the first meeting Jamaica will be attending as a full member of CEPAL in departing somewhat from the traditional form of address by reading to you a message which I have just received from the Prime Minister of Jamaica, Sir Alexander Bustamante:

"I regret very much that neither I nor any of my Ministers have found it possible to attend such an important conference owing to great pressure of Government business.

"We are very proud to be associated with the Economic Commission for Latin America and to take our seat as a full member today.

"Jamaica is conscious of the need for close cooperation between the democratic people of the West since such cooperation must be for our mutual benefit socially, culturally and economically.

"We are a small nation but we feel certain that we have a contribution to make to this Institution and I pledge my wholehearted support of any measures which I feel will result in a better standard of living for our people."

I would like to add here the personal expression of goodwill of my colleague and myself. We both deem it a great honour to have been selected as Jamaica's first delegates to a meeting of CEPAL and to have been given an opportunity of meeting many of the distinguished delegates.

/Jamaica only

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Washington, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT

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Jamaica only became an independent country in August last year - the third British Colony in the Western Hemisphere to do so, having followed in the noble traditions of the United States and Canada. On becoming independent we immediately set ourselves the task of building up the closest possible relationships with our friends and neighbours in Latin America. This choice is dictated to us not only by the fact of geography but because we have very largely the same problems and have the same aspirations as our neighbors in this region.

We realise that much good can come from a cooperative attack on those problems once their causes and nature have been properly analysed. In this field CEPAL has made an outstanding contribution and this is why we attach so much importance to our membership, and took steps to join, so early after becoming independent.

There have been many statements here today on the contribution CEPAL has made to the new thinking in the field of Economics and to the fact that the themes devised here have become generalised and accepted not only among members of CEPAL but throughout the world. We in Jamaica can testify to this because for many years now our economists found that many of the answers they sought were not to be found in the text books and papers of the North but were only realistically dealt with in the publications coming out of Santiago.

We have long been aware of the very outstanding achievements of CEPAL among the several international organisations working in the field of economic development. The very considerable, and very detailed documentation provided in preparation for this Conference is indicative both of the depth and of the scope of the work of CEPAL.

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It makes us very aware of the problems confronting Latin America in terms of slow economic growth, in the face of increasing population pressures, the restrictions on the creating of new capital formation arising from structural economic defects, the extent to which import substitution has already been taken, and the limitations on further progress in this direction, the need for finding outside of the domestic economic structures, motivations for further growth - and in particular in increased trade between the Latin American region and the industrially developed countries.

These are problems faced by all developing countries, and the several factors vary only in degree. It is encouraging to see the suggestions put forward by CEPAL pointing the way ahead.

Because we are new, Mr. Chairman, and not well known, it may help if I give just a few basic facts about Jamaica and its economy. Jamaica's population is now 1.7 million, approximately the same as Paraguay and somewhat more than Nicaragua, but a little less than Honduras. We are an island of a size of 11,000 square kilometres, just a little more than half of the size of Salvador, the smallest member so far of CEPAL. We now take over that honour. Our main products are bauxite, alumina, sugar, rum and bananas and citrus. In addition we have an important tourist industry and a growing manufacturing industry.

G.N.P. in 1962 was \$730 million and per capita national income \$370. Over the years 1953 to 1962, we have experienced a rapid rate of economic development. G.N.P. doubled during this period in real terms representing about 6% per annum per capita increase in real terms. The most rapid period of advance was between 1953 and 1957, when the per capita rate was 9%. Since then the rate
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of progress has fallen off to about 3%. The rapid increase has been due to a combination of favourable circumstances, the most important being the development of the bauxite and alumina industries, which have added to our foreign exchange earnings and provided a much enlarged tax base. In addition, I think we can claim that the application of a deliberate policy of encouragement of diversification of the economy has moved us from the pre-war period of complete dependence on sugar to the present position in which we have in addition to mining, a more diversified agriculture, an important tourist industry, growing manufacturing - now unhappily checked in its growth by the restrictions imposed in certain overseas markets.

Capital formations has averaged about 18% of G.N.P. but of this one-third represented savings from outside Jamaica.

In the monetary field we are orthodox. We have an automatic convertibility into sterling. We have maintained a policy of low interest rates; the prime lending rate of the banks being now $6\frac{1}{2}\%$. The price level has been contained and over the period 1955-62 has remained at an average of less than 3% p.a. We have no multiple exchange rate or restrictions on current payments.

In other fields we have gone a deal of the way towards removing some of the structural problems in the social field which have been discussed here.

I have mentioned all these things, Mr. Chairman, because I want to highlight a dilemma in which many of us in this area have found or will find ourselves. Here we have a monetary situation
/which must

which must delight the heart of the I.M.F. We have coped with some of our structural problems, we have no army to speak of nor air force nor navy to absorb expenditure, we have by and large played the rules, but, Mr. Chairman, what do we end up with? We have an unemployment rate of approximately 15% and under-employment on a wide-spread basis and this notwithstanding that development has been at a faster rate than population increases.

Do we not have a problem here which requires the closest study? Clearly orthodoxy is no solution. Equally we must agree that devaluation, 30% interest rates and runaway inflation is not. Then what are the answers? In the orthodox system we have found no solution to the problem of mobilising local resources because of the restrictions of monetary policy. Here we have unemployed people, we have road building materials, we have lands which can be opened up with the roads, but we cannot through the budget or internal savings amass sufficient funds to put these persons to work. We are in the ludicrous position of having to borrow abroad to meet local expenditure. This can make no sense, but we can find no means of adapting the orthodox monetary policy to meet these needs. Clearly this is a problem which the I.M.F. has an obligation to study. It is one which I would like to pass on to CEPAL because so far we have not been able to find a solution.

I do this with confidence in the ability of CEPAL.

Although he may not have known it, we have been sitting at the feet of Dr. Prebisch and his brilliant group for a long time and now I have the opportunity to do so I wish to say how much we in Jamaica have admired him and his work; we are greatly indebted

/to him

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the data is as accurate and reliable as possible.

The third part of the document focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows that there is a clear trend in the data, which is consistent with the initial hypothesis. This finding is significant as it provides strong evidence for the proposed model.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the findings and a list of recommendations. It suggests that further research should be conducted to explore the underlying causes of the observed trends. Additionally, it recommends that the current findings be used to inform future decision-making.

to him and we are sure that the region will continue to benefit from his clear thinking and dynamic leadership in his new sphere. We wish to offer his successor every support and we assure him of our full cooperation.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, I have said enough to show that we do not regard ourselves as outsiders in this region. We live here and we intend to play our full part. We will cooperate fully in CEPAL's work and we hope it will provide us with increasing opportunities of enabling us to know our neighbours better and that from an increase in mutual understanding we can all profit.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, permit me again to express the satisfaction of the Government of Jamaica in joining in deliberations with the distinguished members of this Conference, and allow me to assure you of our highest consideration at all times.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work.

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

Committee II

STATEMENT BY MR. JEAN ETIENNE, REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT)

I have been deeply impressed by the speeches I have heard, all of which indicate the scope of the problem of economic development in Latin America. Several references have been made to GATT and I would like to quote a few brief facts and outline what GATT has already undertaken and what it will attempt to do in the near future with regard to the expansion of export earnings in the developing countries.

GATT's programme for 1958, and the annual discussions of the Contracting Parties, together with the Conference of Ministers held in November 1961, have all given a powerful impetus to the movement to liberalize trade, especially for the developing countries, and during the tariff negotiations known as the "Dillon round", for example, that took place in 1960-61, 160 tariff items of concern to these countries or which might be produced and exported by them, were the subject of concessions or consolidations.

But it is generally recognized that the needs of economic development call for radical solutions, and that these solutions must be found promptly. Consequently a further meeting has been convened of the Ministers of the forty-four Contracting Parties and the twenty-six countries that apply GATT on a de facto basis.

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This will be held from 16 to 21 May, and there are grounds for hoping that constructive decisions will be taken at the highest level which will enable GATT to make its maximum contribution to the expansion of international trade.

General Activities of the GATT

While most attention inevitably falls on activities in relation to specific trade problems or sectors of world trade giving cause for concern, it is worth-while noting that GATT (containing as it does not only practical rules for fair trading in international commerce, but important safeguards for the trading interest of Member countries) is a treaty of considerable importance to less-developed countries. The day-to-day work of the CONTRACTING PARTIES, in the provisions of facilities for consultation on various problems within the framework of agreed rules, the settlement of disputes and above all in the common desire to pursue the objectives of the Agreement through the dismantlement of barriers to trade and the solution of specific problems leads to a liberalization of trade of direct benefit to less-developed countries.

Annual sessions of the CONTRACTING PARTIES, the Committees, Working Groups and other subordinate bodies provide a forum where all aspects of trade problems, whether of a policy or technical nature, are examined and debated. For many less-developed countries such a forum provides the only opportunity for them to meet officials directly concerned with formulating policy decisions in other countries or with the technical officials responsible for administering such decisions.

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This is of very great importance because the GATT thus provides an opportunity not only to secure at first hand a knowledge of the policies of trading partners but also an opportunity for less-developed countries to expose their own policies and problems in a forum where they can be heard by the officials primarily concerned and where, if necessary, they have facilities for negotiating and reaching settlements when difficulties arise.

Since GATT touches on numerous aspects of trade and economic problems the agenda of the CONTRACTING PARTIES' meetings, as well as those of subsidiary bodies are constantly being shaped to meet those problems which are of direct and immediate concern to Member countries. It is, therefore, not possible to set down in this paper a summary of all the subjects under review by the GATT of most interest to less-developed countries and I intend to concentrate only on those most relevant.

Regional integration

In recent years the problems which have arisen in connexion with movements towards regional integration have found a predominant position in the work of the CONTRACTING PARTIES. The GATT permits the establishment of customs unions and free trade areas provided they meet certain criteria which are designed to ensure that the proposed arrangement will in fact lead to the establishment of a customs union or free-trade area, and that it will not simply result in preferential arrangements among the participants, or in the creation, overall, of additional trade barriers between them and the outside world.

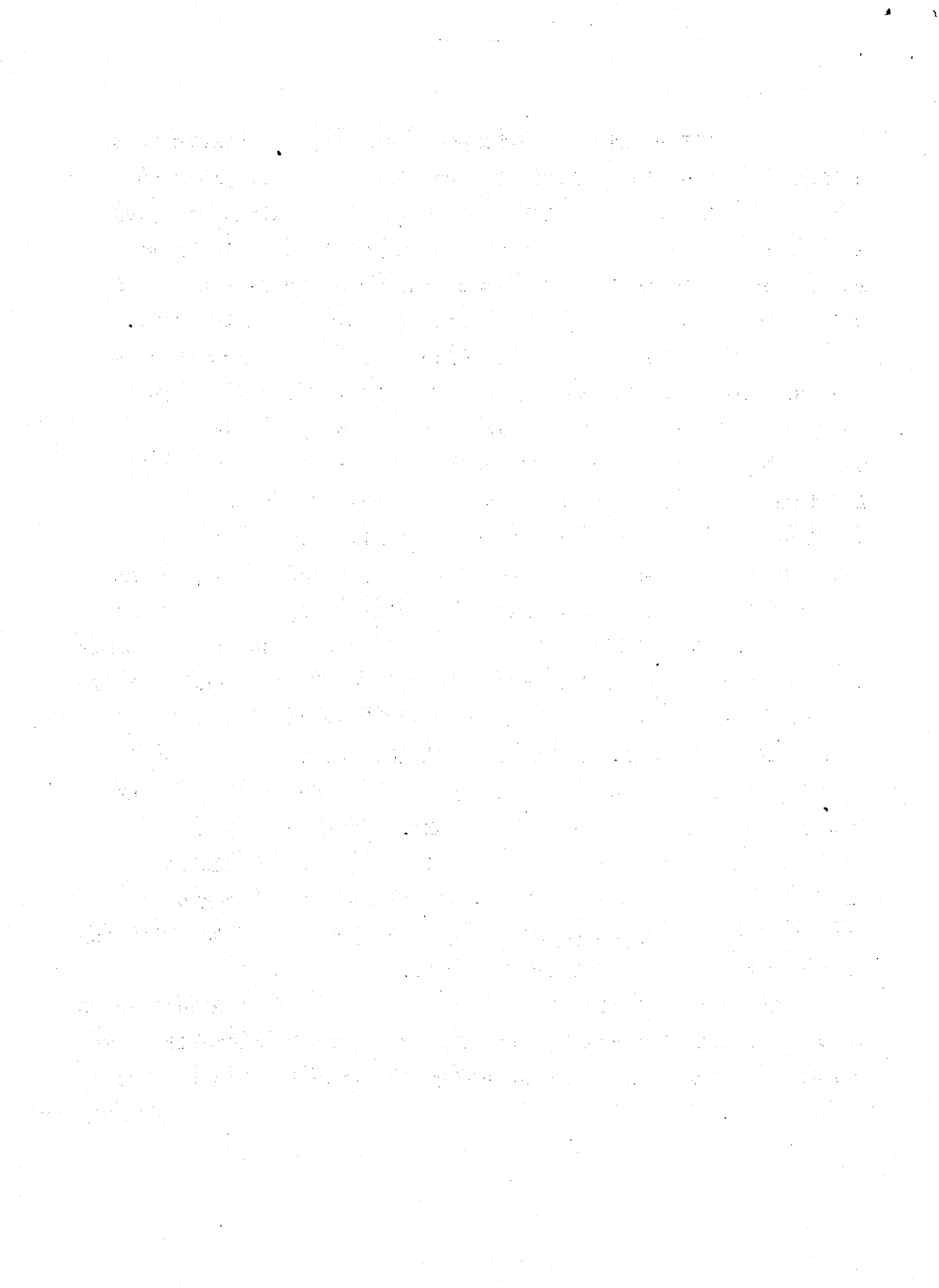
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The GATT requires participants on entering arrangements designed to lead to regional integration to submit plans and schedules which the CONTRACTING PARTIES are required to study in order to consider whether the arrangements are likely to result in the formation of customs unions or free-trade areas which fulfil the requirements which are defined in the GATT.

In recent years several major regional arrangements have been submitted to the CONTRACTING PARTIES - the most notable being those relating to the formation of the European Economic Community, the European Free Trade Association and the Latin American Free Trade Area. Through a detailed process of examination and discussion, which is still going on the CONTRACTING PARTIES have isolated the major issues and are now endeavouring to find solutions which will benefit world trade as a whole. Negotiations in relation to formation of the Common External Tariff of the EEC have already taken place and in 1962 a very detailed examination of the common agricultural policy of the EEC was begun. Both the EFTA and LATTA treaties have been the subject of close scrutiny as has, more recently, the treaty associating Greece and the EEC. Furthermore, the opportunity is taken at annual sessions of the CONTRACTING PARTIES to examine and discuss developments within regional arrangements on the basis of written or verbal reports which may be submitted by the individual groups.

All this activity in connexion with regional groupings is of considerable importance not only in ensuring conformity with the General Agreement, and the safeguards therein, but it also

/forms part



forms part of the wider work of the CONTRACTING PARTIES in relation to their Programme for Expansion of Trade, because it seems probable that many of the trade problems arising from the formation of regional groupings will be solved by an overall attack on barriers to trade.

Quantitative import restrictions

The use of quantitative import restrictions is prohibited under GATT, with the principal exception that a country may apply restrictions in order to protect its external financial position and balance of payments. Developing countries, however, can avail themselves of the provisions of Article XVIII of the GATT which permits them to use measures including import restrictions, otherwise disallowed by the GATT, to protect or promote the establishment of new industries.

Import restrictions imposed on balance-of-payments grounds must be removed when the balance-of-payments difficulties justifying them have disappeared. While restrictions are being imposed the country concerned is required to consult with the CONTRACTING PARTIES at regular intervals - once a year for industrialized countries and once every two years for a less-developed country. Furthermore any country intensifying its restrictions in a substantial manner is required to consult with the CONTRACTING PARTIES. These consultations are conducted by the Committee on Balance-of-Payments Restrictions and have been an important factor contributing to the reduced use of restrictions and to a lessening of the harmful effects of the restrictions which remain.

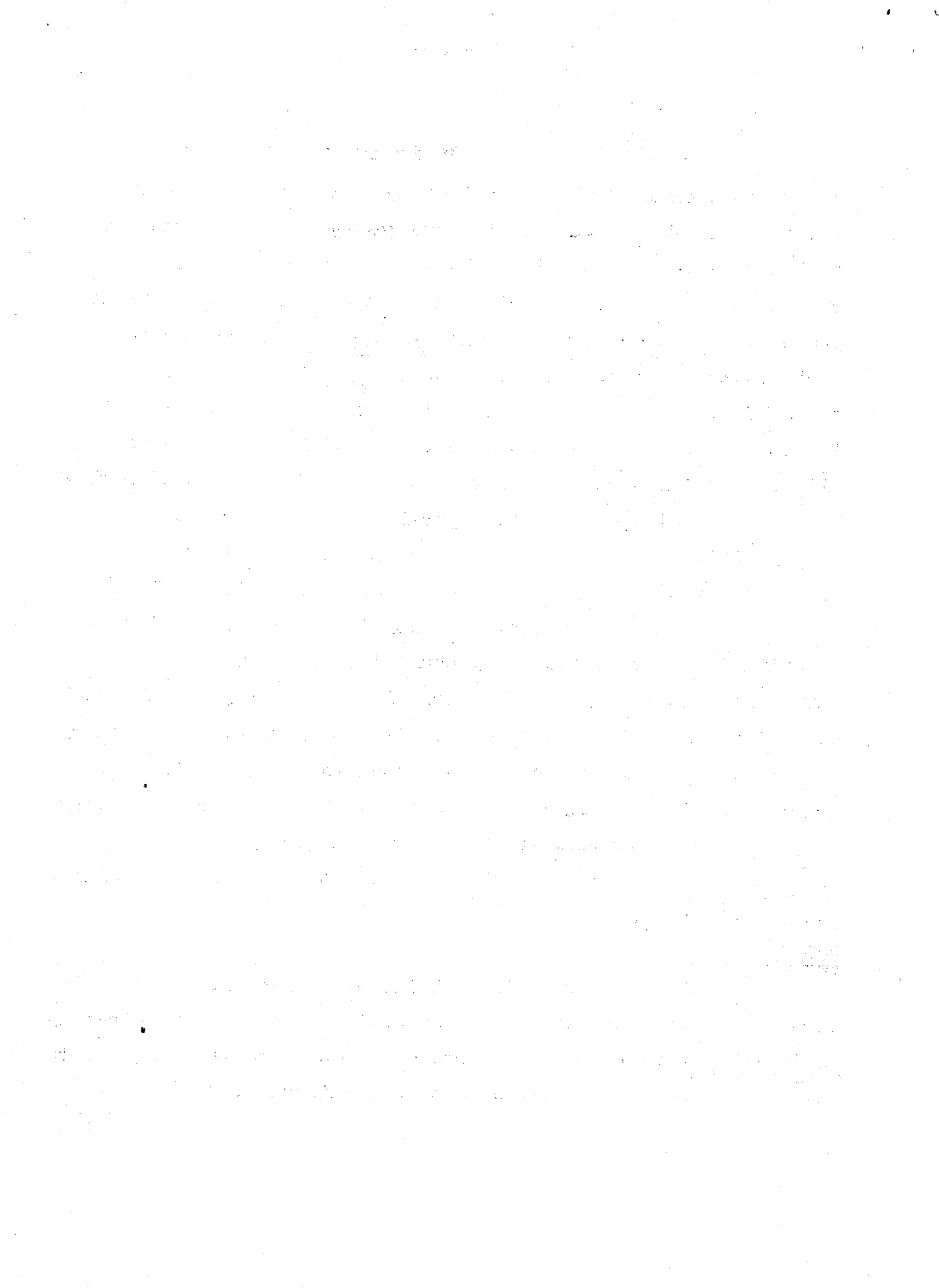
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As the balance-of-payments justification for the maintenance of import restrictions has progressively been reduced a further problem, hitherto partly hidden by the cover of balance-of-payments difficulties, has come to the fore. This problem concerns restrictions which, in fact, are purely protective in character and which apply particularly in the agricultural sector. Many of these restrictions have been the subject of detailed scrutiny in Committees II and III of the Programme for Trade Expansion. Procedures for dealing with residual restrictions have been evolved by the CONTRACTING PARTIES. Firstly, contracting parties have been requested to supply lists of such restrictions as are inconsistent with the GATT and any changes in such lists. Secondly, bilateral, or where more than one contracting party is affected, multilateral consultations may be sought by countries whose trade has been adversely affected by these restrictions. Finally, should such consultations fail to lead to a satisfactory solution a country whose interests are affected may resort to the provisions of Article XXIII of the Agreement under which the affected country may, in certain circumstances be given authority to suspend concessions or other obligations towards the country maintaining the restrictions.

Subsidies

Article XVI of the General Agreement requires contracting parties granting or maintaining subsidies which operate directly or indirectly to increase exports or reduce imports to notify the extent, nature and effects of such subsidization. In any case

/in which



in which it is determined that serious prejudice to the interests of any other contracting party is caused or threatened, the contracting party granting the subsidy is required, upon request, to discuss with the other contracting party or parties concerned, or with the CONTRACTING PARTIES, the possibility of limiting the subsidization.

Within the last few years, efforts have been made to reduce substantially recourse to export subsidies and agreement was reached prohibiting the use of export subsidies in relation to industrial goods. A Declaration with this effect has entered into force between the major industrial countries while certain other countries have accepted a standstill arrangement under which these countries agree not to create new export subsidies on industrial goods.

Subsidies on agricultural products have been the subject of close examination in Committee II of the Programme for Trade Expansion and there exists in addition procedures for notification and consultation to deal with particular problems as they arise. From time to time a Panel of Experts reviews the annual notifications on subsidies so that the CONTRACTING PARTIES, being aware of the sectors of trade particularly affected, can strive together to find acceptable solutions to any general problems which may be disclosed.

Problems of commodity trade.

The search for solutions to problems that arise in international commodity trade is an important part of the work of the CONTRACTING PARTIES and specific problems continue to be /examined when

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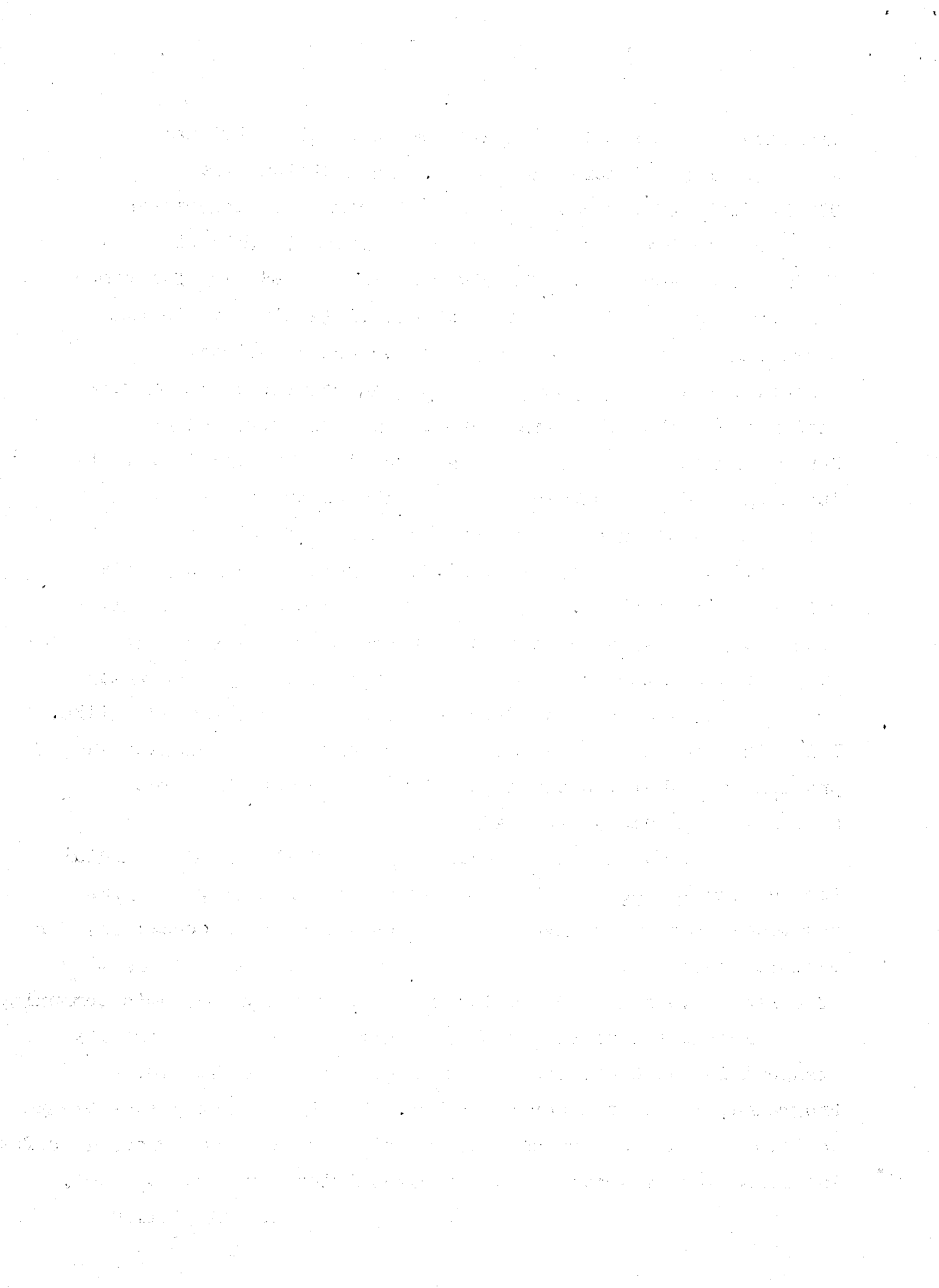
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examined when these fall within the scope of individual articles of the General Agreement. In addition, the CONTRACTING PARTIES have, since 1957, regularly undertaken a general review of trends and developments in this field at their annual sessions. The CONTRACTING PARTIES have for some time been concerned with the problems of falling prices and worsening terms of trade for the exporters of primary commodities and have recognized, in the resolution initiating this review, that the attainment of the objectives of the General Agreement might be jeopardized if all countries, both those which depend substantially on the export of manufactured goods and those which depend on the export of primary commodities, did not share significantly in increases in the volume of world trade. It has also been recognized that all countries have a common interest in ensuring that adequate supplies of primary commodities are available at prices which are reasonably stable and fair to producers and consumers alike. While the annual review provides an opportunity to examine the problem as a whole, specific problems are referred to the specialized organs of the GATT.

The consultation procedures of the GATT provide a medium for seeking ad hoc solutions to particular commodity problems and these procedures have been used on a number of occasions, for example in connexion with problems arising from the association of certain overseas territories with the European Economic Community

Problems concerned with commodity trade are extensively examined in the Committees set up under the Trade Expansion Programme, which is described below. It will be noted that Groups on Cereals and Meat are already in existence and that procedures for the formation of Groups on other commodities have been evolved.

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The CONTRACTING PARTIES have been fully aware that the unregulated disposal of surpluses or liquidation of strategic stocks may cause difficulties for the commercial trade of other countries. Accordingly, they have agreed on two specific recommendations providing for full consultation between the countries taking actions of these kinds and those other supplying countries which consider that their interests may be affected by such actions.

Cotton textiles

In February 1962 a Long-Term Arrangement regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles was drawn up under the auspices of the GATT. This Arrangement came into effect on 1 October 1962 and has been accepted by twenty-three countries. It is designed to "facilitate economic expansion and promote the development of less-developed countries possessing the necessary resources, such as raw materials and technical skills, providing larger opportunities for increasing their exchange earnings from the sale in world markets of products which they can efficiently manufacture", while at the same time avoiding disruptive effects in individual markets. The participating countries constitute a Cotton Textile Committee which both administers the Long-Term Arrangement and considers all aspects of the subject with a view to the progressive removal of restrictions on trade in this field.

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Programme for Expansion of Trade

The second section of this paper describes the work of the CONTRACTING PARTIES in their efforts to ensure that the basic rules of the GATT in relation to non-discrimination and the application of the most-favoured-nation principles are followed in international trade between Member countries, and that the second major principle, protection based solely on the tariff (although flexibility in the application of this principle is permitted for the benefit of newly established and growing industries in less-developed countries), is adhered to except in strictly defined circumstances.

While this work has the continuous effect of limiting the extent to which participating countries might follow trade policies which could be harmful to other Member countries, its overall aim and effect is to create additional opportunities for trade in accordance with the GATT objective of developing the full use of the resources of the world and expanding the production and exchange of goods.

Experience has shown, however, that a more far-reaching approach is necessary for trade expansion and, further, that numerous problems arise in world trade which cannot be solved without considerable detailed study and negotiation. At the present time, the principal problems facing the expansion of world trade are related to:

- (a) the further reduction of tariff levels;
- (b) reduction in the use of non-tariff measures, including measures for the protection of agriculture; and

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- (c) the removal of barriers to the trade of less-developed countries and the improvement of the trading opportunities of such countries in export markets.

Considerable effort has already been exerted to meet these problems. As far back as 1958 Ministers inaugurated a GATT Programme for the Expansion of International Trade under which three Committees were set up to study these problems. Committee I was made responsible for establishing procedures for a further tariff conference. Committee II has been concerned with problems of trade in agricultural products and Committee III with the trade problems of less-developed countries. Ministers met again in November 1961 and reviewed the progress made under this Programme. On this occasion, the Ministers adopted three major decisions on future work under the Programme and these are referred to below.

Reduction of tariffs

The GATT has held five major tariff conferences which have resulted in very substantial reductions in tariff rates in many countries on some thousands of items entering world trade. The Tariff Conference, inaugurated by Ministers in 1958 and which took place in Geneva during 1960-61 covered three separate elements; first, re-negotiations with the European Economic Community on the basis of the new common tariff; second, the general run of negotiations; and, third, negotiations in accordance with the relevant provisions of the General Agreement with countries wishing to accede to the GATT.

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At their meeting in November 1961, Ministers, in reviewing the future outlook for further tariff reductions, recognized that while traditional GATT techniques for tariff negotiations on a commodity-by-commodity and country-by-country basis had produced substantial results, they were no longer adequate to meet the changing conditions of world trade.. Consideration should, therefore, be given to the adoption of new techniques, in particular some form of linear tariff reductions. The Ministers recognized that, in working out new procedures, such as linear tariff reductions or specific programmes of phased reduction over a period of years, full account would have to be taken of the developing characteristics of the trade, tariff levels, and economic structure of contracting parties and the problems which arise for countries exporting only a few commodities. On the lines of Recommendations made by Committee III on Expansion of Trade, the Ministers agreed that, in view of the stage of economic development of the less-developed countries, a more flexible attitude should be taken with respect to the degree of reciprocity to be expected from these countries.

The Ministers agreed that the CONTRACTING PARTIES should establish machinery to examine this question and, accordingly, a Working Party on Procedures for Tariff Reductions has been set up and has completed a preliminary review of the problems involved in formulating a plan for tariff reductions on the basis of the views expressed by Ministers. The Ministers had noted that recent tariff negotiations had been found disappointing by

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a number of contracting parties, as they had produced no substantial results in respect of agricultural products. This is a factor which will, no doubt, be taken into account by the Working Party and it may well be that the Working Party will recommend that further efforts should be made to reach, concurrently with the forthcoming tariff negotiations, a solution of agricultural trade problems of such a nature as would enable countries heavily dependent upon the export of agricultural products to play a full part in the negotiations. The Working Party has already expressed a desire to have before it the views of Committee III on the role of less-developed countries in such negotiations and the conditions necessary for their participation.

Trade in Agricultural products

For many years access to international markets for agricultural exports has been impeded by the widespread use of non-tariff protective devices by most importing countries, maintained for a variety of reasons of an economic, social or political nature. The incidence of this situation creates serious difficulties for those countries heavily dependent upon the export of agricultural commodities. Such countries who are Members of GATT consider that this situation creates an imbalance in the rights and obligations existing under the Agreement; an imbalance made more acute by the impairment or even nullification of tariff bindings negotiated in the past. This is not, of course, merely a legal problem. It is an economic problem of

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data. The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the financial data for the period. It includes a table showing the total revenue, expenses, and net profit. The data is presented in a clear and concise manner, making it easy to understand. The final part of the document concludes with a summary of the findings and a recommendation for future actions. It suggests that the company should continue to focus on improving its financial management practices and maintaining high standards of accuracy and transparency.

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great practical importance. Thus certain protective devices for example subsidies, are in use and have contributed to a fall in world price levels with consequent serious effects on the terms of trade of countries dependent upon the export of the products concerned. A solution to the difficult economic, social and political problems involved is essential for the future expansion of world trade in accordance with the objectives of the GATT.

Since 1959 Committee II has made an exhaustive study of the use of non-tariff measures for the protection of agriculture. The Committee has held consultations with most contracting parties on their agricultural policies and the effects of such policies on trade in agricultural products. It has also examined the overall effects of the widespread use of non-tariff measures on certain groups of commodities which enter importantly into international trade, namely cereals, dairy products, meat, fish, sugar and vegetable oils. The findings and conclusions reached by the Committee on these matters are set out in the Committee's third report.^{1/}

The report of the Committee was made available to the Ministers when they met in November 1961. The Ministers, in expressing great concern about the degree and extent of agricultural protectionism, and the serious effects resulting therefrom, agreed that the CONTRACTING PARTIES should seek a solution on a world-wide basis to the problems involved. The Ministers accordingly decided that "procedures, designed to

^{1/} Copies of this report (L/1461) have been made available to the United Nations' Secretariat.

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The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible. It appears to be a document with multiple paragraphs of text, possibly a report or a letter. The content is too light to transcribe accurately, but it seems to contain several lines of text per page. The text is scattered across the page, with some lines appearing more clearly than others. The overall appearance is that of a very low-quality scan of a document.

establish the basis for the negotiation of practical measures for the creation of acceptable conditions of access to world markets for agricultural commodities, should be worked out and that such preparatory groups as might be necessary should be set up, beginning with a group which would examine the possibilities for a solution of the problem of cereals".

In compliance with the Ministerial Decision, a Group on Cereals was set up in February 1962 and this was followed by the establishment of a Group on Meat. Groups on other commodities may be set up in due course. It will be noted that the terms of reference of the Groups are so broad as to allow attention to be given to all aspects of the problems facing trade in the commodity concerned - prices, production, surplus disposal and so on. The work of the Groups will have to be carried on with the assistance of other international agencies concerned with elements of these problems and the necessary contacts have already been established.

As a further step in implementing the Conclusions of the Ministers, the CONTRACTING PARTIES agreed that contracting parties should be invited to notify any substantial changes in their agricultural policies so that information assembled from past Committee II consultations could be kept up to date and Committee II was authorized to consider, when so requested, the carrying out of consultations with particular contracting parties. Since this decision was taken, several contracting parties have notified changes in their agricultural policies. The most important notification has come from the European Economic

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Community which has put before the CONTRACTING PARTIES the common agricultural policy regulations covering cereals, pigneat, eggs and poultry, fruit and vegetables and wine. At the request of a number of contracting parties, Committee II held a consultation with the European Economic Community on the effects of these regulations on international trade. A very detailed examination of the regulations has been undertaken by the Committee and a report, containing the views of the EEC and individual contracting parties, has been presented to and adopted by the CONTRACTING PARTIES. The debate on the report during the twentieth session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES in November 1962 indicated that the examination which had taken place has been of considerable value both to the EEC itself and to exporting countries likely to be affected by the regulations. The representative of the European Economic Community confirmed that the Community would take into account the comments made by third countries and also gave an assurance that regulations on other products as they came into force would be placed before Committee II for examination. One of the most important results of the consultation was the assurance given by the Community that it was prepared, on the basis of reciprocity, to enter into consultations or negotiations as regards the general price policy of the Community in respect of the agricultural products concerned. As the Committee had agreed that the effects on world trade of the common agricultural policy depend particularly on the level of agricultural prices fixed within the Community,

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this assurance may be of outstanding importance in the future work in bringing about a solution to the problems of third country exporters in their trade with the EEC.

Trade problems of less-developed countries

Committee III was first set up at the end of 1958 with the task of considering measures for the expansion of trade, with particular reference to the importance of the maintenance and expansion of export earnings of the less-developed countries and to the development and diversification of their economies.

In 1959 Committee III began a detailed study of obstacles to the export of a group of products selected by less-developed countries as being of major importance in their export trade. These products included tea, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, cotton manufactures, vegetable seeds and oils, jute manufactures and certain other products. Subsequently, similar studies on certain light engineering products and semi-manufactures which less-developed countries considered that they could manufacture on an economic basis were undertaken. At its last meeting in 1962 the Committee agreed that the list of products should be further extended to cover not only products currently of interest to the export trade of less-developed countries, but those which these countries might be expected to export in the relatively near future. It has been agreed that the list should also include products of interest to countries not represented on the Committee and, consequently, the advice of the United Nations Regional Commissions in Africa, Asia and Latin America has been sought in compiling this list. In the past the Committee has reviewed

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The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the above mentioned document. The names are listed in alphabetical order of the last name. The names are: [illegible text]

the obstacles to trade in the products under consideration and has discussed with the importing countries the possibility of the removal of such obstacles and reported on the progress made. It is now intended that such reviews and discussions will be supplemented by confrontation procedures in an effort to bring about more rapid progress in the dismantlement of restrictions.

While there had been considerable dismantlement of restrictions and elimination of discriminatory trade practices since its formation, the Committee, in reviewing the situation at the end of 1961, found that certain obstacles to trade continued to exist and the Committee in a special report, later adopted by the CONTRACTING PARTIES, put forward a number of specific recommendations concerned with the speedy removal of remaining quantitative restrictions and discrimination; the reduction of tariffs, revenue duties and internal charges affecting the products of less-developed countries, and the adoption of such internal measures in industrialized countries as would increase the marketing opportunities for the growing range of processed, semi-manufactured and manufactured goods likely to be available for less-developed countries as their development proceeds.

The special report containing these recommendations was considered by the Ministers when they met in November 1961. The Minister devoted a considerable part of their discussion to the trade problems of less-developed countries and adopted a Declaration

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on the Promotion of the Trade of Less-developed Countries which contains guiding principles and sets out certain facts regarding tariff and non-tariff measures affecting access to markets under the headings of quantitative restrictions, tariffs, revenue duties, State-trading, preferences subsidies and disposal of commodity surpluses. Further, the Declaration stresses, inter alia, the important contribution to the expansion of export earnings that can also be made by intensified efforts to improve the production and marketing methods of the less-developed countries; the need for efforts to expand the export earnings of the less-developed countries and efforts to lessen the instability of such earnings which results from fluctuations in primary commodity markets to proceed concurrently; and the important possibilities for encouraging sound economic development in the less-developed countries through increased trade among themselves. The Declaration has been formally adopted by the CONTRACTING PARTIES and taken by them as a basis for their future work in this field.

The Ministers also agreed that the CONTRACTING PARTIES should take immediate steps to establish specific programmes of action and, where feasible, target terminal dates for progressive reduction and elimination of barriers to the exports of less-developed countries. In connexion with a proposal for duty-free entry for tropical products, most Ministers agreed that this proposal should be given careful consideration.

Committee III with a view to implementing the directives of Ministers has given priority to the removal or reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers to the exports of the less-developed countries. The Committee has addressed itself in

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particular to barriers affecting thirty product groups which have been examined in detail by the Committee. One programme which has been carefully considered by the Committee and is to be submitted together with the record of views expressed and understandings reached in the Committee to Ministers for consideration at their forthcoming meeting, calls for: (i) a standstill on new tariff and non-tariff barriers; (ii) the elimination of quantitative restrictions; (iii) duty free entry for tropical products; (iv) the elimination of tariffs on primary products; (v) the reduction and elimination of tariff barriers on the exports of semi-processed and processed products from less-developed countries; (vi) the progressive reduction of internal charges and revenue duties; and (vii) the establishment of a reporting procedure for ensuring the implementation of the action programme.

There is a wide measure of agreement in the Committee on this programme of action. While there remain difficulties in implementing these proposals in regard to certain specific items and, in some instances, of achieving the target dates proposed, most of the industrialized countries, to which this programme of action is primarily addressed, have indicated that they will be prepared to give an undertaking to work towards the achievement of the objectives of the action programme.

In order to ensure the earliest possible progress over as wide a front as possible, the Working Party on Procedures

/for Tariff

for Tariff Reductions, which is preparing for the new round of trade negotiations, has also given special attention to possibilities for improving the terms of access for the products of less-developed countries in accordance with principles and considerations submitted to it by Committee III. Topics of particular interest to the less-developed countries examined by this Working Party include possibilities for action in the tariff field, as proposed under points (iv) and (v) of the proposed programme of action. A Special Group on Trade in Tropical Products, established in accordance with a recommendation by Committee III, has examined in detail scope for action along the lines proposed under points (iii) and (vi) of the proposed action programme in respect of bananas, cocoa, coffee, tea, oilseeds and vegetable oils and tropical timber. The Group has recently completed a detailed examination, both on a country and a commodity basis, of the effect of preferences and special trade arrangements on production, consumption and trade in respect of the products concerned; of the effects of a reduction or removal of internal taxes and revenue duties on consumption and of the problems arising from protective tariffs and other barriers to trade. The Special Group is now considering its conclusions in the light of this examination and is expected to report in the very near future on measures which might be taken to solve the problems and attenuate the difficulties affecting less-developed countries in relation to their trade in the products concerned.

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While it is the intention of the Committee to continue to give priority to the elimination of barriers to the trade of less-developed countries, and, indeed, it is the intention to enlarge the list of products studied by the Committee within the framework of the action programme referred to above, the Committee is now looking further ahead in an effort to ensure that as industrial development proceeds in less-developed countries access to world markets on favourable terms will be available for the exports arising from this process of industrialization.

The Committee has agreed on the fact that in the longer term there is a vital need for the less-developed countries to diversify and broaden their economies in order to overcome their balance-of-payments problems and achieve higher living standards. Thus the Committee has agreed that the industrialized countries should assist in this process by providing the greatest possible degree of access for processed and manufactured products from the less-developed countries.

Committee III has devoted considerable attention to its future work programme taking especially into account the fact that, even when all existing barriers to the trade of less-developed countries are removed, much further work will be required to enable these countries to expand their export earnings to the point where they can meet their growing import needs

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Thus the Committee intends to consider whether its objectives could be further facilitated by extending the existing work programme, in collaboration with other international agencies, particularly the IBRD and the OECD, through the adoption of concerted and systematic studies of trade and aid relationships in individual less-developed countries, aimed at obtaining a clear analysis of export potential, market prospects, and any future action that may be required to overcome any difficulties that the studies reveal.

It is expected that Ministers at their meeting in May this year will consider the report of the Committee and will also consider suggestions which have been made that, in view of the significance and the emphasis contracting parties attach to furthering the developments of trade of less-developed countries, the provisions of the GATT might now be expanded to make more specific provision for this important sector of the CONTRACTING PARTIES' work.

Ministerial Meeting, May 1963

At their twentieth session in October/November 1962 the CONTRACTING PARTIES decided that a meeting of Trade Ministers should be held in the early part of 1963. In February 1963 the GATT Council of Representatives agreed that the Ministers should be invited to meet in Geneva from 16-21 May 1963. The Council considered that, in the light of recent events, there was urgent need for the Trade Ministers to deal in a concrete and specific way with the issues which had been defined by the CONTRACTING PARTIES at their last session. The Council, therefore, /recommended that

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Education to the Board of Directors of the University of Chicago. The letter discusses the proposed changes to the curriculum and the need for a more comprehensive and up-to-date program. It mentions the work of the Committee on the Curriculum and the various reports that have been submitted. The letter also discusses the financial aspects of the proposed changes and the need for additional funding.

The second part of the document is a report from the Committee on the Curriculum. The report discusses the work of the committee and the various proposals that have been made. It mentions the need for a more comprehensive and up-to-date program and the need for additional funding. The report also discusses the financial aspects of the proposed changes and the need for additional funding.

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recommended that the meeting should give directions for the effective liberalization and expansion of trade in both primary and secondary products and should consider, inter alia:

- (a) arrangements for the reduction or elimination of tariffs and other barriers to trade;
- (b) measures for access to markets for agricultural and other primary products;
- (c) measures for the expansion of the trade of developing countries as a means of furthering their economic development.

The Council met again from 25 April to finalize preparations for the Meeting of Ministers. At that meeting the Council had before it reports from the Working Party on Procedures for Tariff Reduction, which has studied the basis on which a new trade and tariff conference might take place; from Committee III of the Trade Expansion Programme, which is primarily concerned with expanding the export earnings of less-developed countries, and from the Special Group on Trade in Tropical Products, which has been examining a proposal relating to the total elimination of barriers to trade in certain tropical products of major importance in the trade of less-developed countries. On the basis of these reports the Council has finalized the agenda for the ministerial meeting.



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Tenth Session

Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963

Committee II

TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN
FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION (EFTA) AND THOSE OF THE ECONOMIC
COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (ECLA)

At the request of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the secretariat has pleasure in circulating to delegations to the Commission's tenth session a document prepared by the secretariat of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) concerning trade relations between the member countries of the Association and member countries of ECLA.

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