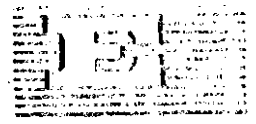


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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

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15 May 1957

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Assistance rendered to the countries and territories of  
Latin America during 1956

Information paper prepared by the secretariat of the  
Technical Assistance Board

NOTE: The following abbreviations are used  
in this paper:

ANTELCO	Administración Nacional de Telecomunicaciones (National Telecommunications Administration), Paraguay
CREFAL	Centro Regional de Educación Fundamental para América Latina (Latin American Regional Education Centre), Pátzcuaro, Mexico
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ESAPAC	Escuela Superior de Administración Pública de América Central (Central American School of Public Administration), Costa Rica
ICAITI	Instituto Centro-americano de Investigación Tecnológica para la Industria (Central American Institute of Technological Research for Industry), Guatemala
OAS	Organization of American States
SENAI	Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje Industrial (National Industrial Apprenticeship Service), Brazil
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The volume of technical assistance furnished to countries and territories in the ECLA region was considerably larger in 1956 than in 1955. This is reflected in particular in the number of experts recruited, which was 698 as compared with only 558 in 1955 although the number of fellowships awarded fell to 475 as against 597 in 1955. In terms of expenditure, the total for 1956 was \$7.3 million, or 28.4 per cent of the entire Programme, as against \$5.5 million in 1955 and only \$3.9 million in 1954<sup>1/</sup> (see Table 1).

2. The expenditure figures mentioned include allocations from the Contingency Fund, of which a liberal share has been received by the countries and territories of the ECLA region. In 1956 the region received 47.4 per cent of the total contingency allocations. There is no doubt that this is explained by the interest Governments have shown in taking the fullest possible advantage of the technical assistance available through the Expanded Programme and the increasing pace of economic development activities in the Latin American countries.

3. During the year under review a number of general economic surveys were carried out. In this connexion, particular reference should be made to the mission which was sent to Argentina at the request of the Government. The Technical Assistance Administration, the ILO and FAO actively co-operated with ECLA, OAS and the International Monetary Fund in this undertaking and the members of the mission collaborated with Argentine economists and experts in making an exhaustive study of the country's economic conditions, covering monetary and fiscal policy, balance of payments, transport, power production, agricultural and industrial development, and related subjects. The Mission's reports made a significant contribution to the Government's economic recovery programme.

4. The Central American Economic Integration Programme made substantial progress during the year. For some time activities under the Programme had been concerned with the planning of projects and preparation of programmes of work and in 1956 the Programme entered the operational stage. As examples of

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<sup>1/</sup> All costs are expressed in United States dollars.

Table I

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME IN THE ECLA REGION IN 1956  
AS COMPARED WITH 1954 AND 1955

Country or territory	1954	1955		1956 a/			Total obligations incurred as at 31 December 1956 b/	
	Project costs	Project costs	Experts provided	Fellowships awarded	Project costs approved	Experts provided		Fellowships awarded
Argentina	-	15,291	1	5	161,095	21	12	140,589
Bolivia	266,814	341,615	29	32	385,722	37	25	353,236
Brazil	366,025	429,070	42	38	532,199	50	18	996,650
British Guiana	21,486	21,088	2	1	29,300	3	-	35,818
British Honduras	-	7,021	-	2	-	-	-	-
British W. Indies	-	18,954	4	4	50,448	6	7	39,220
Chile	251,676	407,027	25	43	549,670	38	23	443,078
Colombia	209,439	341,507	39	39	408,314	46	31	418,296
Costa Rica	115,461	114,529	12	11	145,563	12	10	109,159
Cuba	24,007	13,750	1	5	10,322	2	-	7,924
Dominican Republic	43,612	52,696	5	6	51,904	5	-	22,432
Ecuador	268,993	298,114	33	17	353,841	44	20	422,555
El Salvador	150,613	158,599	17	20	154,764	19	3	165,824
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	3,316	-	-	-
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	168
Guatemala	92,236	191,488	22	17	237,410	24	1	231,786
Haiti	152,914	310,243	31	35	251,806	28	9	270,456
Honduras	59,329	125,909	19	11	210,783	22	7	196,082
Jamaica	19,168	64,580	6	13	76,830	8	-	67,095
Leeward Islands	-	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-
México	177,181	309,376	29	38	365,019	35	23	307,655
Netherlands W. Indies	-	5,179	1	1	-	-	-	610
Nicaragua	78,403	129,434	12	14	182,700	20	3	127,068
Panamá	112,050	105,811	10	9	109,134	12	11	118,373
Paraguay	198,733	298,663	31	19	375,325	34	14	374,430
Perú	141,337	66,889	4	13	152,888	14	11	139,042
Surinam	-	9,333	-	6	-	-	-	-
Trinidad	9,184	30,324	2	2	17,500	3	1	20,676
Uruguay	31,751	143,608	16	12	166,418	23	10	213,111
Venezuela	105,170	176,304	19	22	292,507	24	25	262,239
Windward Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3,000
Regional Proj.	1,025,202	1,295,982	146	192	1,740,369	168	212	1,840,591
Total	3,920,784	5,482,384	558	627	7,028,647	698	477	7,327,173

a/ Taking into account all modifications approved during the course of the year up to 31 December 1956 including Contingency Fund allocations.

b/ The obligations as at 31 December 1956 do not include certain UNESCO and UNTAA common costs which are however, relatively small in amount.

the progress made, reference may be made to the opening of the Central American Institute for Industrial Research (ICAITI); the projects for the utilization of forestry resources in the paper industry; the development of cotton production and expansion of the textile industry; the improvement of systems of transport; and the agreement on the standardization of customs nomenclature. These are all "going" projects, and it is worth noting how each tends to generate new wants in the Central American countries which later take shape in new plans and new projects. The close collaboration of ECLA with UNTAA, FAO, UNESCO and the ILO has undoubtedly been an important factor in the success of this regional project.

5. A course for economists organized by ECLA and UNTAA under the auspices of the Economic Development Bank of Brazil was opened in September. The Government has expressed its desire to convert this course, which was originally planned as a temporary one year course, into a permanent institution. This is an interesting experiment as it is the first time an undertaking of this kind has been organized in Brazil.

6. Another encouraging trend in the ECLA region is the increasing importance attached by Governments to the efficient organization of their administrative machinery. The schools of public administration in Central America (ESAPAC) and Brazil are examples of what has been achieved in this field. The Government of Colombia has issued a decree providing for the establishment of a school of public administration and a department of administrative services. Mention should also be made of the work of the group of consultants advising the Government of Bolivia in various branches of public administration.

7. In Latin America as in other under-developed regions technical assistance to agriculture continues to be one of the most promising fields of activity. The interrelationship between agricultural problems and the country's general economy have received the special attention of specialists in agricultural economics. Preliminary surveys were begun in Bolivia with a view to the introduction of tea growing. Experiments were made in the acclimatization of new breeds of cattle in the Amazon region and in British Guiana. In several countries soil surveys were continued with a view to the extended use of fertilizers and to irrigation projects. One important outcome of the suggestions of the mission to Argentina is the establishment of the Technological Institute for Research in Agriculture and Stockraising, which will begin work in 1957.

8. The problem of the rational and systematic utilization of forestry resources continued to engage the attention of Governments. Chile's future as a producer and exporter of pulp and paper is more or less assured; newsprint production will begin in early 1957 and should supply the domestic market with 55,000 tons of newsprint a year. The inventory of the forest resources of the Amazon region may be the key to far-reaching developments.
9. There is growing recognition of the contribution sea fisheries can make to the solution of nutritional problems in Latin America. The Pacific Coast countries have pooled their efforts on these lines. A report was presented to the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee on the future of the fishing industry in that area.
10. Civil aviation problems are generally such as to require a regional solution. The Regional Civil Aviation Training Centre started by ICAO in Mexico City collaborates with most of the Latin American countries in the training of technical personnel. In Central America, where the distances between major cities are very short, it was considered more economical and efficient to organize air navigation services on a regional basis. Uniform laws and regulations were therefore drafted for the countries concerned and a centralized air traffic control and flight information service was therefore planned. The central station will be in Honduras. The progress made in this area has aroused interest in other Latin American countries which have requested similar assistance.
11. Reference should also be made to the Hurricane Seminar in the Dominican Republic organized jointly by the Government, UNTAA and WMO, which was attended by fifty-eight participants representing eighteen countries. The findings of the seminar will lead to the adoption of precautionary measures to protect life and property in the Caribbean countries.
12. ITU assigned experts to Latin America for the first time under the Expanded Programme to assist the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay in organizing modern telecommunication systems.
13. The UNESCO programme continued to stress teacher training, scientific research, and fundamental education. A large-scale experiment in fundamental education is under way in Colombia, where over 500,000 reading primers have been distributed in rural areas for students of the Radio School. In addition

to teaching reading and writing, the programme includes instruction in individual and community hygiene and the improvement of methods of agriculture and animal husbandry. Over 20,000 radios distributed by the Government are used to bring education to the people of rural areas.

14. UNESCO experts organized a course for school administrators and inspectors using the facilities of the School of Public Administration (ESAPAC) in Costa Rica. The course was attended by school supervisors and teachers and officials of the Ministries of Education of the Central American Republics.

15. UNESCO's co-operation with CREFAL, the Andean Indian Mission, and the Arid Zone Research Institute in Peru continued at the same level as in 1955. The programme of educational reform which is being prepared by the Government of Paraguay, has far-reaching implications and would ultimately modify the whole structure of the educational system.

16. The growing industrialization of the Latin American countries calls for a co-ordinated effort to improve the living conditions and conditions of work of labour, to increase productivity and to train workers. The ILO has intensified its activities through a wide range of projects in the majority of countries in the region. The Andean Indian Mission is tackling one aspect of the problem by trying to integrate the Indian populations of Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru into national economic life. Collaboration in ICAITI is providing a focal point for regional efforts to increase productivity. Instructors are helping to train skilled workmen and artisans in the technical schools of Haiti. Uruguay opened its first Employment Office which is intended to assist workers to find better-paid jobs.

17. In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Pan-American Sanitary Conference in Chile in 1954 and endorsed in 1955 by the WHO meeting in Mexico, a malaria eradication campaign has been launched on a continental scale. UNICEF is contributing to the campaign by providing equipment and supplies. In most of the countries 1956 was a year of intensive planning and preparation. The objective of the campaign is to eradicate malaria, if possible, within a five year period.

18. A brief description of the projects in progress in the ECLA region in 1956 is given in the remainder of this report. For the convenience of readers the information is arranged alphabetically by country or territory.



## II. DESCRIPTIONS OF PROJECTS

### A. Argentina

Experts recruited	21	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	12	\$ 140,599

#### Economic Survey

19. Technical assistance to Argentina in 1956 was primarily concerned with research into the country's economic problems. TAA, FAO and the ILO co-operated with ECLA in an Economic Mission in which OAS and International Monetary Fund experts also took part. The Mission's reports have been of considerable assistance to the Government in its programme of economic recovery. The experts' activities are described below.

#### Transport

20. A group of eight experts began a survey of the organization and operation of the national railways covering administration, staff training, traffic control, the organization of repair shops, acquisition of equipment, permanent railway maintenance and the statistical analysis of passenger and goods traffic. The Mission is expected to continue in 1957.

#### Agricultural Development

21. As part of the economic survey, a group of experts investigated a number of agricultural problems. Advice was given on farm management and the use of mechanized equipment. An expert co-operated in a pastures research course at Pergamino attended by thirty-seven agronomists. The Rafaela milk plant and the scheme to instal additional equipment to make it a model plant were also studied by one of the experts.

22. As a result of the agricultural mission's reports, the Government decided to establish a Technological Institute for Agricultural Research, which is expected to be opened in 1957.

#### Social Services

23. Three experts gave advice on matters related to labour welfare. Revision of the methods used in training industrial workers was recommended. An expert examined the insurance and pension systems and is now preparing draft social security legislation. Measures to prevent industrial accidents and diseases were suggested.

B. Bolivia

Experts recruited	37	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	25	\$ 352,929

Economic Survey

24. A technical consultant completed his mission as adviser to the Central Bank on problems related to the country's economic policy, after collaborating with the Government for four years.

Public Administration

25. A group of experts gave assistance to the Government in various branches of public administration. Surveys were made with a view to the reorganization of the Ministry of Finance. A manual on fiscal accounting procedure was completed. An expert prepared draft legislation to replace the existing legislation on taxes on production and consumption. At the request of the Ministry of Finance civil service regulations and a salary scale for civil servants were prepared. The state budget legislation was reviewed and various changes were suggested. With a view to simplifying custom procedures, the laws and regulations in force were reviewed and various changes were embodied in draft legislation which was submitted to the Government for consideration. The income tax authorities approved recommendations for the establishment of a department to inspect the accounts of private companies for income tax purposes.

26. An expert prepared a plan for the reorganization of the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum. Changes in the organization of the Mining Bank were suggested in accordance with the Government's wish that the Bank should become an agency for the development of the private mining industry.

Transport and Communications

27. A study was made of the transport costs of goods imported and exported through the Pacific ports. The possibility of routing goods through Argentine ports was analysed. The General Directorate of Railways accepted the expert's suggestions regarding the reorganization of the railway administration.

28. The Bolivian Development Corporation began a series of studies, with the advice of an expert, with a view to opening the Ichilo-Mamore river to year-round navigation.

### Public Utilities

29. An expert inspected power stations in the Cochabamba region and prepared specifications for equipment and transmission lines. He also submitted a report on the Corami hydroelectric project.

### Industrial Development

30. A group of experts studied various aspects of industrial development in Bolivia. Draft legislation for the organization of the Industrial Bank was prepared. The possibility of producing sulphuric acid and caustic soda was studied with a view to attracting foreign capital. An expert gave a course on leather processing which was attended by over 100 persons and new tanning techniques were demonstrated.

### Agricultural Development

31. Reports on the possibilities of tea growing, and on programmes to increase coffee, grain and potato production were presented to the Government. An expert studied problems of meat production and of meat distribution through the La Paz markets.

### Auxiliary Services to Industry

32. A vocational training section was established under the direction of an expert at the Mendez Arcos Institute. Carpenters, mechanics, electricians and welders are trained. Courses for workers were started at the Pedro Domingo Murillo Industrial School and at the La Paz, Oruro, Tarija, Cobija, Valle Grande, Cochabamba, Sucre, Santa Cruz and Potosí national schools.

### Public Health

33. With a view to improving the professional training of nurses, three experts were attached as advisers to the National School of Nursing, where they gave courses. The possibility of establishing a Rural Public Health Nursing School at Coroico was studied. An expert continued the preliminary surveys for the malaria eradication campaign.

### Education

34. The group of experts working in the Normal Schools were concerned with two major problems, the literacy campaign and the reorganization of teacher training. Two experts worked with the La Paz Higher Normal Institute, the Teachers' College

and the Paracaya Rural Normal School on the revision of curricula. Two experts also helped the literacy campaign by giving advice on the preparation of censuses of illiterates, the training of campaign staff, and the preparation of visual aids and films.

#### Community Development

35. The plan for the integration of the Indian communities in the country's economic and social life continued to make progress in 1956 with the co-operation of the Andean Indian Mission. The Mission considered the possibility of extending its operations to other parts of the country. Reports were therefore prepared, on the topography, climate, vegetation and communication facilities of the areas considered and on the social and economic conditions of the Indian population. Assistance in social aspects of community welfare was continued at the Pillapi and Cotocá centres. The group of experts assigned to these projects gave advice on reforestation, the improvement of agricultural methods, the introduction of new seeds, the use of fertilizers, and cattle, sheep, pig and poultry production. Assistance was given in the construction of houses, schools and furniture. With the collaboration of a medical expert, the Ministry of Public Health initiated a campaign for the prevention of respiratory diseases in children of the Altiplano regions. Courses were given for the training of rural teachers.

#### C. Brazil

Experts recruited	50	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	18	\$ 996,650

#### Development of the Amazon Region

36. A group of sixteen experts has worked on the programme for the economic development of the Amazon region. The technical assistance given to this programme involves the co-ordination of activities ranging from scientific research to the implementation of concrete projects. The forest inventory begun in 1953 was continued using air photography and ground surveys. The surveys provided the first complete map of the Xingú and Tapajoz river area and its forests. The construction of a model sawmill at Santarem which will be used for practical demonstrations of sawmill techniques was begun. A pilot farm

organized at Marajó Island was used to test the acclimatization of new breeds of cattle. Rice was grown and local farmers were taught by means of practical demonstrations.

37. Various centres were organized for the preservation and processing of fish, especially the "pirarucú", which abounds in the tributaries of the Amazon and could, if properly exploited, help to solve the area's food problems. The training of fishermen in improved fishing techniques and the modernization of equipment continued to give good results.

38. A team of geologists investigated the area's mineral resources and prepared training courses for students of geology and prospectors.

#### Development of the Northeast

39. With a view to co-operating with the Government in its programme for the rehabilitation of the Northeast, the services of several experts were made available to various state agencies in the area.

40. An expert began his work as adviser to the Economic and Administrative Co-ordination Plan Office. The Bank of the Northeast received the technical assistance of an expert in banking organization and an agricultural economist who made studies of conditions existing in the area. An expert prepared a course in public administration in co-operation with the Bank.

41. Since 1955 an expert has advised the Northeast Association for Rural Credit and Assistance (ANCAR) on supervised credit for small farmers.

42. Assistance to the Department of Public Works was continued by two experts on problems of hydrogeology and water supply.

#### Public Administration

43. The first phase of co-operation with the School of Public Administration, which was started in 1951, is virtually completed and the results have been highly satisfactory. The School is working on a regular basis and has a good reputation throughout the country. Various governmental agencies send their officials to the School for instruction and training.

#### Fisheries

44. Besides the experts in the Amazon region and a tuna fishing expert in the Northeast, a team of three experts is working in the south of Brazil. The experts gave advice on the organization of the Fisheries Board in the State of

Rio Grande do Sul and prepared plans for a similar Board in Santos. They gave courses and organized laboratories for research in connexion with the fishing industry.

#### Public Health

45. With the help of an expert, the Brazilian Nurses' Association initiated a survey of needs in the nursing field and the availability of trained personnel with a view to starting an intensive nurses' training programme.

#### Education

46. The Educational Research Centre, which began work in late 1955, was advised by six experts during 1956, some of the experts being assigned on a short-term basis. The experts studied the existing systems of education and suggested improvements.

47. A course for Latin American technical school instructors was organized under the auspices of SENAI and was attended by instructors from nine Latin American countries. The six experts working with SENAI continued to concentrate on the training of skilled workers and craftsmen for industry.

48. A three month course for economists was organized in collaboration with ECLA and the National Bank for Economic Development. The Government has expressed a desire to make the course a permanent institution.

#### D. British Guiana

Experts recruited	3	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	-	\$ 35,818

#### Agricultural Development

49. An expert assisted the Ebini livestock station in its research programme for the improvement of stock raising and pasture management.

#### Social Services

50. Surveys of living conditions, including analysis of the cost of living indexes and statistical data on the demand for labour and the number of unemployed workers, were continued.

E. British West Indies

Experts recruited	6	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	7	\$ 39,220

Statistics

51. Two experts made a preliminary study of the population in Barbados, with particular reference to social and economic problems. A third expert collaborated in the development of a statistical service for Barbados and the Leeward and Windward Islands.

Public Health

52. Three experts advised the Government on the improvement of health conditions by the reorganization and extension of the health services. Equipment was provided for hospitals, and fellowships were awarded for studies in public health and environmental sanitation.

F. Chile

Experts recruited	38	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	23	\$ 443,078

Public Administration

53. The Government's programme for the improvement of the machinery of public administration was studied by four experts on fiscal matters. One of the experts made detailed studies of all the operations performed in the various accounting departments of the Controller-General's Office and suggested more efficient methods of using the data obtained by the Office to provide the information required by the Budget Office and Department of Financial Studies of the Ministry of Finance. The work of two experts on tax systems and the administration of revenue was concluded during the year with the preparation of draft tax legislation, written with the assistance of one of the experts, and a report on the decentralization of revenue and consolidation of the various collecting agencies. An expert is working on the preparation of a new fiscal budget law and is advising on methods for presenting the annual budget to Congress.

Industrial and Mining Production

54. An expert continued to advise on the installation and operation of the equipment for the penicillin plant contributed by UNICEF which is now going into production. With a view to increasing and diversifying mineral production, a metallurgical engineer who is an expert in laboratory testing began a study of new ways of utilizing the country's mineral resources and suggested the modernization of the laboratories of the Mining Credit and Development Bank.

Agricultural Development

55. During 1956 technical assistance was concentrated on various aspects of the country's agricultural development. Assistance in this field took the form of the introduction of modern irrigation methods, training in the use of mechanized agricultural equipment and co-operation in the preparation of soil maps, farm management and studies of climatic conditions for potato growing. Five experts worked with the various departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and an expert on plant pathology worked with the Department of Agricultural Research on the analysis of diseases affecting agricultural products, particularly grasses.

56. A group of five experts on animal production and disease control advised on rational pasture management, milk production and distribution, the expansion of cattle production and research on animal parasites.

57. A group of specialists on marketing problems, agricultural censuses, agricultural prices and the co-ordination of governmental activities related to agriculture studied the interrelationship of agriculture and the country's general economy.

58. The rational utilization of the country's forest resources received special attention in 1956. The various reports relating to the formulation of appropriate forest policies and legislation and the expansion of the wood and paper industry stimulated investment in various newsprint plants which are expected to produce 55,000 tons a year by 1957.

59. Two experts were assigned to assist the Government in the improvement of Chilean fisheries in regard to both fishing techniques and methods of handling, processing and marketing.



Education

60. Two professors provided the Universities with assistance in physics and chemistry and in marine biological research.

Nutrition

61. An expert assisted in the installation, organization and operation of the University of Chile's new laboratories for research in nutrition.

Social Welfare

62. An expert advised the various social security institutions with a view to improving social security conditions and actuarial systems. At the same time, an expert on labour organization made partial censuses of workers in the building, textile and shoemaking industries.

G. Colombia

Experts recruited	46	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	31	\$ 418,296

Public Administration

63. The Government has taken the necessary steps to set up a Department of Administrative Services and a School of Public Administration. The new bodies are intended to train civil servants and permit the organization of a career civil service. The four experts collaborating in this work studied the position in the various public departments and recommended certain urgently needed changes. They also advised the Government on budgetary legislation and custom tariffs.

64. Two experts were assigned on short missions to advise on the taking of censuses of industry, commerce and transport.

Industrial Development

65. An expert on rural industries studied the present production of vegetable oil and reported on the industry's development possibilities.

Agricultural Development

66. The establishment of the Agricultural Technical Board was a further step towards the unification of the country's agricultural services on scientific lines. Twelve experts worked in this field, dealing with subjects ranging from air surveys for soil classification purposes to the marketing and transport of

agricultural products. Advice was given on stock raising, soil conservation, agrarian reform, agricultural statistics, the use of silos, meat packing and forest development. In view of its importance to the future development of the Cauca Valley, special mention should be made of the contribution of two soil survey experts who began operations in 1956 and whose preliminary work will provide a basis for many projects to be undertaken by the Cauca Valley Corporation.

#### Auxiliary Services to Industry

67. An expert on vocational training collaborated with the Planning Department of the Ministry of Education on the preparation of a five year plan for the training of skilled workers and presented a report on the courses for workers at the Paz del Río iron and steel plant. A second expert investigated the demand for labour in industry. The survey shows that 225,000 workers will have to be trained for industry between 1956 and 1960. The figure emphasizes the urgent need for vocational training schools.

#### Public Health Services

68. The Government had under review the reorganization of the Ministry of Public Health and related services and a plan of operations was initiated with the collaboration of five experts and UNICEF assistance. Plans for the training of doctors, sanitary engineers, nurses and health and hygiene inspectors were prepared and put into effect.

69. The malaria eradication campaign has entered a decisive stage as a result of the combined efforts of the Government, UNICEF and WHO. Technical assistance is being provided by a malarialogist, an entomologist and a sanitary engineer. A medical adviser and a sanitary inspector are assisting in the aedes aegypti eradication campaign.

#### Education

70. Two rural education experts completed a detailed survey of the organization of the rural normal and agricultural schools and advised various education institutions on teaching problems. The rural educational broadcasting programme continued through the Rural Institute which is directed and advised by two education experts. Over 500,000 primers were distributed in connexion with the literacy campaign and instruction in hygiene, farming and animal husbandry is also broadcast.

H. Costa Rica

Experts recruited	12	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	10	\$ 109,159

Agricultural Development

71. The technical assistance programme in Costa Rica was concentrated on agriculture. The introduction of new methods of pasture production and modern irrigation systems, together with the trials of new types of cattle feed, will result in a substantial expansion of stockraising. Courses on agricultural economics were given at the University of Costa Rica. The data provided by the 1955 agricultural census were analysed and will be used as the basis for a system of production and consumption statistics to be initiated by the Directorate General of Statistics of the Ministry of Economy in 1957. An expert helped to design and build a small, portable machine for processing abaca.

Public Health

72. A group of four experts served at the Nursing School attached to the San Juan de Dios Hospital.

Education

73. An expert assisted the Ministry of Education in the preparation of new laws and regulations and collaborated with the committee which is reviewing curricula and syllabuses with a view to the reform of the educational system which the Government hopes to begin in 1957.

Nutrition

74. An expert on nutrition assisted in the preparation of the school nutrition programme, including the training of staff and the adoption of methods adapted to local conditions.

Social Security

75. An expert assisted the Ministry of Labour in the compilation and classification of data on employment problems and the available labour force.

I. Cuba

Experts recruited	2	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	-	\$ 7,924

Social Services

76. An actuary analysed the financial position of the Social Security and Pension Services and prepared a report on suggested legal and administrative reforms. The statistical studies of the labour force and of consumer price indexes were continued.

J. Dominican Republic

Experts recruited	5	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	-	\$ 22,432

Meteorology

77. Assistance to the Meteorological Service in connexion with anti-hurricane protection and the training of staff for observation stations was continued. The Hurricane Seminar held in 1956 was the first meeting of its kind in the Caribbean area and the findings will be of value to countries concerned with the problem.

Transport and Communications

78. An expert acting as technical adviser to the Civil Aviation Department gave advice on air traffic control problems and the organization of a flight information centre.

Public Health

79. Technical assistance was given to the Government in the malaria eradication campaign it began in 1955 with the assistance of equipment and insecticides provided by UNICEF. Advice on aedes aegypti control, especially in urban areas, was continued.

K. Ecuador

Experts recruited	44	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	20	\$ 422,555

Statistics

80. The Ministry of Economy's Department of Censuses and Statistics is analysing and classifying the data obtained in the recent population census. The assistance provided in 1955 was continued during 1956. The expert also gave similar assistance to the Directorate of Civil Registration and the Directorate of Health.

Economic Policy

81. An expert on industrial and agricultural credit gave assistance to the National Development Bank and took part in a seminar on credit policy attended by inspectors from the various provincial Development Banks.

Meteorology

82. Plans for the establishment of a national meteorological service were prepared by the expert serving as adviser to the Directorate of Civil Aviation. The expert's services were used in a number of fields: he gave lectures on the application of meteorology to aeronautical problems, advised on hydrological aspects of the electrification plan, and drew up plans for the establishment of the Meteorological Department of the Directorate of Civil Aviation.

Development of Public Utilities

83. The first stage of the surveys for the electrification programme was completed with the preparation of a national electrification plan which was submitted to the Economic Planning Board for consideration. The expert prepared draft legislation for the development of electric power which is being examined by the Government authorities.

Agricultural Development

84. The bulk of the technical assistance provided in Ecuador continued to go to the programme of assistance to agriculture. A team of five experts worked with the staff of the Directorate of Agriculture on problems of stockraising and animal disease control. They made recommendations on the importation of breeds of cattle and sheep adapted to the country's highlands and collaborated in the

organization of an experimental farm in the southern provinces. They gave lectures on parasitology at the Veterinary Schools of the Universities of Quito and Guayaquil.

85. An expert did the preparatory work for the opening of a centre specializing in the economic problems of agriculture, which will be attached to the University of Quito. The Economic Planning Board was assisted by a statistician who began a survey of the country's coffee, cacao and banana production and an economist who analysed the country's agricultural production.

86. Following a survey of cotton plantations in Manabí province, the introduction of new seeds and new methods of cultivation was suggested. An expert collaborated with the Ministry of Economy in the modernization of the soils analysis laboratory.

87. Two forestry experts finished their report on the forests of Azuay and Cañar provinces and gave courses at the University of Guayaquil.

88. With a view to the expansion of fisheries advice was given on the drafting of a new fisheries law. An expert launched a campaign to increase the consumption of fish and instructed sanitary inspectors on standards of hygiene in fish markets.

#### Auxiliary Services to Industry

89. A group of four experts gave technical assistance to vocational training schools. Advice was given in connexion with the preparation of plans for the Simon Bolivar Vocational School at Guayaquil; lists and specifications for the equipment to be installed in the workshops were compiled.

#### Public Health

90. Assistance was provided in the planning and preliminary surveys for the malaria eradication campaign which the Government will start in 1957 in co-operation with UNICEF.

#### Education

91. The efforts of the six-man education team were concentrated on the establishment of a Higher School of Education to train instructors for the Normal Schools. The Higher School opened in January 1956. The team also helped to organize refresher courses for teachers of physics, chemistry and mathematics in the Quito and Cuenca secondary schools. Assistance was given in the preparation of new primary education syllabuses, school inspection regulations and the improvement of rural education.

Community Development

92. The Andean Indian Mission organized a course for rural teachers in Chimborazo province. The first rural school for Indian education was opened at the El Hospital hacienda. Plans were made for the establishment of agricultural extension centres to improve the primitive methods of agriculture currently in use.

93. The experimental craft workshop continued in operation, and exhibitions of textile products were held at Quito in April and Geneva in June.

94. Three experts collaborated in the survey of the economic situation in Azuay and Cañar provinces resulting from the reduced exports of toquilla straw hats, and advised on the possibility of encouraging other industries or agriculture in certain communities.

95. With the assistance of an expert who worked with the Nutrition Institute, a Centre for Studies in Nutrition was organized and attended by students from all parts of the country.

L. El Salvador

Experts recruited	19	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	3	\$ 165,824

Public Administration

96. In order to assist the Government in its efforts to improve the administrative machinery and train civil servants, an expert worked with and advised the Institute of Public Administration.

Transport and Communications

97. The preparation of civil aviation laws and regulations which will help to promote the development of domestic and international air services was continued.

Agricultural Development

98. An agricultural economist collaborated in the organization and operation of a training centre for project evaluation which was supported by all the Central American countries. Courses and lectures were given on various projects. In accordance with the recommendations of another adviser, a committee was

organized to study the country's milk production and distribution problems, and regulations were drawn up to control livestock movements in the frontier area to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases. Producers' co-operatives were organized, and plans are being made for the establishment of an institute for the development of production. One purpose of the institute would be the financing of milk pasteurization plants.

#### Public Health

99. A team of five health experts continued its hygiene and public health demonstration programme with a view to giving instruction in basic environmental sanitation methods and to the establishment of health centres.

#### Regional Planning

100. With the co-operation of two experts work was continued on regional plans for the development of towns and small communities taking into account economic and social conditions in the various regions. Technical reports were presented in connexion with these projects.

#### Social Services

101. Officials of the Ministry of Labour were assisted in surveys of living conditions and conditions of work in rural areas and reports were submitted with a view to the establishment of an agricultural labour inspection service. An expert gave assistance to the programme to promote co-operatives and handicrafts.

#### M. Guatemala

Experts recruited	24	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	1	\$ 231,786

#### Transport and Communications

102. Three experts advised the General Directorate of Civil Aviation on various matters related to airport engineering, meteorology and communications. With their assistance plans were prepared for the improvement of the runways at La Aurora, Quiche and San Marcos airports and preliminary designs were prepared for terminal buildings at La Aurora and Quetzaltenango. New radio equipment was installed and placed in service in the control towers of the main airports.



Agricultural Development

103. Assistance in this field was concentrated on the introduction of new methods of irrigation, the marketing and storage of agricultural products, the improvement of sheep raising and small scale fruit growing as part of the Indian community improvement programme. Technical assistance was also given in connexion with the establishment of a milk pasteurization plant to be installed with UNICEF assistance.

104. A fisheries expert studied the possibility of introducing new species of fish in the country's rivers and lakes, especially Lake Izabal.

Auxiliary Services to Industry

105. Two experts gave practical demonstrations and short training courses to help rural craftsmen to improve the quality of their work and to make new types of wooden articles and fabrics.

106. An expert mission studied various problems related to the hotel industry, the printing trade, automobile maintenance and electricity works as part of a general programme to increase industrial productivity. The members of the mission gave courses and organized workshops at the Institute for Industry and at the Women's Arts and Crafts School. Over 150 workers attended the night classes on bookbinding given for the staff of the Ministry of Education's printing works.

Social Services

107. An expert on a short mission to the country prepared a draft insurance law which is expected to enter into force in 1957. Assistance on problems of health and maternity insurance was given to the Social Security Institute and an expert prepared a programme for the rehabilitation of disabled workers, which included the organization of workshops for physical and vocational rehabilitation.

N. Haiti

Experts recruited	28	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	9	\$ 270,456

Economic Planning

108. At the request of the Government, an expert presented a report on the establishment of an economic planning commission. The expert also collaborated with the special committee appointed to draft legislation for the control of banking.

109. A statistical analysis of national income was made as a basis for the studies to be undertaken by the economic planning commission.

#### Mining

110. With a view to promoting the utilization of mineral resources and attracting foreign capital, the organization of a department of mines in the Secretariat of Public Works was recommended to the Government. A mining law was drafted and will be considered by Congress.

#### Agricultural Development

111. The organization of a stock-farming section in the Department of Agriculture was recommended. The Government was assisted in its programme for the improvement of stock-farming and introduction of new methods of farm management. An expert advised the Damien experimental poultry station on the importation of selected poultry for distribution to rural agricultural co-operatives.

#### Fisheries

112. A preliminary economic survey was made with a view to a study of the fishing industry. As a result of the survey, it was decided to start a pilot fisheries project at Môle St. Nicolas.

#### Vocational Training

113. A mission of eight experts concentrated its efforts on the vocational training of urban populations. The J.B.Damier School continued to receive the assistance of a team of experts and instructors in mechanics, carpentry, motors, masonry, electrical installations and plumbing. An expert assisted the Blacksmiths' School and advised on the improvement of workshop equipment and machinery. The possibility of converting the Tanning School into a production co-operative was studied. Two experts gave vocational training courses at the Cap-Haitien School and recommended various changes in the syllabuses.

#### Co-operatives

114. Two experts collaborated in the organization and administration of co-operatives for farmers and craftsmen. A plan to develop co-operative credit was prepared and submitted to the Agricultural and Industrial Credit Institute for consideration. A report on possible changes in the structure of the national and regional co-operative councils was presented to the Government.

Public Health

115. Preliminary surveys and plans for the malaria eradication campaign, which will be begun, in co-operation with UNICEF, in 1957 and which is expected to last for four or five years, were completed. A mission of four experts gave assistance in the training of doctors, sanitary engineers and other workers who will take part in this campaign.

Education

118. A scheme for the reform of the rural teacher training system is being undertaken, with the assistance of the advisers working with the teacher training authorities.

O. Honduras

Experts recruited	22	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	7	\$ 196,082

Industrial Development

117. The National Development Bank was given assistance in connexion with its industrialization programme by an expert who advised on the financing of a cement plant and the possibility of developing the sugar industry and building a textile factory. The expert also prepared draft legislation to protect new industries and attract foreign capital.

Agricultural Development

118. A group of veterinarians collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture in its efforts to introduce modern methods of artificial insemination, increase pig production, modernize milk and cheese plants and organize veterinary centres in rural areas.

119. An agricultural economist advised the National Development Bank on the establishment of ten grain storage centres, a rice mill and two coffee processing plants.

120. A fisheries expert assisted in the organization of a fisheries department in the Ministry of Natural Resources, the establishment of an experimental fish farming centre at Comayagua and the construction of fish ponds at Tegucigalpa.

Public Health

121. The Government was assisted in planning a programme for the improvement of basic health services and the organization of health units in rural areas by the training of staff to take charge of these projects.

Education

122. A mission visited educational centres in order to assist the Ministry of Education to improve teaching methods and syllabuses in primary and secondary schools.

Nutrition

123. An expert has been advising the Government since 1955 on the school nutrition programme which is being carried out by the Ministry of Education in co-operation with UNICEF.

P. Jamaica

Experts recruited	8	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	-	\$ 67,095

Economic Survey

124. An economic consultant continued his work with the Central Planning Unit attached to the Office of the Prime Minister.

Transport

125. An expert was provided to assist in the maintenance of road equipment and the organization of repair shops.

Agricultural Development

126. A survey was made of the possibility of using sub-surface water for irrigation and drinking purposes. An expert, assigned on a short-term basis, gave advice on the use of agricultural machinery.

Community Development

127. Two experts advised the Government on the construction of low-cost housing. A home economist gave assistance on general aspects of the island's nutrition problems.

### Social Services

128. Assistance was given in the organization of a pension fund for workers in the sugar industry. An expert co-operated in the launching of a programme for the rehabilitation and promotion of handicrafts, in particular the manufacture of straw hats and other straw articles.

### Q. Mexico

Experts recruited	35	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	23	\$ 307,655

### Economic Research

129. The Department of Economic Studies of the Bank of Mexico was assisted by a group of economists. An analysis was made of national production and production forecasts. An expert worked on the preparation of tables of public revenue and expenditure during the period 1950-1955. The Bank's Industrial Research Department requested the assistance of an expert to study the best means of increasing industrial production to reduce imports of goods that can be produced locally. A group of experts assisted in the organization of a Statistical Studies Experimental Centre and an economist worked on regional planning for agricultural development under the auspices of the Ministry of Economy.

### Transport and Communications

130. The development of port facilities was studied by an expert who analysed existing conditions and made recommendations for the establishment of a school for training port administrators. Special attention was given to the port of Veracruz.

### Industrial Development

131. A report on economic aspects of the milk industry in the Federal District and six adjoining States was prepared and presented to the Ministry of Economy. A survey of the use of agricultural raw materials in industry was started. Under the auspices of the Bank of Mexico and the Banco de Crédito Ejidal, the training of workers to operate the maguey fibre processing machinery to be introduced in Yucatán State was continued.

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### Agricultural Development

132. The Ministry of Agriculture's pasture management and improvement programme received the assistance of two experts. Three forestry experts collaborated with the Nacional Financiera, S.A., on rational exploitation of forestry resources including wood marketing and pulp manufacture.

### Public Health

133. The first phase of the nationwide malaria eradication programme began in September following several months devoted to planning, the acquisition of equipment and the training of staff. The programme, the estimated total cost of which is over \$20,000,000, is being carried out in co-operation with UNICEF. A team of five technical advisers is assisting the Government.

### Education

134. Three experts conducted meteorological and hydrological research in connexion with the scientific research programme of the University of Mexico. The University provided space in one of the University City buildings for the laboratories and equipment provided for this project.

135. The agreement for the organization of the Educational Film Institute was signed, and two experts assisted in the preparation of films and audio-visual material.

136. The services of a printing expert were provided in 1956 by allocations from the Contingency Fund. The expert advised the Economic Cultural Fund, a semi-official publishing house, and the Book Trades School.

### Social Services

137. The Labour Management Institute was officially opened in February and courses were begun in March. Four experts are working with the Institute and have given lectures on labour management, safety in industry and the inspection of places of work.

**R. Nicaragua**

Experts recruited	20	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	3	\$ 127,068

**Public Administration**

138. An expert studied the files of various governmental departments with a view to preparing a programme for the centralization and modernization of the filing system through the training of specialized staff and the use of proper equipment. An expert also advised the General Department of Statistics on the preparation of foreign trade statistics, industrial censuses and cost of living indexes.

**Meteorology**

139. An expert made a preliminary report on the organization of the national meteorological services and recommended a number of necessary changes.

**Agricultural Development**

140. Advice was given to the Development Institute in connexion with various irrigation projects, in particular the planning of the Rivas project. Two economists assisted in the tabulation of agricultural production and price statistics.

141. Two experts gave assistance in the campaign to improve hygienic standards and meat inspection in slaughterhouses. Advice was given on the establishment of soils analysis laboratories in the Ministry of Agriculture and the expert prepared a manual in Spanish on soils analysis techniques.

**Public Health**

142. Assistance was given to the rural health services by two experts who trained the staff responsible for hygiene inspection.

**Education**

143. The programme of educational reform was assisted by a team of education experts who advised on a wide range of activities under the literacy, fundamental education and teacher training programmes. The fundamental education project, in which the services of ten CREFAL graduates have been used, is proceeding and ten literacy centres have been set up in the Río Coco area. Four sewing clubs and sixteen athletic centres are in operation. A health unit treated 950 patients. Eight artesian wells were drilled and 14,000 pounds of selected rice seeds were distributed.

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S. Panama

Experts recruited	12	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	11	\$ 118,373

Public Administration

144. An expert on civil service training began work as adviser to the Civil Service Board and School of Public Administration of the University of Panama.

Agricultural Development

145. Assistance in foot-and-mouth disease control was given through the Regional Animal Health Organization in conjunction with the campaign against foot-and-mouth disease in Central America. An expert continued his study of shrimp fishing. The study was extended to deep sea shrimp fishing using suitable boats.

Public Health

146. An evaluation was made of results achieved by the rural health services in the period 1952-1955. The project stimulated participation by local authorities in health activities. Health centres are now in operation at La Chorrera, Ocu, David, Chitré, Chamé and Antón. Equipment provided by UNICEF was used to drill wells in many rural areas to provide uncontaminated water for the inhabitants. The Government demonstrated its confidence in the programme by increasing the funds provided it by 40 per cent over the 1952 level.

T. Paraguay

Experts recruited	34	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	14	\$ 374,430

Economic Survey

147. An expert acted as adviser to the Government in a survey of the country's economic problems. He co-operated with the Central Bank in an analysis of national production during the last five years. He gave advice on the establishment of a development corporation and on trade agreements with Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

148. An industrial census was taken and work was begun on the tabulation and analysis of the returns. To supplement this work, general surveys of transport, electric power and the building industry are planned.

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### Public Administration

149. An expert began a study of the technical and financial aspects of the administrative reform planned by the Government. The suggested reforms in the post offices have substantially increased postal service revenue. Advice was also given on the reorganization of the telecommunication services.

### Transport and Communications

150. Advice was given on matters related to civil aviation development, including the design of a terminal building for Asunción airport, the establishment of meteorological stations at various points in the country, and the exchange of information with Brazil and Argentina.

151. Assistance was continued to ANTELCO in its technical study of the telecommunication system and of improvements required to modernize it.

### Industrial Development

152. Expert assistance is being provided, at the Treasury's request, for studies of the Chaco oil pipeline. Surveys preliminary to the organization of a yucca flour industry and a new sugar mill were completed. An expert analysed operations in the cement plant and suggested means of increasing production and reducing costs.

### Agricultural Development

153. A team of six experts continued to advise on the improvement of agricultural production. A nationwide agricultural census was taken to obtain accurate production data. Courses were given at the Schools of Agriculture and advice was given to the University School of Veterinary Science and Agronomy. An expert assisted in the organization of laboratories in the Ministry of Agriculture and essential laboratory equipment was supplied.

154. The fishery resources of the Paraguay river and its tributaries and of Lakes Ipoa and Ypacaray were investigated. The introduction of various trout species in the Pedro Juan Caballero region was recommended.

155. Two experts collaborated in an inventory of forest resources in the Chaco and Alto Paraná regions. A report on forestry policy suggesting the establishment of a Forestry Department and the adoption of appropriate legislation was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture for consideration.

Public Health

156. Nine experts worked intensively to assist the Government in its public health programmes. Training courses were given for sanitary inspectors and nurses who will work at the health centres which have been equipped with UNICEF assistance. A health education campaign was initiated as part of the environmental sanitation programme. One of the experts assisted in the organization of the Health Education Department of the Ministry of Health.

157. The Government proposes to undertake a malaria eradication campaign on a national scale and preliminary planning was begun with the advice of three experts. UNICEF will provide the necessary equipment.

Education

158. The Ministry of Education approved a plan for the reorganization of secondary education prepared by a member of the team of education experts advising the Ministry. A second expert continued his assistance to the Ñemby pilot project and gave courses for school inspectors on fundamental education. An expert assisted in the reorganization of the School of Sciences of the University of Asunción and laboratory equipment was provided.

U. Peru

Experts recruited	14	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	11	\$ 139,042

Meteorology

159. An expert in tropical meteorology is serving as technical consultant to the National Meteorological Service.

Agricultural Development

160. The Ministry of Agriculture received the assistance of an expert who made recommendations for an effective animal disease prevention and control programme. Assistance was also given in the organization of a census of agricultural production and the tabulation and publication of the returns.

161. An expert made a study of the utilization of forestry resources in industry. The local demand and potential export markets for wood and wood products were studied. Advice was given on the modernization of existing industries.

### Public Health

162. The General Directorate of Health was advised by two experts who drew up plans for the organization of a planning and co-ordination department to assume responsibility for the preparation of a programme to improve the administration of the country's public health services.

### Education

163. Studies of geographic and climatic conditions in the dry areas on the Peruvian coast were continued in collaboration with the Arid Zone Research Institute. The experts analysed soils and prepared soil maps which will be used for irrigation schemes to make these areas fit for agriculture.

164. An expert continued to give lectures for technical school electricity and radio instructors and gave advice on the organization of workshops.

### Community Development

165. Two experts continued their activities in the field of fundamental education and advised organizations of craftsmen on methods of improving the quality of their products.

166. The activities of the Andean Indian Mission were concentrated in the Puno area near Lake Titicaca. The Government organized an interdepartmental committee to co-ordinate programmes for the betterment of the Indian population. The Committee is headed by the Minister of Labour and Indigenous Affairs and includes representatives of the Ministries of Education, Development and Public Works and the Agricultural Bank. The teaching of fundamental education, elementary hygiene, agricultural methods and the manufacture of agricultural tools and household goods was continued. Medical assistance was given to the inhabitants of the Indian communities included in the project.

### Social Services

167. An expert undertook cost of living surveys and compiled wage statistics as part of a general plan to prepare national indexes for the establishment of minimum wages.

V. Trinidad

Experts recruited	3	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	1	\$ 20,676

Agricultural Development

168. Two experts continued to work on the drainage of swamp lands with a view to their use for rice cultivation.

Education

169. The expert who is directing and advising the Trinidad Technical Institute gave assistance to the Ministry of Education on matters of technical education.

X. Uruguay

Experts recruited	25	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	10	\$ 213,111

Public Administration

170. Two experts assisted in the organization of courses under the auspices of the Advisory Committee on Public Administration and lectured on public administration at the School of Economic Sciences. An expert assisted in the modernization of the postal service, gave advice on the introduction of mechanical mail sorting equipment, and took part in two of the special committees which are drafting new regulations to improve administrative organization.

Agricultural Development

171. In the field of range management, advice was given on the introduction of new fodder crops and the improvement of grazing land by means of irrigation and the use of chemical fertilizers. A team of experts gave practical demonstrations of sheep raising methods, modern shearing methods, and the grading of wool for the international market. The adoption of these new methods is expected to contribute significantly to the improvement of the quality and quantity of the country's wool production.

Vocational Training

172. An expert helped to prepare plans for the modernization of the syllabuses of the various schools of the University of Labour. Special attention was given to the training of students as mechanics, automobile mechanics, electricians, draftsmen and carpenters. The new syllabuses will come into effect in 1957.

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173. Assistance to the School of Social Workers was continued. The experts co-operated in the organization of the social workers' training seminar to be held at Montevideo in 1957.

#### Public Health

174. The expansion of rural sanitation services continued. Two experts co-operated in the organization of a health centre at Rivera, which was equipped with UNICEF assistance. Advice was given in connexion with the smallpox vaccination campaign. The experts prepared plans for the organization of health centres in the Departments of El Salto and Artigas.

#### Education

175. The new courses at the Institute for Cartographic Training began in August and were attended by eleven fellows from Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and Paraguay and three students from Uruguay. Two experts collaborated in the preparation of the courses, and one gave lectures. It is expected that the first group of students will complete their training in January 1957.

176. Equipment was provided for the Physics Institute of the School of Engineering. An expert assisted in its installation and gave courses in crystallography which were attended by fifteen students. He also collaborated in the publication of the results of scientific research carried out in the laboratories.

#### Social Services

177. An expert studied various problems of wage fixing. He analysed the economic implications of wage increases related to the cost of living and presented a report on his findings.

178. An expert assisted in the organization of the first employment office at Montevideo. The preliminary work included the training of staff and a survey of over 800 industrial activities. Over 600 applications for work were received during the first month the office was open.

Y. Venezuela

Experts recruited	24	Value of assistance
Fellowships awarded	25	\$ 262,239

Power Development

179. Advice to the Government in connexion with the Caroni river hydroelectric project was continued. The assistance provided covered technical aspects of production, distribution, and the analysis of demand.

Transport

180. Two experts assisted the Railway Administration in the improvement and construction of the railway system and the design and building of bridges and tunnels. Fellowships were awarded to five Venezuelans for study at the Inter-American Civil Aviation Centre at Mexico City.

Industrial Development

181. Advice was given to the Government on problems related to the construction of the iron and steel plant at Puerto Ordaz. Assistance was also given in the planning and construction of a chemical fertilizers plant (Petroquímica Nacional) which will use by-products of the oil industry. A small plant opened during 1956 is producing sixty tons of fertilizer a day, the raw material used being for the time imported. An expert is studying the possibility of developing coal deposits.

Agricultural Development

182. A team of ten experts advised the Government on the expansion of agricultural production and the exploitation of forestry and fisheries resources. An expert analysed the available data on current production with a view to making recommendations for a future agrarian policy. The breeds of cattle and feed currently used were classified with a view to increasing animal production. Studies of farm management and the distribution and marketing of agricultural produce were made. An expert studied the possibility of introducing new methods of handling and processing rice. Two experts studied the rational utilization of wood and the prevention of forest fires.

Public Health

183. Three experts assisted in the organization of a health demonstration unit in the Tuy river valley. The centre will be used to train staff for work in rural health campaigns.

Education

184. Two professors gave courses in mathematical statistics and statistical sampling at the Central University. They also prepared new syllabuses and programmes of research in those fields. An expert assisted in the training of instructors for industrial schools and recommended changes in the present system of technical education.

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