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*"The OAS Chronicle" is a bi-monthly publication of the Pan American Union, the purpose of which is to provide a source of up-to-date information for the Foreign Offices, the diplomatic corps, interested institutions, and persons specializing in inter-American affairs on major inter-American events and to make available to them the texts of important official documents. "The OAS Chronicle" is published in Spanish, English, and Portuguese. The Pan American Union Office in Brazil will print the Portuguese edition.*

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## *INTRODUCTION*

When this fifth number went to press, the work of the Special Committee charged with preparing a preliminary draft proposal on amendments to the Charter of the Organization in Panama had not yet been completed, nor had the Inter-American Economic and Social Council finished its work in Buenos Aires. Both the Panama and Buenos Aires meetings will leave a lasting imprint on the inter-American system, since they will leave it better equipped to meet the current and future requirements of the regional community of nations. The system is now undergoing an important process of reform, which is to culminate in the Third Special Inter-American Conference to be held in Buenos Aires next July.

The fifth number contains important references to the Fourth Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council, held at the headquarters of the OAS last January, the most recent activities of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History and the Inter-American Children's Institute, the Dominican situation, and the technical electoral missions sent by the Organization to the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica. Included also is the resolution adopted by the Council of the OAS on the agreements reached at the so-called Tricontinental Conference, held in Havana at the beginning of the year. The section on Documents contains the agreement signed February 23 at San Salvador, El Salvador, between the OAS and the Organization of Central American States (ODECA); the declaration signed at the meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council; and the most important resolutions adopted by the OAS Council in January, February, and March.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	I
POLITICAL-JURIDICAL AFFAIRS	
The Special Committee of Panama . . . . .	1
Venezuela Subscribes the Final Act of Rio . . . . .	1
The Dominican Situation . . . . .	1
Council Activities . . . . .	2
Denunciation of Peru . . . . .	2
Resolution . . . . .	3
The Security Committee . . . . .	3
Agreements and Treaties . . . . .	4
Electoral Technical Assistance . . . . .	4
Dominican Republic . . . . .	4
Costa Rica . . . . .	4
Juridical Committee . . . . .	5
EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE	
Fourth Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council . . . . .	6
Agenda . . . . .	6
Participants and Officers . . . . .	6
Declaration on Education, Science, and Culture . . . . .	7
Recommendations of the Study Committees . . . . .	8
Education . . . . .	8
Science . . . . .	9
Advanced Training of Science Teachers . . . . .	9
Algebra Course . . . . .	9
Institute for Teachers and Professors of Physics . . . . .	9
Latin American Manpower Program . . . . .	9
Recent Publications . . . . .	9
Scientific Monograph Program . . . . .	9
Culture . . . . .	9
Inter-American Music Education Institute . . . . .	9
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS	
IA-ECOSOC Meetings in Buenos Aires . . . . .	10
CIAP Estimates External Financing Requirements . . . . .	11
Other CIAP Activities . . . . .	11
Meeting of Ministers of Labor . . . . .	11
SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS	
Pan American Institute of Geography and History . . . . .	12
Mission and Organization . . . . .	12
Commission on Cartography . . . . .	12
Commission on Geography . . . . .	13
Commission on History . . . . .	14
Inter-American Children's Institute . . . . .	14

DOCUMENTS

Final Act (Second Special Inter-American Conference)	
Statement of Venezuela . . . . .	15
Inter-American Cultural Council	
Inter-American Declaration on Education, Science and Culture . . . . .	15
OAS Council . . . . .	18
The OAS and ODECA . . . . .	25
Agreement between the Organization of American States and the Organization of Central American States . . . . .	25

## *POLITICAL-JURIDICAL AFFAIRS*

### **THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF PANAMA**

On January 11 last, the Council of the Organization of American States adopted a resolution to convoke a meeting, beginning February 25, 1966, in Panama City, Republic of Panama, of the Special Committee for the preparation of a preliminary draft proposal on amendments to the Charter of the Organization. The convocation was issued in compliance with Resolution I.2 of the Final Act of the Second Special Inter-American Conference, whose text is as follows:

“To entrust to a Special Committee, composed of representatives of each of the member states, the preparation of a preliminary draft proposal on amendments to the Charter of the Organization. The Council of the Organization of American States shall convoke the aforesaid Committee to meet in Panama and shall receive its conclusions. The Council shall refer these to the governments together with its observations, if any, at least 60 days before the Inter-American Conference to be convoked in accordance with paragraph 1 is held.”

The inaugural session of the Special Committee was held February 26 in the Legislative Palace of the Republic of Panama. Opening addresses were delivered by Mr. Fernando Eleta Almarán, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama; Ambassador Ilmar Penna Marinho, Chairman of the Council of the Organization of American States; and Dr. José A. Mora, Secretary General of the Organization of American States. Ambassador Carlos Becerra, Chairman of the Argentine Delegation, spoke on behalf of the visiting delegations.

### **VENEZUELA SIGNS THE FINAL ACT OF RIO**

The Final Act of the Second Special Inter-American Conference, which was signed No-

vember 30, 1965, at Rio de Janeiro, was signed at the Pan American Union by Dr. Enrique Tejera París, Ambassador, Representative of Venezuela on the Council of the Organization, on behalf of his government on February 18, 1966, with the following statement:

“Venezuela places on record that Resolution XXVI, ‘Informal Procedure on the Recognition of De Facto Governments’, does not comprise fully all the phases involved in the protection of the principle stated formally in Article 5.d of the Charter of the Organization of American States.”

### **THE DOMINICAN SITUATION**

#### **Tenth Meeting of Consultation**

The Tenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs held its twenty-third plenary session, which was not open to the public, on February 18. The session was convoked at the initiative of the Special Delegate of Uruguay, Ambassador Emilio Oribe, and its purpose was informative, that is to say, to report on the latest events in the Dominican Republic to the Special Delegations. 1

#### **Ad Hoc Committee**

On February 14, the Ad Hoc Committee reported to the Tenth Meeting of Consultation that it was continuing to give Provisional President Héctor García Godoy its full support and wholehearted cooperation in his efforts to maintain peace and law and order and to carry out the preparatory work for the elections that are to be held in June.

In January 1966, the relative calm prevailing in the Dominican Republic was interrupted by armed conflicts, sporadic attacks by terrorists, demonstrations, and a general strike. The most serious incident was the general strike, which began February 10 and continued until February 17. Almost all the

business establishments and government offices closed their doors; public transportation was paralyzed; and all normal activities in Santo Domingo ceased almost completely. The strike resulted in many acts of violence, during which it was necessary to mobilize the Dominican police, and on a few occasions, upon request, some units of the Inter-American Peace Force.

When the strike ended on February 17 and the political-military crisis was later settled, the Provisional Government concentrated on creating a climate favorable to the forthcoming election campaign. The Provisional President not only urged that rules of conduct be established for the Dominican police and armed forces during the campaign, but requested that certain units of the Inter-American Peace Force be transferred from the downtown section of Santo Domingo, where they were stationed. The Ad Hoc Committee was happy to inform the President of the Dominican Republic that measures had been taken to station almost all units of the Inter-American Peace Force outside the city limits by March 1 (Report of the Ad Hoc Committee to the Tenth Meeting of Consultation, dated March 3, 1966).

### **Commission on Human Rights**

Between January and March of this year, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights continued its activities in the Dominican Republic. Dr. Manuel Bianchi, Chairman of the Commission, and Drs. Carlos Alberto Dunshee de Abranches and Daniel Hugo Martins, members, represented the Commission in the Dominican Republic.

During this time, the Commission continued to receive reports and complaints of acts allegedly in violation of human rights, which indicated an increase in acts of violence, especially of the terrorist type. In all these cases, the Commission transmitted the reports received to the competent authorities and requested of them the necessary information to clear up the acts reported and enforce observance of, and respect for, the rights concerned. As stated in one of the reports received by the Commission: "The most common motive for the acts of violence reported is political or ideological. A few cases involve personal vengeance." In many cases, the Commission helped to see that the lives of individuals who alleged that they

were victims of arbitrary arrest, persecution, or threats of death were respected.

The Commission had several talks with the President of the Republic, judicial authorities, and other officials, for the purpose of fulfilling their mission more effectively. The Commission made a point of informing themselves on the development of the administration of justice in the country in order to be able to evaluate better the human-rights situation in the Dominican Republic.

The Commission continued to make trips to various places in the interior of the country. On these trips, the members of the Commission were accompanied by a government judicial representative so that they could carry out their mission without having to notify the local authorities first.

Since the electoral process provided for in Articles 49 and 51 of the Institutional Act began on March 1 in the Dominican Republic, the Commission gave careful consideration to those rights directly related to voting, of which the most important are freedom of expression, association and assembly, freedom of movement, as well as respect for political ideas and guarantees of a free, universal, and secret vote.

## **OAS COUNCIL ACTIVITIES**

### **Denunciation of Peru**

On January 19, 1966, Ambassador Juan Bautista de Lavalle, Representative of Peru on the Council of the OAS, requested, on behalf of his government, the convocation of a special meeting of the Council of the Organization to formulate a denunciation on the violation of the principle of nonintervention, set forth in the Charter of the Organization of American States and confirmed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its Resolution 2131 (XX), adopted at the session held December 21, 1965. The convocation was seconded by the Ambassadors, Representatives of Colombia and Venezuela in notes dated January 23 and 24, respectively.

At the special meetings held by the Council on January 24 and 28 and February 2, statements were made by the representatives of all the member states of the Organization, and it was considered that the final resolutions on financial, political, and military assistance

to Communist subversive movements in the Western Hemisphere and in other parts of the world, adopted at the so-called conference of solidarity among the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, held at Havana in the first half of January 1966, in which delegates from the Soviet Union, Communist China, Cuba, and other states participated, were a violation of the principle of nonintervention, since, as a result of the conference, a permanent committee of twelve members as well as a special organization for the promotion of subversion, terrorism, and civil war in the hemisphere were established in Havana.

### Resolution

In view of the above considerations, a resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Council of the OAS in the afternoon of February 2, the operative part of which reads as follows:

"1. To condemn emphatically the policy of intervention and aggression of the communist states and other participating countries and groups, manifested in the discussions and decisions of the so-called conference of solidarity among the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, held in Havana during the first two weeks of January.

"2. To denounce especially, as an act contrary to the peace and security of the hemisphere and in violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of Resolution 2131 (XX), of December 21, 1965, the open participation at the aforesaid Havana Conference of official or officially sponsored delegations of member states of the United Nations that also voted in favor of the aforementioned resolution.

"3. To declare, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and Resolution 2131 (XX), of December 21, 1965, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, and also in conformity with the Charter of the Organization of American States and resolutions of the Inter-American Conferences and Meetings of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, that a state is responsible not only for the open use of force against another but also for giving support to any

of the indirect forms of aggression, such as the promotion of civil strife in another state, or the organization of armed bands and the furnishing of war material or elements of combat and of money with offensive intentions against another.

"4. To proclaim the American states' reiterated adherence to the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of peoples set forth in the Charter of the Organization and in Resolution 2131 (XX), of December 21, 1965, of the United Nations General Assembly.

"5. To call upon the 'Special Committee to study Resolutions II.1 and VIII of the Eighth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs' to make an urgent study and investigation of the deliberations, conclusions, and projections of the so-called conference of solidarity among the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, held in Havana, and to submit a report to the Council of the Organization along with such recommendations as it deems pertinent.

"6. To request the Secretary General of the Organization of American States to transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with a request that he distribute it among the member states."

3

The Special Committee to which paragraph 5 of the resolution refers, composed of the Representatives of Argentina, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, and the United States, are now working on the preparation of the report requested by the Council of the OAS.

### THE SECURITY COMMITTEE

The Special Consultative Committee on Security began its Sixth Regular Meeting at its headquarters, the Pan American Union, on February 28, 1966.

This meeting of the Committee was originally scheduled for the second half of April 1966. The date was put forward in view of the importance attributed by the Committee to the so-called conference of solidarity of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, held in Havana, Cuba, in the first



half of January, since it considers that conference to be a threat to international peace and security.

In addition to studying the plans of the conference held in Havana and their possible effects on the American nations, the Committee will consider other matters that were agreed on as part of the agenda to be taken up during the Sixth Regular Meeting.

## **AGREEMENTS AND TREATIES**

### **Deposit of Instrument of Ratification**

On November 16, 1965, the Government of Brazil deposited its instrument of ratification of the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement (Pact of Bogotá), which was signed April 30, 1948, at the Ninth International Conference of American States, held in Bogotá, Colombia, from March 30 to May 2 of that year. The instrument of ratification was dated November 9, 1965.

### **Agreement Between the OAS and ODECA**

4 The Organization of American States (OAS) and the Organization of Central American States (ODECA) signed an agreement that establishes more formally, on a broader and more effective basis, the relations of cooperation existing between the two organizations since 1961, at which time they entered into an agreement at the Secretariat level in conformity with standards approved by the Council of the OAS in 1954.

The agreement was signed February 23, 1966, at ODECA headquarters in San Salvador, Republic of El Salvador, by Dr. José A. Mora, Secretary General of the OAS, and Dr. Albino Román y Vega, Secretary General of the Organization of Central American States.

## **ELECTORAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

### **Dominican Republic**

In conformity with the request sent by the Provisional Government of the Dominican Republic to the General Secretariat of the Organization for its cooperation "in the preparation and process of the elections that are to return the country to constitutional normalcy," the Secretary General appointed Messrs. Eduardo Arroyo Lameda, Richard

M. Scammon, and Juan Pedro Zeballos to provide the Dominican Government with technical services in the electoral field.

On January 27, 1966, Messrs. Arroyo Lameda and Zeballos transmitted their report directly to Dr. Héctor García Godoy, Provisional President of the Dominican Republic. On February 14, Mr. Scammon sent a communication to the Dominican Government expressing his agreement with the contents of the report of January 27.

The report states that the Electoral Technical Mission first examined the Institutional Act and other constitutional and legal provisions now in force in the Dominican Republic, as well as the Book of Instruction that governed the action of the military elements and police in 1962 and the Instructions for election Boards that were also in effect that year.

Upon their arrival in Santo Domingo, the members of the Mission placed themselves at the disposal of the Central Election Board, under whose direction and authority the elections of June 1 are to be held. The members of the Board immediately lent their cooperation, providing the Mission with a copy of the ballot that the Board will distribute to voters for the elections in June 1966. Also, at the request of the Mission, the Board provided the members with a report of the proposed measures and programs for the forthcoming elections, and the cooperation expected from the Technical Mission was discussed.

In the opinion of the Mission, the Dominican election system is acceptable, and under it the elections can be held in a satisfactory manner. The Mission noted that both the conduct of the election campaign and freedom of suffrage are protected by laws now in force (Articles 92 to 98 and 111 to 118 of Law No. 5,884). The Technical Mission noted the desirability of widespread distribution of the Booklet of Instructions for the voter in order to prevent coercion and other illegal interference by the military and the police during the election campaign and the election itself, and in the counting of ballots.

### **Costa Rica**

In accordance with a request submitted by the Government of Costa Rica to the General Secretariat of the Organization on January 6,

1966, for a group of observers to be sent to Costa Rica to witness the conduct of the presidential and legislative elections that were going to be held there on February 6, the Secretary General of the Organization instructed that an Electoral Technical Assistance Mission, composed of Drs. Víctor F. Goytía, Justino Jiménez de Aréchaga, and Henry Wells, be sent.

On February 9, the Electoral Technical Mission transmitted its report to Mr. Francisco J. Orlich, President of Costa Rica, directly. The report is divided into four parts, in which the work and comments of the Mission are set forth. These include "the holding of interviews with representatives figures of all the political parties participating in the election; the study of the constitutional, legal and regulatory provisions applicable to the electoral process; direct examination of the operation of the electoral offices during the pre-election process, and personal observation of the election itself in various areas of Costa Rica, as well as of the activity carried out by the Supreme Election Tribunal after the polls were closed." Moreover, while the Mission was in Costa Rica (January 31-February 9), they got in touch with persons of all social classes in order to obtain complete information on the elections, with special attention being given to the activity of the parties and their publicity in the press and on radio and television.

The Mission pointed out, in Chapter I on election laws, that "the system of laws and regulations governing electoral acts is composed of provisions contained chiefly in the Constitution now in force (November 7, 1949), as amended, the law establishing the Supreme Election Tribunal and the Civil Register, the Election Code, and the administrative regulations issued on the basis of such laws" and went on to say that "in short, the Mission considers that the Republic of Costa Rica has an election system that meets the conditions required, in theory, for representative democratic government." However, the Mission suggested certain changes in order to improve it, and expressed the belief that it would be useful to disseminate the system

"in order to encourage other countries of the regional organization to alter their own laws on this important matter."

Chapter II of the Report examines the election organization, especially with respect to the Civil Register and the Personal Identification Card. A number of comments were made on these two points to the effect that the normal functioning of election activities depended largely on the efficient operation of the Civil Register and the Identification Card system.

Chapter III, relating to the electoral process, contains comments regarding the election campaign, such as the behavior of citizens, the conduct of the campaign by the political leaders (tone set, cost, and length) and, finally, on the election itself, balloting, closing of the polls, and subsequent acts.

In Chapter IV, the Mission set forth its general conclusions to the effect that it had "the opportunity to witness an exemplary expression of political democracy" and added that "certainly the Costa Rican people have reached such a high level of political maturity that the only thing left is the gradual strengthening of their constitutional system."

5

Finally, the Mission stated: "Like all human activities, the Costa Rican election system can be improved." On the basis of their experience and observations, the Mission made certain recommendations to be taken into account, not only in the field of electoral legislation and organization "but even in the smallest detail of political practices."

#### **JURIDICAL COMMITTEE**

During its special meeting of March 31, the OAS Council elected Mr. Jorge Trías Monge, of the United States, as a member of the Inter-American Juridical Committee of Rio de Janeiro. He replaced Mr. Covey T. Oliver, present United States Ambassador to Colombia, who had resigned. Mr. Trías was born in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and obtained his doctorate in juridical sciences at Yale University.

# EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND CULTURE

## FOURTH MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL COUNCIL

At its meeting on November 1, 1965, the Council of the OAS adopted a resolution expressing approval of the holding of the Fourth Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council at the headquarters of the Organization, beginning on January 18, 1966.

In accordance with the Statutes of the Cultural Council, the Committee for Cultural Action prepared the following agenda, which was approved by the Council of the Organization.

### Agenda

#### I. EVALUATION, COMPARISON, AND FINANCING OF EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

##### A. Comparative report on educational, scientific, technological, and cultural development (1963-1965).

1. Country studies.
2. Regional study.
3. Revision of questionnaires for national reports.

##### B. Review and determination of responsibility, procedures, and methodology for these studies.

##### C. Financing of educational, scientific, technological, and cultural development.

1. Mobilization of internal resources.
2. Contribution of external resources.

#### II. GENERAL REPORT

Activities of the Secretariat in carrying out the decisions and recommendations of the Inter-American

Cultural Council. Decisions of the latter and their budgetary implications.

#### III. INTER-AMERICAN PROGRAMS AND MACHINERY

##### A. Advisory service, training, and technical assistance for the development of education, science, technology, and culture.

1. Programs of the Special Development Assistance Fund.
2. Direct technical assistance.
3. Fellowship and Professorship Programs.
4. Programs and funds of the Inter-American Cultural Council.

##### B. Technical meetings recommended by the Inter-American Cultural Council. Analysis of results and adoption of pertinent measures.

##### C. Relations and coordination of functions of the Inter-American Cultural Council and of the Committee for Cultural Action with other organs of the OAS.

##### D. Relations of the Inter-American Cultural Council and the Committee for Cultural Action with specialized agencies of the United Nations and with other governmental and non-governmental organizations.

##### E. Committee for Cultural Action: Studies, work, and new activities.

### Participants and Officers

The Meeting was held at the headquarters of the Pan American Union from January 18 to 25, 1966. Delegations of the following countries participated: Argentina, Bolivia,

Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Observers from various international organizations and agencies also participated.

Dr. José Manuel Siso Martínez, Minister of Education of Venezuela, was elected Chairman of the Meeting, and Dr. Ismael Antonio Vargas, Minister of Education of Costa Rica, Vice Chairman. Two study committees were appointed, which were divided into four working groups.

At the inaugural session, addresses were delivered by Dr. José A. Mora, Secretary General of the OAS; Dr. Daniel Arango, Minister of Education of Colombia; Dr. Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Acting Chairman of the Council of the OAS; and Mr. Charles Frankel of the Delegation of the United States. At the closing session, addresses were delivered by Dr. Jaime Posada, OAS Assistant Secretary for Education, Science, and Culture; Dr. Patricio Rojas Saavedra, Vice Minister of Public Education and Chairman of the Chilean Delegation; and Dr. Siso Martínez.

#### **Declaration on Education, Science, and Culture**

The Inter-American Declaration on Education, Science, and Culture was approved and signed by the delegations at the closing session. This Declaration contains several recommendations of basic standards in the above-mentioned fields, including the following:

1. The primary aim of education is the full development of each human being. The achievement of this purpose is of decisive importance to the over-all development of peoples. Therefore, it is necessary to guarantee, in accordance with constitutional provisions, equality of educational opportunities for all inhabitants, without distinction as to race, nationality, sex, language, creed, or social position.

2. Common or elementary basic general education given in the corresponding school shall be compulsory and shall be offered to the population between 6 and 15 years of age, and when given by the state

it shall be free. The minimum period of compulsory attendance at this level shall be six years, but efforts shall be made to extend it gradually to achieve greater cultural, social, and economic development.

3. Access to middle-level education shall be extended to the largest possible portion of the youthful population, in accordance with the educational planning goals and the manpower needs of each country.

4. Access to higher education shall be recognized and facilitated for the qualified population. This education should be widened in accordance with the requirements of national development, in order to take care, at the level of higher education, of professional training; scientific, technological, and humanistic research; and the dissemination of culture, as well as specialization and advanced training of those already practicing a profession.

5. Adult education, as a permanent activity, shall be an integral part of the educational system and shall create opportunities at all levels and of all kinds for promoting the improvement of the living conditions of this population group. In particular, it shall be oriented toward community development, the elimination of illiteracy, industrial and agricultural training, and renewal of knowledge and techniques, and the dissemination of culture.

6. Within their national development plans, the member states shall formulate sectoral plans for educational, scientific, technological, and cultural development, which shall be evaluated periodically.

7. Each country shall devote maximum financial support to the education sector and to the development of manpower resources, in accordance with the priorities established in the national development plan.

8. Each country shall adopt a policy on science and technology that, through adequate institutions, shall encourage and spread teaching and research and intensify the regular and advanced training of scientific and technical personnel.

### **Recommendations of the Study Committees**

The two Study Committees that were set up approved the following recommendations:

To instruct the Committee for Cultural Action to revise the technical aspects and coordinate the various goals and plans set forth at these technical meetings in order to form a body of basic principles and concepts in the areas of education, science, and culture that may serve as a basis for specific plans of action at the governmental level. Participation of education in development plans. Establishment of administrative and teaching corps for education. Adaptation of the educational system to the requirements of social change in Latin America. Responsibility of the local community in public education. Community development. Expansion and improvement of education at the elementary and middle levels. Modification of the methodology of education. Encouraging the teaching of public administration in Latin America. Regular and advanced training of university professors. Promotion of reading materials for the masses. Priorities in the OAS fellowship program. Promotion of student credit. Transmission of culture and symposia of intellectuals. Promotion of exchanges in the arts and humanities in the hemisphere. Broad dissemination of cultural values. Importance of general cultural manifestations. Promotion of scientific and technological activities. Promotion of scientific and technical personnel training. Manpower planning and development. Regional integration of technological research. Perfecting scientific communication media. Textbooks and materials for science teaching in secondary education for the formulation of a program. Meeting of research workers. Creation of a regional experimental science laboratory for secondary school teachers of Central America and Panama. Inter-American publishing establishments for the distribution, translation, and circulation of books published in the hemisphere. Development of scientific research in Latin America. Installation or enlargement of scientific and technical documentation centers. Proposal for the establishment of an inter-American scientific advisory committee and its regulations. Work coordination policy among international agencies that provide technical assistance. Scientific research centers associated with the OAS. Promotion and preservation of authentic folk art. Pro-

motion of training in business administration in Latin America. Mobilization of resources of the private sector for the construction of school buildings. Teaching and planning of specialized education. Inter-American technical meeting on the preservation and use of the cultural heritage of the member states of the OAS. Development of scientific and technological education, and inter-American meetings of science and technology.

### **EDUCATION**

Under the publishing program of the General Secretariat in the field of education, several publications have appeared within the past two months. These include the following: "Bases del anuario comparativo del desarrollo de la educación, la ciencia y la cultura, 1964," which examines the progress achieved in implementing the plans and programs adopted by the several member states for the development of education, science, and culture and for the incorporation of these aspects in the over-all development planning of each country. This is a provisional edition giving data on 15 countries. Using the comments, suggestions, and guidelines received from the governments, the General Secretariat will perfect the work in order that a Yearbook on Education, Science, and Culture may be published regularly.

"Reuniones Técnicas. Planeamiento de la Educación Media," which contains the conclusions reached at the Technical Meeting on Middle-Level Education Planning, held in Mexico from June 14 to 26, 1965. Through this report, the Pan American Union is endeavoring to contribute to the study of the problems this very interesting subject presents and to encourage the preparation of plans and programs to expand and modernize middle-level education.

"Prontuario de la Legislación Educativa de América" (No. 4), which is an orderly presentation of certain laws enacted recently in the following countries: in Argentina (on the operation of the Superior Technical Teachers Institute); in Brazil (on the regulations of the law on student representation organs); in Honduras (on the establishment of the Office of Over-All Educational Planning); and in Panama (on the establishment of the Manpower Training and Utilization Institute). "Servicios de Educación Técnica y Formación Profesional en Argentina, Brasil, Colombia, Perú y Venezuela," describing the

tasks to be carried out in the field of manpower training for industry, agriculture, and commerce in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela.

"Latin American Studies Programs and Centers in U.S. Universities," which provides a directory of the centers devoted to the study of the economic, social, and educational problems of Latin America in major universities in the United States.

## **SCIENCE**

### **Advanced Training of Science Teachers**

As part of the General Secretariat's program to improve the teaching of science, a center for the advanced training of teachers in that field is in operation in Montevideo, Uruguay. The center, which has been in operation since July 1, 1964, offers basic university-level courses, which are, the average, three-month courses.

### **Algebra Course**

The Pan American Union sponsored a course in algebra at the School of Engineering of the University of the Republic in Montevideo, Uruguay, which opened on January 1 and ended on April 1, 1966. Twenty-eight teachers from 12 member states attended.

### **Institute for Teachers and Professors of Physics**

The General Secretariat, in cooperation with the Universidad Mayor de San Andrés at La Paz and the Ministry of Education of Bolivia, conducted a course for teachers and professors of physics as a contribution to an improvement in the teaching of physics in secondary and normal schools and to encourage the revision of physics curricula. Twenty-eight professors and teachers attended the course, which lasted five weeks.

### **Latin American Manpower Program**

The Pan American Union, in cooperation with the Superintendency of Development of the Northeast (SUDENE) of Brazil, at Recife, Pernambuco, has offered a course for government officials on methods employed in making basic studies on manpower planning and development. Thirty students from several

Latin American countries participated in the course, which lasted five weeks.

## **Recent Publications**

"Concepto Moderno del Núcleo." "Normalización Técnica en la América Latina." "La Emigración de Recursos de Alto Nivel y el Caso de Chile." "Características de los Institutos Latinoamericanos de Investigación Tecnológica." "La Enseñanza de las Ciencias y de la Ingeniería en la América Latina. (ECIAL) - Informe Nacional de Guatemala."

## **Scientific Monograph Program**

Under the auspices of the Department of Scientific Affairs and the National Science Foundation of the United States, a group of 25 outstanding Latin American and United States scientists met at the Pan American Union between December 13 and 15, 1965, to evaluate the present Scientific Monograph Program of the Department and especially to make recommendations, keeping in mind the offer of the National Science Foundation to grant additional funds to expand it. The Foundation granted \$66,000 to cover the expenses of editing, preparing, and publishing approximately 15 monographs in a period of 18 months.

9

## **CULTURE**

### **Inter-American Music Education Institute**

On February 14 of this year, an agreement was signed by the OAS and the University of Chile governing the operation of the new Inter-American Music Education Institute.

The Music Division of the Pan American Union and the University of Chile initiated special courses in March under the agreement as a continuation of the movement developing out of the recommendation of the First Inter-American Conference on Music Education, held in Puerto Rico in 1960, which pointed out the need of the Latin American countries to have a center for the training of music education teachers and specialists, who, in turn, would later be expected to promote music education in their own countries, and to cooperate with the governments in the inclusion of the music programs that tend to develop the human personality from elementary school to the university.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

### IA-ECOSOC MEETINGS IN BUENOS AIRES

The Fourth Annual Meetings of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the Expert and Ministerial Levels opened in Buenos Aires on March 15 to evaluate the first five years of the Alliance for Progress and to chart the course of hemispheric development for the next five years of the program.

The purpose of the meeting was to consider the structure of internal and external development financing, including the structure of the external debt, and the flow of public and private capital; foreign trade problems, including barriers to the expansion and diversification of exports, progress and obstacles in regional economic integration,

trends in export prices, limitations on access to external markets, and measures to promote the increase of Latin-American monetary reserves; progress made and problems encountered in programs of agrarian reform, integration of national markets, modernization of agriculture, and aspects of community development (cooperatives, extension services, rural housing, and the like.)

Proposals to amend the OAS Charter in the economic and social fields would also be considered. These proposals stem from decisions of the Second Special Inter-American Conference held in Rio de Janeiro in November 1965. The program and budget of the OAS Special Development Assistance Fund would be discussed, and new members of CIAP and of the OAS Panel of Experts were to be nominated.

10

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF INCREASE IN GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT PER CAPITA  
AT CONSTANT MARKET PRICES, 1950-55, 1955-60, AND 1961-65

<u>Country</u>	<u>1950-1955</u>	<u>1955-1960</u>	<u>1961-1965</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1965<sup>b/</sup></u>
Argentina	1.4	0.9	-0.1	4.1	-5.0	-6.4	6.6	5.6
Bolivia	-1.8	-2.6	2.0	0.9	1.7	2.5	3.3	2.5
Brazil	2.4	2.5	0.2	3.7	1.8	-2.0	-0.5	1.4
Chile	0.9	1.0	1.7	0.9	4.1	0.2	-0.3	2.5
Colombia	2.3	1.1	1.6	2.0	2.1	0.5	1.8	1.6
Costa Rica	3.2	1.5	1.7	-5.0	4.4	2.1	0.0	0.9
Dominican Rep.	4.2	1.8	-0.3	-2.4	7.0	4.3	-0.7	-10.0
Ecuador	2.2	1.2	1.4	-0.6	1.3	-0.7	3.2	1.8
El Salvador	2.1	0.9	4.5	4.3	5.7	4.1	4.2	3.6
Guatemala	-0.7	2.3	3.9	0.9	-0.4	9.4	2.7	3.9
Haiti	-0.4	0.1	0.0	-4.4	3.8	0.1	-1.8	-2.3
Honduras	-0.8	1.5	1.6	0.4	2.4	0.3	1.1	2.6
Mexico	2.9	2.7	3.4	0.2	1.5	2.9	6.4	2.4
Nicaragua	5.0	-1.3	4.7	2.9	6.7	3.7	4.2	4.0
Panama	0.3	2.7	3.9	5.2	6.7	0.8	2.9	2.1
Paraguay	0.3	-0.1	0.5	3.1	-0.9	1.4	0.4	1.8
Peru	2.6	2.0	2.9	6.4	4.6	1.0	2.6	3.4
Uruguay	2.8	-1.1	-1.4	0.6	-3.9	-3.3	0.0	0.0
Venezuela	4.6	2.4	4.2	-3.1	3.9	6.8	3.9	1.8
Latin America	2.4	1.8	1.4	2.3	0.9	-0.8	2.9	2.5

a/ Provisional  
b/ Preliminary

The key documents prepared for the meeting included reports on national development efforts presented by member governments, and analyses of various aspects of development and international cooperation presented by CIAP and the OAS Secretariat.

Development trends and analyses of development problems were summarized in a 350-page document prepared by the General Secretariat and entitled "The Future of Latin America's Development and the Alliance for Progress."

The report reviews the progress made since the signing of the Charter of Punta del Este and deals with problems of industry, agriculture, foreign trade, capital formation, investment, mobilization of manpower, urban growth and housing, rural life, and agrarian reform.

The report also presents CIAP's latest estimates on trends in Latin American economic growth compared with earlier periods.

### **CIAP ESTIMATES EXTERNAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS**

One of the principal functions of CIAP is to make an annual estimate of the need for and availability of external financing for Latin-American development.

On the basis of the 1965 cycle of country reviews and of an analysis made at CIAP's Sixth Meeting held in Washington, January 10-15, the Committee estimated total requirements for external financing in 1966 at approximately \$2.9 billion, slightly above the requirements for 1965 (\$2.8 billion).

To meet these requirements, CIAP estimated that financing by the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, and the United States Agency for International Development, Export-Import Bank, and Food for Peace Program would amount to \$1.4 billion and compensatory financing from official sources, to \$333 million. The remaining \$1.15 billion would come from private banks, suppliers, and external private investments.

### **OTHER CIAP ACTIVITIES**

CIAP presented to the OAS meeting in Panama, its recommendations for incorpo-

rating into the OAS Charter the Economic and Social Act of Rio de Janeiro. CIAP proposed primarily to strengthen Chapter VI of the present Charter by combining principles of economic, social and cultural development and cooperation.

CIAP also continued its studies on (a) measures to promote expansion and diversification of exports, including special programs of export promotion; (b) social security policy and administration in Latin-American countries; (c) promotion of community development through voluntary agencies, and (d) problems of international liquidity.

### **MEETING OF MINISTERS OF LABOR**

The agreement between Venezuela and the OAS relating to holding the Second Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor was signed at the headquarters of the Organization on March 21 by Ambassador Enrique Tejera Paris, Representative of Venezuela on the Council of the OAS, and by Dr. Luis Raúl Betances, acting in charge of the Pan American Union in the absence of the Secretary General of the OAS who was in Buenos Aires, and of Dr. William Sanders, Assistant Secretary General, who was in Panama.

The Meeting will be held at the Hotel Macuto in the Federal District of Venezuela from May 7 to 14.

When the agreement was signed, Dr. Betances said that it was very significant that, at the very moment when amendments to the OAS Charter were being considered in Panama, the agreement to hold the Second Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor, which would study "matters of such fundamental importance to our regional community as labor problems and the human relations deriving therefrom" was signed. He pointed out that "the First Conference of Ministers of Labor, held in Bogotá in 1963, achieved results of undeniable positive value" and maintained that "this Second Meeting of the top governmental authorities in the labor field will undoubtedly continue the work begun three years ago and perfect it."

Ambassador Tejera Paris recalled, in turn, that "Venezuela was the site of one of



the most powerful, best organized labor movements in the world." He added that "no climate can be more favorable than that prevailing in my country today, because of

its democratic stability, the power of its workers, the social conscience of its management class, and the holding of this Second Conference."

## *SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS*

### **PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY**

#### **Mission and Organization**

12 The Pan American Institute of Geography and History serves as an organ of international cooperation in cartography, geography, history, and related fields. Created in 1928 by the Sixth International Conference of American States in Havana, Cuba, it began to function in 1929. The fields of activity of the Institute are consistent with the geographic length and breadth of the Americas and the antiquity and variety of their history and culture.

The headquarters of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History and its Commission on History are in Mexico City. Its Commission on Cartography is in Buenos Aires and its Commission on Geography in Rio de Janeiro. Each Commission is composed of one representative from each member state, and their committees are made up of technical experts from the various countries that have such experts in fields of specialization. There are at present 28 active committees that operate under the direction of the three Commissions, participating in work programs established by the Commissions; thus, 450 specialists of the American republics and Canada are now actively engaged in PAIGH plans and programs.

The central reference library, which is open to the public, is at PAIGH headquarters. There are around 100,000 volumes, a large collection of periodicals, and some 15,000 maps on the cartography, geography, and history of the Americas, in the library.

The Institute is collecting a large store of scientific and technical information, which is available to researchers and students.

#### **Commission on Cartography**

The tremendous increase, in both quality and quantity, in basic cartography carried out since the Commission on Cartography was organized in 1941 is one of the clearest, most tangible achievements of the American nations through the Institute to date. Since this Commission was established, a surprising increase can be noted in the production of various kinds of basic maps and charts that are essential to the discovery and development of resources and that also contribute to national and international security. This increase in production has been accompanied by an actual improvement in the quality of the work and in the adoption of uniform standards. The basic geodetic control carried out by different countries similarly follows a system of uniformity in the procedures used and the accuracy of results.

The Inter-American Geodetic Service is another example of the procedures of organized cooperation followed by the PAIGH. This service was established in Caracas in 1946 during a Meeting of Consultation on Cartography. Through it, a system of topography and geodetic positions, of latitude and longitude taken with great precision has been created. The cartographic work has served to link the American nations closely together. In addition, this ensures that all the work done in the future in the fields of topography and cartography will have a uniform base. This geodetic survey is unique in its class because it is the longest in the world.

The impact of the Second World War enhanced the importance of air cartography, and in 1943, a permanent committee on aeronautical charts was established. In 1944, the PAIGH adopted the first standards for aerial navigation charts for the 22 American nations. These standards were adopted in Chicago in November of that year by the International Aviation Conference, which set up the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

The Institute is now considering to what extent it can participate in the experiments in the application of remote control data to the problems of cartography, geography, and the geophysical sciences. It is now possible to determine through satellites a large part of the information that was formerly obtained from aerial photographs, but the size of the areas covered and the frequent intervals at which satellite data is collected can revolutionize cartographic, geographic, and geophysical research, as well as its application.

Another specific result of the work of the Institute in this field has been to reveal the need to establish specific courses in cartography in the institutions of higher learning, since there are not enough experts trained in this field. As a result, some countries have established the career of topographical engineer, and others have included geodetics and photogrammetry. In addition, the Inter-American Geodetic Service established as far back as 1952 the Latin American Cartographic School, which offers curricula of varying length on geodetic surveys, geodetic calculus, cartographic drawing, photogrammetry, and map reproduction.

Training films constitute an important part of both the higher learning programs and the programs for the advanced training of personnel of cartographic agencies, and therefore the PAIGH has produced 10 films on various aspects of cartography.

### **Commission on Geography**

In the field of geography, the Institute is actively interested in mineral, plant, animal, and human resources. It guides and assists the member states in acquiring exact knowledge of resources and the manner of using them to the best advantage. The sci-

entific fields that this work covers includes woods, classification and utilization of soil, climatology, fauna, geology, hydrology, meteorology, mineralogy, oceanography and fishery, population studies, land settlement, and economics.

The activities of the Institute took on new significance in 1946 with the creation of its Commission on Geography, which has its headquarters in Rio de Janeiro. The assistance given to 14 countries in the standard preparation of the 1950 Census of the Americas is a good example of coordinated effort. It was done in cooperation with the Inter-American Statistical Institute. The Commission on Geography contributed to the improvement of the 1960 Census by preparing a study on minimum acceptable statistics.

In 1954, the PAIGH completed a study on the existing information on the natural resources of the member states, pointing out shortcomings and the areas that require attention. Missions of experts on fauna, geology, hydrology, fishery, and soil and plant life, acting under the direction of a specialist in geography, were sent to every nation to evaluate the research done in those fields as well as the activities of the professional academic institutions.

In recent years, owing to the stimulus provided by the PAIGH, national institutions have been established in several countries to enable them to have a central geographic research agency. In most cases, there was no such geographic institution before; and when there were national agencies on soils, vegetation, hydrology, geology, climatology, and meteorology, there was little or no connection between them. Today, this situation has changed radically.

Largely owing to the stimulus of the Institute, the universities of Latin America are increasingly giving more attention to suitable courses on geography. In many education centers, basic courses on the subject are being given, and in some, such as the University of San Marcos, the University of Mexico, and the University of Santo Domingo, Institutes of Geography have been established. The work of the PAIGH in this area is not limited to the university level, but extends also to elementary and secondary schools.

### **Commission on History**

The Commission of History was established in 1946 during the Fourth Assembly of the PAIGH, held in Caracas. The efforts of the Institute are directed more toward improving the quality and accuracy of history works and to raising the level of the curricula of the educational institutions. It favors the preparation of works of history, taking into account the cultural and modern anthropological knowledge. It promotes research on historiography and archive science, archeological, anthropological, entographical, linguistic, and folklore research. Accordingly, many of PAIGH efforts are devoted to the publication and broad distribution of historical monographs, documents, and directories.

The PAIGH, in cooperation with UNESCO, is preparing directories of the material microfilmed by the UNESCO Mobile Unit and sent to the national archives and principal libraries of the American countries. The Unit has visited seven countries, and the directories for those countries have been issued.

The Pan American Institute of Geography and History has made an extensive study of the "History of America Program," one of the most important projects of the Commission on History. In the development of this Program, three different aspects are considered:

the Indian period, the period of colonization, and the period of national development.

### **INTER-AMERICAN CHILDREN'S INSTITUTE**

A 2-month course in applied nutrition, sponsored by the Inter-American Children's Institute, was started on March 1 in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. The participants included specialists from the Pan American Health Organization and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, as well as Haitian fellows and specialists.

The Second Inter-American Regional Seminar on Vocational Education for Adolescents and Young Adults was held in Caracas from March 27 to April 2, 1966. And in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, the Third Regional Inter-American Seminar for Establishing Regulations for Protecting Minors in Integrated Development Programs was held from March 27 to April 3. Fellows from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and the United States participated in this Seminar.

The Inter-American Children's Institute sent technical assistance missions to Argentina and Haiti, the former to the Province of Mendoza and the latter to assist the Government of Haiti in its national nutrition program.

## *DOCUMENTS*

### **FINAL ACT**

(Second Special Inter-American Conference)

#### STATEMENT OF VENEZUELA

Venezuela places on record that Resolution XXVI, "Informal Procedure on the Recognition of De Facto Governments" does not comprise fully all the phases involved in the protection of the principle stated formally in Article 5.d of the Charter of the Organization of American States.

### **INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL COUNCIL**

#### INTER-AMERICAN DECLARATION ON EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND CULTURE

15

#### WHEREAS:

From the study of the progress achieved in the fields of education, science, and culture in the member countries, the growing importance that the governments are attributing to them within their over-all development plans is obvious;

Important progress has been achieved in the institutional organization of each of the member countries in planning its economic and social development, while, in addition, mutual inter-American and international collaboration toward this end has been intensified; moreover, the need has been felt for the urgent revision of the machinery of cooperation of the inter-American system, particularly standards of inter-American cooperation in the economic, social and cultural fields, as well as of the functional structure of the Organization of American States as defined in the Charter now in force;

In spite of the progress made in the general field of development, and particularly that of education, science, and culture, a constructive task of extraordinary magnitude lies ahead designed to improve living conditions of the American peoples in conformity with the objectives set forth in the Charter of Punta del Este, which established the Alliance for Progress;

During the course of recent years and as a result of increasing attention paid to the most urgent educational, cultural, and scientific needs of the Americas, a collection of principles, criteria, and recommendations have been produced that now constitute a body of doctrine, an expression of the realities of the member countries; and

It is advisable for the member states to take this body of doctrine into consideration in formulating and introducing amendments to the Charter of the Organization in matters relating to education, science, and culture,

The Fourth Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

DECLARES:

1. Education, by making possible the full manifestation of man's aspirations, and therefore the expression of the cultural attributes of each people, should constitute the broadest basis of freedom, social justice, and peace, the indispensable conditions for true good will among nations.

2. To bring about this good will, education in America has the unavoidable obligation to promote and strengthen the principles of representative democracy and respect for the fundamental rights of man.

3. The economic, social, and cultural development of the American peoples, for its proper over-all realization, depends primarily on the effort and political decision of each nation and, at the same time, on a frank and firm inter-American cooperation.

4. Systematic action in the field of education, science, and culture should have priority in the over-all development plans of each country.

5. Implementation of the education policy is an effective means for helping to solve the problem of insufficient economic productivity. Manpower training, in turn, is a necessary condition for the development and improvement of cultural and technical levels, and for that reason it is necessary to further a coordinated effort in the economic field and in that of education, science, and culture.

6. Every investment in education is an economic investment for the more rapid development of the region. Investments for the development of education, science, and culture are development investments. Their effectiveness depends in large measure on suitable programming and internal institutional organization.

16

7. The high rate of population growth in our countries, and particularly of the population under 20 years of age, together with the present deficient educational system, the increasing demand for properly qualified personnel, and the progress in scientific and technological knowledge required by societies in process of rapid development, make it imperative that education be given a high priority in assigning national resources and in international cooperation and financing.

8. Countries should cooperate with one another to the extent of their capabilities and within the terms of their legislation to increase national efforts and stimulate inter-American and international cooperation for the development of their manpower, and for research into and the conservation of their natural resources, by coordinating the economic, technical, and educational aspects and channeling these so as to achieve the development goals sought.

9. The effective over-all development of each country demands full information, as well as participation in the formulation and implementation of development plans by the various national sectors, in order to obtain their support and achieve the goals of general welfare that are sought.

10. American cultures are dynamic cultures, with an emphasized projection toward the future. The enrichment of the cultural, scientific, and educational wealth of the American peoples constitutes a powerful instrument for guaranteeing the personality of each nation and the solidarity of the hemisphere. An accelerated economic development separate from the values of the spirit would operate against the moral balance of the American nations; and

RECOMMENDS:

To the member states that in preparing and introducing amendments to the Charter of the Organization they bear in mind the following basic standards in the fields of education, science, and culture:

1. The primary aim of education is the full development of each human being. The achievement of this purpose is of decisive importance to the over-all development of peoples. Therefore, it is necessary to guarantee, in accordance with constitutional provisions, equality of educational opportunities for all inhabitants, without distinction as to race, nationality, sex, language, creed, or social position, on the following bases:

- a. Common or elementary basic general education given in the corresponding schools shall be compulsory and shall be offered to the population between 6 and 15 years of age, and when given by the state it shall be free. The minimum period of compulsory attendance at this level shall be six years, but efforts shall be made to extend it gradually to achieve greater cultural, social and economic development.
- b. Access to middle-level education shall be extended to the largest possible portion of the youthful population, in accordance with the educational planning goals and the manpower needs of each country. In this connection, education for work should be substantially increased in all areas.
- c. Access to higher education shall be recognized and facilitated for the qualified population. This education should be widened in accordance with the requirements of national development, in order to take care, at the level of higher education, of professional training; scientific, technological, and humanistic research; and the dissemination of culture, as well as specialization and advanced training of those already practicing a profession. Likewise, its diversification shall be encouraged through the establishment of institutions that will open new opportunities for higher education as demanded by scientific, technological, and cultural development.
- d. Adult education, as a permanent activity, shall be an integral part of the educational system and shall create opportunities at all levels and of all kinds for promoting the improvement of the living conditions of this population group. In particular, it shall be oriented toward community development, the elimination of illiteracy, industrial and agricultural training, the renewal of knowledge and techniques, and the dissemination of culture.

17

2. Within their national development plans the member states shall formulate sectoral plans for educational, scientific, technological, and cultural development, which shall be evaluated periodically, in order to reorient the structure, content, and methods of education, to adapt them to scientific and technological progress, to cultural needs and to the requirements of national development.

3. Each country shall devote maximum financial support to the education sector and to the development of manpower resources, in accordance with the priorities established in the national development plan.

4. Each country shall adopt a policy on science and technology that, through adequate institutions, shall encourage and spread teaching and research and intensify the regular and advanced training of scientific and technical personnel.

5. Proper conservation of the cultural heritage is the inescapable duty of the state, inasmuch as the cultural personality of the nation has its basis in the sum of these monumental, artistic, and documentary testimonies.

6. The countries shall promote the ideals of union and fraternity through broader exchange of persons, as well as of expressions of the humanities, sciences, and arts, and shall promote, with due respect for the personality of each member state, free cultural exchange through all means of expression.

STATEMENT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF ECUADOR

By voting favorably for the preceding declaration, the Delegation of Ecuador thereby makes no commitment whatsoever with respect to the position that its government may take during the forthcoming meeting in Panama of the Special Committee to prepare a preliminary draft of amendments to the Charter of the Organization of American States.

STATEMENT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF ARGENTINA

The Delegation of Argentina makes no commitment whatsoever with respect to the position that its government may take during the forthcoming meeting in Panama of the Special Committee to prepare a preliminary draft of amendments to the Charter of the Organization of American States.

STATEMENT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GUATEMALA

By voting favorably for the preceding declaration, the Delegation of Guatemala makes no commitment whatsoever with respect to the position or policy that its government may adopt during the forthcoming meeting in Panama of the Special Committee to prepare a preliminary draft of amendments to the Charter of the Organization of American States.

The Representatives of the American states who participated in the Fourth Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council sign this Inter-American Declaration on Education, Science, and Culture at the Pan American Union headquarters, Washington, D.C., United States of America, on the twenty-fifth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six.

18 This Declaration shall be deposited with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States through the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Cultural Council, which shall send certified copies of it to the governments of the American states, the members of the Inter-American Cultural Council, and the Committee for Cultural Action.

The Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Cultural Council shall be charged with publishing this Declaration in the Final Act of the meeting, in the official languages of the Organization.

**OAS COUNCIL**

PLACE AND DATE OF THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN  
CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF LABOR  
(Approved on January 11, 1966)

THE COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES,

HAVING SEEN the report on the place and date of the Second Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor, submitted by the Committee on Inter-American Conferences,

RESOLVES:

1. To thank the Government of Venezuela and accept its generous offer to be host to the Second Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor, in Maracay, State of Aragua.
2. To convoke the Second Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor, as a specialized inter-American conference, for the period May 7 to 14, 1966.

AGENDA OF THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN  
CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF LABOR  
(Approved on January 11, 1966)

THE COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES,

HAVING SEEN the report on the agenda of the Second Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor, submitted by the Committees on Inter-American and on Economic and Social Affairs,

RESOLVES:

1. To transmit the attached draft agenda for the Second Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor to the governments of the member states for their observations and to fix February 16, 1966, as the date for its approval by the Council of the Organization.
2. To request the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress to present a report to the Council on the draft agenda within fifteen days.

PLACE AND DATE OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETINGS  
OF THE INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
(Approved on January 11, 1966)

THE COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES,

HAVING SEEN the report on the convocation of the Fourth Annual Meetings of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, submitted by the Committee on Inter-American Conferences,

RESOLVES:

1. To express its appreciation for and accept the generous offer of Argentina to be host, in the city of Buenos Aires, to the Fourth Annual Meetings of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.
2. To approve March 15 as the opening date for the Fourth Annual Meetings of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

INVITING GOVERNMENTS OF STATES NOT MEMBERS  
OF THE OAS TO PARTICIPATE AS OBSERVERS IN  
THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL COUNCIL  
(Approved on January 11, 1966)

THE COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES,

HAVING SEEN the report on inviting governments of states not members of the OAS to participate as observers in the Fourth Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council, submitted by the Committee on Inter-American Conferences,

RESOLVES:

To authorize the Secretary General of the Organization to invite the governments of the following countries to participate as observers in the aforementioned meeting: Belgium, Ca-



nada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, and Trinidad and Tobago.

CONVOCATION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR  
THE PREPARATION OF A PRELIMINARY DRAFT  
PROPOSAL ON AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER  
OF THE ORGANIZATION  
(Approved on January 11, 1966)

THE COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

RESOLVES:

1. To convoke the Special Committee to meet in Panama City, beginning on February 25, 1966.

2. To entrust the General Committee of the Council with preparing draft regulations for the Special Committee, to be submitted to the governments of the member states in order that they may present to the Council of the Organization, prior to the first day of February, the observations they deem pertinent, so that the Council may prepare the text that will be submitted to the Special Committee for final approval.

20

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE DENUNCIATION BY  
THE GOVERNMENT OF PERU ON VIOLATION OF THE  
PRINCIPLE OF NONINTERVENTION  
(Approved on February 2, 1966)

THE COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES,

WHEREAS:

The Ambassador, Representative of Peru, in the note of January 19, 1966, addressed to the Vice Chairman of the Council, in his capacity as Acting Chairman requested on behalf of his government

. . . the convocation of a special meeting of the Council of the Organization, to formulate a denunciation on violation of the principle of nonintervention, set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and ratified by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its Resolution 2131 (XX), adopted at the session held last December 21;

The aforementioned convocation was seconded by the Ambassadors, Representatives of Colombia and Venezuela, in notes dated January 23 and 24, respectively;

At this special meeting, the Council heard statements by the Representatives of Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, the United States, Costa Rica, Haiti, El Salvador, Ecuador, Argentina, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Paraguay, Guatemala, Brazil, Mexico, Uruguay, and Chile, who expressed unanimous support of the denunciation by the Government of Peru;

In the city of Havana, during the first half of this past January, and under the official sponsorship of the Government of Cuba, a so-called conference of solidarity among the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America was held, with the participation of delegates from the Soviet Union, Communist China, Cuba, and another states, as well as communist parties and groups from other countries, the final resolutions of which proclaimed a pledge by the participants to give financial, political, and military aid to communist subversive movements in this hemisphere, the same as in other parts of the world;

This policy of intervention and aggression in the Western Hemisphere by some of the communist states constitutes a violation of the principles of nonintervention by one state in the internal and external affairs of another and of the self-determination of peoples, which were the object of Resolution 2131 (XX) adopted December 21, 1965, by the General Assembly of the United Nations, principles laid down in the Charter of the Organization of American States;

As a result of the so-called conference of solidarity among the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, a permanent committee of twelve members was established in Havana consisting of representatives of communist countries and groups of those three continents, as well as a special organization for the promotion of subversion and civil war in Latin America;

This policy of intervention and aggression endangers the peace and security of the Western Hemisphere; and

The Eighth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, in 1962, in paragraph 1 of Resolution II requested the Council of the Organization of American States

. . .to maintain all necessary vigilance, for the purpose of warning against any acts of aggression, subversion, or other danger to peace and security, or the preparation of such acts, resulting from the continued intervention of Sino-Soviet powers in this hemisphere, and to make recommendations to the governments of the member states with regard thereto,

21

RESOLVES:

1. To condemn emphatically the policy of intervention and aggression of the communist states and other participating countries and groups, manifested in the discussions and decisions of the so-called conference of solidarity among the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, held in Havana during the first two weeks of January.

2. To denounce especially, as an act contrary to the peace and security of the hemisphere and in violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of Resolution 2131 (XX), of December 21, 1965 the open participation at the aforesaid Havana Conference of official or officially sponsored delegations of member states of the United Nations that also voted in favor of the aforementioned resolution.

3. To declare, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and Resolution 2131 (XX), of December 21, 1965, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, and also in conformity with the Charter of the Organization of American States and resolutions of the Inter-American Conferences and Meetings of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, that a state is responsible not only for the open use of force against another but also for giving support to any of the indirect forms of aggression, such as the promotion of civil strife in another state, or the organization of armed bands and the furnishing of war material or elements of combat and of money with offensive intentions against another.

4. To proclaim the American states' reiterated adherence to the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of peoples set forth in the Charter of the Organization and in Resolution 2131 (XX), of December 21, 1965, of the United Nations General Assembly.

5. To call upon the "Special Committee to study Resolutions II.1 and VIII of the Eighth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs" to make an urgent study and investigation of the deliberations, conclusions, and projections of the so-called conference of solidarity among the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, held in Havana, and to submit a report to the Council of the Organization along with such recommendations as it deems pertinent.

6. To request the Secretary General of the Organization of American States to transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with a request that he distribute it among the member states.

AGREEMENT FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE  
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES AND THE  
ORGANIZATION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES (ODECA)  
(Approved on February 16, 1966)

THE COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES,

HAVING SEEN the report on an agreement for cooperation between the Organization of American States and the Organization of Central American States, submitted by the Committee on Inter-American Organizations, and considering that Article 53.d of the Charter authorizes the Council to conclude agreements or special arrangements for cooperation with other American organizations of recognized international standing,

RESOLVES:

22

1. To approve the conclusion of an agreement for cooperation between the Organization of American States and the Organization of Central American States, the text of which shall be that appended to the report submitted by the Committee on Inter-American Organizations.

2. To authorize the Secretary General of the Organization of American States to sign the said agreement.

BUDGETARY ESTIMATES FOR THE MEETING OF THE  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE IN PANAMA  
(Approved on February 16, 1966)

THE COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES,

HAVING SEEN the report on budgetary estimates for the meeting of the Special Committee to prepare a preliminary draft proposal on amendments to the Charter of the Organization, submitted by the Committee on Program and Budget,

RESOLVES:

1. To authorize the Secretary General to withdraw from the Working Capital Fund up to \$181,300.00 to cover the expenses required by the aforesaid Special Committee. The Secretary General will account to the Council for the expenditures made.

2. To include in the proposed Program and Budget for the fiscal year 1966-1967, the reimbursement of these funds to the Working Capital Fund, in accordance with Article 84 of Regulations of Pan American Union.

INVITATION TO GOVERNMENTS THAT ARE NOT MEMBERS  
OF THE OAS TO PARTICIPATE AS OBSERVERS IN THE  
FOURTH ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
(Approved on February 16, 1966)

THE COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES,

HAVING SEEN the report on inviting governments of states that are not members of the OAS to participate as observers in the Fourth Annual Meetings of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, submitted by the Committee on Inter-American Conferences,

RESOLVES:

To authorize the Secretary General of the Organization to invite the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Kingdom to participate as observers in the aforementioned meetings.

NEW DATE FOR THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE  
INTER-AMERICAN NUCLEAR ENERGY COMMISSION  
(Approved on February 16, 1966)

THE COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES,

RESOLVES:

To express its agreement that the Sixth Meeting of the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission be held at the headquarters of the Pan American Union from April 12 to 16, 1966.

23

CONVOCATION OF A SPECIAL INTER-AMERICAN  
PORT AND HARBOR CONFERENCE  
(Approved on February 16, 1966)

THE COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES,

RESOLVES:

To approve April 19 through 21, 1966, as the dates for holding, at the Pan American Union, the Special Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference.

FIRST REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO MAKE  
AN ANALYSIS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS  
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION  
(Approved on February 21, 1966)

THE COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES,

HAVING SEEN the first report of the Special Committee to Make an Analysis of the Administrative Operations of the Pan American Union,

RESOLVES:

1. To transmit the first report of the Special Committee to Make an Analysis of the Administrative Operations of the Pan American Union, together with its appendices, to the Special Committee to prepare a preliminary draft proposal on amendments to the Charter of the Organization that will meet in Panama this month, in view of the usefulness of the observations contained therein.

2. That the Social Committee to Make an Analysis of the Administrative Operations of the Pan American Union, established on June 9, 1965, shall continue to function until it presents its final report during the course of this year.

RESOLUTION IV OF THE SECOND SPECIAL  
INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE  
(Approved on February 21, 1966)

THE COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES,

HAVING SEEN the report on Resolution IV of the Second Special Inter-American Conference, on coordination of the activities of international and inter-American organizations, submitted by the Committee on Inter-American Organizations,

RESOLVES:

24 To transmit the report submitted by the Committee on Inter-American Organizations to the Special Committee that will meet in Panama beginning February 25, 1966, to prepare a preliminary draft proposal on amendments to the Charter of the OAS, so that it may take into account the observations contained therein in connection with the objectives set forth in Resolution IV of the Second Special Inter-American Conference, regarding "coordination of the activities of international and inter-American organizations."

AGENDA OF THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE  
OF MINISTERS OF LABOR  
(Approved on February 21, 1966)

THE COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES,

HAVING SEEN the report on the agenda of the Second Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor, submitted by the Committee on Inter-American Conferences; and

Bearing in mind the observations presented by the governments with regard to the draft agenda, as well as the note dated January 20, 1966, from the Chairman of CIAP on the same subject,

RESOLVES:

To approve the agenda for the Second Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor appended to the report submitted by the Committee on Inter-American Conferences.

**THE OAS AND ODECA**

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE  
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES AND THE  
ORGANIZATION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES

The Organization of American States and the Organization of Central American States, mindful of the desirability and the advantages of maintaining close cooperative relations and of coordinating their efforts in order to facilitate the effective achievement of the objectives of the two organizations, agree upon the following:

I

To maintain a continuous exchange of studies, information, publications, and documents dealing with activities of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, and legal fields.

II

To consult each other on programs of common interest.

III

To invite each other to conferences or meetings of common interest, in accordance with decisions or regulations now in effect or that each Organization may adopt. The representatives designated by each party shall participate in the meetings of the other as observers.

IV

The Secretary General of the Organization of American States and the Secretary General of the Organization of Central American States shall make the necessary administrative arrangements to ensure the effective collaboration of the two Organizations in pursuit of their common objectives.

V

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date on which it is signed by the authorized representatives of the Organization of American States and the Organization of Central American States.

VI

(s) José A. Mora  
Secretary General of the  
Organization of American States

(s) Albino Román y Vega  
Secretary General  
Organization of Central  
American States

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The Organization of American States (OAS) unites the 21 republics of the Western Hemisphere for the common purpose of maintaining the peace, ensuring freedom and security, and promoting the welfare of all Americans. The member states are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

The OAS is an outgrowth of the International Union of American Republics, created in 1890 during the First International Conference of American States, held in Washington, D. C. Today, it operates through a large number of agencies and institutions throughout the Hemisphere, all contributing to the objective of preserving the peace and security of the member states and promoting, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development. The Pan American Union, the central and permanent organ and General Secretariat of the OAS, has its headquarters in Washington, D. C.



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