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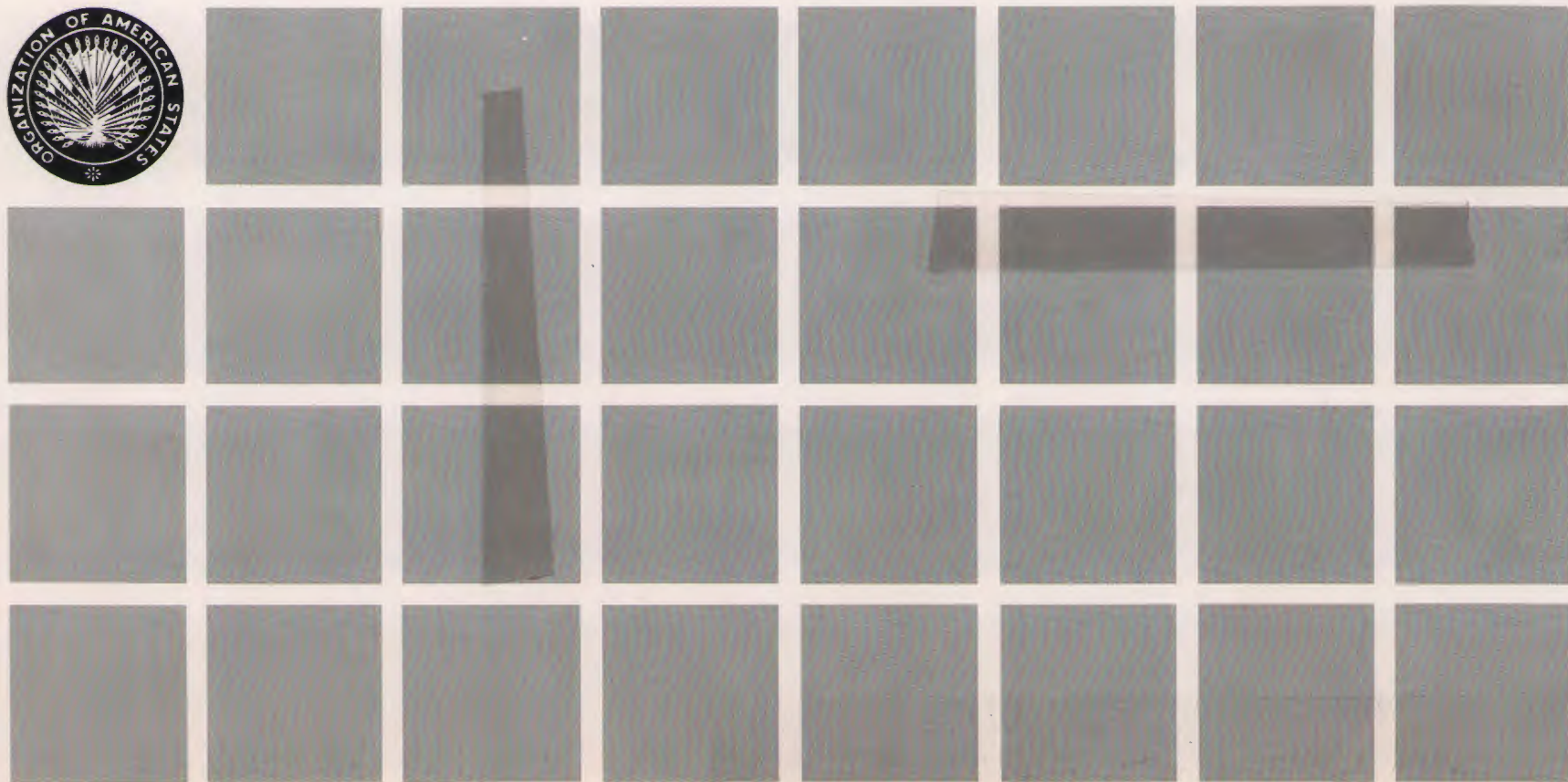
judy johnston |

*Subject:*

**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES**

# **Annual Report of the Secretary General**

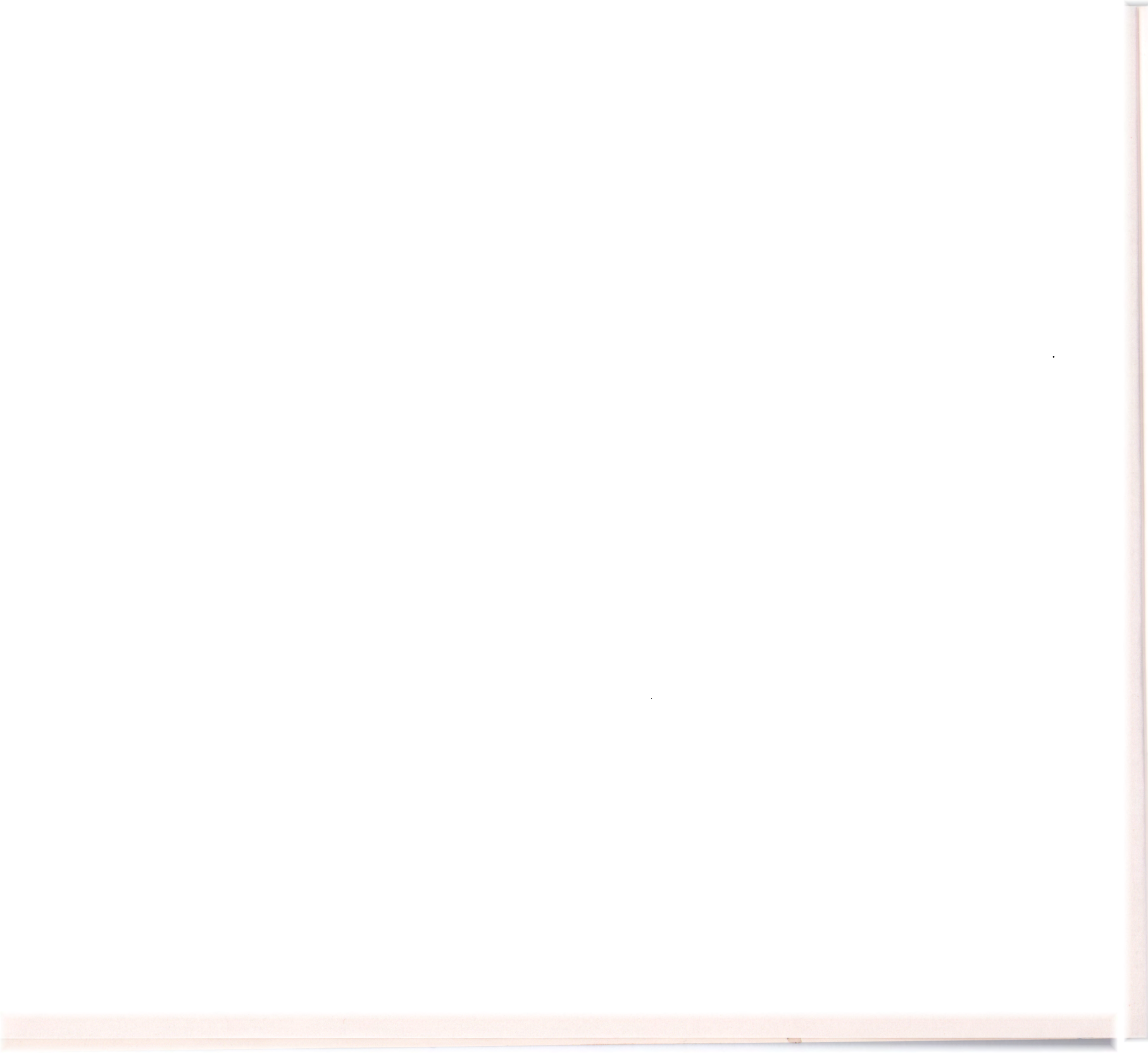
# **1981-1982**











## TABLE OF CONTENTS

TRANSMITTAL NOTE FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL . . . . .	ix
I. DECISIONS ON STRENGTHENING THE SYSTEM. . . . .	1
<i>General Assembly</i> . . . . .	1
Eleventh Regular Session . . . . .	1
Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly. . . . .	4
<i>Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.</i> . . . .	4
<i>Permanent Council.</i> . . . .	5
Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of the Council . . . . .	6
<i>Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture.</i> . . . .	6
Permanent Executive Committee of CIECC . . . . .	7
<i>Inter-American Economic and Social Council</i> . . . . .	7
XVI Regular Annual Meeting . . . . .	8
Permanent Executive Committee of CIES. . . . .	8
Special Committee for Consultation and Negotiation . . . . .	9
II. LEGAL AFFAIRS, HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEFENSE. . . . .	10
<i>Inter-American Juridical Committee</i> . . . . .	10
<i>Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.</i> . . . .	10
<i>Inter-American Court of Human Rights</i> . . . . .	11
<i>Inter-American Defense Board</i> . . . . .	11
<i>Administrative Tribunal.</i> . . . .	12
III. ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS. . . . .	13
<i>Pan American Health Organization</i> . . . . .	13
Activities . . . . .	13
<i>Inter-American Children's Institute.</i> . . . .	13
<i>Inter-American Commission of Women</i> . . . . .	14
Relations with other Agencies. . . . .	15
<i>Pan American Institute of Geography and History.</i> . . . .	15



TABLE OF CONTENTS

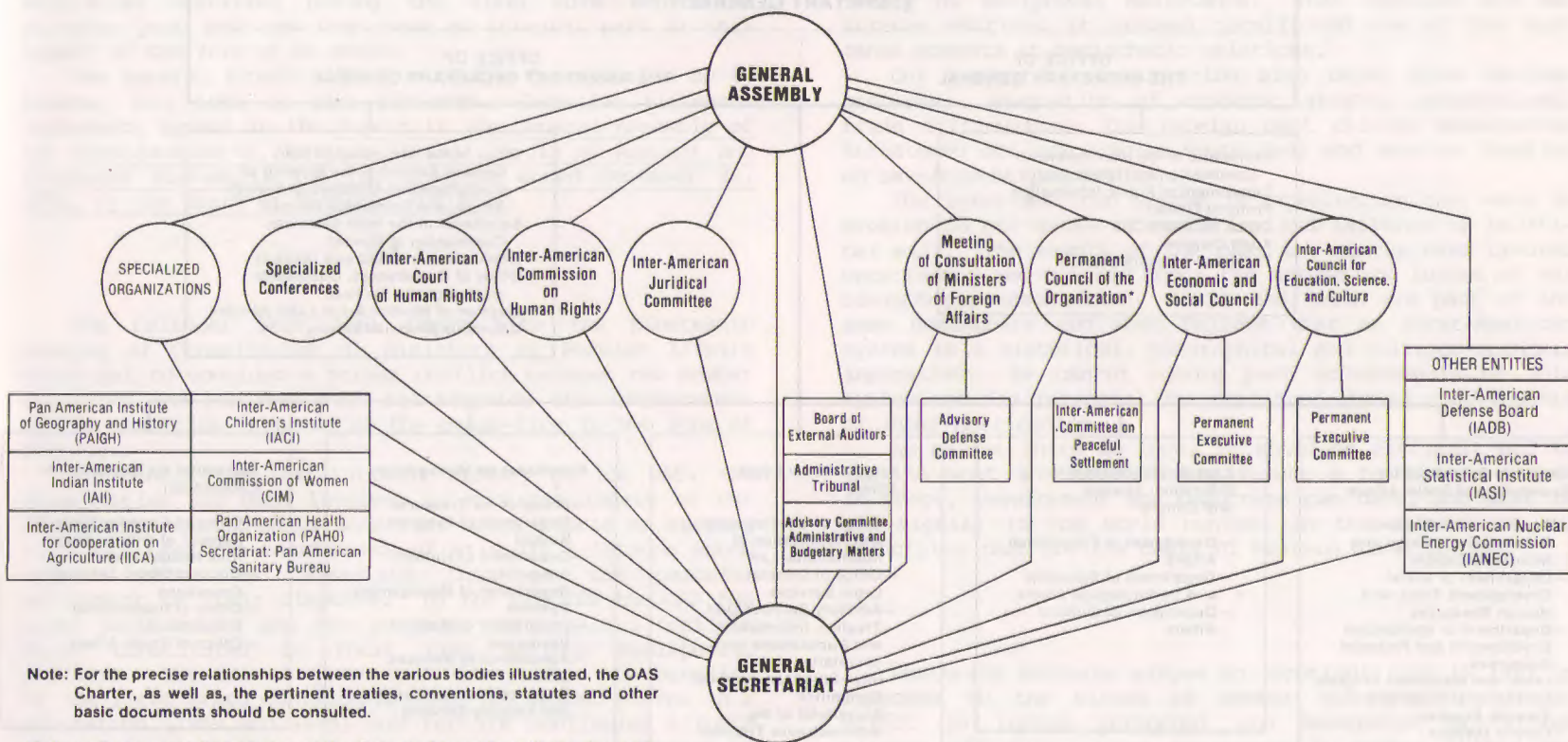
Cartographic Area. . . . .	16
Geophysics Area. . . . .	16
History Area . . . . .	16
Geographic Area. . . . .	16
<i>Inter-American Indian Institute.</i> . . . .	16
<i>Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture.</i> . . . .	17
IV. PARTICIPATION OF COOPERATING INSTITUTIONS. . . . .	18
<i>Pan American Development Foundation.</i> . . . .	18
V. WORK OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT. . . . .	19
<i>Cooperation for Development.</i> . . . .	19
Technical Cooperation with External Sources. . . . .	19
Offices of the General Secretariat Away from Headquarters. . . . .	19
Inter-American Emergency Aid Fund. . . . .	19
Youth Affairs. . . . .	20
Fellowships and Training. . . . .	20
<i>Regional Development, Energy and Natural Resources</i> . . . . .	21
Regional Projects. . . . .	21
National Projects. . . . .	22
<i>Social Development, Foodstuffs and Human Resources</i> . . . . .	23
National Projects. . . . .	23
Regional Activities. . . . .	24
<i>Institutional Development and Financial Resources.</i> . . . .	24
Development Projects . . . . .	24
Regional Activities. . . . .	26
<i>Public Sector.</i> . . . .	26
<i>Planning and Statistics.</i> . . . .	27
<i>Labor and Manpower</i> . . . . .	28
National Projects. . . . .	28
Regional Projects. . . . .	28

Other Activities . . . . .	28
<i>International Trade</i> . . . . .	29
Export Development . . . . .	29
Basic Products . . . . .	29
Relations with other Agencies . . . . .	29
<i>Tourism</i> . . . . .	30
Technical Assistance . . . . .	30
Training . . . . .	30
<i>Scientific and Technological Development</i> . . . . .	31
Scientific Infrastructure . . . . .	31
Technological Infrastructure . . . . .	31
Policy and Planning . . . . .	32
<i>Educational Development</i> . . . . .	33
Curriculum Development . . . . .	33
Improvement of Science Teaching . . . . .	33
Preschool Education . . . . .	34
Educational Technology . . . . .	34
School and University Libraries . . . . .	34
Technical Educational and Vocational Training . . . . .	34
Special Education . . . . .	35
Planning and Administration of Education . . . . .	35
Educational Research . . . . .	35
Adult Education . . . . .	35
Language Teaching . . . . .	36
Preparation of Educational, Scientific and Informational Materials . . . . .	36
Educational Assessment . . . . .	36
Regionalization of Education . . . . .	36
Special Projects . . . . .	36
<i>Cultural Development</i> . . . . .	37
Cultural Policies and Financing . . . . .	37
Interdisciplinary Cultural Research . . . . .	37



Historical and Artistic Heritage . . . . .	38
Folklore and Handicrafts . . . . .	38
Information, Communications and Cultural Dissemination . . . . .	39
The Arts . . . . .	39
Museum of Modern Art of Latin America . . . . .	39
VI. GENERAL SUPPORT SERVICES . . . . .	41
<i>Administrative Support</i> . . . . .	41
Personnel . . . . .	41
Procurement . . . . .	42
Publications . . . . .	42
Quota Collections . . . . .	43
<i>Legal Support</i> . . . . .	43
Advisory Services . . . . .	43
Meetings . . . . .	44
Legal Publications . . . . .	44
Relations with other Organizations . . . . .	44
<i>Conference Services</i> . . . . .	44
<i>Public Information</i> . . . . .	45
<i>Summary of the financial status of the OAS</i> . . . . .	46
VII. APPENDICES . . . . .	49
A. Mandates of the General Assembly . . . . .	49
B. Inter-American Councils, Committees and Commissions . . . . .	53
C. Conferences and Meetings of the Organization of American States . . . . .	55
D. Resolutions - General Assembly . . . . .	60
E. Inter-American Treaties . . . . .	62
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES -- JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, 1982 . . . . .	65

## STRUCTURE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

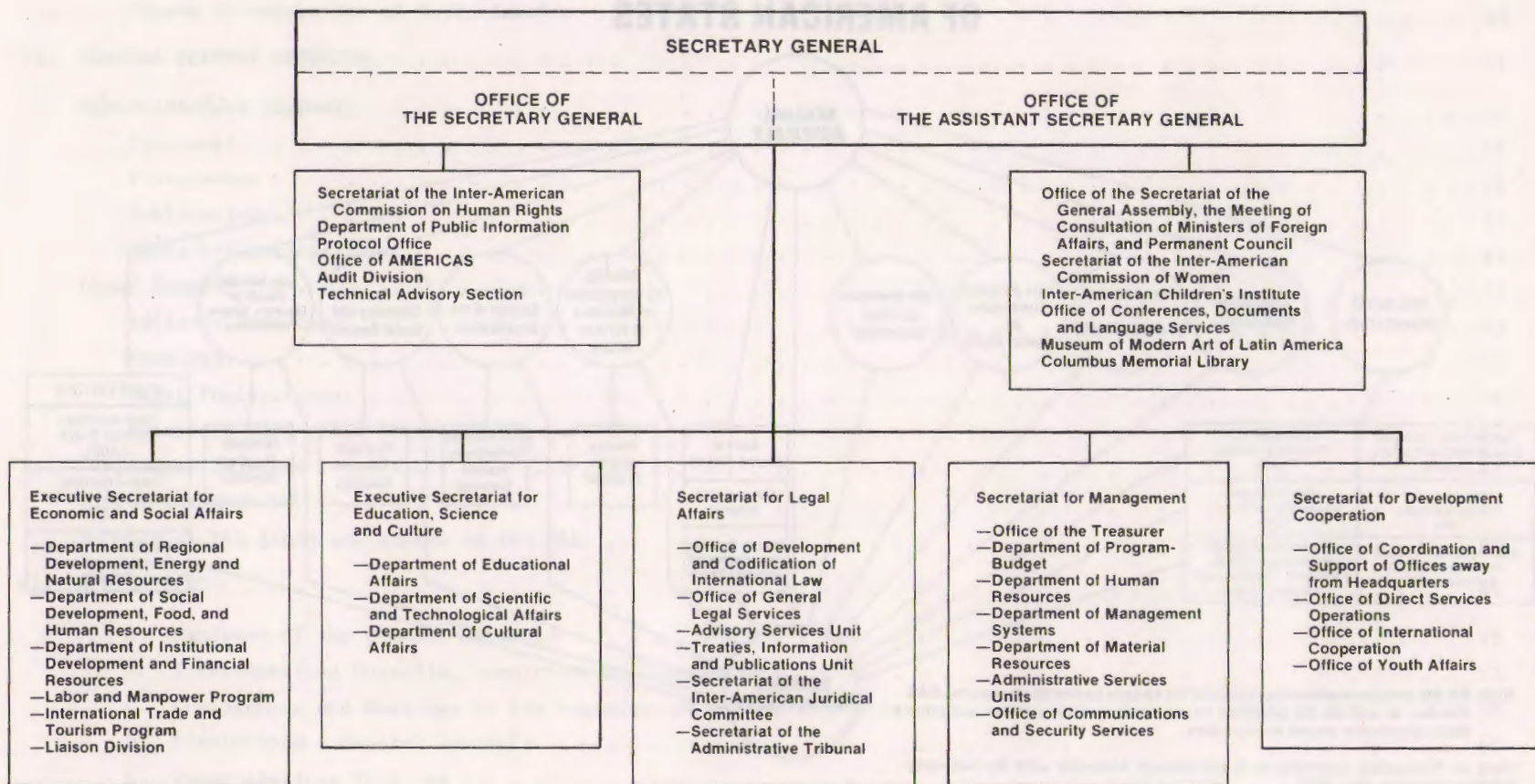


Note: For the precise relationships between the various bodies illustrated, the OAS Charter, as well as, the pertinent treaties, conventions, statutes and other basic documents should be consulted.

\*Acts as Preparatory Commission of the General Assembly until the Assembly decides otherwise. July, 1977.



# GENERAL SECRETARIAT





## TRANSMITTAL NOTE FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

I have the honor to transmit to the General Assembly the Annual Report for 1981 according to Article 118 (g) of the Charter of the Organization.

The content of the report is a summary of the activities carried out during the 1981 calendar year and follows the guidelines of resolution 331 of the General Assembly (VIII-0/78). In an effort to insure that the Annual Report is as current as possible a summary of activities occurring during the first nine months of calendar year 1982 has been made an integral part of this report in the form of an Annex.

The general financial status of the Organization up to October 1st, 1982 is also reviewed. Detailed financial statements appear in the Report to the General Assembly of the Organization of American States: Audit of Account and Financial Statements for the Biennium ended December 31, 1981, by the Board of External Auditors.

\* \* \*

The Calendar Year 1981 began with the Nineteenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs which met to consider a border conflict between two member countries and received with satisfaction the announcement by the countries involved of the cease-fire in the zone of conflict.

Throughout the institutional history of the OAS, the Organization has been involved in numerous facets of our Hemisphere relationships under the broad rubric of keeping vigilance over the maintenance of friendly relations among member states and assisting them in the peaceful settlement of their disputes. In the process the OAS has faced many crises and has overcome formidable situations which constituted in their time serious Hemispheric problems. The OAS is given much credit for its handling of the first armed conflict between two member states in a generation (1969 and 1976) and for its continuing efforts over the years in the case of one member country "which on seven occasions came to the OAS to use its different mechanisms for peace and from all of them derived for our people peace and security" (1948-1979).

The OAS has been a remarkably successful peacekeeper and has done much more for member countries than is generally understood. An important example was its establishment of the Inter-American Development Bank.

\* \* \*

Commencing with the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in April 1982 concerning the grave situation which threatened the peace and security of the Continent over the Malvinas Islands, once again the inter-American system is in a phase of reflection and revision. This conflict in the South Atlantic has raised questions about the very foundations of hemispheric collective security: the inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance. That conflict and the intense emotions it aroused constituted one of the most tense moments in hemispheric relations.

Our hemispheric association also faces other serious problems: stagnation of economic growth; international trade difficulties; the foreign debt crisis; democracies threatened and democracies suspended; and massive inaction on development cooperation.

The inter-American system is experiencing once more an erosion in our sense of community and failures of political will. The events of the past few months have created uncertainty and concern about the nature and future of our hemispheric association. North and South are part of the same Hemisphere and most believe that an inter-American system is a historical, geographical and politico-economic imperative. We cannot ignore past achievements of this system and its potential for continued future achievements of inter-Americanism.

No matter where we look, it would be difficult not to imagine what an extraordinary future a hemisphere joined in peace, development and democracy can have, and what it can signify in the world context in the defense of the principles that are the basis of Western civilization.

\* \* \*

Austerity measures played an important role in 1981 in response to the wishes of member governments. In an effort to reduce personnel and management activities without affecting direct assistance to member states and at the least possible hardship to employees, careful analysis was made of all vacant posts. Nonessential vacancies were eliminated, and studies were made on the possibility of providing incentives for early retirement. Significant progress was made in reducing administrative expenditures.

In mid-1982 an Advisory Committee on Reduction of Personnel carried out its work fairly, efficiently and promptly.



With its limited budget, the Organization continued to maintain its direct assistance to the member states, canceling programs that were no longer needed, and establishing or strengthening others of key importance to the member countries.

In this area of cooperation for development a wide variety of activities were carried out. Some examples are the following:

- Increase in tax revenues. Assisted by technical services of the General Secretariat, during the first five months of 1981 one member country increased tax contributions by \$880 million in relation to the same period of 1980.

- National and international migration policy training. As a result of an OAS agreement with Spain, 81 months of expert advice and financing of four seminars on matters related to national and international migration policy training were provided. The purpose of the seminars was to train government employees in migration policies that will eventually improve the living conditions of migrants within a country or from one country to another.

- Ethanol and sugar diversification. Advice was given to several member countries in the formulation of national programs on ethanol and sugar diversification in order to reduce high gas and oil costs.

- Strategies for exporting non-traditional products. Of vital importance to the member countries, this matter was studied during an international management course that lasted five weeks. Thirty fellows from member countries participated.

- Manpower. The General Secretariat contributed to reduce unemployment in one of the member countries by helping train 969 youths, 78 percent of whom were immediately employed. During 1978/79 and 1980/81 the OAS contributed \$170,000 for this program. Other contributors were AID and the

Government of Nigeria, with each contributing \$250,000.

- Integral rural development. The General Secretariat cooperated in a member country project for the purpose of consolidating 1,500 production units that will benefit the same number of small farmers; resettling 110 rural families; increasing agricultural, industrial, handicraft production and productivity as well as employment levels; improving 450 miles of country roads; establishing a rural electrification program that will benefit 17 communities of the area; and expanding and improving health and education services for 7,900 families. The cost of the project was \$33.1 million and will be financed by IDB (\$27.5), International Fund for Agricultural Development (\$3.9), and the member country where the project is taking place (\$7.7).

- Views and perspectives of foreign trade. An OAS sponsored meeting had as its purposes to consider export possibilities, improve future development of exports and problems in main export markets.

- Rate systems for public services. The General Secretariat assisted in the establishment of a new rate structure for the telephone company of one of the member countries. Through a joint effort with a member country, rates were also established for running water and sewers for one of the country's main cities.

- Integrated development of the Amazon region. An investment project was prepared for agroforestral development in 49,400 acres to benefit a total of 700 low-income families.

- Pilcomayo Regional Development Program. As a result of a report prepared by the General Secretariat a plan of action was put into effect to incorporate part of the territory of a country into the economic and social development process.

- Territorial asylum and protection of refugees in Latin America. A dialogue held in Mexico City



## L. DECISIONS ON STRENGTHENING THE SYSTEM

concluded that there was a need to adapt the valuable tradition of asylum in Latin America to the current situation of the region and recommended that the OAS prepare a comparative study of the internal policies of the member countries with regard to asylum and refugees in order to harmonize policies and protection mechanisms. A comparative study was initiated.

- Private sector support. Over \$5,000,000 in private sector support to vocational schools and health programs was mobilized through a cooperating institution.
- Biopharmaceutical evaluations. Today the quality of certain medicines produced in some member countries has improved considerably due to the biopharmaceutical evaluations performed by the General Secretariat.
- Control of the Mediterranean Fruit Fly. The General Secretariat is carrying out a program to eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly that destroys fruit trees and coffee plantations. The project will replace partially the use of insecticides with an ecological control method. Very favorable results have been achieved in a zone of a member country where the pest has been controlled.
- Establishment and management of a national park system. The purpose of this project is to exploit land use, improve the protection of basins, protect the national heritage, promote tourism, increase recreation possibilities, develop environment education programs, and prepare the necessary legislation for the establishment and management of a national parks system, emphasizing training of local personnel needed to manage the system.
- Feasibility studies and construction. Five dams for hydropower, irrigation, and water supply, with a total investment value of \$479,000,000, are being financed by international agencies and national sources as a result of recommendations

made by the General Secretariat which identified the potentials and studied them through the prefeasibility stage.

- Rural youth. Rural youths of the "Cafita" project under the IICA Bolívar Fund have sown around 247 acres of seeds cane, corn, melons, and beans. Another 247 acres are being projected for a cattle module of double purpose (milk and beef).
- Increase in domestic products. With OAS assistance reconstruction and modernization of plants for processing laurel to obtain oil took place in a member country.
- Assistance to handicapped children. In cooperation with the private sector the OAS organized and sponsored a special festival for handicapped children, in Orlando, Florida, which was attended by 300 handicapped children from member states. Other activities related to this type of assistance included vocational workshops, courses for workshop instructors of the handicapped, and research on handicap incidence.
- Fighting illiteracy. Fifty five volunteers from a community of a member country were trained to combat illiteracy and 32 literacy circles were organized.
- Plague control. A study by the General Secretariat of insects affecting cattle made it possible to determine the grade and frequency of contamination, and the strategies to limit plagues.
- Homage to Andrés Bello. In commemoration of the Bicentennial of the Birth of Andrés Bello, an academic event took place with the University Consortium of Washington, D.C., as well as an iconographical exhibit in the Library of Congress. Also an anthology of the works of Andrés Bello was published.
- Promotion of women artists. In homage to women artists of the Americas research done by the

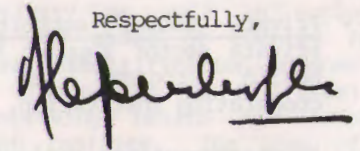
General Secretariat in 1981 showed that over 300 exhibitions of women artists had taken place in the OAS Museum of Modern Art of Latin America.

\* \* \*

At the end of 1981 I pointed out during the Eleventh Regular Session of the Assembly in Castries, Saint Lucia, that it was necessary to reflect upon the present situation of the Organization and on the direction to follow in the future. I maintained that if the political and juridical achievements had been very successful, the same could not be said about the activities of cooperation for development since there was no defined inter-American policy that would include a common effort to accelerate regional development in a resolute manner. I mentioned

then that the financial and budgetary erosion of the Organization should concern the member states and that it was necessary to adopt urgent measures to detain it. In this Report I wish to reiterate my concern, making it very clear that despite all the difficulties encountered, many are the achievements obtained through the coordinators of projects in the member states and those supporting their efforts from headquarters.

Respectfully,



Alejandro Orfila



## I. DECISIONS ON STRENGTHENING THE SYSTEM

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ORIGIN, STRUCTURE AND PURPOSES. The General Assembly is the supreme organ of the Organization of American States. It replaced the old Inter-American Conference by virtue of the provisions of the Protocol of Amendment to the Charter of the OAS signed at the Third Special Inter-American Conference held in Buenos Aires in 1967, entering into force on February 27, 1970.

All the member states have the right to be represented in the General Assembly, which meets annually. The principal powers of the Assembly appear in Chapter XI of the Charter.

### ELEVENTH REGULAR SESSION

The General Assembly met in Castries, Saint Lucia on December 2-11. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Industry and Tourism of Saint Lucia, Peter Josie, was unanimously elected to preside over it.

During this session, the General Assembly adopted 57 resolutions\* among which it:

- Approved membership of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Antigua and Barbuda in the OAS (AG/RES. 514 and AG/RES. 515 respectively).
- Instructed the General Secretariat to make an in-depth analysis of the simplification of mechanisms, methods and procedures for the formulation and operation of the regional programs, and to prepare the pertinent studies (AG/RES. 517).
- Instructed CIECC to recommend to the next General Assembly the measures required to strengthen and develop inter-American cooperation activities in education, science and technology and culture (AG/RES. 519).

\* The complete list of resolutions appears as Appendix D. The document containing the text of the resolutions is classified as AG/Doc.1471/81 rev. 1. Resolutions of the General Assembly that contain mandates addressed to the organs and agencies of the OAS appear in reports that they present to the General Assembly, and in the relevant chapters of this report.

- In relation to preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on inter-American cooperation for development, instructed the joint CEPICIES/CEPCIECC Working Group to study and discuss the list of topics that might be included in the draft agenda for this special session; instructed CEPICIES and CEPCIECC to draw up, on the basis of the topics proposed by the Joint Working Group, a draft plan of action for the special session of the Assembly; it reiterated the convocation of the Twentieth special meeting of CIES, and convened a special session of CIECC to be held simultaneously in Caracas, in July 1982, and to consider the abovementioned plan of action; instructed the Permanent Council to prepare the draft agenda and the plan of action for the special session of the General Assembly, and to take the necessary steps to set the exact date for holding it in the last quarter of 1982 (AG/RES. 521).
- Instructed the General Secretariat and CEPICIES to conduct studies on the development problems of small states, beginning with those countries smallest in size and grouping them wherever feasibly according to the similarity of their economic, social and other characteristics, and ordered those studies to form part of the working documents for the special session of the General Assembly on development cooperation (AG/RES. 522).
- Reiterated to the United States its concerns over the measures affecting tuna exports from several Latin American and Caribbean countries, and requested it to lift the embargo on tuna products (AG/RES. 523).
- Requested the United States government to recommend that the Panama Canal Commission examine the possibility of creating a priority system for the flow of perishable products through this inter-oceanic waterway (AG/RES. 524).
- Authorized an exception to the principle established in Article 9 of resolution AG/RES. 85, so that the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Telecommunications Conference might allow Canada and other American countries not members of the OAS to



accredit delegations to the Conference, and also amended Article 10 of the Organization plan of CITEL (AG/RES. 525).

- Instructed CEPCIES to adopt decisions aimed at establishing the necessary measures so that the Secretariat might carry out efficiently the policies, objectives and program goals defined by CIES (AG/RES. 527).
- Express its concern over the unfavorable impact of the increase in the Panama Canal tolls on the foreign trade of a number of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, made recommendations to the United States government and asked the Secretariat to present an updated report through CECON and CIES (AG/RES. 528).
- Extended for one year the mandate given to the Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly concerning the trimming of the Regular Fund (AG/RES. 530).
- Extended the mandate given to the Permanent Council in relation to the study of the nature and functions of the career service of the Organization (AG/RES. 531).
- Ordered cancellation of the amount of 1,494,092 dollars owed by the Inter-American Emergency Aid Fund (FONDEM) to the Working Capital Sub-Fund (AG/RES. 532).
- Extended for one year the mandate on the plan for reorganizing the offices of the General Secretariat in the member states (AG/RES. 534).
- Ended the operations of the office of the General Secretariat in Europe before June 30, 1982, and instructed the General Secretariat to conclude the necessary agreements with countries in Europe and in other regions through their representatives in Washington (AG/RES. 535).
- Urged the member states to pay their outstanding quotas as soon as possible, and instructed the Secretary General to keep the Permanent Council informed as to

the financial condition of the Regular Fund (AG/RES. 536).

- Approved the program-budget of the Organization for the fiscal period January 1, 1982 through December 31, 1983 (AG/RES. 537).
- Expressed its appreciation to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights for the work it had done, and expressed the hope that the necessary steps would continue to be taken so that the Court might carry out fully the functions assigned to it by the American Convention on Human Rights (AG/RES. 538).
- Instructed the Permanent Council to conduct a thorough study of the subject entitled "Consideration of Article 8 of the Charter of the Organization of American States in the Context of the Progressive Development of the OAS" and to submit the results, together with concrete recommendations, to the twelfth regular session of the General Assembly for consideration (AG/RES. 541).
- Thanked the Inter-American Juridical Committee for the organization and execution of the course on international law, and reaffirmed its support of that course for having contributed to the examination, in-depth study and updating of matters of great importance and interest to contemporary international law and especially to inter-American relations (AG/RES. 542).
- Took note of the annual report and the special reports of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, and also noted the governments' observations on the respective reports; recommended to the member states that they continue adopting and applying appropriate legislative measures to preserve and maintain the full effectiveness of human rights; reaffirmed that the effective protection of human rights should also include social, economic and cultural rights; noted that participation in cooperation for hemispheric development is a fundamental way of contributing to the integral development of the human being; invited the governments that have not yet done so to consider the advisability of acceding to



or ratifying the American Convention on Human Rights; recommended to the member states that they seek to ensure that the exercise of power derives from the legitimate and free expression of the will of people; affirmed the need vigorously to defend and promote human rights, including the right to life and to personal security and freedom, and urged all the governments to continue to provide the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights with the necessary cooperation to enable it to carry out its work (AG/RES. 543).

• Instructed the Inter-American Juridical Committee to undertake a study of questions relating to international judicial cooperation in penal matters in accordance with the recommendation of the Inter-American Conference on Extradition (AG/RES. 544).

• Took note of the information document on the constitutional evolution of nonautonomous territories in the Western Hemisphere and other territories in the Americas having ties with countries outside the hemisphere, and requested the Secretariat to present an updated report to the next session of the General Assembly (AG/RES. 546).

• Extended the mandate conferred upon the Permanent Council concerning the draft convention defining torture as an international crime (AG/RES. 547).

• Recognized the work that the Inter-American Children's Institute has begun, through its regional unit on drug dependence, in the prevention of the illicit consumption of drugs by children, adolescents and young people, and asked the Institute to contribute toward coordination of the pertinent regional programs (AG/RES. 550).

• Expressed the wish that the people of El Salvador attain peace, social justice and democracy within a pluralistic system; expressed the hope that all Salvadorians will attain an atmosphere of peace and harmony through a truly democratic electoral process; repudiated violence and terrorism and any act that constitutes a violation of the principle of non-intervention, and reiterated that it was up to

the Salvadorian people alone to settle their internal affairs (AG/RES. 551).

• Ordered that starting in 1983, the General Assembly shall hold regular sessions at the headquarters of the General Secretariat every two years to consider, fundamentally, administrative and budgetary matters and the annual and special reports of the organs, agencies and entities of the Organization (AG/RES. 552).

• Declared 1983 as the "Inter-American Year of Family" (AG/RES. 553).

• Recommended that the governments of the member states signatories to the Amazon Cooperation Treaty should consider the advisability of establishing a regional office of the Inter-American Indian Institute to serve the indigenous population of the Amazon region, and thanked the Government of Venezuela for its offer of a headquarters for that regional office (AG/RES. 555).

• Extended the mandate given to the Permanent Council for presentation of the Organization's own system of quotas for financing its program-budget, to achieve a better distribution of the contributions of the member states (AG/RES. 557).

• Reconfirmed its support for resolutions AG/RES. 426 and 481 which declared that the search for an equitable solution whereby Bolivia would obtain sovereign and useful access to the Pacific Ocean was a matter of continuing hemispheric interest, and urged the states concerned to initiate a dialogue (AG/RES. 560).

• Instructed the Secretary General, in cooperation with the governments of the member states, to present alternatives to the programming orientation of the General Secretariat that would make for better coordination between the activities of the OAS and other international organizations, the role of the OAS as a promoting agent of vertical cooperation and as a catalyst for horizontal cooperation, and the concentration of activities in priority areas; au-



thorized the Secretary General to modify the programs and structure of the General Secretariat, avoiding any impact on direct services to the member states, and to adjust the appropriations approved in the 1982-83 program-budget to defray the costs involved in the actions stemming from these mandates (AG/RES. 561).

- Reiterated that resolution AG/RES. 383 eliminated the objective of parity with the United Nations in the remunerations and working conditions of the staff of the General Secretariat, and that the payments made in accordance with resolution AG/RES. 499 put an end to all staff claims for parity (AG/RES. 562).

- Took note of the annual report of the Administrative Tribunal, and instructed the Permanent Council to review the Statute of the Tribunal in order to bring it up to date and propose necessary amendments, and to study the need for establishing a procedure for reviewing decisions of the Tribunal (AG/RES. 564).

- Authorized the Secretary General to restore the Working Capital Sub-Fund of the Regular Fund to a suitable minimum amount, through use of an external loan of not more than 7 million dollars, and provided that the interest would be financed by resources produced through austerity measures in the execution of the program-budget (AG/RES. 566).

#### **PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

The Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly held eight meetings, at which:

- It took note of and expressed its thanks for two information notes from the Government of Argentina on the situation of human rights (AG/CP/SA.151/81 and AG/CP/SA.154/81).

- Received a report from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Colombia, and a further report on human rights in Nicaragua, and decided to include them in the draft

agenda for the eleventh regular session of the General Assembly (AG/CP/SA.153/81).

- Received the suggestion of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Matters on inclusion in the budget of an information appendix on personnel costs (AG/CP/SA.154/81).

- At the request of Saint Lucia, included in the agenda for the General Assembly the topic "Consideration of Article 8 of the Charter of the Organization of American States in the Context of the Progressive Development of the OAS" (AG/CP/SA.154/81).

- At the request of Bolivia, included in the agenda for the eleventh regular session of the General Assembly the topic "Report on the Maritime Problem of Bolivia" (AG/CP/SA.154/81).

- Recommended to the General Assembly that it give priority treatment to the agenda item on "Amendment to the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly", so that the amendment to Article 42 could be approved at the first plenary session (AG/CP/SA.157/81).

- Decided to submit to the General Assembly the report of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Bolivia and Guatemala (AG/CP/SA.154/81).

- Received the Mexican singer Pedro Vargas, and paid him a warm tribute on his fifty-three years as a performer, during which he has won the applause and admiration of audiences throughout the world (AG/CP/SA.153/81).

#### **MEETING OF CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

**ORIGIN, STRUCTURE AND PURPOSES.** By the terms of the Charter of the Organization, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs is held to consider urgent problems of common interest to the American States and to serve as organ of consultation.

The Meeting of Consultation may be convoked under the Charter of the Organization or under the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (TIAR).



On January 29, the Permanent Council considered the request from the Ambassador Representative of Ecuador that a Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs be convoked. The Council approved resolution CP/RES. 323 (450/81), whereby it convoked that meeting in accordance with the provisions of articles 59, first part, and 60 of the Charter of the Organization, to begin on February 2, in Washington, D.C.

The Nineteenth Meeting of Consultation began on the scheduled date and approved resolution OEA/Ser. F./II. 19 Doc, 21/81 rev. 2, Feb. 4, 1981, wherein it reaffirmed the principles and purposes set forth in the Charter of the OAS to strengthen the peace and security of the hemisphere, and the need to preserve a lasting climate of understanding and friendship among the American nations; it stated that the OAS had an ineluctable obligation to oversee the preservation, maintenance and consolidation of peace in the hemisphere; it noted with regret the armed confrontations that had taken place between two member states; it received, with satisfaction, the announcement made by the governments of Ecuador and Peru of a cease-fire in the zone of conflict; and instructed the Permanent Council to remain informed of the actions that the governments of Ecuador and Peru take in compliance with the high purposes set forth in the resolution.

## PERMANENT COUNCIL

**ORIGIN, STRUCTURE AND PURPOSES.** The Charter of the OAS provides that the Permanent Council is one of the organs by which the Organization of American States accomplishes its purposes. The Council is directly responsible to the General Assembly. It is composed of one representative for each member state, appointed by the respective government, with the rank of ambassador. Chapter XIV of the Charter sets forth the Council's principal functions.

During the year the Council held a total of 30 meetings: 16 regular, five special and nine protocolary. The

protocolary meetings were held for the following purposes: to observe Inter-American Day; to honor the Prime Minister of Jamaica, Edward Seaga; to honor the President of the Revolutionary Government Junta of El Salvador, Jose Napoleón Duarte; to honor the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina, Oscar H. Camilion; to observe yet another anniversary of the discovery of America; to receive the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria, Willibald Pahr; to honor the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tourism and Civil Aviation of Grenada, Unison Whiteman; to honor the President of Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins, and to mark the bicentennial of the birth of Don Andres Bello.

The Permanent Council approved 29 resolutions. What follows is a summary of the operative part of some of those resolutions and other matters discussed:

- It granted the request by the Government of the Republic of Korea to become a Permanent Observer to the Organization, CP/RES. 327 (457/81).
- It decided to inform the General Assembly that it consider it inadvisable to establish an inter-American agrarian reform institute, since in its view the most appropriate procedure, should request for assistance in the field of agrarian reform increase, would be to strengthen the existing programs, CP/RES. 328 (457/81).
- It amended the Retirement and Pension Plan of the Staff of the General Secretariat of the OAS with respect to the minimum pension benefit, so that the so-called "two percent" formula would apply to all those enrolled in the Plan, retroactive to January 1, 1981, CP/RES. 329 (459/81).
- It authorized OAS participation in the celebration to mark the bicentennial of the birth of the American humanist, Andres Bello, by way of a specific program of commemorative activities, CP/RES. 336 (467/81).
- It considered a number of reports on the services of cooperation for development with external sources and recommended to the General Secretariat that it



continue to make efforts to secure greater offers from the member states and non member states, especially those that are permanent observers to the OAS, as well as from international and private institutions, so as to add new vigor to the programs of co-operation for development (CP/SA. 453/81 and CP/SA. 460/81).

- It instructed the Committee on Program and Budget to study possible formulas for correcting the problem of the lack of liquidity in the Regular Fund and to keep the Council informed on a monthly basis as to the financial condition of the Regular Fund (CP/SA. 460/81).
- It paid tribute to the memory of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mohammed Anwar El-Sadat, a man dedicated to world peace and democracy, from the third world and one of the nonaligned countries. It reaffirmed its condemnation of the use of violence as a means to obtain political ends, CP/RES. 337 (468/81).
- It requested the General Assembly to extend for one more year the deadline established for the governments of the member states to submit their observations and comments on the draft Convention Defining Torture as an International Crime, CP/RES. 343 (473/81).
- It approved the "Standards for the operation of the Hipolito Unanue Fund", to strengthen the activities of the Columbus Memorial Library, CP/RES. 344 (473/81).
- It approved the incorporation of changes into the Retirement and Pension Fund of the Staff of the General Secretariat of the OAS, effective January 1, 1982, CP/RES. 345 (473/81).
- It authorized the Secretary General to borrow to continue the normal operations of the Regular Fund, CP/RES. 346 (472/81).
- It agreed to the request from the Government of Morocco to accredit a permanent observer to the OAS, CP/RES. 348 (475/81).

- It authorized the Chairman of the Permanent Council, in cooperation with the Mission of Honduras and the Secretary General of the Organization, to invite three distinguished individuals to witness, in their personal capacity, the general elections to be held in that country on November 29, 1981, CP/RES. 349 (475/81).

- It took note of the Final Report of the Mission of Military Observers established by the Thirteenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and thanked that Mission for the work accomplished (CP/SA. 473/81).

#### **CHAIRMEN AND VICE CHAIRMEN OF THE COUNCIL**

During the course of the year the following served as Chairmen of the Permanent Council: Ambassadors Luis Marchand Stens, Eladio Knipping-Victoria, Barry B. L. Auguste and Henricus A.F. Heidweiller, representatives of Peru, the Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia and Suriname, respectively. The office of Vice Chairman was held by Ambassadors Alarico Silveira Junior, Alberto Quiroga Garcia, Charles A. T. Skeete and Raúl A. Quijano, representatives of Brazil, Bolivia, Barbados and Argentina, respectively.

#### **INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE**

**ORIGIN, STRUCTURE AND PURPOSES.** The Charter of the OAS, amended by the Protocol signed on February 27, 1967, created the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture (CIECC) as an organ directly responsible to the General Assembly. The Charter also established a Permanent Executive Committee (CEPCIECC), which at present is composed of one representative for each member state.

The origins of CIECC may be summarized as follows:

- Protocol of Amendment to the OAS Charter: Creation of CIECC Standards for education, science and culture. Buenos Aires, February 27, 1967.
- Declaration of the Presidents of America: Educational, Scientific and Technological Development. Punta del Este, April 1967.
- Fifth Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council (CIC): Regional Educational Development and Scientific and Technological Development Programs. Maracay, Venezuela, February 1968.



- Sixth Meeting of CIC: Regional Cultural Development Program. Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, July 1969.
- First Regular Meeting of CIECC: Special Account for Culture. Vifa del Mar, September 1970.
- Fourth Regular Meeting of CIBCC: Resolution of Mar del Plata: Special Projects. Mar del Plata, December 1972.

Article 100 of the Charter stipulates that the "purpose of the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture is to promote friendly relations and mutual understanding between the peoples of the Americas through educational, scientific and cultural cooperation and exchange between member states, in order to raise the cultural level of the peoples, reaffirm their dignity as individuals, prepare them fully for the tasks of progress, and strengthen the devotion to peace, democracy and social justice that have characterized their evolution."

The Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture (CIECC) held its Twelfth Annual Meeting in June, in Buenos Aires, Argentina. There it approved a total of 37 resolutions. The Heads of Delegation held an informal dialogue on the topic "The role of education, science, technology and culture in development." The outcome of that dialogue was the Resolution of Buenos Aires, which reaffirms the importance of inter-American cooperation and of the regional programs in the development of education, science, technology and culture. The "Maracay" prize was awarded during the meeting to the Guatemalan educator, Dr. Juan José Arévalo, for his valuable and extensive contribution to the development of education in America. The Bernardo A. Houssay prize was awarded to the distinguished Chilean biologist, Hector Croxatto Rezzio, for his enlightening research into arterial hypertension and his extensive and outstanding work in university education. Among the resolutions approved were those related to the programming for the biennium 1982-83, agreements and recommendations resulting from the basic study of FEMCIECC, special education and rehabilitation, follow-up of the education regionalization plan, follow-up of the action plan in the field of relations between education, work and employment, utilization of non conventional and renewable sources of energy, the city as a cultural asset, and consistency between development planning and the cultural situation.

#### PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF CIECC

CEPCIECC held two regular meetings and one special meeting. The special meeting was held in compliance with a General Assembly mandate to adjust the 1981 appropriations to the level of financing available. At its XXIII Meeting, CEPCIECC reviewed, among other matters, the report of the joint meeting of the Inter-American Committees to draw up a set of recommendations from the Basic Study of FEMCIECC. A plan was approved to promote special education and rehabilitation for the handicapped.

Of the decisions adopted by CEPCIECC at its XXIV Meeting, the following recommendations were later considered by CIECC:

- Trimming of the Regular Fund.
- Plan for reorganizing the General Secretariat offices in the member states.
- The availability of funds of the Regional Cultural Development Program.
- Proposed Program-Budget for 1982-83.

#### INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ORIGIN, STRUCTURE AND PURPOSES. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council (CIES) was initially established in 1945 and, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the OAS, signed in 1948, became one of the permanent organs through which the Organization of American States accomplishes its purposes. The Council is directly responsible to the General Assembly and is composed of one permanent representative, of the highest rank, from each member state, especially appointed by the respective government (Article 93 of the Charter).

The purpose of CIES, in accordance with the provisions of Article 94 of the Charter, is to promote cooperation among the American countries in order to obtain accelerated economic and social development.

CIES holds a regular meeting each year at the ministerial level and may also hold special meetings. It has two committees, the Permanent Executive Committee (CEPCIES) and the Special Committee for Consultation and Negotiation (CECON).

CEPCIES, originally created as the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (CIAP) in 1963 and restructured as CEPCIES by resolution AG/RES. 170 (IV-0/74) is now composed of one representative for each member state



elected by the Council itself, and of alternates designated by each member state.

CEPCIES holds six regular meetings each year and may also hold special meetings; to carry out some of its functions, it holds meetings of ad hoc country review groups. Another important part of the functions of CEPCIES is performed through the work of its Subcommittee on Program and Budget, which is also permanent in nature.

CECON was established by CIES through resolution REM-1/70 in February 1970. Its purpose is to serve as an instrument of consultation and negotiation between Latin American countries and the United States. It holds at least one regular meeting each year and is composed of one representative of each member state. In addition, it meets in special session and may hold consultation meetings to deal with urgent problems in the area of trade.

CECON has established the Ad Hoc Group on Trade to Deal with Tariff and Nontariff Barriers and Related Matters and the Ad Hoc Group on Maritime Transport. Both groups meet frequently during the course of the year.

#### **XVI REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING**

This meeting was held in Washington, D.C., and discussed various aspects related to the institutional advancement and economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean. The specialized conferences were convoked in accordance with the recommendations made by CEPCIES. The new officers of CIES and of CEPCIES were elected and 29 resolutions were approved.

#### **PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF CIES**

CEPCIES held a total of eight meetings at headquarters. In the course of those meetings, several topics were considered, among them the following:

- Establishment of the Special Subcommittee on the Creation of a Regional Cooperation Fund (AG/RES. 465).
- Plan for reorganizing the General Secretariat offices in the member states (AG/RES. 489).
- Financial status of the SDAF and its implications for the execution of projects included in the Program-Budget approved for 1981.

- A comparative analysis of the benefits of the technical assistance that the member countries have received with funds from the economic and social area in the last decade (CIES/RES. 188).
- An evaluation and the current status of the Tourism Development Program.
- A study of the financial status and an evaluation of the activities of the Inter-American Social Development Center; the Inter-American Regional Development Center; CICATUR, Barbados; and the Inter-American Capital Markets Institute.
- Study and recommendations concerning the creation of an Inter-American Center for the Prevention of Drug Dependence among Minors (AG/RES. 418).
- A recommendation to CIES to convoke the Sixth Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference, the XIV Pan American Highway Congress, the XIV Inter-American Travel Congress and the Seventh Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor.
- A request from the Government of Canada to become a member of CITEL.
- An analysis of the possibility of continuing to provide or interrupting the services to the countries that request them through the meetings of the ad hoc country review groups (CIES/RES. 194 (XV-0/80)).
- Draft amendment to the Rules of Procedure of CEPCIES.
- Recommendations of the Subcommittee on Program and Budget on periodic analyses of the projects in the Economic and Social Area (CIES/RES. 203) and on the need to orient the area's activities within the framework of the priority areas (CIES/RES. 150).
- Transfers of funds between programs (CIES/RES. 189 (XV-0/80)).
- Consideration of the draft report of CEPCIES to CIES and of the Draft Report on the Problems of Small States.



**SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR CONSULTATION AND NEGOTIATION**

The Sixth Special Meeting and the Eleventh Regular Meeting of CECON were held at the headquarters of the Organization on October 23. There, the evaluation of the Committee's activities by the Special Group set up by CIES

was completed. CECON approved new working guidelines and established very specific criteria that will govern the future activities of the Committee for Consultation, through programs of action established for specific objectives, goals and time periods. None of these programs is to be permanent.

The Special Group, which was set up by CIES to evaluate the Committee's activities, has completed its work. It has submitted a report to CECON, in which it has expressed its appreciation for the work done by the Committee and its confidence in the future. The report also contains a number of suggestions for the improvement of the Committee's work.

CECON has accepted the report of the Special Group and has decided to take into account the suggestions contained therein. It has also decided to continue its work in the same spirit of cooperation and collaboration with the Special Group.

The Special Group has also expressed its confidence in the future of the Committee and its belief that the Committee will continue to play an important role in the promotion and protection of human rights.

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## II. LEGAL AFFAIRS, HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEFENSE

### INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE

**ORIGIN, STRUCTURE AND PURPOSES.** In accordance with the OAS Charter, the Inter-American Juridical Committee (CJI) is one of the principal organs of the OAS. The Charter establishes that the principal purpose of the Committee is to serve the Organization as an advisory body on juridical matters; to promote the progressive development and the codification of international law; and to study juridical problems related to the integration of the developing countries of the Hemisphere and, insofar as may appear desirable, the possibility of attaining uniformity in their legislation.

The seat of the Inter-American Juridical Committee is the city of Rio de Janeiro. It is composed of eleven jurists, nationals of member states, elected by the General Assembly from panels of candidates presented by member states. In accordance with the Charter, "in the election, a system shall be used that takes into account partial replacement of membership and, insofar as possible, equitable geographical representation."

The Inter-American Juridical Committee held two regular meetings during this year at its headquarters in Rio de Janeiro, the first in January and the second in August.

At its January meeting, the Committee examined the issue of the bases of international jurisdiction.

During its August meeting, it conducted the Seventh Course on International Law at the Getulio Vargas Foundation, which was attended by 27 fellowship students from the OAS member states. The following topics, among others, were discussed: modern public international law; the peaceful use of nuclear energy; results of the Conference on Extradition (Caracas, 1981); prospects for the inter-American system; private international law and its development since CIDIP-I (1975); contracts under international mercantile law and bases of jurisdiction.

The Committee also continued with the topics on its agenda, particularly the study on the bases of jurisdiction and jurisdictional immunity. It also studied the question of international land and maritime transportation, for which the General Secretariat prepared background documents and support materials for the Committee's deliberations.

### INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

**ORIGIN, STRUCTURE AND PURPOSES.** The Commission was established by the Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers

of Foreign Affairs (Santiago, Chile, 1959), and formally established by the Council of the OAS, which approved its Statute in 1960.

The American Convention on Human Rights, or the Pact of San Jose, Costa Rica, which had been signed on November 22, 1969, went into force on July 18, 1979.

The Commission's new Statute was approved by the OAS General Assembly in October 1979, and the Commission adopted its new Regulations in April 1980.

Its principal function is to promote the observance and protection of human rights, and to serve as the Organization's consultative organ in these matters. It is composed of seven members from the member states of the Organization, who represent all the countries which are members, and who act on their behalf (see Appendix B).

During the period covered by the present report, the Commission held its fifty-second, fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions at the Commission's headquarters in the General Secretariat of the OAS in Washington, D.C.

During the fifty-second session held on February 26 through March 7, approval was given to the preliminary reports on the situation of human rights in Colombia and Nicaragua, which had been prepared on the basis of the on-site observations in those countries in April and October 1980, respectively. Both documents were sent to the respective governments for pertinent observations.

In accordance with the commitment to the Colombian Government, it was decided to observe the public phase of the military trials involving members of the M-19 movement. The President and various members of the Commission traveled to Bogota for this purpose, accompanied by Secretariat staff. In compliance with the resolution of the tenth regular session of the General Assembly on follow-up of the situation of human rights in Bolivia, a new note was sent to that country repeating the request for consent to an on-site observation. As to this date the Commission has not received a reply.

The situation of human rights in other countries, particularly in Cuba, El Salvador and Guatemala was also considered, and it was decided to continue preparing the reports on those countries.

The officers of the Commission were re-elected for another one-year term during the fifty-third session held on June 22 through July 2 (see Appendix B). The Commission also examined and discussed the observations that the Governments of Colombia and Nicaragua had made on the Commission's reports on the situation of human rights in



those two countries. It approved the final reports, taking into consideration both the Government's comments and the new information it had received.

The preliminary reports on the situation of human rights in Bolivia and Guatemala were also approved and sent to the governments so that they could make such observations as they felt pertinent.

A symposium was sponsored jointly with the Inter-American Commission of Women on the status of women prisoners. The symposium took place in San Jose, Costa Rica in August.

The final reports on the situation of human rights in Bolivia and Guatemala were approved, along with the Commission's Annual Report, at the fifty-fourth session, which was held in Washington, D.C. in October.

A joint meeting was held at the end of the session between members of the Commission and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights to achieve greater coordination and maximum cooperation between the two agencies providing international human rights protection.

The Commission paid particular attention to the situation of human rights in El Salvador.

At all the sessions, numerous individual cases of alleged violations of human rights in different member states of the Organization were examined, and administrative matters were discussed. Two "Rómulo Gallegos" fellowships were awarded during the year for study on human rights.

## INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

**ORIGIN, STRUCTURE AND PURPOSES.** The Inter-American Court of Human Rights was established in July 1978 when the American Convention on Human Rights came into force. The Court is an autonomous judicial institution whose purpose is to apply and interpret the American Convention on Human Rights. It is composed of seven jurists from OAS member countries. The Court's headquarters is in San José, Costa Rica.

During the year the Court amended the Rules of Procedure to delegate the legal representation of the Court and prepare the budget for the biennial 1982-83. The Court also elected Roberto Reina from Honduras and Pedro A. Nikken from Venezuela as President and Vice President, respectively, of the Court (see Appendix B).

## INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD

**ORIGIN, STRUCTURE AND PURPOSE.** The Inter-American Defense Board (IADB), established in 1942 to study and recommend measures for the defense of the hemisphere, is the oldest multilateral military organization in the free world. Its principal function is to plan for the collective defense of the hemisphere and to help strengthen the bonds of military cooperation and solidarity among the American nations. The Board is composed of the Council, the Staff, the Secretariat and the Inter-American Defense College. The 20 members of the Board are: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Lieutenant General John W. McEnery, U.S. Army, is Chairman of the Board.

A particularly important development in 1981 was the Council of Delegates' approval of a Proposed Convention of the Inter-American Defense Board. The proposed Convention, which would give the IADB new impetus and international juridical recognition, was referred to the Governments of the member states for consideration. Also, a Peacekeeping Seminar was co-sponsored in May by the International Peace Academy and the Inter-American Defense Board.

The IADB visited Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru in November. In addition, the Board visited U.S. military installations in North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida, as well as the National Command Center and the Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Pentagon. Also, the IADB officers participated in seminars at the United States Marine Corps Development and Educational Command in Quantico, Virginia.

In 1981, the most significant documents prepared by the IADB were two Basic Strategic Plans, a study on the Planning and the Collective Air Defense of the Continent, and a Special Intelligence Resumé on Subversive Strategy and Activities of Marxism-Leninism in the American Continent.

The role of the Board in hemispheric defense planning also included participation in a number of conferences throughout the Western Hemisphere.

The Inter-American Defense College presented an academic program covering the inter-American system and joint efforts to defend the Hemisphere. In carrying out this program, the College invited and hosted a number of distinguished visiting speakers.



In March, the Inter-American Defense College made an official visit to Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Panama and Venezuela. Fifty-two students attended the Twentieth Class of the College, graduating in June 1981, and 60 students are presently attending the Twenty-first Class.

The Board encourages distinguished persons to visit and receive information briefings pertaining to the history, organization and activities of the Board. Among those to visit this year were: Students of the U.S. National War College, Command and General Staff Students of the U.S. Army School of the Americas, Students of the Brazilian Air Force Command and Staff School, and the Students of the Peruvian Center of High Military Studies.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL**

**ORIGIN, STRUCTURE AND PURPOSES.** The Administrative Tribunal of the Organization was established in April 1971 by resolution of the General Assembly. Its purpose is to resolve disputes arising out of administrative decisions regarding which staff members allege nonobservance of the conditions established in their letters of appointment or contracts, or violation of the General Standards to Govern

the Operations of the General Secretariat and other applicable provisions, including those related to the Retirement and Pension Plan of the General Secretariat.

In addition, in accordance with the Special Agreement between the Secretary General of the Organization and the Director General of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), the Administrative Tribunal is competent to hear cases in which members of the IICA professional staff allege nonobservance of the conditions established in their letters of appointment or contracts, or violations of the General Standards to Govern the Operations of the General Directorate of IICA and other applicable provisions.

In accordance with Article III of its Statute, the Tribunal is composed of six members of different nationalities elected in their personal capacities by the General Assembly to serve for a term of six years. At each session the Tribunal operates with three members (see Appendix B).

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At its nineteenth regular meeting held in April and May, the Administrative Tribunal considered six complaints, of which five were decided.

The twentieth meeting took place in October. The Tribunal heard eleven cases entered by the General Secretariat staff members and former staff members, and issued rulings on seven.



### III. ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS

#### PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION

ORIGIN, STRUCTURE AND PURPOSES. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) was established under a resolution of the Second International Conference of American States (Mexico, 1901-1902). It is a specialized organization of the Organization of American States and the regional office of the World Health Organization. Its fundamental purposes are to promote and coordinate the efforts of the countries of the Western Hemisphere to combat disease, prolong life, and promote the physical and mental health of the people. Its headquarters is in Washington, D.C. The Director of the Pan American Health Organization is Dr. Hector R. Acuña.

The Plan of Action of the Pan American Health Organization, whose objective is "health for all by the year 2000," received the General Assembly's backing. The Director of PAHO urged the OAS to examine ways of cooperating in the Plan of Action since it plays a vital role in social, economic and cultural coordination of nations.

In November, representatives of the offices of PAHO in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean met in Washington, D.C., to discuss ways of carrying out the Plan and to determine specific activities and responsibilities.

It is estimated by the year 2000, 75 per cent of Latin America's population will live in urban areas. There will be at least ten metropolitan areas with more than 5 million inhabitants. For that reason, in November Washington was the site of a meeting between a group of government officials and officials from PAHO, other international organizations and government agencies to discuss health services in the urban areas of the region. One of the purposes of the meeting was to identify the priority problems where short and long-term solutions are feasible.

#### Activities

PAHO conducted activities in environmental health, jointly with a number of other agencies. These activities included diagnostic studies, joint programming missions and training in a number of countries.

As for health services, four major program areas were developed: primary health care, secondary and tertiary health care, development of health systems, and development

and promotion of technology and services to assist special programs and specific population groups.

As for manpower and research, as a result of a series of meetings, a Pan American system for exchanging biomedical data is being developed at the Regional Library of Medicine (BIREME) in São Paulo.

In January 1981, the Chilean Government declared Chilean territory to be free of hoof-and-mouth disease. This represents a major step forward in PAHO's animal health program.

Prevention and control programs focused on such illnesses as: cervical cancer, rheumatic fever, mental health, leprosy, viral diseases, Chagas' disease and blindness.

PAHO participated in an inter-agency mission established to evaluate the status of disaster preparedness programs in Peru and Ecuador. In Lima, PAHO conducted a regional course on medical preparedness for disaster situations.

#### INTER-AMERICAN CHILDREN'S INSTITUTE

ORIGIN, STRUCTURE AND PURPOSES. The Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN) was founded in 1927 under a resolution of the Fourth Pan American Child Congress, held in Santiago, Chile in 1924. As a result of agreements signed in 1949 and 1962 between the Council of the OAS and the Directing Council of the Institute, the Institute was recognized as a specialized organization of the OAS and became part of its organization. It is responsible for promoting the study of problems relating to motherhood, childhood, adolescence, and the family in this hemisphere and the adoption of measures for their solution. It also promotes and cooperates with the governments of the member states in establishing and conducting activities that contribute to the overall development of children and adolescents, and to the constant improvement of standards of living, especially where the family is concerned. The Institute is composed of three organs: the Directing Council, composed of government representatives of the member countries of the OAS, which meets once a year in the city designated; the Pan American Child Congress, held every four years to deal with the most important problems of childhood, and the Office of the Institute under a Director General. The Institute has its headquarters in Montevideo, Uruguay.

The Director General of the Institute is Dr. Rodrigo Crespo Toral.



During the year covered in this report, the Institute provided technical assistance to various countries on the preparation of a new law on civil records; on the organization of activities for International Year of the Handicapped and for the First National Conference on Mental Retardation and a Course on Hearing and Communication Problems. An assistance mission was conducted in Brazil on the adoption of minors and new approaches in family law.

In the areas of training and dissemination, courses were given on early stimulation on physiotherapy; early intervention; statistics as applied to minors in unusual circumstances; seminars on the basic notions with respect to mental retardation and on educational techniques for rehabilitation of the severely mentally retarded; minors law and family relations; early stimulation; legal grounds for the protection of the health of the mother and the child; the prevention of accidents during infancy, childhood and adolescence, and the role played by the health team in the care of the child and family.

The projects conducted included conferences on specialized topics concerning the handicapped; a course on how to deal with children who have cerebral palsy; the first festival on the handicapped; a course on preventiveness in the area of the family and education (research on behavioral problems) and courses on hearing impediments, preschool education and language and communication.

The training and technical assistance activities have made a contribution such that now several countries have approved or are in the process of approving adoption laws, new laws on civil records and vital statistics and statistical systems. In many instances, the passage of new laws has meant the creation of national services to cover areas that heretofore had not been protected either legally or administratively and had little in the way of a structural framework in which to exercise those rights. The technical assistance missions have sought to increase the amount of attention focused on the problem of minors and the family, by creating more efficient and better equipped services.

During the International Year of the Handicapped, the governments were urged to lend more decided support to groups that are engaged in these activities.

### INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN

**ORIGIN, STRUCTURE AND PURPOSES.** The Inter-American Commission of Women is a specialized organization of the Or-

ganization of American States, and was established at the Sixth International Conference of American States, held in Havana, Cuba, in 1928. It was given permanent status at the Eighth International Conference of American States, held in Lima in 1938. CIM achieves its objectives through: the Assembly of Delegates, the Executive Committee, the President, the delegates, the national committees of cooperation and the Permanent Secretariat. CIM is composed of one principal delegate for each member state of the OAS, who is appointed by the respective government. Its present Organic Statute was approved in 1980. The relationship between the CIM and the Organization is set forth in an agreement signed on May 5, 1978. The Commission's purposes are as follows: to promote, mobilize, train and organize the women of the Americas so as to enable them to participate fully in all fields of human endeavour, on the same basis as men, as equals jointly responsible for the destiny of mankind. CIM serves as an advisory body to the Organization and its organs, on all matters relating to women in the Americas. It must report to the governments on the status of women in this hemisphere, in all respects, and on the progress achieved and the problems that must be considered. It must also submit to the governments recommendations designed to resolve those problems. The Commission has its headquarters in Washington, D.C. The President of the Inter-American Commission of Women is Dr. Julieta Jardi de Morales-Macedo.

During the period of this report, CIM has been carrying out its Regional Plan of Action. In the light of the results of the United Nations World Conference on the Decade of Women (July 1980), CIM approved the strategy options, the adjusted program for the second half of the Decade of Women and the activities that could be conducted to execute the Regional Plan of Action.

The Project on Appropriate Technology for Rural Women, which began in 1979, is operating successfully in Bolivia and Brazil. Plans are to expand it to include the Caribbean area.

To carry out the line of action involving creation or expansion of the job opportunities for rural women and disadvantaged urban women, in 1981 CIM conducted activities in Colombia, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Panama and Venezuela. National seminars on the union movement were conducted in Chile and Paraguay. A subregional seminar-workshop on training and employment of women was also held, with participants from Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay.

In August 1981, under the auspices of the Government of Costa Rica, the Commission held a symposium on women prisoners, with the cooperation of the Inter-American Com-



mission on Human Rights and the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Rehabilitation (ILANUD). Problems that affect the situation of women prisoners were analyzed so as to establish guidelines to orient the Commission's future activities, in the area of legislation and possible programs.

In October the CIM conducted an inter-American seminar on the participation of women in cooperation for development. In emphasizing the fields of education, employment and foods, the seminar analyzed the achievements, shortcomings and proposals with respect to inter-American cooperation. During the event, emphasis was placed on the fact that American women have not yet achieved adequate standards of education and nutrition and daily encounter serious employment problems. The suggestions that arose from the seminar were presented to the respective organs of the inter-American system and to the governments to be taken into account when considering the various topics that have been raised for the special session of the General Assembly on Cooperation for Development, to be held in the near future.

The Fourth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee, which was held in Montevideo in October, approved the requests for support and cooperation to conduct projects, subject to the availability of funds or reformulation of those projects, for the following countries: Barbados, Bolivia, Costa Rica, the Commonwealth of Dominica and Haiti. As for the requests presented by El Salvador, Panama and Peru, the Permanent Secretariat was requested to negotiate for financing. That meeting took note of the publication entitled "Study on the Adoption Laws," and authorized the Commission's President to sign a cooperation agreement between the CIM and the Inter-American Children's Institute, subject to the approval of the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

This year the following countries have obtained observer status with the Commission: Austria, Belgium, Guyana, the Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland.

At its Eleventh Regular Session, held in Saint Lucia in December, the OAS General Assembly approved a resolution introduced by the Commission, declaring 1983 as "Inter-American Year of the Family."

As for the creation or strengthening of the Women's Bureaus, mention should be made of the fact that the Commonwealth of Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador and Grenada

are strengthening their respective offices, while Guatemala established its office this year.

#### **Relations with other agencies**

The Commission received assistance from AID, both in connection with the programs aimed at the integration and participation of women in the labor force (Program on Women's Bureaus and Program on the Participation of Women in Union Activities) and in connection with the project on Appropriate Technology for Rural Women.

CIM strengthened its cooperative ties with the specialized agencies of the OAS and signed cooperation agreements with the Inter-American Institute of Cooperation for Agriculture and the Inter-American Indian Institute. At the world level, it has cooperative relations with ECA, the FAO, the ILO and UNESCO, from which it receives technical assistance for carrying out several activities.

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

**ORIGIN, STRUCTURE AND PURPOSES.** The Institute was founded in 1928 during the Sixth International Conference of American States, held in Havana, Cuba. In 1949, an agreement was signed between the Council of the Organization of American States and the Institute whereby it became the first specialized organization of the inter-American system. In May 1974, a new agreement was concluded between the Institute and the OAS as a result of the Protocol of Buenos Aires. The Institute promotes the development of the member countries through direct technical assistance and training in research centers and through publications and technical meetings. The General Secretariat of the Institute is its permanent organ. It accomplishes its purposes through four commissions: cartography, geography, history, and geophysics, the headquarters of which are in Mexico, Canada, Venezuela and Peru, respectively. The national sections are branches established by each member state and their staffs are appointed by the governments of the countries concerned. The Institute has its headquarters in Mexico City.

The Secretary General of the Institute is José A. Saenz.

What follows is a summary of the Institute's activities during the year which it carried out through its commissions on cartography, geography, history and geophysics.



## CARTOGRAPHIC AREA

Printing of the work entitled Cartography and Surveys in Urban Areas and of the Revista Cartográfica, issue No. 36.

A meeting of the Working Group on lists of geographic names.

## GEOFYSICS AREA

Radioactive processes in the oceanic-atmospheric interaction.

Seminar on measurement on solar radiation.

Publication of the Revista Geofísica, issue No. 12.

## HISTORY AREA

Publication of Folklore Americano, issue No. 30, the Boletín de Antropología Americana, issue No. 3, and of the Revista de Historia de América, issue No. 93.

## GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Publication of the Revista Geográfica, issue No. 34; the Handbook of Teaching Materials for the Teaching of Geography at the Secondary Level; the Handbook for the Teaching of Geography at the Elementary Level, and the Handbook of Teaching Materials for the Teaching of Geography.

A series of activities were conducted on the following topics:

Reforestation methods in America; improvement of arid lands; classification of geomorphological units; preparation of guides for researchers in the Latin American countries, and an international course at the Centro Panamericano de Enseñanza de Investigación Geográfica.

## INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE

ORIGIN, STRUCTURE AND PURPOSES. The Institute was created under the International Convention of Patzcuaro (1940) and is composed of 17 member countries. Its fundamental purposes are to coordinate the Indian Affairs policies of the

countries and to promote research and the training of individuals dedicated to development of the Indian communities in the Americas. Its headquarters is in Mexico City. The Director of the Institute is Dr. Oscar Arze Quintanilla

The activities of the Institute during the year were conducted in accordance with the Five-year Plan for Indian Action in America, approved by the Ninth Session of the General Assembly, which was held in La Paz, Bolivia, in 1979. At its meeting of December 1981, the Directing Council of the Institute underscored the importance of resolution AG/RES. 556, approved at the eleventh regular session of the General Assembly, inasmuch as it urges the member states to make contributions to the Multilateral Fund to provide sufficient resources to carry out the specific mission of conducting the projects included under the Plan.

Following the Plan's guidelines, individuals were trained through the Eighth Course on Observation and Practice in Indian Affairs, attended by 15 technicians from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Peru and Venezuela, and the Regional Technical Meeting on Literacy and Post-literacy in Intercultural and Pluricultural situations, attended by 14 specialists from Bolivia, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, the United States and Venezuela.

Technical cooperation projects were conducted for the improvement of production systems and health care for Mapuche communities in Chile; for implementation of crafts workshops on the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua; for a feasibility study on productive projects involving communities in the Northeast Chaco of Paraguay, and research on traditional technology in Peru.

One of the year's most important events was the First Technical Meeting on Problems of Indian Populations in the Amazon Region, held in July. That event was attended by 140 representatives of national Indian affairs offices, Indian organizations, universities and private institutions. The meeting discussed such issues as the analysis of official government policy; the problems of land and natural resources; the rights of Indians and the need for the development processes to take the characteristics of these population groups into consideration. A series of recommendations were made concerning the premises that must govern relations between the state and indigenous popula-



tions and specific policies were proposed for resolving these matters within a framework of international cooperation that would basically involve Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela, countries that signed the Treaty for Amazon Cooperation.

Among the more important events that occurred during the year, specific mention should be made of the offer made by Venezuela to serve as the site for a regional office for the Institute, to serve the population that lives in the Amazon jungle. This step is one of utmost importance, since it means that the Institute now has the power to conduct a number of programs and activities to benefit the Indian groups in that region.

#### **INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE**

**ORIGIN, STRUCTURE AND PURPOSES.** IICA is the specialized organization of the Organization of American States for the agricultural sector. It was founded in 1942 by the American Governments as the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. The Institute is an autonomous, intergovernmental agency governed by its own Convention, which entered into force in December 1980. On that date, the Institute made adjustments in its organization, broadened its scope of action and renamed itself as it is now called.

IICA is directed by an Inter-American Board of Agriculture and an Executive Committee, governed under its own Convention, and carries out its action through a General Directorate with headquarters in San José, Costa Rica, and offices in its member countries.

The Institute was established to stimulate, promote and support the efforts of the member states to attain their development and rural well-being. Actions to reach these objectives are geared to the following specific purposes: to raise agricultural production and productivity, increase the capacity to generate jobs in the rural sector, and participation by the rural population in development.

The Director General of the Institute is Dr. José Emilio G. Araujo.

In April, IICA, together with the Organization of American States (OAS), held the Eighth Inter-American Agricultural Conference, in Santiago, Chile. The meeting approved the "Declaration of Santiago" which, among other things, states that the relative importance of the agricultural, livestock and forestry sector must be reaffirmed and the signatory countries must undertake efforts to deal with and resolve, in a simultaneous and coherent fashion, the nutritional deficits, the technological and health

problems involved in agricultural and livestock production and the problems involved in proper management of natural resources. On that occasion, 23 recommendations were formulated, some of which are of great importance to the region, such as the recommendations on diagnosis and analysis of policies; rational use of renewable natural resources; food and energy security, and identification, formulation and management of projects designed for agricultural and rural development.

Among IICA's most important programs are those in animal and plant health, which have conducted very specific activities for the eradication of blights and animal and plant diseases, a problem that adversely affects a high percentage of the harvest and products, with a very negative impact on yields and the national economies.

Another important program that IICA is conducting is the program in agricultural research in the Southern Tier, which is being done in close cooperation with the Inter-American Development Bank.

The work involved in the program to protect coffee crops in Central America and Mexico (PROMECAFE) has been intensified. A substantial contribution of \$3.5 million made by the Regional Office of AID (ROCAP) has added much to the program. A Seminar on Tropical Fruits in the Caribbean (Grenada) was conducted, thereby strengthening this important side of agricultural development in the area.

IICA delivered to Chile the final report on the School-community Link Project under the Institute's Simon Bolivar Fund. The project succeeded in developing a system that, by establishing a link between the human and material resources of an agricultural training establishment and the community where it is located, serves to improve the preparation of these professionals and strengthens small-scale farming in the region.

Another project conducted under the Simon Bolivar Fund is "La Cañita" in Costa Rica. The 23 young people involved in the project took over the lands granted to them by the Institute of Lands and Settlement of Costa Rica, and immediately planted the first seven hectares of sugar cane for seed.

Finally, during the First Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, held in August, Dr. Francisco Morillo Andrade of Venezuela, was elected Director General of IICA. He will take office in January 1982, replacing Dr. José Emilio G. Araujo, who has been Director General of IICA since January of 1970.



## IV. PARTICIPATION OF COOPERATING INSTITUTIONS

### PAN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

**ORIGIN, STRUCTURE AND PURPOSES.** The Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) is a private and voluntary nonprofit institution established in 1962 on the initiative of prominent citizens of the Americas and the Secretary General of the OAS. Its objective is to help persons of few resources in Latin America and the Caribbean region to participate more directly and productively in the cultural, social and economic development of their respective countries.

The Foundation's policy is set by its Board of Directors, composed of persons with broad experience in the public and private sectors in various American countries. The Executive Committee of the PADF directs its operations and determines the ties of cooperation between the OAS and the PADF.

The Foundation promotes the participation of the local private sector, especially of businessmen, through the establishment of National Development Foundations (NDFs), and in the same way through other activities that involve the forgotten majorities in their self-development efforts. Through the NDF's and other local development organizations the PADF cooperates in a variety of programs, providing financial, material, and technical assistance.

The operations of the PADF are financed by contributions from the peoples of the hemisphere, along with those of numerous international organizations such as PAHO, UNESCO, and UNICEF, which participate directly in the execution and evaluation of the programs.

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During the year, the PADF supported more than 400 specific projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, in cooperation with foundations, and private sector donors in Latin America and the United States. The PADF cooperated with the OAS in supervising projects and financing of a grant made by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation to enable the Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Center (CATIE) in Colombia to develop a training program for low-income farmers operating small farms in Central America. It also cooperated with a grant of 98,000 dollars given by the IBM/World Trade Americas Far East Corporation to finance scholarships for the study of technology management by students from member states.

The PADF's greatest effort during the year continued to be setting up private National Development Foundations. In November 1981, three NDFs were launched in the Bahamas, the Commonwealth of Dominica and Jamaica.

The Health Services Program contributed nearly 4 million dollars in health care resources, including medical and dental equipment, in response to requests in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay. The program supports private and public community institutions in rural and urban areas that provide preventive health care and curative health services to low-income sectors.

The Tools for Training program contributed approximately 1,500,000 dollars in tools, equipment and technical services to vocational schools and a major Latin American regional food processing training center which is designed to meet food processing training needs for skilled workers. The Tools program also provides boats for use in fishing cooperatives in training and as a medical research facility. In 1981 a total of 5 vessels collectively worth 886,000 dollars, were given to Jamaica and Honduras for these purposes.

The PADF signed a 3.9 million dollar agreement with the United States Agency for International Development to carry out a four year agro-forestry project in Haiti. The aim of the project is to reforest denuded areas with one million seedlings in the first year and promote the idea of using trees as a cash crop for small farmers.

Another PADF program, the Inter-American Society, received 48,000 dollars through a grant by the U.S. International Communications Agency (USICA). Forums were sponsored on topics relevant to Latin America social and economic conditions. Late in the year, in response both to the PADF program review and to financial support reduction, the Inter-American Society programs were cut back. Nevertheless, the Forum continues to host lunch programs in Washington and to serve as a liaison with groups in other cities.



## V. WORK OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

### COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

The projects and fellowships the General Secretariat offered the member countries during the year represented a total of over 7 million dollars (see graph, page 21). The total amount of real services (number of scholarships and man/months of technical assistance) was lower than in previous years, as a result of world-wide inflation and the budget limitations imposed in 1980. However, projects increased from 60 in 1980 to 80 in 1981.

One point that should be stressed is that only about 35 per cent of the total resources channeled to the member countries came from the OAS direct budget allocations, which means that 65 per cent was obtained from external cooperating sources.

In addition to direct services programs, support services were provided for the programming and execution of over 600 technical cooperation projects. This year, the national liaison agencies in the member states submitted national and regional projects as a basis for preparing the preliminary draft budget for 1982/83.

### TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH EXTERNAL SOURCES

A number of services projects valued at nearly 4.8 million dollars for two years were negotiated with external sources during the year. The General Secretariat's monetary participation in these services is minimal, and in a number of cases there was no additional budget impact. The projects involved in these commitments are the following:

- Copper mining, with Belgium
- Industrial quality control, with the Federal Republic of Germany
- Energy for the River Plate Basin, energy atlas for Peru, public enterprise projects and tourism, with Italy
- Energy and foodstuffs for Central America and Municipal administration, with France
- Energy and human settlements for the Caribbean, with the Netherlands
- Central Jungle of Peru, with the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)

- Rural development in Honduras, with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (FIDA)
- Promotion of women's role in rural development, with AID

In 1981, the largest contributors to technical cooperation projects with external sources were the non-member countries of the Netherlands and Spain, and member states Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela.

### OFFICES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT AWAY FROM HEADQUARTERS

Through its national offices, the General Secretariat stressed programming and execution of direct technical cooperation services provided to the countries and publication and distribution of information on those services.

Notable here was the programming of direct services, involving the establishment of the necessary contacts with the National Liaison Agencies (ONE) and explanation to them of the procedures for conducting such programming, and complete follow-up to completion of the entire process, with formal presentation of the projects by the countries. Because of this work, over 600 projects were received.

Through its Offices, the General Secretariat cooperated in organizing and holding a special festival and symposium for handicapped children, which was jointly sponsored by the Disney World and Eastern Airlines. The festival took place in Orlando, Florida, and was attended by approximately 300 handicapped children from various member states. The First Ladies of Barbados and El Salvador attended, and support was also provided by the First Ladies of most of the member countries.

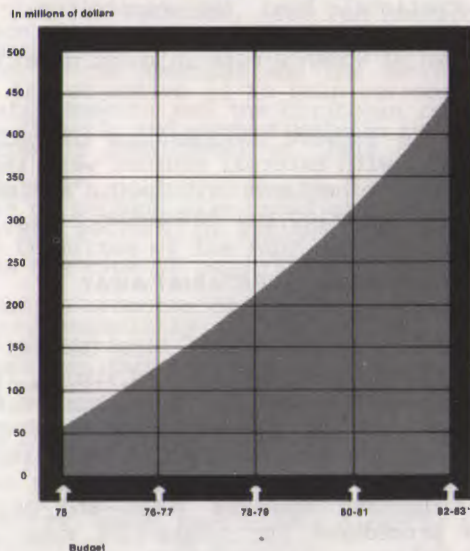
The Directors of the new offices of the Commonwealth of Dominica and Saint Lucia were appointed during the year, and training was provided to the field personnel that visited headquarters, as well as to the staff of the National Liaison Agencies, at the request of those institutions.

### INTER-AMERICAN EMERGENCY AID FUND

During the period covered by this report, no emergency situations requiring action by the Fund occurred. Among the activities under way, assistance was continued to a



**DIRECT SERVICES  
(OAS FUNDS ONLY - CUMULATIVE)**

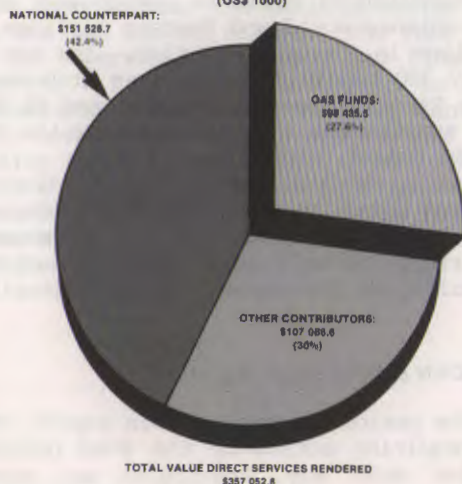


**OAS DIRECT SERVICES**

**BY SOURCE**

1980-81 FUNDS

(US\$ 1000)



number of projects of the National Reconstruction Committee of Guatemala, financed through the Special Fund, which was established with the contribution of a number of member states to cooperate with Guatemala on its reconstruction programs. In addition, the Caribbean Disaster Preparedness Group, sponsored and financed by the United Nations Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO), has requested the cooperation of a FONDEM specialist in the design and execution of a pre-emergency information program on hurricanes in the Caribbean area.

**YOUTH AFFAIRS**

Assistance, training and technical information services and specialized equipment were provided.

The following technical cooperation services were provided at a cost of 280,000 dollars to the General Secretariat: advice to nine member states, specialized equipment to four countries; specialized training for 98 athletes and trainers of member states, with the cooperation of the Mexican Olympic Committee.

The Data and Information Bank was established, and over 840 books, magazines, films and so forth, were distributed to all member states. This material consisted mainly of topics for the handicapped, sports, recreation and voluntary social service.

Responding to the special challenge, 1981 - International Year of the Handicapped, and in cooperation with the U.S. Association of Blind Athletes (USABA) a tournament was held for blind athletes in Panama. Technical articles, manuals and selected works on young handicapped people were distributed to the member states in connection with this event.

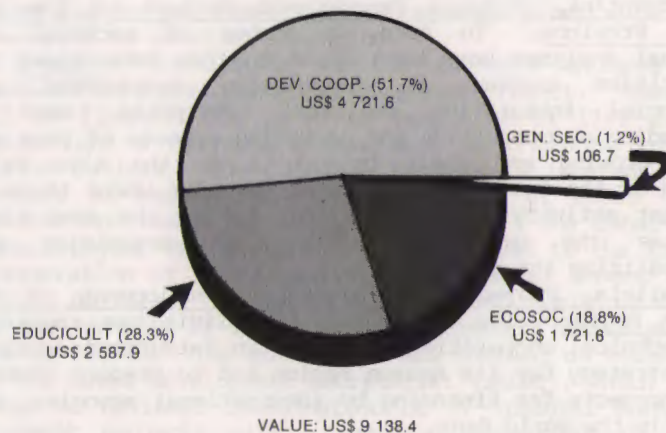
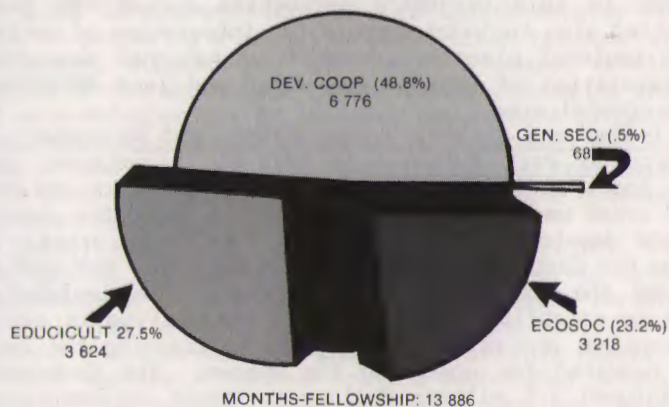
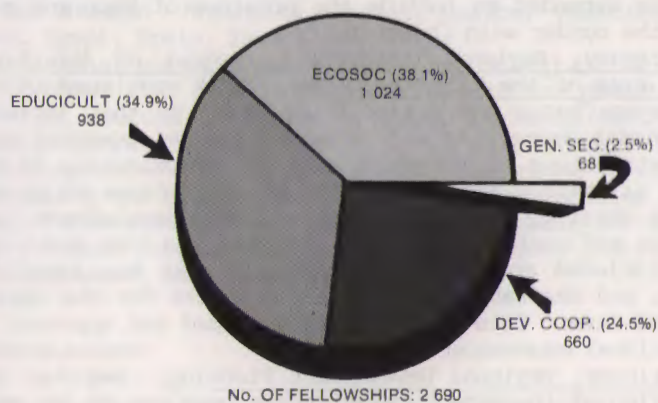
**FELLOWSHIPS AND TRAINING**

During the year, the General Secretariat continued to give priority to human resources training activities, through graduate fellowships and training in special courses. The total funds provided for fellowships amounted to 4,010,115 dollars, for a total of 6,025 fellowship months, benefitting 1,155 citizens of the member states.

The courses provided were given in both member and nonmember states. The total courses planned amounted to



**DISTRIBUTION OF FELLOWSHIPS-MONTHS AND COST  
BY TECHNICAL AREA  
1980-81**



230, including short national seminars.

On the instructions of the Permanent Council, the General Secretariat published for the second time the Guide to Fellowships and Training Opportunities (1981), in Spanish and English, for the information of the governments.

**REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY AND  
NATURAL RESOURCES**

**Regional projects**

Interconnection of the Orinoco, Amazon and River Plate Basins. The desirability of a comprehensive approach to the development of the southern hemisphere, linking the Orinoco, Amazon and River Plate Basins, through a system in which the Jungle Ringroad is one of the most important keystones for integration, caused the General Assembly to ask the General Secretariat to prepare background information for the First Specialized Technical Meeting on Interconnection of Basins, which was held in October, in Lima, Peru. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela participated in the meeting.



### **National projects**

Argentina, Regional Development Project of the Rio Negro Province. To date, a number of sectoral and regional analyses have been drawn up that have given the authorities support in formulating development and provincial integration projects. Currently, work is proceeding on productive and marketing aspects of pear and apple growing and their byproducts in the Alto Valle region of the Rio Negro. This is the area where there is greatest activity in the Province, but at the same time, it has the greatest problems in organizing and rationalizing its growth.

Bolivia, Project for Integrated Development of the Amazon Region. The Government of Bolivia has requested OAS technical cooperation to define an integrated development strategy for its Amazon region and to prepare investment projects for financing by international agencies, especially the World Bank.

Brazil, Integrated Development Project of the Araguaia-Tocantins Basin. Work on this project began in April and included preparation of a pre-diagnosis for the area under study, a selection of immediate action program areas, an inventory of development programs and projects, and a study of legal and institutional aspects of the region.

Colombia, Development Plan for the Narifio-Putumayo Border Region. The study conducted between June 1979 and December 1981 covered an area of 56,000 square kilometers, which has a population of 100 million. A proposal was made for border integration, which included a breakdown of the instruments required for implementation and a regional development strategy for the area. In addition, investment projects were formulated in the framework of border integration, including a pulp and paper plant, a number of agroindustrial energy projects, and projects on river navigation on the Petra, Mira, San Miguel and Putumayo rivers. The proposals included design of institutional mechanisms that took into consideration operation of existing institutions, especially establishment of a regional organization.

Ecuador, Studies of the Basins of the Santiago and Mira Rivers and Development Planning of Region No. 1. This study was conducted in coordination with a similar study in the Colombian region of Narifio-Putumayo because both basically referred to Colombian-Ecuadorean border development. A detailed analysis was made of the resources and characteristics of the region through 52 publications co-

vering a number of aspects of the regional situation. Lastly, a development plan was formulated for Region No. 1, which comprises the provinces of Esmeraldas, Carchi and Imbabura (25,000 square kilometers, 600,000 inhabitants), and includes a border integration strategy and identifies investment possibilities in the production sectors and in irrigation, hydroelectricity, flood control and water supply. Important binational infrastructure projects were formulated, to which Ecuador contributed 135,000,000 dollars to support the development of border tourism, road, air and river transportation and telecommunications. The work was expanded to include the province of Napo and thus cover the border with Colombia.

Paraguay, Regional Development Project of the Paraguayan Area of the Pilcomayo River. Work continued in the Paraguayan Chaco, and a report was drawn up that included a diagnosis describing and interpreting the possibilities and restrictions of the study area of approximately 90,000 square kilometers and determining the objectives to be met and the strategy to be used for regional development. An economic and social development proposal was then drawn up, which included an integrated model, a plan for immediate action, and desirable programs and projects for the medium and long-term. This proposal was analyzed and approved by the national counterpart agencies.

Suriname, Regional Development Planning. Regional coordination of investment policies has been one of the main concerns in this project's activities during the year. Activities also included support for integration of national and regional planning, research on national resources, and preparation of schemes for water and land management in the coastal area.

Trinidad and Tobago, Establishment and Management of the National Park System. In 1978-81, a national park policy and a national plan for a system of parks and protected areas was drawn up and plans were begun for management and development for a number of priority areas, including the Caroni Swamp, famous worldwide for the scarlet ibis and the Buccoo Reef. In addition, the legislation needed to establish and manage the national parks system was prepared, and priority was given to training the local staff required for operating the system. The Government has assigned 2.5 million dollars to begin implementation of the proposed projects, and work began on constructing visitors centers in the Caroni Swamp and the Cleaver Woods parks.



## **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, FOODSTUFFS AND HUMAN RESOURCES**

The cooperation services provided in this field concentrated primarily on social problems and on foodstuffs, rural development and rural-urban integration, community organization and development, and creation of jobs.

A total of 2,364,000 dollars in funds was obtained through agreements and other forms of horizontal cooperation with FIDA/IDB, Organization of Americas Cooperative (OCA), Inter-American Cooperative Bank Development Program (SIDEFCOOP) and AID, governments of member states and non-member states: Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, Canada, Egypt, Spain, Israel and Italy.

National projects were started at the end of the 1980/81 biennium that made it possible to mobilize domestic and external sources of financing (FIDA/IDB/World Bank/Caribbean Development Bank) totalling 132,000 million dollars for investment directly to benefit low-income groups, by increasing the production of food, income-producing items, small rural industries, establishment of basic infrastructure, social support services for production, institutional development and training.

### ***National projects***

Argentina, advice to the Transportation Studies Center for Rural Development (CETTRAN), of the University of Cordoba, in preparing a manual on rural-urban transportation.

Brazil, support for the SUDENE Integral Development Program of the North-East (POLONORDESTE), covering analysis and methodologies for 47 integral development projects underway in rural areas, preparation, follow-up and evaluation of new projects, and human resources training. The World Bank and the IDB are supplementing the government's financial resources in this program.

Chile, review of the results of the Project for the Experimental Introduction of the Red Abalone, to establish a methodology for introducing exotic species, considering the ecological aspects of the local marine environment and studying the survival and adaptation of this commercially valuable species. The new project emphasized preparation of conceptual bases of mass communications for generating social development projects in poor rural areas.

The Commonwealth of Dominica, preparation of a profile of the integral development project for the area of Castle

Bruce-Geneva-Soufrière, and advice was given on taking immediate action to create farming and fisheries jobs, as called for in the overall micro-regional plan, which will be subject to external financing.

Ecuador, formulation of the Quininde-Malimpia-Nueva Jerusalem Integral Rural Development Project. Execution will be financed with a World Bank loan of 17.5 million dollars and a national counterpart contribution of 32.5 million dollars. The Quininde Project is located in the Province of Esmeraldas, covers an area of about 96,000 hectares and has a population of 28,000. The Cañar-Santa Isabel Project was completed, and submitted to the IDB for consideration of its financing in the total amount of 40 million dollars. The project is located north of Cañar, and has an area of 2,164 square kilometers and a population of 56,593. The government was advised on establishing the Rural Development Secretariat (SEDRI), which is in charge of national coordination of 17 integral rural development projects with a national investment of 1,700 million sucres over the next five years.

El Salvador, technical cooperation in planning, training and programming actions for the first stage of the agrarian reform on 56 affected farms of over 500 hectares. These actions involve Area III of the Sectoral Office of Agricultural Planning of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, with 179,491 hectares and an estimated population of 371,412.

Grenada, assistance was given in conducting agriculture research, which will lay the groundwork for planning the sector and identifying internal and external financing requirements.

Guatemala, The Baja Verapaz Integral Rural Development Project was formulated to establish systems for institutional coordination between co-executing agencies. In addition, aid was provided to a similar project for the Dry Central Region.

Haiti, under the OAS/Israel Cooperation Agreement, advisory services to the Agriculture Ministry on crop projects with small farmers, as the preliminary stage of an integral rural development program, and on training in connection with soybean and sugarcane crops were completed.

Honduras, the feasibility stage of the Santa Barbara Department Project was completed and is now under review by the FIDA and the Central American Development Bank for financing at a total cost of 28.9 million dollars, comprising 22.8 million in external credit and 6.1 million



dollars in national counterpart funds. The project has an area of 5,000 square kilometers, with an estimated population of 200,000, and would benefit 7,000 farm families.

Jamaica, under the OAS/Israel Agreement, advice was provided on carrying out the Social Development Commission's OASIS Project, which covers farm management and irrigation. This settlement project is training 200 unemployed youths for community level farm activities, on five-hectare family parcels with intensive cultivation of vegetables and export items.

Mexico, under the Rural System in Priority Areas Project, of the Programming and Budget Secretariat, a number of rural projects were reviewed and implementation methods in marginal rural areas were improved.

Nicaragua, support was given to implementing the PRICA II Project of the Atlantic Region, especially the subprojects on: livestock-raising, cocoa growing, construction of access roads, agricultural extension service and training, and installation of an integral agricultural research and training center for the area. Advice was also given on formulating and preparing the National Foodstuffs Program and the Beef and Dairy Livestock Program.

Paraguay, the Integral Rural Development Project of Paraguari was completed, and the loan document was approved by the FIDA/IDB. The total cost is 39.1 million dollars comprising 7.7 million dollars from the national contribution, 3.9 from FIDA and 27.5 from the IDB. The project will directly benefit 9,000 farm families and will provide indirect socio-economic benefits to an estimated population of 225,000.

Peru, technical advice on preparation of the Integral Rural Development Project of the Majes-Siguas region in the south of the country, which has made it possible to irrigate 60,000 hectares, generate 656 mw of electrical power and progressively settle an estimated 160,000 persons.

Suriname, advice to the Ministry of Agriculture on preparing the agricultural sectoral plan and on the subsequent execution of priority farm and agroindustry projects.

Trinidad and Tobago, under the OAS/Egypt Agreement, a rice-growing program is being carried out with small farmers; physical infrastructure works are being built and support services developed to increase yields, to extend the areas devoted to other crops by means of irrigation and to organize new production units.

### **Regional activities**

The regional activities strengthened national projects and served as a conduit for additional financial and technical resources from horizontal cooperation agreements with other agencies and governments of member and nonmember states. They made it possible to carry out activities that have a multiplier effect and a regional-wide impact on the areas of training, specialized advisory services and applied research.

Important among these activities was the Food Corporation Project of the Caribbean, in which assistance was given in identifying and formulating investment projects in Barbados, the Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada and Saint Lucia, and in seminars and consultations on agribusiness and food technology in those countries. Through a grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development, assistance and training activities were carried out in support of the projects for the participation of women in production activities, a course on formulation and management of job-creation projects in the Caribbean was given, and a seminar on project identification for the Andean countries was conducted in Ecuador in cooperation with the Inter-American Commission of Women.

## **INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES**

### **DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

In this field, the General Secretariat provides training and furnishes technical assistance through a number of instruments.

Among the training activities were two national courses on project formulation and evaluation, the first in Haiti and the second on public sector projects in Argentina, in which some 56 professionals were trained and 13 project studies prepared. Four lectures on investment were also given in Uruguay. In Chile, assistance was given in the preparation of a preinvestment and consultant services seminar.

The First Course on Project Execution was given in Colombia. Twenty students attended, including a Bolivian fellowship student.

A course was begun in Grenada on project formulation



and evaluation, with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank. Fellowship students from the Commonwealth of Dominica and Saint Lucia also attended. In addition, assistance was given to the Administrative Staff College for a course on project formulation and evaluation in Jamaica.

Over 200 man/months of technical assistance were provided. The following activities were among the highlights:

Argentina, assistance was provided to strengthen the management capabilities of national officials responsible for the formulation and evaluation of investment programs and projects.

Colombia, cooperation with the National Planning Department, the Advanced School of Public Administration (ESAP) and the Universidad de los Andes to strengthen public sector investment activities through a national training, research and technical assistance program in the area of investment project preparation and execution.

Chile, assistance was given in the field of socio-economic evaluation of projects and public investment decision-making, in order to strengthen the work currently being done by the National Planning Office of the Office of the President of the Republic (ODEPLAN) in the field of public investments. Cooperation was also provided in the field of determining tariff structures and levels to permit effective use of funds for the production of public goods and services.

El Salvador, technical assistance services were provided through the International Technical Assistance Department of the Ministry of Planning in the field of small rural enterprises. Aid was also provided in identifying low-cost, easy-to-implement projects like powdered hemoglobin and plasma to enrich foodstuffs for human consumption. Cooperation was given on the preparation of a portfolio of profiles in a crop and livestock development bank for use in different regions of the country and on evaluation of a credit program of the Agricultural Development Bank.

Grenada, aid was provided to the Ministry of Public Works in designing a new mixture based on volcanic rock, which according to preliminary laboratory findings, will make it possible to realize substantial savings in the country's highway construction. Work was continued on automation of the project inventory, which comprises codi-

fication, lists and preparation of manuals. This inventory will serve as a basis for the planning and budget systems.

Guatemala, technical advice was provided to the Central Project Unit of the Secretariat of the National Council of Economic Planning on preparing a methodological guide to setting priorities for housing, education, agriculture and health projects. This instrument will be useful in drawing up the 1983-1986 National Development Plan. In addition, an electronic data processing system for a national inventory of projects was put into operation.

Haiti, the Planning Ministry was aided in setting up an Investment Projects Data Bank.

Jamaica, aid was provided in the design of a Project Implementation Manual for a farm sponsored by CARICOM. In addition, assistance was given to the Administrative Staff College to improve the managerial capabilities of projects in the Government.

Mexico, a training program is being conducted, together with the Bureau of Medium and Small Industry of the Secretariat of the Treasury and Industrial Promotion (SEPAFIN), to promote investment projects in specified areas of the National Industrial Development Plan. In addition, assistance was provided in setting up a training program for personnel involved in the preparation, evaluation and execution of investment projects. Cooperation is being given for execution of the National Development Training Plan (CECADE), stressing training in project planning, formulation and evaluation, program budgets and government control.

Nicaragua, an agreement was concluded with the government to train professionals and turn a number of investment proposals into feasible projects. The technical assistance funds granted by the IDB to the country are being administered.

Panama, technical assistance was provided to the authorities responsible for the Cerro Colorado mining project, and aid was provided in setting prices for the most critical inputs and factors in the Panamanian economy. The service provided has enabled a number of technical project units to be developed, and has put the work of the agencies participating in the investment process on a more active and more coordinated footing.

Dominican Republic, cooperation was provided in the preparation of transportation and energy studies for the CIBAO Oriental.

Suriname, three man/months of technical assistance



were provided to the Agriculture Ministry in formulating, evaluating and implementing selected projects identified in the Integrated Agricultural Development Plan.

Uruguay, technical assistance was provided on the preparation, review, adjustment and methods of project preparation and evaluation. Assistance is also being provided in the preparation of an integrated accounting system for the investment expenditures of agencies involved in central administration and public enterprises.

### **Regional activities**

The First Seminar on Public Enterprises in Economic Development was conducted. The seminar, which was sponsored by the Government of Brazil, the Government of Italy and the OAS, was held in Brasilia in July and reported on Brazilian experience in investment, management and control in public enterprises. In addition to Brazilian executives, representatives from Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Venezuela and Italy were in attendance.

The second regional seminar was held in Rome, Italy, in October to consider industrial development problems of public enterprises and to program technical assistance in the telecommunications sector. Senior executives from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Venezuela attended.

Assistance was provided to the Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE) in identifying technical cooperation requirements, design of training and technical assistance programs, systems organization and mechanisms to improve and organize the availability of information and work methods for consideration of investment projects to be financed by the agencies of the region.

### **PUBLIC SECTOR**

Activities consisted of cooperation with the countries through technical assistance missions and courses for officials, and applied research and studies on policy, domestic tax legislation and administration, customs and budgets.

Technical assistance was provided by cooperating with or providing advice to the following countries:

Barbados, tax compliance verification through compute-

rization of the administration of direct taxes, which made it possible to make a substantial reduction in taxes for the lower brackets and increase revenues by over 25 per cent.

Costa Rica, study of a comprehensive fiscal reform project and other economic and financial measures to lesser urgent financing problems.

Chile, the previous years' increases in revenues were maintained despite tax reductions. The first five months showed an increase of 880 million dollars over the same period in the previous year.

Ecuador, improvement of tax administration and cooperation on the study of changes in the tax system.

Guatemala, tax incentives for nontraditional exports, in cooperation with the International Trade and Tourism Program.

Mexico, organization of the administrative structure for operation of the customs evaluation system and preparation of a preliminary draft of the new customs bill.

Panama, modification of the tax structure and establishment of new compliance verification systems.

Paraguay, rationalization of customs procedures and study of consolidation of customs duties.

Peru, preliminary drafts of a tax reform.

Dominican Republic, study and implementation of improvements in the structure and operation of the domestic tax administration. Preparation of preliminary tax bills.

At the regional level, advisory services were provided to the following institutions:

ALADI (Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración), studies on tax harmonization.

JUNAC (Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena), harmonization of the corporate income tax and customs legislation; determination of the tariff levels at which Bolivia and Ecuador will begin the "Liberalization Program".

CARICOM (Caribbean Community), cooperation with the World Bank and AID on a study on harmonization of credit incentives to nontraditional exports.

EIAP (Escuela Interamericana de Administración Pública) preparing and giving courses on domestic taxes and customs duties.

ESAP (Escuela Superior de Administración Pública), structure of the Customs Research and Studies Team, planned for inter-American cooperation.

In the area of public spending, technical assistance was provided in the form of cooperation or advisory



services to Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay.

At the regional level, an advisory mission was sent to the General Secretariat of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), for the design and implementation of a model budget for the Association by program.

Training was provided mainly by two inter-American centers, the Inter-American Center for Tax Studies (CIET) and the Inter-American Center for Training in Public Administration (CICAP). Fellowships were awarded for the Regular Training Program (PRA) and the Special Training Program (PEC).

At the multinational level, CIET conducted courses on policy and administration of public revenues and expenditures, general consumer taxes, international customs agreements and facilitation of international trade, as well as a regional course on tax incentives.

At the national level, training activities were conducted through courses and seminars in Argentina, Paraguay and the Dominican Republic.

## PLANNING AND STATISTICS

Direct services were provided to the member states by execution of technical assistance projects, and regional, subregional and national courses, in addition to technical studies requested by CEPCIES and CIES. These services were provided through technical assistance, training and other activities.

In the field of technical assistance on planning, the following activities are highlighted:

Costa Rica, cooperation with the Office of Economic Policy and Planning in preparing studies on agriculture, industry, energy and transportation and on the social and employment sectors.

Grenada, advice on sectoral planning units and on establishment of a financial system for the public sector; identification and preparation of public investment projects; improvement of the statistics system; and preparation of the institutional framework for the national planning system.

Haiti, coordination of all integrated technical assistance projects of the Executive Secretariat; cooperation in defining the policy on development of the mining sector;

technical support to the work of the External Cooperation Division in the Ministry of Plan III and for preparation of overall guidelines for medium-term development planning, and technical secretariat services to the Joint Interagency Commission for promotion and coordination of international cooperation for the national development effort.

Suriname, investigation of the impact on employment and the balance of payments of the 1975-1980 public investment program.

Venezuela, support for social planning and research; cooperation in the design and application of a minimum family food basket and in strengthening the Household Survey Program.

The delivery of direct services in the area of statistics is summarized as follows:

Argentina, evaluation of the user demand for statistics; integration of socio-demographic statistics; analysis and programming of systems related to household survey data.

Colombia, support for improvement of social statistics in the area of nutrition and housing, and to statistics from the national land survey.

El Salvador, technical support for improvement of the national statistics system, with emphasis on preparation of economic censuses.

Jamaica, technical assistance on censuses and advice on setting up the data bank of the Statistics Department.

Panama, technical assistance in the task of revising the social accounting system and estimates of the national accounts.

Trinidad and Tobago, support for the production of statistical data for estimating harvests; reorganization of the Office of Census Cartography; and study on improvement of construction statistics.

At the regional level, technical support was provided to the Inter-American Household Survey Program, the Program of the Census of the Americas, the harmonization of a number of international classifications into a classification of products and the Inter-American Program of Basic Statistics (PIEB).

In the area of training, a number of regional or national courses were given. CIENES supported a number of teaching activities, conducting four inter-American courses and 22 national courses, with a total of 573 students.

Other activities included two short-term economic studies, one on Colombia and the other on Peru, and tech-



nical support for the work of the Group of Experts appointed by the Joint CEPICIES/CEPCIECC group that did the groundwork for the special session of the General Assembly on development cooperation.

## LABOR AND MANPOWER

Since the economic and social area has been reorganized the General Secretariat, through the Labor and Manpower Program (formerly the Social Development Program) provides direct services to the member states through national and regional technical assistance and training projects, concentrating on the fields of employment and vocational training, income distribution and social security, monitoring and protection of migrations, matters related to the development of the socio-labor sector.

### *National projects*

Barbados, technical assistance for vocational training of unemployed youth, by establishment and operation of training centers in the country's parishes, resulting in the training of over 1,000 youths in woodworking, sheet metalworking and repair, electrical installation, motor repair, sewing, leather working, horticulture, and so forth. Assistance was provided to the National Insurance Office in developing a project for reorganizing the country's social security.

Colombia, technical assistance in improving the National Social Security System for public employees.

El Salvador, six internships were provided to the country for study in Chile, México, Panamá and Puerto Rico. In addition, agreement was reached with the ILO Regional Office in Lima, Perú for joint financing of a short technical assistance mission in labor administration.

Haiti, technical assistance mission to work on technical and administrative reform of the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs. That agency was granted a fellowship in the Office of Labor Statistics, the United States Department of Labor.

Mexico, advisory services to the National Productivity Center, providing human resources training at the center and giving courses at the National Autonomous University of México.

Panama, technical assistance mission to the Ministry of Economic Policy and Planning, on human resources planning for the public sector, laying the groundwork for setting up a data bank.

Peru, assistance in the technical and administrative reorganization of the Peruvian Social Security Institute.

Venezuela, advisory services to the Central Office of Coordination and Planning (CORDIPLAN) on the development and integration of marginal areas, especially the establishment of a family food basket, and analysis of the impact of the Sixth Plan of the Nation on the creation of jobs in marginal areas.

### *Regional projects*

Advisory services were provided to the Colombian Labor College by preparing and giving courses, and agreements were concluded with SENALDE that resulted in the College's being granted land in the towns of Nataquime and Pereira.

Support was continued for institution building in the Workers' Banks, and legal and technical options were offered for the creation of the Workers' Bank in Perú.

Demographic diagnostic studies were conducted in Haiti, the Dominican Republic and the Andean Group countries. A comparative analysis was also made in migration laws in the member countries of the Andean Pact. Steps were taken to set up a regional headquarters for the project in Caracas, Venezuela, and note was taken of the work that the Federal Government of Brazil has done to channel domestic migration.

Two national courses were given in Jamaica and Saint Lucia in November on social security theory and practice.

A course began in Madrid, Spain, in October on occupational safety and health, under the auspices of the Spanish Labor Ministry. One hundred and eight applications were received from staff members of the Labor Ministries and social security institutions of Brazil and the 17 Spanish-speaking OAS member states. The General Secretariat and the Government of Spain sponsored 20 fellowships.

### *Other activities*

A study on asbestos risks was prepared and presented to the Sixth Inter-American Conference on Risk Prevention,



held in October in Caracas, Venezuela.

Classes were given on occupational safety and health at the Labor College of Colombia, and on two occasions, at the George Meany Labor Center in

All types of assistance were provided to the Seventh Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor that will be held in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, in January 1982.

## **INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

### **EXPORT DEVELOPMENT**

Activities in this field were conducted through technical assistance, training and information.

Direct technical assistance services covered a total of 23 missions. The link achieved during execution of national and regional projects between technical assistance and training should be stress. Twenty-six market profiles were completed in direct consultation with the national institutions, and trade strategy aspects were added through the study of alternative distribution channels for wood and processed tropical fruit products.

Through the Inter-American Center for Training in National and International Marketing (CICOM), eighty-two national courses were conducted with an average of 25 students per course. It should be noted that the countries or institutions that have requested national courses have financed over 50 per cent of the travel and living costs of the CICOM teachers.

A five-man/month technical assistance mission in promotion was conducted at the request of the Jamaica Export Corporation. The cost of the activity was financed by the World Bank.

In cooperation with the Mexican Institute of Foreign Trade, a five-week inter-American course on international management was held in Oaxtepec, Mexico. Thirty Latin American fellowships students participated. The course covered evaluation and coordination of factors involved in an export project, the management of international marketing and international finance.

Other training activities included preparation of a horizontal cooperation project between México and Nicara-

gua, in cooperation with the IDB. This project deals particularly with the training of the consular corps in the field of trade.

Information was provided through international bulletins on trade opportunities that were distributed through commercial agencies in the region and the CEECON Trade Bulletin.

The New York Office responded to requests for information from export centers on marketing opportunities and published the "Import Opportunities" Bulletin.

### **BASIC PRODUCTS**

Activities in this field concentrated mainly on conducting studies to analyze the potential production of sugarcane-based ethyl alcohol in a number of member states, including: diagnosis and recommendations on the potential of alcohol fuel in Colombia; diagnosis and recommendations on the potential of alcohol fuel in Costa Rica; advising the Dominican Republic on a national sugar and alcohol plan, with the participation of World Bank experts, covering specific projects on the sugar chemical complex in Barahona and an alcohol-animal feeding plant in Ozama.

In institutional support and training activities, seminars were conducted on the use of the futures markets in Argentina, Honduras and Uruguay.

A seminar was also conducted on international banana marketing in Panamá, with the participation of ten member states and six international and regional agencies.

An assistance mission was sent to the Government of the Dominican Republic on formulation of a national sugar and alcohol plan.

As a direct result of the technical advice provided to Colombia, the Bogota Chamber of Commerce organized a National Forum on alcohol fuel in November.

### **Relations with other agencies**

Under the various cooperation agreements between the General Secretariat and agencies such as AICO and CICYP, the first tripartite meeting was held between representatives of the public enterprise and labor sectors. It was sponsored by the IDB, CICYP, ORIT and the OAS. It was



decided at that meeting to draw up an action plan to coordinate the efforts of those agencies to promote development in the hemisphere.

## TOURISM

General Secretariat activities in the field of tourism included technical assistance, training, promotion and information.

### *Technical assistance*

Bolivia, advisory services to the Bolivian authorities on the preparation of a structure and methodology for drawing up a National Tourism Plan. In addition, terms of reference were prepared for projects of the Bolivian Tourism Institute in the cities of La Paz, Santa Cruz, Sucre and Cochabamba. Courses were given on Tourism Education Planning.

Colombia, technical assistance was provided in the analysis of promotion, publicity and marketing strategies for the Leticia-Amazon area, and a final report was submitted.

Based on this analysis, a national course was given providing the methodology in this field for future studies. Forty experts attended with one expert on convention tourism, along with forty-seven students from the public and private tourism sector.

Chile, the final report of the feasibility study on the development of convention centers was completed and submitted to that country.

Grenada, a seminar series was held on planning and development of tourism activities and attractions, given to more than 100 experts from the public and private sectors.

Jamaica, an assistance mission analyzed the techniques and methods of the marketing and promotion plan employed by that country and its competitors, and a new plan based on that analysis was drawn up.

Technical assistance included the establishment of a marketing unit in the public sector, and regional offices for the promotion of Jamaica abroad.

Dominican Republic, a study was completed and submit-

ted on matters relating to human resources in the country's tourism sector.

Saint Lucia, the final study on a special project of the Development Plan on Tourism Attractions and Activities and the Five-year Tourism Development Plan was submitted to the Government.

### *Training*

National course on tourism market research, 28 participants.

Seminar on institutional organization of Tourism, 41 participants.

Tourism course given by the National Studies and Projects Fund (FONEP), with the assistance of teachers from CICATUR-México.

Seminar on planning and management of tourism agencies, organized by CICATUR-México in cooperation with the Mexican Association of Travel Agents and COTAL.

Regional course in tourism statistics in Barbados, organized by the Caribbean Council of Tourism Research (CTRC). Eight fellowship students financed by the OAS and seven participants from the CTCRC member countries attended.

National course for México on tourism marketing and promotion, 60 participants.

The training activities promoted by CICATUR-México included:

Seminar on project formulation and evaluation, 35 participants.

Seminar on quantitative systems of the tourism phenomenon, 153 participants.

National course on tourism market research, 28 participants.

Tourism seminar at the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, 143 participants.

Seminar on institutional Organization of Tourism for the Ministry of Tourism, 41 participants.

Tourism course given by FONEP, with the assistance of CICATUR-México teachers.

Seminar on planning and management of tourism agencies. In addition, fellowships were awarded for the following PEC courses:

- Techniques of tourism, Spain, 10 fellowships
- Hotel management, Austria, 4 fellowships
- Specialized tourism course, Italy, 10 fellowships



Other activities included publication and distribution of the Tourism Directory and Schedule of Events. A project was conducted to reactivate technical agreements on mutual cooperation with the Government of Spain and the Confederation of Tourism Organizations of Latin America (COTAL).

With the participation of the CTCR, a Study on North American Tourism Demand for the Caribbean (seven volumes) was prepared, and another was started on tourism development and its relationship to local production of foodstuffs in the Caribbean.

The General Secretariat sponsored the First Latin American Tourism Exchange in México in November.

## SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

The General Secretariat continued to provide direct services through the Regional Scientific and Technological Development Program (PRDCYT).

During the period under review, the technical meeting on agroindustries was held to define subregional projects aimed at comprehensive utilization of agricultural raw materials. The creation of working groups will enable more in-depth work to be done on this topic.

In addition, the meeting of forestry experts was held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, to discuss the problem of utilization of forestry resources in the region and propose coordinated subregional action.

The PRDCYT operated in the following fields:

### SCIENTIFIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The General Secretariat organized technical meetings in cooperation with UNESCO. At a meeting held in Manaus, Brazil, Brazilian, Colombian and Venezuelan Centers reported on the findings of their studies on the fertility of Amazon soils affected by slash-and-burn farming in the jungle. These findings underscore the fragility of the Amazon ecosystem, whose balance is profoundly affected when the tree cover is removed.

Human resources training was further boosted by the Central American mathematics course, the ninth Latin American chemistry seminar and the seventh course on molecular biology.

Among the most important results of these national activities are:

Argentina, collection of specimens of the hematophagous insects affecting cattle. This will make it possible to define the degree and periodicity of infestation and determine strategies for eliminating pests.

Barbados, experimental study on raising shrimp larvae in captivity--a phase of great importance for the development of controlled production techniques for this crustacean. Seminar on physics of the atmosphere in the Caribbean region, with the participation of experts from 11 member states.

Chile, project on the biology of cell reproduction, with the participation of the Universidad de Chile, the Universidad de Concepcion and the Universidad Catolica de Chile. The results achieved are at a high scientific level.

El Salvador, studies on chemistry, obtaining and utilization of Salvadoran flora extracts. This work resulted in a graduate thesis, and reports on the medicinal plants used by the indigenous population for treatment of various illnesses.

Jamaica, design and construction of public facilities for the country's first national park. In the area devoted to the protection and exhibition of manatees, a barrier closing the river was established.

Honduras, production of antibiotics whose quality has been confirmed with the cooperation of laboratories of the University of Panama.

Mexico, First Inter-American Symposium on the Biotechnology of Enzymes, which examined the current status of research on production, application and marketing of enzymes.

Paraguay, Project on natural resources, their conservation and utilization. Expeditions were sent to the Chaco to evaluate species of economic interest.

Dominican Republic, preparation of types of medication of proven biological action, for use by agencies of the Public Health Department.

Four issues were published in the Mathematics, Chemistry and Biology Series of the Scientific Monographs Program, and eleven out-of-stock issues were reprinted.

### TECHNOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The following activities were carried out in this field:



Argentina, regional course on use of remote sensors for the exploration and development of mineral deposits.

Brazil, First Latin American Seminar on Computer Networks, attended by representatives of twelve countries.

Central America, studies to evaluate native species in forests on the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua as raw material for the production of pulp and paper.

Commonwealth of Dominica, reconstruction and modernization of laurel processing plants to obtain oil.

Colombia, research on thermochemical treatment of steels to obtain surfaces resistant to corrosive environments or high friction conditions.

Costa Rica, evaluation of agroindustrial development alternatives in the Atlantic region.

Chile, research on continuous washing of copper and powder metallurgy.

Ecuador, course on the organization of industrial maintenance systems for managers and production heads and maintenance of local enterprises.

Haiti, studies to identify the most appropriate areas for production of salt from sea water.

Mexico, studies to determine the endemic species of the Mediterranean fruit fly. A campaign has been started to publish information on methods of eradicating the pest.

Peru, the Geophysical Institute has evaluated seismic coefficients and responses for the urban areas of Chorrillos and Miraflores.

Saint Lucia, studies to evaluate locally-produced food-stuffs.

Uruguay, determination of the size of bituminous lutite deposits to evaluate their possible use for the extraction of hydrocarbons.

Studies were also conducted on pollution in coastal areas of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Uruguay, and Venezuela, determining current levels of pollution from domestic and industrial wastes, identifying sources of pollution and measuring their effect on coastal ecosystems.

The following regional activities were conducted:

- Post-doctoral seminar on non-destructive testing, Argentina; researchers from specialized centers in the region participated.
- Seventeenth Pan American metallurgy course, México; Latin American fellowship students participated.
- Second Latin American Congress on Pulp and Paper, Spain, in cooperation with the Spanish Paper Institute.

- Course on stucco work techniques, Madrid, Spain.
- First Pan American course on extractive metallurgy, Chile; fellowship students from Bolivia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic and Peru participated.
- International seminar on geophysical prospecting for hydrocarbons and evaluation of petroleum potential in the sea, Buenos Aires, Argentina. 100 participants from the region and Europe, representing some 40 institutions and government and private companies attended.
- First meeting of government experts for planning of oceanographic cooperative research, Montevideo, Uruguay.
- First seminar on the current status of marine pollution in Latin America and the Caribbean, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Coastal and ocean areas in the Region were identified as having critical levels of pollution; the need was indicated to standardize sampling and analysis techniques currently employed.
- Coordination meeting of the Special Multinational Information Project, Santiago, Chile; the results obtained by the centers of 18 countries were evaluated, and a new project in this field was designed.
- A pilot small-scale hydroelectric power plant for rural areas was installed in Suriname.
- Specialization courses in Belgium on copper ore dressing technology, with the participation of Colombia, Chile, Ecuador and Perú.
- Special project on low-cost housing, with the participation of Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, and México.
- Special project on metallurgical technologies in steel, copper and aluminum, with the participation of Argentina, Colombia, México and Venezuela.
- Technical meeting to evaluate findings, which reported on major progress on new types of alloys, evaluation of native minerals and a new refining and transformation processes.
- Project on the technology for preparing concentrated grape musts evaluating the varieties of grape employed, Uruguay.

#### **POLICY AND PLANNING**

The pilot phase of the study on financial institutions and the impact of their financing policies on technolog-



ical development was concluded, with the participation of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and México. Cooperating in this phase were the World Bank and the OECD since it included Korea, Ghana and India.

In the Central American Region, studies were completed on diagnosis of the technological development of the agricultural sector and the OAS-IDRC project of the Canadian Government.

Other activities included:

Bolivia, national seminars on negotiation of technologies and on the scientific-technological capacity of the chemical sector.

Brazil, project on institutional aspects of scientific and technological policy. As a result, a number of reports were published covering technological problems in industry and agriculture and analysis of government policies.

Colombia, study of financing mechanisms for promoting technological development that will help government enterprises to purchase domestic capital goods and local engineering services.

Dominican Republic, statistical evaluation of wind and solar measurement and the design of additional measurement networks.

Honduras, First National Seminar on Science and Technology, whose objective was to review the institutional situation in that sector, the role of science and technology in development and the need to implement policies to promote the use of technologies appropriate to the socio-economic, ecological and cultural environment of the country.

Jamaica, First National Seminar on Science and Technology Policy, with the participation of representatives of the scientific community and the government.

Suriname, design of science and technology policy instruments for the development of agriculture and industry.

The Ninth Meeting for the Scientific and Technological Development of Central America and Panama was held at which the subregional project on limnology and the preliminary proposal for guidelines for the subregional project on natural resources were presented.

The National Commission on Scientific and Technological Research of Chile (CONICYT) included the project to define a structure for technological management of the agricultural sector in Chile. The study covers analysis of institutions working in that field, and the options for design of technological mechanisms in that sector.

## **EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

In the period covered by this report, the Regional Educational Development Program (PREDE) dealt with three basic areas: more educational opportunities for the most disadvantaged sectors of the population; promotion of those educational agents with the greatest innovative potential, and promotion of education change to link education with productive work, introduce educational technologies appropriate to the region and include science and technology in the education given.

In addition, the General Secretariat administered projects financed by other agencies, like the Plan for Improvement of Adult Education in the Dominican Republic, which was carried out with contributions from the IDB.

## **CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT**

A multinational seminar-workshop was held in Bogota, Colombia, on "Teacher-training from the community perspective and qualitative improvement of education," and the Ninth International Course on Applied Geography was held in Quito, Ecuador. In addition, technical assistance was provided by the Inter-American project on Printed Educational materials, headquartered in El Mácaro, Venezuela, to the educational systems of Paraguay, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname. The project also held the eighth and ninth courses to train authors of printed educational materials.

In addition, the Multinational Seminar on Training and Management of Human Resources for Curriculum Innovation was held in Caracas, Venezuela.

## **IMPROVEMENT OF SCIENCE TRAINING**

Two multinational courses were held on the integration of mathematics with other sciences at the Argentine Center, with the participation of twenty fellowship students. The Mathematics Summer Institute was held in Jamaica, with the participation of 30 basic level teachers and 10 advanced level teachers. Two meetings of former multinational and Brazilian fellowship students were held at the State University of Campinas, Brazil, to analyze the progress made in practice with the methods and tech-



niques learned during their Master's degree studies. The OAS delivered equipment to the Universidad Católica de Valparaíso for the education and mathematics improvement project being conducted by that institution, in order to start up four regional centers that were established as part of the progress made in the 1980/81 biennium.

### **PRESCHOOL EDUCATION**

The Annual Seminar of the Multinational Project on Preschool Education was held in Panamá, and was attended by directors of the seven national subprojects of Argentina, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua and Panamá. Two major topics were discussed at the seminar: training of staff, and mechanisms for coordination among the various sectors. Two volumes were published on the status of kindergartens.

The project on nonformal preschool education in Costa Rica held four training courses in creative expression for 200 teachers, and a document on "Curriculum Development for Preschool Education" was prepared.

In the Jamaican preschool project, a national seminar was held to coordinate all services for children under six.

### **EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY**

The Argentine, Brazilian, Chilean and Venezuelan Centers held training workshops; Argentina provided training for workshop facilitators in Bolivia and Ecuador; Chile prepared technical data for activities relating to "distance education" in Perú and organized and conducted seminars for primary and secondary school teachers. Technical assistance was also provided to Haiti (engineering) and the Dominican Republic (planning). Brazil was provided with the services of a specialist to help develop evaluation of materials for educational television. The Brazilian Center supervised the design and production of materials for training in educational technology given in the states of Maranhão, Goiás and Espírito Santo. In addition, one internship was provided for a student at the Center for Training, Experimentation and Pedagogical Research to work on tele-education and radio-education, and a technical meeting was held in Venezuela as a way of participating in tele-education activities in the context of the

Andean area. A number of courses and seminars were also given in Venezuela, and a technical assistance mission was sent to Haiti. In addition, a survey of 571 innovative programs in educational technology was conducted throughout Latin America.

### **SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES**

The specialized course on library administration and management and document information centers opened at the University of Brasilia, with 25 information specialists attending. The first course on education for information users was given in Kingston, Jamaica, for the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean. Planned workshops on school libraries were conducted in Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru and Venezuela. An inter-American specialized course on information systems management for university librarians was given in Colombia, and an inter-American course for school librarians of Central America and the Caribbean was conducted in Costa Rica. Lastly, a national course was given in Bolivia to train 30 public school librarians from the interior of the country, and in-service training was given to four of the teachers in the library science course.

### **TECHNICAL EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING**

A notable event in this area was the Meeting of Directors, Coordinators and Specialists in Barquisimeto, Venezuela, in July of this year, at which the final version of the study on "Technical Education and Vocational Training in Latin America", covering the seventies, was introduced and examined. Attending the meeting were representatives from all the countries of the region, and from the World Bank, the IDB, AID, ILO, Inter-American Research and Documentation Center on Professional Training (CINTERFOR) and the UNESCO Regional Education Office for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Also of interest was the meeting held in Costa Rica in May to formulate the "Nelly Biaggi Monzon" Multinational Regional Project on alternative forms of nonformal education for work in rural towns and underprivileged urban areas.

International courses and seminars were organized in



Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, and Paraguay. The multinational Centers of the area projects conducted national-level courses in the Andean region of Venezuela and in Santa Fe, Posadas and Buenos Aires, Argentina; and mobile vocational training units were used to train groups of people in the states of Minas Gerais, Federal District of Brasilia, Bahia, Sao Paulo, in Brazil and the communities of Jantetelco, Temoac, Negopualco and others in Mexico.

### **SPECIAL EDUCATION**

The countries were provided with equipment for vocational workshops for the handicapped. A survey was conducted in Nicaragua, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago of the numbers of handicapped, a training course was given in the Dominican Republic for instructors in workshops for the handicapped, while another teacher-training course was given in Barbados. Two seminars were conducted in Uruguay, one on assistance to children with residual vision, and the other on political structures to facilitate the integration of gifted children. Workshops were given in Perú, the Dominican Republic and Suriname on development of communication for the mentally retarded, remedial teaching and rehabilitation services for the handicapped, respectively, while in Haiti, a course was completed to train special education monitors.

On-the-job training was given in Panamá on administrative techniques applied to special education. The projects operating in Panamá and the Dominican Republic received, respectively, educational films and equipment for a vocational rehabilitation workshop.

### **PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION**

The second course on the formulation, evaluation and follow-up of education projects was given in San José, Costa Rica, with external financing, and cooperation from AID, IDB, World Bank, and UNESCO. It was attended by 30 government officials from Central and South America. The twentieth Master's course on educational administration and planning was completed at the Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia, with 35 graduates, while the Master's degree course in education in Brasilia graduated 25 teachers.

The Inter-American Symposium on Development of Intelligence was held in Ciudad Guayana, Venezuela, in an effort to examine the concepts of "intelligence" and "development of intelligence" as a function of its relationship to educational and nutritional projects. CIENES gave the second inter-American course-workshop on educational statistics information systems, the purpose of which was to improve the operating capacity of the national statistics and planning offices of the Ministries of Education.

Courses and seminars were given for technical staff of the national agencies and provincial offices, and a seminar was held on educational planning along with a course-workshop on problems of higher education.

### **EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH**

The multinational workshop on multivariable techniques in educational research was given in Panamá; the course on performance evaluation and output was conducted in Venezuela.

Multinational seminars were given on methods of relating school and community and on supervision and curriculum, attended by officials from provincial Ministries of Education and national agencies in Argentina.

### **ADULT EDUCATION**

Seven multinational education and on-the-job training courses were given on techniques and procedures in this field, attended by 318 fellowship students from the region. Thirty-seven modules of distance education for adults and 128 hours of television programming were also produced.

The preinvestment studies drawn up in conjunction with IICA for eight countries of the region enabled five countries to obtain financing in a total of 62.1 million dollars. Two technical meetings were held with directors of adult education in twelve countries as part of the joint action with Spain.

Three multinational courses were completed, with the participation of forty-seven fellowship holders from the region. The study on the status of adult education, which contains a short and medium-term action plan, financed with Inter-American Development Bank funds, was delivered to the Dominican Republic. As regards interinstitutional activities, there was further joint action with the UNESCO



Regional Office on literacy and postliteracy activities, which are tailored to the priorities established in the Declaration of Mexico.

### **LANGUAGE TEACHING**

Refresher courses were given for teachers and teaching-materials were prepared in Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. In Haiti, refresher courses on methods were given to working teachers, and a study was conducted of changes in the teaching of Spanish at the secondary level; a language center was set up in Barbados, and the country received technical assistance on planning courses, methodology, the running of language laboratories and community extension services; in Jamaica, a textbook on Hispano-American culture was published for the use of Spanish teachers.

### **PREPARATION OF EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS**

The Regional Information Center on Education, Science and Culture (CINECC), headquartered in Buenos Aires, Argentina, organized a seminar in Rosario on communications in education, science and culture. It was attended by 40 professional journalists.

The Inter-American Center for the Production of Educational and Scientific Materials for the Press (CIMPEC), located in Bogota, Colombia, sent 24 releases of educational, scientific and technological materials to 757 newspapers and magazines in Latin America, the United States and Europe. The Center released three sets of materials to 175 radio stations in 15 Latin American countries and continued its weekly broadcasts over Radio Sutatenza of the 25-minute program "Science for All".

The International Center for Higher Communications Studies for Latin America (CIESPAL) in Quito, Ecuador, did research and training work, and produced educational communications materials in communities in the provinces of Chimborazo and Manabi; and the Educational Documentation and Information Center (CENDIE) in Lima, Perú, set up regional centers in Tacna, Chiclayo and Iquitos, provided them with equipment and reference materials, and held training workshops for their staffs.

### **EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT**

Thirty-one experts and technical officials from the Ministries of Education of Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, México and Panama completed a course at the Universidad del Valle in Guatemala to improve methods and tools for educational assessment.

### **REGIONALIZATION OF EDUCATION**

Notable among the activities carried out in this field were: the second technical meeting of the Multinational Project, with the participation of representatives from Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panamá and institutions such as CINTERPLAN and ICASE; the Inter-American Workshop held in Chile, with 42 people from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, Panamá and Perú; the Latin American Seminar held in Costa Rica and attended by 34 people from eight countries. The internship program in this area being conducted by the Chilean Ministry of Education with the participation of 45 professionals from 18 countries of the region ended, and the inter-American seminar on educational nuclearization and regionalization was held in Bogota to examine and exchange experience on organization and administration as the result of breakdown at local, regional and area levels. Representatives from nine countries in the region attended the meeting.

The project in Jamaica on the Teaching of Reading met all its goals, setting up a systematic program to develop reading skills up to the sixth grade, including teachers guides and auxiliary materials, all of which had a local cultural content. More than 800 schools now have specially trained teachers and adequate materials for the system that has been tested and evaluated in pilot projects.

### **SPECIAL PROJECTS**

All the activities planned for the period in the seven projects on education were carried out.

Among the most significant achievements of these projects were the establishment of 12 community education centers, three in Costa Rica; seven in Ecuador and two in



Guatemala; the international meeting held in México on "New prospects for the teaching of reading," attended by experts from Europe, the United States, Canada and Latin American countries; and observation and study mission in México, and the seminar on horizontal cooperation and exchange attended by 20 representatives from various countries.

The Special Education Project for Integrated Rural Development trained 44 volunteers in the Dominican Republic for community literacy programs and organized 32 literacy circles. A five-week course was given in CREFAL in México on adult education and integrated rural development, and was attended by representatives of 18 countries. Sixteen experts were trained in Haiti on the preparation of adult curricula and the production of video cassette materials.

Lastly, the Special Education Project, the participants in which are Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, held an important technical meeting in México bringing together the directors from the three countries to share their experiences and set up the horizontal coordination procedures.

## **CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**

Through the Regional Cultural Development Program (PRDC), the General Secretariat continued the program guidelines approved by the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture.

Under Permanent Council resolution CP/RES. 336 (467/81), the General Secretariat conducted a number of activities to commemorate the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andres Bello, including an academic ceremony in cooperation with the Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area; an exhibit in the Library of Congress and an anthology in English of the work of Andrés Bello.

## **CULTURAL POLICIES AND FINANCING**

The main training activities in this area were: the Third Subregional Course on Cultural Policies and Administration, Argentina, attended by 20 representatives of Argentina and 9 fellowship students from Bolivia, Chile, Pa-

raguay and Peru; an Inter-American Seminar on Culture and Society: Development and Cultural Pluralism, attended by 13 countries from Latin America and the Caribbean; the Fourth Subregional Course on Cultural Policies and Administration for Central America, Costa Rica, the purpose of which was to examine the need for and the importance of cultural development projects. It was attended by 25 participants from the Central American countries and Panama, 10 of whom held OAS fellowships. There was also a Seminar/Workshop on Cultural Promotion of the Community in a number of community centers in Brazil. Its purpose was to look at the socio-cultural realities of those communities and determine the problems they have with regard to the promotion of culture and nonformal education. Sixteen cultural planners from a number of South American countries attended, eight of them with fellowships from the OAS.

A selection of the Writings of Jose Cecilio del Valle was published, on the instructions of the General Assembly of the Organization (AG/RES. 280 (VII-0/77)), as part of the commemoration of the bicentennial of his birth.

## **INTERDISCIPLINARY CULTURAL RESEARCH**

Activities in this field can be summarized as follows:

Two ten-month fellowships were granted for research in Spain on the history of the Americas.

The First International Conference on Archeological Digs in the New World was held in Ecuador, with more than 200 participants from the Americas and Europe. The Conference approved recommendations and special resolutions on the discovery, enhancement and preservation of the countries' archeological riches.

The first coordination meeting for the Kindred Spirits Project was held in Barbados, along with an exhibit of Afro-American art and science.

The pilot project to set up regional oral history centers was completed in Brazil. Professionals were given training in this new methodology, which will be used in historical research being undertaken at seven higher education regional centers.

A number of activities promoting Latin American studies were conducted through the Regional Studies Multinational Project, in cooperation with a number of secondary centers.



## HISTORICAL AND ARTISTIC HERITAGE

One of the General Secretariat's main objectives is to preserve the cultural heritage of the nations of the Americas by drawing up inventories of items that have archeological, historical and artistic value, preserving, restoring and putting them on exhibit. The following activities were carried out in this area:

Argentina, preservation and future exhibit of human remains taken from the ruins of Santa Fe la Vieja.

Bolivia, technical equipment and specialized materials to continue cataloging the archeological and artistic heritage of the Altiplano.

Costa Rica, in cooperation with UNESCO, conservation and restoration of the nineteenth century murals in the cupola of the Alajuela Cathedral.

El Salvador, training in mounting techniques of museum exhibits, and in restoration of movable cultural goods.

Guatemala, technical advice on cultural planning, inventories of cultural goods and the preservation of monuments in earthquake-prone areas.

Haiti, the archeological digs continued on the site where the city of Port-Royal was founded in the sixteenth century.

Honduras, assistance on mounting an armory museum in the Castle of San Fernando de Omoa.

Jamaica, preservation and enhancement of the historical center of Spanish Town.

Mexico, cooperation was given for the Second Inter-American Symposium on the Conservation of the Monumental Heritage, which was held in Morelia. The symposium established guidelines for execution of the regional project on Research and Preservation of the Monumental Heritage of the Greater Caribbean Basin.

Nicaragua, advice to the Bureau of Museums of the Ministry of Culture, and training the staff in the techniques of mounting museum exhibits.

Panama, the El Caño archeological park and a site co-operation in the inauguration of museum there.

Suriname, cooperation was given to the Stichting Surinaams Museum regarding the purchase of specialized equipment and materials to preserve audiovisual programs on museums exhibits, and hiring experts to do the work.

The work of training staff from the member states continued with courses and seminars being given on pre-Columbian and colonial ceramics; training for aides to

folklore specialists; the restoration of movable cultural goods, particularly paintings and sculptures; museum training and restoration, and museum science.

## FOLKLORE AND HANDICRAFTS

Pursuing the goal of enhancing the various manifestations of popular culture in the integral development of the region, a number of technical cooperation services were given by experts on folklore, ethnomusicology, handicrafts and the popular arts, and the artifacts of popular culture.

The inter-American infrastructure, consisting of three inter-American centers (Inter-American Institute of Ethnomusicology and Folklore (NIDEF) in Venezuela, Inter-American Center of Handicrafts and Popular Arts (CIDAP) in Ecuador, and the Regional Subcenter for Handicrafts and Popular Arts in Guatemala) was strengthened and a communications network was set up to exchange information and to cooperate in all areas of popular culture and cultural and socio-economic development.

The Subcenter in Guatemala inaugurated an exhibit of 115 pieces of traditional ceramics from the East, and the Fifth Inter-American Course for Experts and Administrators in the Handicrafts Sector was given, with 16 former fellowship students from nine member states and 15 nationals in attendance. An exhibit of Chilean handicrafts was mounted at OAS headquarters: it showed the development of women in their family and neighborhood groups, and how cultural values contribute to the economic development of the handicrafts sector.

A design course for craftsmen of the English-speaking Caribbean was given in Jamaica and was attended by 10 fellowship students and 22 national participants. The Third Inter-American Handicrafts Design Course was given in Colombia for the 16 fellowship students from 10 member states, and 25 nationals.

The first experiment was conducted on literacy and training for 32 monitor craftsmen from rural areas in Haiti. The purpose of the experiment was to lay the groundwork for designing comprehensive training programs, for which the research on material and human resources in the Haitian handicrafts sector is now available.

An interdisciplinary meeting was held in Ecuador, with the participation of PREDE, to examine some alternative



forms of education for culturally different groups, in order to devise a theory applicable to the regionalization of education.

Dissemination activities included designing and starting the commemorative program of "1982, Inter-American Handicrafts Year," in compliance with the mandate given by the General Assembly at its tenth regular session in resolution AG/RES. 494 (X-0/80).

#### **INFORMATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND CULTURAL DISSEMINATION**

The technical assistance and training provided by the General Secretariat centered chiefly on the Inter-American Archives Development Center (CIDA), in Cordoba, Argentina, and the Inter-American Center-Workshop for Document Restoration and Microfilming (CENTROMIDCA), in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

CIDA gave a six-month training course for ten fellowship students from agencies responsible for keeping public archives in the countries of Latin America. A four-month course on the organization and management of historical archives was given in Madrid, Spain, for 13 fellowship students, along with a nine-month course for two fellowship students on the restoration of books and documents. Four graduate fellowships were given in library science and information sciences at a number of universities in the United States, each lasting for 12-18 months.

CENTROMIDCA provided technical assistance to Costa Rica, Grenada, Guatemala, Panamá and Saint Lucia on the preservation of their document holdings. Graduate training was given in Jamaica in library science for four fellowship students from the English-speaking Caribbean. A technical seminar was conducted in the Dominican Republic on the conservation of documents, books and photographs in Latin America and the Caribbean, attended by restoration experts from Spain, Latin America, the United States and Canada, and archivists from Latin America and the Caribbean. The Second Meeting for the Coordination of International Aid Programs for the Development of Ibero-American Archives was also held in the Dominican Republic.

The Inter-American Project on Children's Literature (PILI) located in the "MACARO" Center in Venezuela gave technical assistance to Costa Rica and México.

Support was given to Jamaica and other Caribbean countries to develop an integrated information system; to México, with computer equipment and funds for publications

and hiring professors; to Panamá, with equipment, local personnel and study trips; to Perú, with specialized equipment, library materials and personnel, and to Venezuela, with technical assistance and equipment for its national archives system. An applied laboratory was conducted in Costa Rica on the use of the new cataloguing standards, attended by 12 librarians from eleven countries.

#### **THE ARTS**

The major activities in the arts were: an intensive course on music education, Paraguay, with 120 national professors and students, and a further music education course, with 10 fellowship teachers for six months; the annual instrument training course for students from Central America and Panamá; the crash course for handleaders and chorus directors attended by 30 Nicaraguan students; a course on art photography and its application to the graphic arts, in Costa Rica, with 15 fellowship students from Central America and the Caribbean.

Summer courses were given for specialized training in chamber music and instrument practice in the United States and Sienna, Italy.

The General Secretariat's concert series presented six recitals in the Hall of the Americas. The new OAS/ Department of Recreation Services of the City of Miami series was begun with performers from the United States, Brazil and Uruguay. The OAS awarded four special prizes to performers and composers from the Americas who had won major international piano, voice and composition competitions. The winners represented the United States and Argentina.

A tribute to Pedro Vargas was organized in cooperation with Televisa and the Permanent Mission of México to the OAS in the Terrace Theater of the Kennedy Center. It was recorded for inclusion in the OAS record series. A concert to honor the Argentine composer Alberto Ginastera, also at the Kennedy Center, was recorded and will be released in the record series.

One of the technical assistance projects established an art school in Grenada.

#### **MUSEUM OF MODERN ART OF LATIN AMERICA**

The exhibits during this period included Art of Today in Barbados; Permanent Collection; Art of Today in Vene-



zuela; Hugo Rojas de Bolivia; Roberto Galicia and Jose Nery of El Salvador; Antonio Pelaez of México; Consuelo Mendez and Dennis Kan of Venezuela; Sheila Lichacz and Rogelio Pretto of Panama; Taro Kaneko and Carlos Clemen of Brazil; Salvador Manzano of Mexico; Katleen Williams and Rosslyn Cambridge of Trinidad and Tobago; Cesar Izquierdo of Guatemala; Eduardo Giusiano and Taty Rybak of Argentina; Jorge Rocha y Pascuala of Colombia; Ricardo Dávila of Ecuador; Tribute to Manaby Mabe, retrospective exhibit; nineteenth century retables from Perú.

The following exhibits were mounted in museums and cultural institutions within the region and elsewhere: Guajiro weavings at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio; Spanish American Cultural Center, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Calhoun State Community College, Decatur, Alabama; Shippensburg State College, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania; Quincy Art Club, Quincy, Illinois; Middlesex County College, Edison, New Jersey; La Salle College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The following works were on loan: Contemporary Colombian Art at the Hollywood Art and Culture Center, Hollywood, Florida; The Figure in Latin American Art at the Bass Museum, Miami, Florida; Glimpses: Women Printmakers in the Mayor's Gallery of the District of Columbia.

The following works were acquired for the OAS permanent collection: 13 paintings and a series of studies on paper acquired by the General Secretariat. Twenty-nine oils and 47 different studies on paper were donated as gifts, and two pieces of sculpture and a tapestry were also acquired.

The following activities in the audio-visual program were carried out during the period covered by this report:

Film production: The Magic Workshop of Reveron;

Dominican Republic, cradle of the Americas; Grenada, Spice Island; Reality and Hallucinations.

Slide production: 25 new sets.

Photograph production: art works from the Permanent Collection.

Two films were broadcast over 130 TV stations on the East Coast of the United States.

A number of programs designed to stimulate the general public's interest in the art of the region included:

Lectures by the Director of the Museum: Miami, Modern Art in Colombia; Detroit, Latin American Modern Art; Tokyo, Japan, Three Nipon-Brazilian Artists; Washington, D.C., Spanish Art of the Seventeenth Century.

Tours for schools and groups visiting the Museum.



## VI. GENERAL SUPPORT SERVICES

### ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

As a result of the decisions of the Tenth Regular Session of the General Assembly (AG/RES. 499 and AG/RES. 500 (X-0/80)) in November 1980, austere measures were taken, such as eliminating all seminar, conferences, and other meetings that were not absolutely essential, freezing contracts, and limiting trips. The measures enabled the General Secretariat to carry out the year's activities without affecting direct services to member countries.

To accomplish this austerity policy and in response to the wishes of the member states, management was completely reorganized, but efficiency and productivity were kept despite the reduced number of personnel. By the close of the year the structure of the Management area was reduced to four major departments and an Office of the Treasurer. The departments were: the Department of Human Resources, the Department of Material Resources, the Department of Management Systems, and the Department of Program and Budget.

The results of the financial austerity measures were the following:

- 6 per cent reduction of personnel
- 8 per cent reduction in travel expenses
- 20.3 per cent reduction in the number of consultant contracts (CPR's)
- 27.7 per cent reduction in the use and cost of long distance telephone service
- 16.4 per cent reduction in printing and publication expenses

It is to be noted that during the year total funds handled by OAS project managers were 157,938,000 dollars. This represented counterpart contributions of the member states and other organizations to OAS programs of 66,869,000 dollars, other contributions of 10,793,000 dollars, and quotas and pledges of 80,276 dollars. Non-budgeted resources devoted to OAS projects reached 96.6 per cent of the amount paid by the member states as

quotas and pledges.

Specific data on specific operations are as follows:

### PERSONNEL

A total of 1,299 persons worked in the Secretariat in all categories, permanent, fixed-term, and temporary employment at the end of the year. The data shows a reduction in the permanent staff from 1,386 at end of 1980, a difference of 87 (Table I). This reflects the trend of the past years during which the Secretariat reduced from 1,579 total staff in 1975 to the current levels.

TABLE I

PERSONNEL BY CATEGORY AND FUND  
AS OF 12/31/1980 & 12/31/81

<u>Fund</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE</u>
Regular Fund 01, 09	1,186	1,119	-67
FEAD 02	152	133	-19
FEMCIECC 03	19	16	- 3
CEC 04	1	1	0
Others*	28	30	+ 2
TOTAL	<u>1,386</u>	<u>1,299</u>	<u>-87</u>

Table II sets forth the current geographic distribution of all staff members of the Secretariat. Due to the over-all reduction in the number of personnel, the numbers of staff members for each of the member states also showed downward movement, with the greatest reduction coming from those countries which had the largest representation.

The pattern of composition of Secretariat staff has been changing markedly over the last several years as a result of the General Assembly resolution suspending personnel appointments (AG/RES. 490/80). Table III sets forth the composition of career service personnel and fixed-term contracts, indicating a reduction of career service personnel from 981 at the close of 1980 to 901 at the end of 1981.



TABLE II

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL  
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

## Number of Personnel on Secretariat Staff

Country	1980			1981		
	Prof.	S.G.	Total	Prof.	S.G.	Total
Argentina	101	31	132	96	24	120
Barbados	5	7	12	6	5	11
Bolivia	17	49	66	18	45	63
Brazil	33	23	56	32	21	53
Chile	95	39	134	91	30	121
Colombia	64	55	119	61	50	111
Commonwealth of Dominica	--	--	--	1	1	2
Costa Rica	11	11	22	11	10	21
Cuba	25	12	37	22	10	32
Dominican Rep.	13	17	30	14	13	27
Ecuador	19	34	53	20	31	51
El Salvador	10	20	30	11	23	34
Grenada	2	2	4	2	2	4
Guatemala	10	20	30	10	18	28
Haiti	9	7	16	9	7	16
Honduras	7	10	17	7	9	16
Jamaica	8	8	16	7	8	15
Mexico	11	24	35	11	19	30
Nicaragua	14	23	37	14	22	36
Panama	11	10	21	13	5	18
Paraguay	5	8	13	5	8	13
Peru	45	75	120	46	66	112
Saint Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suriname	1	1	2	1	1	2
Trinidad and Tobago	2	7	9	1	6	7
United States	178	69	247	169	65	234
Uruguay	42	41	83	45	30	75
Venezuela	15	14	29	16	12	28
Others*	13	3	16	15	4	19
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>1,299</b>

\* Others include staff members from Belgium, Cyprus, France, Germany, Guyana, India, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, and United Kingdom

TABLE III

Appointment Type	1980	%	1981	%
Permanent	981	70.8	901	69.4
Fixed-term	335	24.2	347	26.7
Contract	70	5.0	51	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**PROCUREMENT**

The procurement services were reorganized to improve the speed of responsiveness and efficiency. The Secretariat procurement program purchased and sent 582 shipments of equipment, machinery, and supplies, generating over 2,000 individual actions of receipt, purchase, and shipment, for a total value of 1,997,847 dollars. As reflected in Table IV, the major beneficiaries were Brazil (133) and Argentina (101), Mexico (73), Jamaica (44), and Colombia (37).

In dollar value, the major procurement beneficiaries were Argentina (436,352), Brazil (358,009), Mexico (306,335), Colombia (153,820), and Jamaica (124,257). The average shipment was in the amount of 3,433 dollars, although this varied considerably by country, as indicated in Table IV.

**PUBLICATIONS**

The General Secretariat continued its careful oversight production of publications and documents, continuing the reduction of expenses in that area as instructed by the General Assembly. The total number of impressions in the OAS Printing Plant was 58.9 million of which 66.5 per cent or 38,689,219 were for the General Secretariat and 22 per cent or 12,979,162 were for the General Assembly, the Meeting of Consultation, the Permanent Council, CIES and CIECC. It is noteworthy that the downward pressure in the overall number of impressions continued during the year, reducing from 60,351,214 impressions in 1980.

The reduction of the number of publications evidenced itself in the reduction of the receipts from sales of publications. These fell off 214,795 dollars in 1980 to



198,840 in 1981 including the official records and microfiche sales.

TABLE IV

Country	Number	Total P. Orders	
		Amount	Average
Argentina	101	\$436,352.48	\$4,320.32
Barbados	4	10,201.09	2,550.27
Bolivia	13	30,208.48	2,323.72
Brazil	133	358,008.63	2,691.79
Chile	35	90,916.52	2,597.61
Colombia	37	153,819.95	4,157.29
Commonwealth of Dominica	2	246.80	123.40
Costa Rica	8	12,629.42	1,578.67
Dominican Republic	17	24,961.53	1,468.34
Ecuador	7	25,880.27	3,697.18
El Salvador	6	18,846.72	3,141.12
Grenada	6	14,993.38	2,498.89
Guatemala	1	17,709.50	17,709.50
Haiti	3	33,757.59	11,252.53
Jamaica	44	124,257.08	2,824.02
Mexico	73	306,335.07	4,196.37
Nicaragua	25	91,868.14	3,674.72
Panama	4	19,416.23	4,854.05
Paraguay	7	42,492.57	6,070.36
Peru	24	61,195.37	2,549.80
Saint Lucia	5	17,121.73	3,424.32
Suriname	1	9,269.26	9,269.26
Trinidad and Tobago	8	16,307.26	2,038.40
United States	2	3,983.69	1,991.84
Uruguay	7	6,706.97	958.13
Venezuela	9	70,360.87	7,817.87
Total*	582	\$1,997,846.60	\$3,432.72

\*Includes only P.O.'s shipped during 1981

#### Quota collections

Table V compares the level of budgeted quotas/pledges to actual collections during the biennium. Collections in the Regular Fund fell short of the budgeted amount by 12.3

per cent. Collections in SDAF, FEMCIECC, and CMP were nearly equal to the budgeted amount while collections in CEC were 10 per cent short.

TABLE V

1981-82 BUDGETED QUOTA/PLEDGE COLLECTIONS  
COMPARED TO ACTUAL COLLECTIONS (in millions)

Fund	1981-82 Budgeted Quotas/Pledges	Total Actual Collections	Actual
			Collections as a percentage of Budgeted Amounts
REGULAR	\$ 111,0	\$ 97,4	87.7%
SDAF	21,1	21,0	99.5
FEMCIECC	20,2	19,7	97.6
CEC	1,9	1,8	90.3
CMP	7,4	7,3	98.3
	\$ 161,6	\$ 147,2	91.1%

#### LEGAL SUPPORT

During the period covered by this Report, the General Secretariat carried out the following activities:

#### ADVISORY SERVICES

Technical-judicial services were provided to all organs of the OAS, especially the General Assembly in matters such as Draft Convention Defining Torture as an International Crime; Procedure for Correcting Errors or Discrepancies in Treaties or Conventions for which the OAS is Depository; Information on the Constitutional Evolution of Nonautonomous Territories in the Western Hemisphere and other Territories in the Americas Having Ties with Countries Outside the Hemisphere. Regarding these matters an information document was prepared on the evolution of nonautonomous territories, and cooperation was provided in the preparation of draft resolutions on the subjects mentioned and on "International Judicial Cooperation in Penal Matters."



Among others, the General Secretariat prepared for the Permanent Council an information document on the status of Terrorism and Extortion.

With respect to the Inter-American Juridical Committee technical advisory services were given in the preparation of the VIII Course on International Law.

### **MEETINGS**

One of the most significant events of the year was the Inter-American Specialized Conference on Extradition for which the General Secretariat prepared the technical studies and documents needed for the Conference that was held in Caracas in February.

The Conference was a remarkable success in the area of progress in American International Law with the approval of a Convention on Extradition, which by its innovations in the legal field, will significantly facilitate, when applied, the speedy application of a juridical statute whose effectiveness is necessary to combat the increasing volume of international delinquency without decreasing the juridical guarantees protecting human rights.

Another matter of particular importance was the dialogue on the Problems of Territorial Asylum and the International Protection of Refugees in Latin America, held in Mexico City, in May, with representation by the General Secretariat. A study was presented on "Regional Instruments on the Subject of Asylum, Territorial Asylum and Extradition, The Question of Refugees in the face of the Possibilities of a New Inter-American Codification" in the form of a preliminary study on this wide-ranging problem. The dialogue adopted conclusions and recommendations for worldwide and regional application which will give rise to programs and studies with regard to refugees.

### **LEGAL PUBLICATIONS**

Among the many legal publications prepared or printed during the year the following should be emphasized: The Inter-American Juridical Yearbook, 1980, The Inter-American System through treaties, conventions, and other documents (Vol. I); Statement of the Laws of Honduras in Matters Affecting Business.

The following titles of the Treaty series were published:

List of Bilateral Agreements, Inter-American Convention on Extradition, Basic OAS Instruments (OAS Charter, Rio Treaty and its Protocol, Bogota Pact). Among the specialized juridical publications the third supplement of Mining and Petroleum Legislation of Latin America and the Caribbean was printed.

### **Relations with other organizations**

The General Secretariat continued to carry out several programs in cooperation with agencies of the United Nations, universities, and private institutions in order to promote public and private international law. It is moving forward on a cooperation program with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). Cooperating relations continued as well with the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) with headquarters in Rome, in order to unify and research international private law.

On the other hand, the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission requested that the General Secretariat prepare studies and documents on the topics that should be considered by the Legal Committee of IANEC, as well as the preparation of updated editions and documents on Nuclear Law.

### **CONFERENCE SERVICES**

In 1981 the General Secretariat provided advisory services and support to 87 conferences and meetings, 36 of which were held away from headquarters.

The major conferences held included among others the Specialized Inter-American Conference on Extradition, the XII Regular Annual Meeting of CIECC, the XI Regular Meeting of CIEN, the XVI Annual Meeting of CIES at the Ministerial Level, the IX Special Meeting of CEPICIECC, regular meetings of the Inter-American Committee of Education, Science, and Culture, and the XI regular session of the General Assembly (see Appendix C for the complete list of conferences).

New measures were taken in the preparation of conferences and meetings in order to follow a policy of austerity and a considerable reduction in simultaneous interpretation



costs and in documents resulted from these measures.

Support services consisted of 874 persons/day of simultaneous contract interpretation, as well as 20,200 pages of translation, and 55,200 pages of typing, representing 4,800 official documents processed during the year.

## PUBLIC INFORMATION

The General Secretariat continued to provide broad coverage of the work of the General Assembly, the Permanent Council, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture, the specialized agencies of the system and work of the General Secretariat. 338 press releases and 34 special articles were published and distributed to international news agencies and to the media of the Hemisphere. The new telephone photo transmission system proved to be very successful in establishing relations with the main newspapers and magazines of most member countries, and several photographs were published about matters that were not covered by international news agencies. A specialized seminar for Caribbean journalists took place in Kingston, Jamaica. The success of the seminar prompted a specific request that this type of project be held in the following years.

Broadcasting continued with the usual short-wave and long-wave programs. The direct correspondent service for the news broadcasts of major broadcasting stations of Latin America and the Caribbean increased, providing immediate news on the activities of the Permanent Council and the General Secretariat. Information services were increased to include new member states of the Caribbean area.

In accordance with a mandate of the Permanent Council in relation with the Publications Plan, a new publication for the general public entitled The OAS and the Evolution of the Inter-American System, was prepared in English and Spanish. This booklet includes the history of the inter-American system and describes the structure of the Organization, listing all its organs and their respective functions. It is distributed mainly among universities, other centers of learning, and special groups that visit the OAS building and attend special orientation sessions and semi-

nars. English, Spanish, and Portuguese editions of the Annual Report of the Secretary General and its Addendum were also published.

Américas magazine continued to publish a series of articles on important American figures. Among the articles dealing with pressing themes affecting the Hemisphere were Gasohol: Brazil's Liquid Solar Energy; Oil Spills in the Caribbean: A Matter of Time; The Tenth General Assembly; A Farewell to Arms.

The nature series continued, with articles on Venezuela's Troupials and Thornbirds, Colombia's Las Hermosas Park, and the friendly whales of Baja California. The magazine's circulation maintained over 100,000 paid subscribers. In 1980-1981 compared to the previous biennium, income from sales increased 99 per cent (from \$825,000 to \$1,639,200), and paid circulation increased 92 per cent on a biennial average (from 40,254 in 1978/79 to 101,658 in 1980/81).

The General Secretariat experienced a substantial increase in the number of people visiting headquarters (25,000). The visitors were given information material, tours, orientation sessions, seminars, round tables, and films were shown to promote the history, the structure, objectives and programs of the OAS. Lectures were also given on the Organization's activities related with Latin America and the inter-American system, sponsored by centers of learning and commercial and government institutions. A series of cultural events also took place during the Inter-American Week.

The Third Annual Model OAS General Assembly for university students was held with the enthusiastic participation of 30 university students representing the 30 active OAS member states. The event has acquired a reputation of a high academic level. On this occasion the participants discussed up-to-date matters of the Hemisphere, among others: respect of human rights, bordering problems, cooperation for development, energy problems, employment sources and food production in the Americas.

Information and reference were provided through library services in response to specific requests and consultations of a large number of readers. 590 volumes were lent to public and private libraries and 449 were borrowed via inter-library loan agreement. Also the member states, the press, and other organizations were provided with a compilation of news from the main U.S. newspapers.



ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

GENERAL, OPERATING, RESERVE AND WORKING CAPITAL SUBFUNDS  
COMBINING STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES  
(In thousands)

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>December 31, 1981</u>					<u>Combined</u>	<u>December 31, 1979</u>
	<u>Regular</u>	<u>SDAP</u>	<u>FDMC/EC</u>	<u>CBC</u>	<u>OMP</u>		<u>Combined</u>
Cash and equity in OAS Treasury Fund	\$ 940	\$ 140	\$ 212	\$ 166	\$ 515	\$ 1,973	\$16,939
Due from affiliated OAS funds	852	661	3,731	464	6,867	852 (a)	1,786
Advances to employees	136	31	16	2	2	187	219
Other receivables	1,547	3	9	3	6	1,568	2,452
Amounts to be charged to future years' appropriations	303		35			338	165
Equity in OAS Plant Fund	<u>27,192</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>27,214</u>	<u>28,043</u>
	<u>\$30,970</u>	<u>\$ 839</u>	<u>\$4,007</u>	<u>\$ 640</u>	<u>\$7,399</u>	<u>\$32,132</u>	<u>\$49,604</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</u>							
Quotas/Pledges received in advance	\$ 4	\$ 8	\$ 32	\$ 14	\$ 25	\$ 83	\$ 75
Due to affiliated OAS funds	11,723					(a)	
Other liabilities	1,001	203	201	36	29	1,470	1,168
Obligations carried forward	5,298	1,753	6,322	646	2,759	16,778	19,248
Long-term debt	16,909					16,909	17,273
Deferred interest income		61	431	64	667	1,223	
Fund balances (deficits)	(14,397)	(1,190)	(2,983)	(125)	3,910	(14,785)	1,069
Restricted investment in fixed assets	<u>10,432</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10,454</u>	<u>10,771</u>
	<u>\$30,970</u>	<u>\$ 839</u>	<u>\$4,007</u>	<u>\$ 640</u>	<u>\$7,399</u>	<u>\$32,132</u>	<u>\$ 49,604</u>

(a) The combined amount excludes \$11,723,000 of interfund receivables/payables in 1981 and none in 1979.



ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

GENERAL, OPERATING, RESERVE AND WORKING CAPITAL SUBFUNDS

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

(In thousands)

	For the biennium ended December 31, 1981					For the biennium ended December 31, 1979	
	Regular	SDAF	FEMCIEOC	CBC	OMP	Combined	Combined
<b>Increases</b>							
Quota/Pledge collections	\$ 97,375	\$21,016	\$19,703	\$1,750	\$7,254	\$147,098	\$152,157
Contribution for administrative and technical support	7,475					486 (a)	421 (a)
OAS Treasury Fund and other interest income	456	392	996	188	1,571	3,603	5,225
Other income, refunds and deobligations	1,768	1,059	829	72	90	3,818	2,573
	<u>107,074</u>	<u>22,467</u>	<u>21,528</u>	<u>2,010</u>	<u>8,915</u>	<u>155,005</u>	<u>160,376</u>
<b>Decreases</b>							
Expenditures and obligations pursuant to appropriations:							
General Assembly and Permanent Council	12,424					12,424	10,364
Executive Office of the General Secretariat	10,082					10,082	9,160
Activities of the Executive Secretariat for Economic and Social Affairs	17,709	18,699				33,755 (a)	36,253 (a)
Activities of the Executive Secretariat for Educational, Scientific and Cultural Affairs	10,261		22,293	2,300	10,322	40,840 (a)	41,747 (a)
Activities of the Secretariat for Development Cooperation	21,236					21,236	18,495
Activities of the Secretariat for Management	16,942					16,942	15,827
Common Administrative and Personnel Expenditures	24,428	1,635				26,063	14,625
Contributions to Other Agencies	6,799					6,799	5,698
	<u>119,881</u>	<u>20,334</u>	<u>22,293</u>	<u>2,300</u>	<u>10,322</u>	<u>168,141</u>	<u>152,169</u>
Other expenditures	2,718					2,718	5,154
	<u>122,599</u>	<u>20,334</u>	<u>22,293</u>	<u>2,300</u>	<u>10,322</u>	<u>170,859</u>	<u>157,323</u>
Net increase (decrease) during period	(15,525)	2,133	(765)	(290)	(1,407)	(15,854)	3,053
Balances (deficits) at beginning of period	1,128	(3,323)	(2,218)	165	5,317	1,069	(1,984)
Balances (deficits) at end of period	<u>(\$ 14,397)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,190)</u>	<u>(\$2,983)</u>	<u>(\$ 125)</u>	<u>\$3,910</u>	<u>(\$ 14,785)</u>	<u>\$ 1,069</u>

(a) The combined amounts exclude \$6,989,000 in 1980/81 and \$7,982,000 in 1978/79 of interfund contributions to the Regular Fund. Such contributions are eliminated as expenditures in the respective funds.



ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

SPECIFIC FUNDS

COMBINING STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

(in thousands)

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>December 31, 1981</u>					<u>Combined</u>	<u>December 31, 1979</u> <u>Combined</u>
	<u>Regular</u>	<u>SDAP</u>	<u>FEMCIBCC</u>	<u>CBC</u>	<u>OMP</u>		
Cash and equity in OAS Treasury Fund	\$1,426	\$2,006	\$1,177	\$ 87	\$1,612	\$6,308	\$ 3,986
Advances to employees and other receivables	19	33				52	77
	<u>\$1,445</u>	<u>\$2,039</u>	<u>\$1,177</u>	<u>\$ 87</u>	<u>\$1,612</u>	<u>\$6,360</u>	<u>\$ 4,063</u>
 <u>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</u>							
Obligations carried forward	\$ 305	\$ 475	\$ 173	\$ 22	\$ 313	\$1,288	\$ 1,444
Due to affiliated OAS funds	852					852	1,786
Other liabilities	598	24		8		630	87
Fund balances (deficits)	(310)	1,540	1,004	57	1,299	3,590	746
	<u>\$1,445</u>	<u>\$2,039</u>	<u>\$1,177</u>	<u>\$ 87</u>	<u>\$1,612</u>	<u>\$ 6,360</u>	<u>\$ 4,063</u>

SPECIFIC FUNDS

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

(in thousands)

	<u>For the biennium ended</u> <u>December 31, 1981</u>					<u>Combined</u>	<u>December 31, 1979</u> <u>Combined</u>
	<u>Regular</u>	<u>SDAP</u>	<u>FEMCIBCC</u>	<u>CBC</u>	<u>OMP</u>		
<u>Increases</u>							
Contributions	\$3,386	\$4,232	\$ 995	\$ 124	\$1,533	\$10,270	\$ 8,365
Other income, refunds, deobligations and transfers	366	2,151	305	94	356	3,272	1,004
	<u>3,752</u>	<u>6,383</u>	<u>1,300</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>1,889</u>	<u>13,542</u>	<u>9,369</u>
<u>Decreases</u>							
Expenditures, obligations and refunds to donors	4,540	4,227	897	161	873	10,698	10,675
Net increase (decrease) during period	(788)	2,156	403	57	1,016	2,844	(1,306)
Balances (deficits) at beginning of period	478	(616)	601		283	746	2,052
Balances (deficits) at end of period	<u>(\$ 310)</u>	<u>\$1,540</u>	<u>\$1,004</u>	<u>\$ 57</u>	<u>\$1,299</u>	<u>\$ 3,590</u>	<u>\$ 746</u>



## APPENDIX A

### MANDATES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### COMPLETED

### PENDING

#### ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

365. The exchange of the land donated by the Municipality of Quito for the OAS Office.

To authorize the Secretary General to express its appreciation for and accept the exchange of the land donated by the Municipality of Quito for ample and sufficient premises in the new building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador

To authorize the Permanent Council to seek the best formula for financing the exchange

434. Trimming of the Regular Fund

457. Program-Budget of the Organization, biennium 1980-81 and quotas for 1980

Financing of the OAS building in Montevideo. The General Secretariat will present a report to the Permanent Council

479. Amendments to the General Standards

488. Trimming of the Regular Fund

490. Study of the nature and functions of the career service

492. Rationalization of the publications and documents of the Organization

To instruct the General Secretariat to prepare an operations manual for application of the standards established for documents. To instruct the General Secretariat to formulate standards and procedures, particularly those concerning the publications policy

Under Study

This matter is being studied by CIES; later it will be discussed by the Preparatory Committee

Financing alternatives are under study

Under study

See the comment under resolution 434

Under study

This mandate was carried out



## APPENDIX A

### MANDATES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

497. Salary adjustment for the staff of the General Secretariat

### COMPLETED

This mandate was carried out

### PENDING

498. Salary policy for the staff of the General Secretariat

Ongoing mandate

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

354. Process of preparing for the special Session of the General Assembly to review all matters concerning the topic of Inter-American Development Cooperation

Instructed CEPICIES to prepare and review the terms of reference in the economic and social field for the special session of the General Assembly and submit them to CIES as soon as possible so that it might make recommendations thereon

CEPICIES created a Preparatory Subcommittee for Its XX Special Meeting, which has the matter under consideration

434. Trimming of the Regular Fund

Requested the Preparatory Committee, bearing in mind the viewpoints of the Permanent Council, CIES and CIEOC and the observations of the Advisory Committee concerning the study presented by the Secretary General, to present the report on the trimming of the Regular Fund to which this resolution refers

Through its Subcommittee on Program and Budget, CEPICIES continues to study this matter

464. Preparation of the Special Session of the General Assembly on Inter-American Cooperation for Development

To instruct CIES it consider the various aspects of inter-American cooperation for development within the area of its competence ...

The Joint CEPICIES/CEPCIEOC Working group continues its work. For its part, CEPICIES has established a Preparatory Subcommittee in charge of preparations for the XX Special Meeting of CIES



## APPENDIX A

### MANDATES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### COMPLETED

### PENDING

#### 465. Regional Economic Cooperation Fund

Instructed the XX Special Meeting of CIES, on the basis of the studies conducted by CEPICIES, to consider the feasibility of establishing a Regional Economic Cooperation Fund, methods of administration and operational aspects for that fund, and to make its recommendations to the General Assembly

CEPICIES established a Special Subcommittee in charge of studying the possibility of setting up this Regional Economic Cooperation Fund

#### 489. Plan for reorganizing the General Secretariat Offices in the member states

Here the Preparatory Committee was instructed to compile the observations of the Permanent Council, of CIES and CIECC or their Executive Committees, on the report entrusted through the mandate contained in the resolution (AG/RES. 432)

At its XLV meeting, CEPICIES approved resolution CEPICIES/RES. 5, for referral to the Preparatory Committee

#### 493. Financing of the Program-Budget of the Five-Year Period of Tourism Development in the Americas

To instruct CIES that, in the budgets to be approved in 1982, 1983 and 1984, it ensure, to the extent possible, specific resources for financing the Five-Year Period

CEPICIES included the budgetary items in the proposed Program-Budget for biennium 1982-83, which was presented to the XVI regular annual meeting of CIES

#### 500. Program-Budget of the Organization for the second year of the biennium 1980-81, pledges for 1981 and contributions for the voluntary funds



## APPENDIX A

### MANDATES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### COMPLETED

### PENDING

337. CIES instructed CEPCIES to adjust the appropriations to the same level of financing available in 1981, while retaining the activities and priorities that stem from the provisions of Article 33 of the Charter and in accordance with the guidelines set forth in resolution CIES/RES. 186

At its XLIV Regular Meeting, CEPCIES approved the budgetary adjustments for the second year of the biennium 1980-81

### EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

340. Financing of cultural activities

In resolution CIECC/546/81, CIECC requested a new study, given the critical status of the financing of the Special Account for Culture

494. Financing of Inter-American Handicrafts Year

At its next meeting, CEPCIECC will be informed of the status of the financing for the activities and will approve the necessary resources



## APPENDIX B

### INTER-AMERICAN COUNCILS, COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS

as of December 31, 1981

#### INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (CIES)

Chairman: Carlos Bernal Téllez (Colombia)  
First Vice Chairman: Ramón Medina Luna (Honduras)  
Second Vice Chairman: Keith Johnson (Jamaica)  
Third Vice Chairman: José Rafael Echeverría (Costa Rica)

(The Council is composed of one principal Representative for each member state)

#### Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (CEPCIES)

Hilarión Cardozo, Chairman (Venezuela)  
Eduardo Tobar, Vice Chairman (Ecuador)

#### Special Committee for Consultation and Negotiation (CECON)

Raúl Quijano, Chairman (Argentina)  
Eladio Knipping Victoria, First Vice Chairman  
(Dominican Republica)  
Robert Shuler, Second Vice Chairman (United States)

#### INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE (CIECC)

Chairman: Carlos Burundarena (Argentina)  
First Vice Chairman: Mavis Gilmour (Jamaica)  
Second Vice Chairman: Daniel Darracq (Uruguay)  
Third Vice Chairman: Harold H. Rusland (Suriname)

(The Council is composed of one principal Representative of each member state)

#### Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture

Eduardo Cabezón Contreras, Chairman (Chile)

#### Inter-American Committee on Education (CIE)

José Amaral Sobrinho (Brazil)  
René Salamé San Martín (Chile)  
Alfonso Ocampo Londolfo (Colombia)  
Marvin Herrera Araya (Costa Rica)  
Howard Lusk (United States)

#### Inter-American Committee on Science and Technology (CICYT)

Sol Libertario Rabasa (Argentina)  
Dourimar Nunes de Moura (Brazil)  
Ernesto Macaya Ortiz (Costa Rica)  
Franklyn Vergara (Panama)  
Eduardo Feller (United States)

#### Inter-American Committee on Culture (CIDECC)

Julio César Gancedo (Argentina)  
Chalmer St. Hill (Barbados)  
Juan Cueva Jaramillo (Ecuador)  
Roberto Ogarrio Marín (Guatemala)  
Luis Enrique Tord (Peru)

#### INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE (CJI)

Jorge Aja Espil, Chairman (Argentina)  
Haroldo Valladao (Brazil)  
Gonzalo Ortiz Martin (Costa Rica)  
Galo Leoro (Ecuador)  
Policarpio Callejas Bonilla (Honduras)  
Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)  
Juan Materno Vásquez (Panama)  
Ludwig Waaldijk (Suriname)  
Seymour J. Rubín (United States)  
Manuel Vieira (Uruguay)



## APPENDIX B

### INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (CIDH)

Tom J. Farer, Chairman (United States)  
Marco Gerardo Monroy Cabra, Vice Chairman (Colombia)  
Francisco Bertrand Galindo, Second Vice Chairman  
(El Salvador)  
Carlos Alberto Dunshee de Abranches (Brazil)  
Luis Demetrio Tinoco Castro (Costa Rica)  
César Sepúlveda (Mexico)  
Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)

### INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Carlos Roberto Reina, Chairman (Honduras)  
Pedro Antonio Nikken Bellshaw, Vice Chairman  
(Venezuela)  
César Ordóñez Quintero (Colombia)  
Rodolfo Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)  
Huntley Eugene Monroe (Jamaica)  
Máximo Cisneros Sánchez (Peru)  
Thomas Buergenthal (United States)

### ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

John L. A. de Passalacqua, Chairman (United States)  
Luis Alvarado Garrido, Vice Chairman (Peru)  
Julio Barata, Third Member (Brazil)  
Humberto García Ortiz (Ecuador)  
José E. Jacquet (Paraguay)  
Alejandro Tinoco (Venezuela)



## APPENDIX C

## CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

January 1, 1981 - December 31, 1981

DATE	PLACE	TITLE	DATE	PLACE	TITLE
12 January- 16 February	Rio de Janeiro	Regular Session of the Inter-American Juridical Committee (CJI)	17-18	San José	1st Special Meeting, Inter-American Board of Agriculture
19-23 January	Brazil, Fortaleza,	8th Meeting of the Working Group on Radio Broadcasting (PTC-II of CITEL)	20 February	Washington	8th Special Meeting of CEPACIECC
26 January	Washington	21st Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Culture (CIDEAC)	23-26 February	Washington	23rd Regular Meeting of CEPACIECC
26 January	Washington	26th Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Education (CIE)	23-28 February	Bogotá	20th Meeting of the PAIGH Directing Council
26 January	Washington	27th Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Science and Technology (CICYT)	26 February/ 7 March	Washington	52nd Regular Session of the IACHR
26-30 January	Washington	Joint Meeting of the Inter-American Committees on Education, on Science and Technology, and on Culture (CIE, CICYT, and CIDEAC)	6 March	Washington	43rd Regular Meeting of CEPACIES
27-29 January	Washington	1st Regular Session of the CIM Executive Committee 1980/82	6 March	Washington	Meeting of the CEPACIES/ CEPACIECC Joint Working Group
2-6 February	Bogotá	5th Meeting of Permanent Technical Committee III (Radio Communications) of CITEL)	16-18 March	Washington	Meeting of the Board of External Auditors
16-26 February	Caracas	Inter-American Specialized Conference on Extradition (CEDEX)	23-27 March	Washington	45th Session of the IASI Executive Committee
			6 April	Washington	1st Special Meeting of the CIM Executive Committee 1980/82
			6-10 April	Panamá	27th Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Education (CIE)



## APPENDIX C

DATE	PLACE	TITLE	DATE	PLACE	TITLE
6-10 April	Panamá	28th Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Science and Technology (CICYT)	28-30 April	Washington	2nd Regular Session of the CIM Executive Committee 1980/82
6-10 April	Panamá	22nd Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Culture (CIDECA)	4-7 May	Washington	24th Regular Meeting of CEPCIECC
6-11 April	Santiago	8th Inter-American Conference on Agriculture	4-8 May	Ottawa	Seminar on Preparation for the Conference on Planning of the Satellite Radio Broadcasting Service for Region II (RARC-BS-83)
9 April	Washington	Meeting of the CEPCIES/CEPCIECC Joint Working Group	8 May	Washington	2nd Session of CEPCIES Special Subcommittee on a Regional Cooperation Fund
9 April/ 22 May	Washington	15th Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Matters (CAAAP)	11-13 May	Ottawa	1st Joint Meeting of Permanent Technical Committees II, and III of CITEL
13 April	Washington	44th Regular Meeting of CEPCIES	11-13 May	Caracas	4th Meeting PTC-I (Highway Planning) of COPACA
20-24 April	Argentina, Córdoba	11th Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Telecommunications Conference (COM/CITEL)	11-13 May	Caracas	4th Meeting of PTC-II (Highway Study, Construction, and Maintenance) of COPACA
20 April/ 1 May	Washington	19th Regular Session of the Administrative Tribunal	11-13 May	Caracas	4th Meeting PTC-III (Highway Operation) of COPACA
27-29 April	Washington	1st Meeting of the Special Working Group to Evaluate CEBON	14-15 May	Caracas	19th Regular Session of the Permanent Executive Committee of the Pan American Highway Congress (COPACA)
			26-28 May	Washington	Meeting of the Board of External Auditors



## APPENDIX C

DATE	PLACE	TITLE	DATE	PLACE	TITLE
27-29 May	Washington	7th Joint Committee for Implementation of External Cooperation Programs in Haiti	3-29 August	Rio de Janeiro	Regular Session of the Inter-American Juridical Committee
1-2 June	Washington	Tripartite Meeting on Shared Progress in the Eighties	10-13 August	Buenos Aires	1st Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture
3-9 June	Washington	2nd Session of the COINS Subcommittee on Household Surveys	19 August	Washington	46th Regular Meeting of CEPICIES
8-15 June	Buenos Aires	12th Annual Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture (CIECC)	20-24 August	Suriname	Inter-American Seminar on Development and Cultural Pluralism
22 June/ 2 July	Washington	53rd Meeting of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights	24 August/ 4 September	Washington	16th Regular Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Matters
29 June/ 1 July	Washington	2nd Meeting of the Special Group to Evaluate CECOM	31 August/ 4 September	La Paz	12th Meeting of the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission (IANEC)
7 July	Washington	Meeting of the CEPICIES/CEPICIECC Joint Working Group	1 September	Washington	47th Regular Meeting of CEPICIES
14-16 July	Washington	3rd Regular Session of the CIM Executive Committee 1980/82	8-12 September	Quito	61st Meeting of the Directing Council of the Inter-American Children's Institute
16 July	Washington	Regular Meeting of FONDEM	10, 17, 22 September	Washington	Meeting of the CEPICIES/CEPICIECC Joint Working Group
28 July	Washington	Meeting of the CEPICIES/CEPICIECC Joint Working Group	28 September/ 2 October	Mexico	2nd Joint Meeting of Permanent Technical Committees II and III of CITEL
30 July	Washington	45th Regular Meeting of CEPICIES			



## APPENDIX C

DATE	PLACE	TITLE	DATE	PLACE	TITLE
28 September/ 2 October	Mexico	9th Meeting of the Working Group on Radio Broadcasting (CTP-II) of CITEI	23 October	Washington	6th Special Meeting of the Special Committee on Consultation and Negotiation
1, 6-9 and 26 October	Washington	Meeting of the CEPCIES/ CEPCIECC Joint Working Group	26-29 October	Santiago	28th Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Education (CIE)
5-7 October	Panamá	Seminar on International Marketing of Bananas	26-29 October	Santiago	23rd Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Culture (CIDECC)
15 October	Washington	48th Regular Meeting of CEPCIES	27-29 October	Montevideo	4th Regular Session of the CIM Executive Committee 1980/82
5-16 October	Washington	20th Regular Session of the Administrative Tribunal	27-30 October	Washington	16th Annual Meeting of CIES at the Ministerial Level
8-17 October	Washington	54th Session of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights	28-30 October	Washington	29th Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Science and Technology
19-22 October	Washington	1st Inter-American Meeting of Representatives of the Cultural Sector	9-13 November	Washington	2nd Technical Meeting on Handicrafts and Folk Art
19-23 October	Montevideo	Inter-American Seminar on the Participation of Women in Cooperation for Development	17-24 November	Washington	9th Meeting of the Committee for Scientific and Technological Development of Central America and Panamá
21 October	Washington	49th Regular Meeting of CEPCIES	23 November	Santiago	Meeting of the Coordinating Board of COINS
23 October	Washington	11th Regular Meeting of the Special Committee on Consultation and Negotiation (CECON)	23-27 November	Santiago	15th Session of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS)



**APPENDIX C**

**RESOLUTIONS - GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**APPENDIX D**

DATE	PLACE	TITLE	DATE	PLACE	TITLE
24 November	Washington	50th Regular Meeting of CEPCIES	2-11 December	Saint Lucia	11th Regular Session of the General Assembly
30 November			8-10 December	Barbados	Seminar on Meteorological Telecommunications
4 December	Lima	Working Group on Planning of CITEL (PTC-I)	14-21 December	Washington	17th Regular Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Matters (CAAAP)
30 November					
4 December	Lima	Working Group on Rates of CITEL (PTC-I)			



## APPENDIX D

### RESOLUTIONS - GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### Eleventh regular session

- |     |   |     |   |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 514 | Admission of the State of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to membership in the Organization of American States | 529 | Annual Report of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council   |
| 515 | Admission of the State of Antigua and Barbuda to membership in the Organization of American States              | 530 | Trimming of the Regular Fund  |
| 516 | Amendment to Article 42 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly                                       | 531 | Study of the nature and functions of the Career Service of the Organization of American States  |
| 517 | Simplification of mechanisms, methods and procedures for the formulation and operation of regional programs     | 532 | Advances owed by the Inter-American Emergency Aid Fund (FONDEM) to the Working Capital Subfund of the Regular Fund                        |
| 518 | Annual report of the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture                                  | 533 | Recommendations of the Board of External Auditors   |
| 519 | Strengthening and Development of Inter-American Cooperation Activities in the area of CIECC                     | 534 | Plan for reorganizing the offices of the General Secretariat in the member states   |
| 520 | Schedule of Conferences and Meetings CIECC Area in 1982   | 535 | Office of the General Secretariat in Europe   |
| 521 | Special Session of the General Assembly on Inter-American Cooperation for Development                           | 536 | Payments of Quotas of member states   |
| 522 | Development problems of Small States  | 537 | Program-Budget of the Organization biennium 1982-83, 1982 quotas and pledges to the Voluntary Funds                                       |
| 523 | Embargoes imposed by the United States Government on Tuna exports from countries of the region                  | 538 | Annual Report of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights   |
| 524 | Panama Canal Transit  | 539 | Agreement between the General Secretariat of the OAS and the Pan American Development Foundation  |
| 525 | Admission of the Government of Canada to the Inter-American Telecommunications Conference (CITEL)               | 540 | Homage to the Memory of Dr. Elbano Provenzali Heredia   |
| 526 | Schedule of meetings of CIES and its subsidiary organs for January-December 1982                                | 541 | Consideration of Article 8 of the Charter of the Organization of American States in the Context of the Progressive Development of the OAS |
| 527 | Measures and mechanisms for the execution of programs and projects of the Economic and Social Area              | 542 | Course in International Law   |
| 528 | Panama Canal Tolls  | 543 | Annual Report and Special Reports of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights  |
|     |   | 544 | International Juridical Cooperation in Penal Matters  |



- APPENDIX E
- 545 Procedure for correcting errors or discrepancies in Treaties or Conventions for which the OAS is depository
- 546 Information on the constitutional evolution of nonautonomous territories in the Western Hemisphere and other territories in the Americas having ties with countries outside the hemisphere
- 547 Draft Convention Defining Torture as an International Crime
- 548 Annual Report of the Inter-American Juridical Committee
- 549 Place and Date of the twelfth regular session of the General Assembly
- 550 Coordination of regional action for the prevention of Drug Dependence among minors
- 551 Situation of El Salvador
- 552 Regular sessions of the General Assembly at the General Secretariat headquarters to consider administrative and budgetary matters
- 553 Declaration of the Inter-American Year of the Family
- 554 Meeting of experts to study the topic "Adoption of Minors"
- 555 Creation of a regional office of the Inter-American Indian Institute for the Indigenous Population of the Amazon Region
- 556 Multilateral Fund to support the five-year Inter-American Indian Action Plan
- 557 Bases of financing of the Program-Budget of the Organization
- 558 Amendment of Articles of the General Standards to Govern the Operations of the General Secretariat
- 559 Health for all by the year 2000
- 560 Report on the Maritime problem of Bolivia
- 561 Reorganization of the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States
- 562 Reiteration and correct interpretation of resolution AG/RES. 383 (VI-E/78)
- 563 Preparation for the Special Session of the General Assembly on Inter-American Cooperation for Development
- 564 Annual Report of the Administrative Tribunal
- 565 Convocation of a special session of the General Assembly
- 566 Restoration of the Working Capital Subfund of the Regular Fund
- 567 Expression of appreciation to the Government of Saint Lucia
- 568 Expression of appreciation to the President of the General Assembly and to the Staff of the Host Country
- 569 Expression of appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States
- 570 Expression of appreciation to the Information Services



## APPENDIX E

### INTER-AMERICAN TREATIES

CONVENTION, TREATY OR PROTOCOL	COUNTRY	DATE	NATURE OF THE ACTION
American Convention on Human Rights "Pact of San José, Costa Rica"	Perú	01/21/81	Recognized the competence of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights
Convention on Nature Protection and Wild Life Preservation in the Western Hemisphere	Paraguay	01/30/81	Deposited instrument of ratification
Convention on the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	Ecuador	01/30/81	Deposited instrument of ratification
Convention on the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	Nicaragua	02/12/81	Deposited instrument of ratification
Convention on Territorial Asylum	México	03/24/81	Delivered instrument of ratification with a reservation for consultation purposes
American Convention on Human Rights "Pact of San José, Costa Rica"	México	03/24/81	Delivered instrument of accession with a reservation and declarations for consultation purposes
Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Political Rights to Women	México	03/24/81	Deposited instrument of accession
Protocol to the Treaty Concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal	Egypt	04/06/81	Deposited instrument of accession
Convention on the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	Bolivia	04/08/81	Deposited instrument of ratification
Protocol to the Treaty Concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal	Spain	04/13/81	Deposited instrument of accession
Inter-American Conventions on Letters Rogatory and on the Taking of Evidence Abroad	Uruguay	04/14/81	Sent information regarding Articles 4 and 11



## APPENDIX E

CONVENTION, TREATY OR PROTOCOL	COUNTRY	DATE	NATURE OF THE ACTION
Convention on the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	Argentina	05/06/81	Deposited instrument of ratification
Protocol to the Treaty Concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal	Philippines	05/20/81	Deposited instrument of accession
Protocol to the Treaty Concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal	Tunisia,	06/18/81	Deposited instrument of accession
Protocol to the Treaty Concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	06/24/81	Deposited instrument of accession
American Convention on Human Rights "Pact of San José, Costa Rica"	Venezuela	06/24/81	Venezuela recognized competence and jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights
Convention on the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	Venezuela	07/31/81	Deposited instrument of ratification
Inter-American Convention on Proof of and Information on Foreign Law	Perú	09/01/81	Sent information regarding article 9
American Convention on Human Rights "Pact of San José, Costa Rica"	Honduras	09/09/81	Recognized jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights
Inter-American Convention on Extraterritorial Validity of Foreign Judgements and Arbitral Awards and on General Rules of Private International Law	Colombia	09/10/81	Deposited instruments of ratification
Protocol to the Treaty Concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal	Costa Rica	09/18/81	Deposited instrument of accession
Convention on the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	Commonwealth of Dominica	09/29/81	Signed and deposited instrument of ratification











## I DECISIONS ON STRENGTHENING THE SYSTEM

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly held its eighth special session in Washington, D.C., on February 17, to fill a vacancy on the Inter-American Juridical Committee, and it elected Mr. Luis Herrera Marcano, of Venezuela, for a term ending December 31, 1985.

Likewise, the Assembly held its ninth special session on March 3, to deal with the subject of the request of The Commonwealth of The Bahamas to become a member of the Organization of American States. The resolution adopted at this session of the General Assembly (AG/RES. 571 (IX-E/82) authorized the Secretary General to permit The Commonwealth of The Bahamas to sign the Charter of the Organization and to accept the deposit of the corresponding instrument of ratification.

The Government of The Bahamas signed the Charter and deposited the instrument of ratification on March 3.

### MEETING OF CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Twentieth Meeting of Consultation was convoked on April 26 by the Permanent Council (see page 69) to consider the grave situation that had arisen in the South Atlantic. It elected Estanislao Valdés Otero, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, as President.

During the first stage of the Meeting it adopted the following Resolution I:

THE TWENTIETH MEETING OF CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

#### CONSIDERING:

The principles of inter-American solidarity and cooperation and the need to find a peaceful solution to any situation that endangers the peace of the Americas;

That a dangerous confrontation has arisen between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Argentine Republic, which was aggravated today by the events that have arisen from the presence of the British navy in the South Atlantic, within the security region referred to in Article 4 of the Rio Treaty;

That the primary purpose of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance is the maintenance of the peace and security of the hemisphere, which, in the case that has arisen, requires ensuring the peaceful settlement of the dispute;

That to facilitate peaceful settlement of the dispute, it is urgent that hostilities cease, since they disturb the peace of the hemisphere and may reach unforeseeable proportions;

That it is an unchanging principle of the inter-American system that peace be preserved and that all the American states unanimously reject the intervention of extra-continental or continental armed forces in any of the nations of the hemisphere;

That Argentina's rights of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, as stated in some important resolutions passed by various international forums, including the Declaration of the Inter-American Juridical Committee on January 16, 1976, which states: "That the Republic of Argentina has an undeniable right of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands," must be borne in mind, and

That the peace efforts being made with the consent of the parties must be emphasized, and that inter-American solidarity contributes to that objective, and

#### HAVING SEEN:

Resolution 502 (1982) of the United Nations Security Council, all of whose terms must be fulfilled; Resolution 359 of April 13, 1982, adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States, and the Declaration adopted unanimously by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs at the opening session of the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation (Doc.14/82), and in conformity with the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance,

#### RESOLVES:

1. To urge the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland immediately to cease the hostilities it is carrying on within the security



region defined by Article 4 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, and also to refrain from any act that may affect inter-American peace and security.

2. To urge the Government of the Republic of Argentina likewise to refrain from taking any action that may exacerbate the situation.

3. To urge those governments immediately to call a truce that will make it possible to resume and proceed normally with the negotiation aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict, taking into account the rights of sovereignty of the Republic of Argentina over the Malvinas Islands and the interests of the islanders.

4. To express the willingness of the Organ of Consultation to lend support, through whatever means it considers advisable, to the new initiatives being advanced at the regional or world level, with the consent of the Parties, which are directed toward the just and peaceful settlement of the problem.

5. To take note of the information received about the important negotiations of the Secretary of State of the United States of America and to express its wishes that they will be an effective contribution to the peaceful settlement of the conflict.

6. To deplore the adoption by members of the European Economic Community and other states of coercive measures of an economic and political nature, which are prejudicial to the Argentine nation and to urge them to lift those measures, indicating that they constitute a serious precedent, inasmuch as they are not covered by Resolution 502 (1982) of the United Nations Security Council and are incompatible with the Charters of the United Nations and of the OAS and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

7. To instruct the President of the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation to take immediate steps to transmit the appeal contained in operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this resolution to the governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of the Republic of Argentina, and also to inform them, on behalf of the foreign ministers of the Americas, that he is fully confi-

dent that this appeal will be received for the sake of peace in the region and in the world.

8. To instruct the President of the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation immediately to present this resolution formally to the Chairman of the United Nations Security Council, so that he may bring it to the attention of the members of the Council.

9. To keep the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation open, especially to oversee faithful compliance with this resolution, and to take such additional measures as are deemed necessary to restore and preserve peace and settle the conflict by peaceful means.

After the adoption of that resolution, the Meeting of Consultation was informed, on the one hand, of a large scale military attack launched by British forces against Argentina in the zone of the Malvinas Islands, thus affecting the peace and security of the Americas, and on the other, of the application of coercive measures against Argentina by the United States Government and of the granting of support, including material, by that government to the United Kingdom, as well as of the continuation of the coercive measures of a political and economic nature by the countries of the European Economic Community--with the exception of Ireland and Italy.

The Meeting of Consultation considered these acts and, on May 29, adopted the following Resolution II:

WHEREAS:

Resolution I of the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, adopted on April 28, 1982, decided "to keep the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation open, especially to oversee faithful compliance with this resolution, and to take such additional measures as are deemed necessary to restore and preserve peace and settle the conflict by peaceful means";

That resolution urged the Government of the United Kingdom "immediately to cease the hostilities it is carrying on within the security region defined by Article 4 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, and also to refrain from any act that may affect inter-American peace and security," and urged the Government of the Repub-



lic of Argentina "to refrain from taking any action that may exacerbate the situation";

The same resolution urged the governments of the United Kingdom and the Argentine Republic "to call a truce that will make it possible to resume and proceed normally with the negotiation aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict, taking into account the rights of sovereignty of the Republic of Argentina over the Malvinas Islands and the interests of the islanders";

While the Government of the Argentine Republic informed the Organ of Consultation of its full adherence to Resolution I and acted consistently therewith, the British forces proceeded to carry out serious and repeated armed attacks against the Argentine Republic in the zone of the Malvinas Islands, within the security region defined by Article 4 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, which means that the United Kingdom has ignored the appeal made to it by the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation;

Following the adoption of Resolution I, the Government of the United States of America decided to apply coercive measures against the Argentine Republic and is giving its support, including material support, to the United Kingdom, which contravenes the spirit and the letter of Resolution I;

As a culmination of its repeated armed attacks, beginning on May 21, 1982, the British forces launched a broad-scale military attack against the Argentine Republic in the area of the Malvinas Islands which affects the peace and security of the hemisphere;

The deplorable situation raised by the application of political and economic coercive measures that are not based on present international law and are harmful to the Argentine people, carried out by the European Economic Community --with the exception of Ireland and Italy--and by other industrialized states, is continuing; and

The purpose of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance is to "assure peace, through adequate means, to provide for effective reciprocal assistance to meet armed attacks against any American State, and in order to deal with threats of aggression against any of them,"

THE TWENTIETH MEETING OF CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

RESOLVES:

1. To condemn most vigorously the unjustified and disproportionate armed attack perpetrated by the United Kingdom, and its decision, which affects the security of the entire American hemisphere, of arbitrarily declaring an extensive area of up to 12 miles from the American coasts as a zone of hostilities, which is aggravated by the circumstance that when these actions were taken all possibilities of negotiation seeking a peaceful settlement of the conflict had not been exhausted.

2. To reiterate its firm demand upon the United Kingdom that it cease immediately its acts of war against the Argentine Republic and order the immediate withdrawal of all its armed forces detailed there and the return of its task force to its usual stations.

3. To deplore the fact that the attitude of the United Kingdom has helped to frustrate the negotiations for a peaceful settlement that were conducted by Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the Secretary General of the United Nations.

4. To express its conviction that it is essential to reach with the greatest urgency a peaceful and honorable settlement of the conflict, under the auspices of the United Nations, and in that connection, to recognize the praiseworthy efforts and good offices of Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the Secretary General of the United Nations, and to lend its full support to the task entrusted to him by the Security Council.

5. To urge the Government of the United States of America to order the immediate lifting of the coercive measures applied against the Argentine Republic and to refrain from providing material assistance to the United Kingdom, in observance of the principle of hemispheric solidarity recognized in the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.

6. To urge the members of the European Economic Community, and the other states that have taken them, to lift immediately the coercive economic or political measures taken against the Argentine Republic.



7. To request the states parties of the Rio Treaty to give the Argentine Republic the support that each judges appropriate to assist it in this serious situation, and to refrain from any act that might jeopardize that objective.

If necessary, such support may be adopted with adequate coordination.

8. To reaffirm the basic constitutional principles of the Charter of the Organization of American States and of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, in particular those that refer to peaceful settlement of disputes.

9. To keep the Organ of Consultation available to assist the parties in conflict with their peace-making efforts in any way it may support the mission entrusted to the United Nations Secretary General by the Security Council, and to instruct the President of the Meeting of Consultation to keep in continuous contact with the Secretary General of the United Nations.

10. To keep the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation open to see to it that the provisions of this resolution are faithfully and immediately carried out and to take, if necessary, any additional measures that may be agreed upon to preserve inter-American solidarity and cooperation.

## PERMANENT COUNCIL

During the period January-September, the following activities among others, were particularly significant:

### ***Convocation of the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs***

By resolution CP/RES. 360 (493/82), of April 21, 1982, the Permanent Council, at the request of the Government of Argentina and in accordance with Article 6 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, convoked the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation, taking into account the statement made by the Permanent Representative of that government, in which he denounced a grave situation that

was threatening the peace and security of the hemisphere, by the problem existing with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in relation to the Malvinas Islands.

The Council constituted itself provisionally as Organ of Consultation and decided to set April 26 as the opening date of the Meeting of Consultation, to meet at the headquarters of the General Secretariat to consider the grave situation that had arisen in the South Atlantic (see page 66).

### ***Reorganization of the General Secretariat***

The Permanent Council and its General Committee devoted many meetings to studying the document "Guideline Regulations for Reorganizing the OAS General Secretariat" (CP/doc. 1240/82), presented by the Secretary General in compliance with one of the mandates from the General Assembly contained in resolution AG/RES. 561 (XI-0/81). As a result of that study, the General Committee presented a report (CP/doc. 1245/82 rev.1) to the Permanent Council, and it was transmitted to the Secretary General with the recommendation that, in carrying out the reorganization of the General Secretariat, he take it into account as a regulatory guideline, along with the opinions of the delegations that appear in the verbatim transcriptions of the meetings of that Committee. Later the Secretary General presented to the Permanent Council the document "Plan of Action for Reorganizing the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States" (CP/doc. 1251/82 corr.1), which was referred to the Committee on Program and Budget for study and to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Matters for it to present an opinion on the subject.

In compliance with those instructions, those two committees submitted separate reports, which were transmitted to the Secretary General so that, if he considered it advisable, he could take into account the recommendations they contained.

In this regard, the Secretary General must present a report to the General Assembly at its twelfth regular session on the measures that have been taken to carry out the provisions of resolution AG/RES. 561.



### **Protocolary meetings**

The Permanent Council received the following outstanding individuals of the member states in protocolary meetings: The President of the United States, Ronald W. Reagan; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Edgardo Paz Barnica; and the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina, Nicanor Costa Méndez. In addition it held protocolary meetings to celebrate Pan American Day and to begin the celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the birth of the Liberator Simón Bolívar.

### **INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

During January-September 1982 the Council did not meet. Its Executive Committee (CEPCIES), held four meetings at headquarters. During them, various matters were considered, such as the establishment of Subcommittees and the election of its members. The Draft Agenda for the Seventeenth Regular Meeting of CIES at the Ministerial Level, which will be held in October, was approved.

Among the resolutions adopted was the trimming of the Regular Fund (Doc.CEPCIES/764 rev.1), and the adjustment of the Program-Budget of the Economic and Social Area for the first year of the biennium 1982-83, (Doc.CEPCIES/773). It was also decided to postpone the convocation of the Twentieth Special Meeting of CIES and to request the Subcommittees to continue their work, especially as regards the preparation of the draft Plan of Action for Hemisphere Cooperation.

### **INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE**

During the period covered by this summary of activities CIECC held no meetings. The Permanent Executive Committee

of the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture (CEPCIECC) held its twenty-fifth Regular Meeting June 28 through July 2, at which it considered several important topics concerning budgetary and institutional aspects. Among the main topics to be submitted to the Thirteenth Meeting of CIECC to be held at the Organization's headquarters in October, the following may be mentioned: Award of the "Maracay" Inter-American Prize in Education, and the "Bernardo Houssay" Inter-American Prize in Science and Technology, the former to doctors Pablo Latapí Sarre, of Mexico, and Gabriel Betancur Mejía, of Colombia, for their contributions to the development of education; the latter to Professor Leopoldo Nachbin, of Brazil, for his outstanding contributions in the field of mathematics. The prize the "Two-hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Andrés Bello" was awarded to Flor María Villalobos Venegas.

CEPCIECC recommended that the topics to be discussed by the Ministers of Education in an informal dialogue should be the strengthening and development of inter-American cooperation in the area of CIECC and the Special Session of the General Assembly on Cooperation for Development.

CEPCIECC also recommended that a possible plan of action be included, with eight priority topics, because they were closely related to the most urgent needs of the member states and with the activities and program characteristics in the area of CIECC. During the course of the meeting it was also decided to submit to CIECC the program guidelines of the three Regional Educational, Scientific and Technological, and Cultural Development Programs for the biennium 1984-85.



## II LEGAL AFFAIRS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

### INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE

At its meeting held in January 1982, the Committee continued with the study of the Bases of International Jurisdiction submitted at the Meeting of Experts on Private International Law, held in Washington, D.C., in April 1980. It also approved a Draft Inter-American Convention on Competence in the International Sphere for the Extra-territorial Validity of Foreign Judgments, along with a Statement of Reasons. The Committee also approved the program for the Ninth Course in International Law to be held in Rio de Janeiro in August 1982. Finally, the Committee elected Dr. Jorge A. Aja Espil (Argentina) Chairman, and Dr. Galo Leoro (Ecuador) Vice Chairman.

At its August meeting, the Committee focused mainly on the study of the topic "Immunity of States from Jurisdiction" referring to the reports and drafts prepared for that purpose. The Committee asked that a draft convention be drawn up on this important subject.

### INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Fifty-fifth Session was held at headquarters (March 1-9). Priority attention was given to the numerous individual cases being processed and to the situation regarding human rights in the various countries. Particular attention was given to Argentina, Cuba, El Salvador, Grenada, Nicaragua, and the United States. The invitation of the Nicaraguan Government to make an on-site study of the ethnic minorities in the Atlantic zone ("Miskitos") was accepted, and this was done by a Special Committee (May 2-6), and at the end, a Special Subcommittee, with prior authorization by the Government of Honduras, conducted its investigations in the Nicaraguan "Miskito" refugee camps in that country.

At the Fifty-sixth Session, held at headquarters (June 21-26), a preliminary form of Special Report on the "Miskitos" was approved, and sent to the Government of Nicaragua for it to make its observations. Particular consideration was given to the situation regarding human rights in Argentina, Bolivia, Cuba, El Salvador, Grenada, and Uruguay. An invitation by the Government of Guatemala to make an on-site observation visit in that country was accepted. With the prior consent of the United States Government,

two Subcommittees and one Delegation made on-site observations on the situation of the human rights of the Haitian refugees in Miami, Florida, and at the Fort Allen camp in Puerto Rico (June 28 and 29), and at the Immigration and Naturalization Service Processing Center in Brooklyn (August 5 and 6). The request made by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights on the consultation by the Government of Peru regarding Article 64 of the American Convention was answered and, in turn, an advisory opinion was given about articles 74 and 75. The new officers were elected to serve until June 1983, who were Dr. Marco Gerardo Monroy Cabra (Chairman) and Dr. César Sepúlveda and Dr. Luis Demetrio Tinoco (First and Second Vice Chairmen).

The Fifty-seventh (special) Session (September 18-20) was held in San José, Costa Rica, to attend two hearings on the aforementioned advisory opinions, and after that the on-site visit to Guatemala was made (September 21-26). During the period covered by this summary, the IACHR granted two "Rómulo Gallegos" fellowships and published its document "10 Year of Activities 1971-81," and it also carried out various administrative activities and work of promotion of human rights.

### INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

During January-September 1982, the Court took note of the request for an advisory opinion presented by the Government of Peru and of another presented by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. Both requests were made on the interpretation of certain articles of the American Convention on Human Rights. The Court decided to consider both requests during its regular session that will be held from September 16 to October 2, 1982.

### ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

The Administrative Tribunal held its XXI regular session in April. At that session, which was attended by five of its members, the Tribunal took cognizance of five complaints filed by staff members of the General Secretariat, which were resolved through Judgments Nos. 64 and 65, and resolutions 111, 112, and 113. It also gave a clarification of Judgment No. 63.



### III ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS

#### PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION

The Plan of Action for regional strategies to attain the goal of Health for All by the Year 2000 is being instrumented through seminar workshops for national officials at the division and operational levels and PAHO staff members. Upon completion of the cycle, some 250 national professional persons will be familiarized with the Plan of Action. Under the Plan, preparatory work is being done to start operating the national and regional systems for monitoring and evaluating the Regional Strategies.

PAHO sponsored, in cooperation with the Government of Venezuela, a Pan American Conference on Policies for Health Research, in Caracas, as a result of a series of five sub-regional and twelve national meetings on the same subject. The final declaration of the Conference expresses the firm purpose of the region to establish and to implement a policy on health research.

The implementation of a training program on animal health for Latin America was begun, funded by the Inter-American Development Bank. The program will provide training for approximately 600 veterinary physicians in the administration of animal disease control programs, epidemiological surveillance, social communication, quarantine stations and production, foot-and-mouth disease control and inoculation with oleum suspension vaccine. This system of manpower training is being institutionalized in the countries.

PAHO cooperated with various countries in national planning for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, launched by the Technical Cooperation Agency of the Federal Republic of Germany (GTZ) and the World Health Organization.

#### INTER-AMERICAN CHILDREN'S INSTITUTE

The conviction that an integral approach to the concern of minors and the family demands the contribution of various branches of science has counselled a redoubling of efforts begun in 1980 to execute interdisciplinary and, consequently, interinstitutional actions. This has set the tone for programming in 1982. In addition to regular activities, at least one action of special relevance was planned for each year. As a result of a meeting on "New Trends in Special Education" some important

papers were published. These included a study on "Vocational training for Specialized Teachers in Latin America and the Caribbean"; an "Appraisal of the Latin American Civil Register," which took two years to prepare; and a special issue of the IACI Bulletin as its contribution to the "International Year of Disabled Persons."

The emphasis on interdisciplinary activities has led to the strengthening of ties with other agencies concerned with children, youth, and the family. Agreements on cooperation have been reached with the Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (ALADI), the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), and Gallaudet College, of the United States. This brings to 33 the number of institutions and agencies that are associated in some way with the activities of the Institute.

The new working methods of the Institute and the reorganization ordered by the General Secretariat spurred changes resulting in: staff reduction and reassignment of duties; adjustments in the Secretariat and the Translations Section; conversion of the Library into a Regional Information Center; and the procurement of technical office equipment. None of these actions were in any way detrimental to regular activities, thanks to the financial support of other institutions.

#### INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN

In 1982, the CIM was involved in the execution of projects in the following areas: training, health, nutrition, generation of income, the place of women in the family context, legal aid, and the strengthening of women's bureaus, in Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, The Commonwealth of Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Panama, and Paraguay.

The Appropriate Technology Project being executed in Bolivia and Ecuador has entered the phase of micro-project consolidation.

The Commission held a national seminar on trade union communications in Honduras as part of its labor program.

In August and September, the Subregional Seminar on Mass Communication Media and the Image of Women was held in Cordoba, Argentina, and the Inter-American Seminar for Directors of Women's Bureaus was held in Cartagena, Colombia.

The following research projects have been completed:



Evaluation of Legislation on Adoption in the Americas, Comparative Study of Legislation in the American Countries with respect to Women, Study on the Mass Communication Media and the Image of Women, Handbook for Women in Small Business and Access by Them to Credit, and Manual on Appropriate Technology for Rural Women.

The principle of equal rights for men and women has been the subject of constant negotiation with the governments. Suriname has adhered to and ratified the Inter-American Conventions on the Granting of Civil and Political Rights to Women, and the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women has been signed by 23 countries and ratified by 10.

On June 4, the CIM signed a cooperative agreement with the Inter-American Children's Institute and it maintains active inter-institutional coordination for the implementation of their programs.

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

The Twelfth General Assembly of the Institute and related meetings of consultation were held in Santiago, Chile, in March. These meetings established policies for the four-year period 1982-86, elected the officers of the Institute for that period (Leopoldo F. Rodríguez was elected Secretary General), approved the 1982-83 budget, and approved the following projects for 1982-83: five in Cartography, eleven in Geography, nine in History, and six in Geophysics. Publications for the present year included one each on Cartography and Geography, and three on History.

#### **INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE**

During the period covered by this summary, the Institute followed the guidelines of the Five-year Inter-American Indian Action Plan in implementing the following projects:

Bolivia, Integral Development Project, for the Provinces of Saavedra and Muñecas, Department of La Paz. Chile, Improvement of Production Systems and Health Care for Mapuche Communities. Ecuador, Incorporation of Traditional Technology into Improvement of Agricultural Operations in Guayaquil. Nicaragua, Design and Promotion of

Productive Projects for Indian Communities on the Atlantic Coast. Panama, Research on Kuna Culture and Tradition. Paraguay, Feasibility Study on Productive Projects for Indian Communities in the northeast section of the Chaco. Peru, a) Research on Textile Handicrafts and National Cotton; Appropriate Technology in Rural Areas; b) Publication of Primers for Training Native Communities; c) Study of Technological Alternatives in the Spinning and Weaving of Wools and Yarns at the handicraft and/or semi-industrial level; d) Research on Traditional Technology in Agricultural Production Systems in the Andes. Venezuela, Inter-cultural Bilingual Literacy Programs.

With regard to training activities, assistance was given to the IV Course in Handicraft Design organized by the Inter-American Center for Handicrafts and Folk Arts in Mexico City, and to the IX Course in Indian Observation and practice, 30 fellowships were granted. The total number of seminar and specialized congresses was 12.

Coordination and consultation activities included coordination and consultation guides for the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, and the United States, and technical missions to Ecuador and Nicaragua. Coordination activities related to improvement of conditions of the Indian population were also carried out with various international organizations such as UNESCO, and with the Secretariat of Public Education of Mexico.

#### **INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE**

During the period from January through September, IICA continued with the execution of 190 projects and 882 activities. It began a technical and administrative re-organization involving general policy measures and a medium-term plan. These were submitted to the Executive Committee at its regular meeting held in September, for consideration, and recommendations thereon will be discussed by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture at its special meeting scheduled for October 1982. The general policy measures are in response to the mandate of the member states that IICA promote and support the efforts of the countries of the hemisphere to achieve agricultural development and rural well-being. The main criterion in the Medium-term Plan is one of technical cooperation with a multinational approach, to increase the participation of



### III ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS

the member states in the conclusion and execution of multinational agreements.

The activities agreed upon will be decentralized administratively and aided by a suitable concentration of resources, which will be tailored to the projects and circumstances of the participating countries.

The Medium-term Plan has five specific objectives: the development of human resources; the development and consolidation of national systems for the creation and transfer of technology; the development of policies, mechanisms, and instruments to stimulate production and marketing; the strengthening of regional and integral rural development institutions; and the strengthening of public and private institutional systems for project planning and execution. In the pursuit of these five specific

objectives, IICA is proposing to the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, for its approval, 11 basic programs for adoption and execution under the following titles: 1) Formal agricultural education; 2) Promotion, training, and organization of human resources for rural development; 3) Support to national institutions involved in the creation and transfer of agricultural technology; 4) Conservation and management of renewable natural resources; 5) Animal health; 6) Plant health; 7) Promotion of agricultural and forestry production; 8) Agricultural marketing and the marketing of agroindustries; 9) Support to regional and integral rural development institutions; 10) Planning and administration for agricultural development and rural well-being; 11) Information for agricultural development and rural well-being.



## IV WORK OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

### REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In implementation of the mandate from the CIES Meeting in Barbados, the General Secretariat has begun an important group of technical cooperation activities in the area of energy. These include multinational projects in Central America and the Caribbean as well as activities at the national level, among which there has been substantive cooperation with the Government of Colombia on the subject of the use of energy in the transportation sector, which commits all the resources of the area assigned to that country in the biennium 1982-83.

An interesting example of this approach is the Project on Integrated Development of the Araguaia-Tocantins Basin, began in April 1981 in cooperation with the Government of Brazil. The programming for the biennium indicates the preparation of a diagnosis for the area of study, which covers 800,000 km<sup>2</sup>, a selection of program areas for immediate action, an inventory of development programs and projects, a study of the legal and institutional aspects of the region, and the selection and study of projects at the profile and prefeasibility levels.

In the Caribbean area, it is noteworthy that in Saint Lucia a strategy has been developed for the implementation of a cadastral survey of agricultural lands, integrated management of natural resources, and a national bank of lands. This experience will generate bases for the implementation of future development projects in the small member states of the Eastern Caribbean.

### SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

During January-September 1982 the following projects should be mentioned: a) 5 multinational projects: International Labor Migration; Generation of Employment for Youth (Caribbean); Generation of Employment in Latin America; Foods and Development; Development of the Food Industry (Caribbean); b) 5 regional projects: Development of the Labor Sector; Simón Rodríguez Agreement on labor administration and coordination of social security policies and actions (Andean countries); regional studies on employment and manpower; Social Security and Occupational Safety and Health; training in regional, inter-American, and specialized courses (PEC); c) 12 national projects: in Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Commonwealth of Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela.

Among the actions carried out, it is appropriate to emphasize the multinational projects on Labor Migration and Generation of Employment in Central America. With immediate actions, small scale productive activities were established and strengthened: raising of animals, drying of fruits and vegetables, straw handicrafts, and others. Eight hundred families have been benefitted and the supplementary income that each will derive over the medium term is estimated at US\$100 per month.

### TRADE DEVELOPMENT

In this area a total of 13 missions were conducted and the Inter-American Center for Training in Marketing held a total of 50 courses. Especially important was the fact of having completed the first 3 year cycle of the intensive course on international management, with emphasis on management of exports. This course was organized with the cooperation of the Government of Mexico, through the Institute of Foreign Trade. Its major interest is that it is contributing to a relatively new field in training at the advanced level.

Finally, the report on technical cooperation to the Government of the Dominican Republic was completed. It is anticipated that it will be one of the elements taken into account in the preparation of the National Alcohol Plan.

### TOURISM

The Tourism sector concentrated its efforts on the delivery of direct services to the member states, at the national, regional, and multinational levels. The services included missions to Bolivia, Grenada, and Panama. In relation to regional projects, CICATUR-Mexico (Inter-American Tourism Training Center) conducted an intensive training program that included six national courses as well as seminars on tourism marketing, research, and planning. In aid to the Caribbean Tourism Research Center (CTRC-Barbados) cooperation was given in the completion and publication of the Study of United States Market Demand in the Caribbean, financed by the IDB, and various studies were prepared on air transportation, cruises, and casinos in the region.

Among the activities of the Multinational Project on Tourism Development, short technical cooperation services



were carried out in the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and Ecuador; courses were given on Tourism Marketing, Promotion, and Research in Brazil, Colombia, Peru, and Costa Rica, and a course on Tourism Planning in the Dominican Republic; seminars were held for the Eastern Caribbean Tourism Association; and two preliminary studies were prepared on tourism demand for the Caribbean.

### STUDIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

The OAS and IASI held a meeting in Washington in the statistical field, at which there was discussion of a coordinated approach for the development in the region of the capacity for making household surveys, through joining the programs of those agencies with those of ECLA and the United Nations.

### FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

In this field mention should be made of the special collaboration given to the Government of Costa Rica in the preparation of an integral project on fiscal reform, which contains a substantial reform of the country's tax system, for the purpose of increasing the internal revenues and increasing the efficiency of their management.

### INTER-AMERICAN PORT AND HARBOR CONFERENCE

The Sixth Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference was held in Mexico, D.F., in May. Outstanding among the works of major interest and immediate application studied by the Conference are those related to the problems of port congestion and solutions for it, as well as those that study the introduction of containers and the rise of multimodal transport in freight operations. Also of special interest are those related to the effect of port improvements on the levels of freight charges and the adaptation of regional association for negotiation with the Shipping Conferences, topics directly connected with the foreign trade of the member countries.

### THE PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESS

The Fourteenth Pan American Highway Congress was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in May. The Congress considered an updated report of available data on the Pan American Highway System, indicating that at present the System comprises a total of 209,685 kilometers of roads, of which 156,894 are paved, and 28,485 kilometers are resurfaced or improved all weather roads.

A special committee was established to survey and review the activities and the Organization Plan of the Congresses, with a view to recommending greater integration with OAS operations.

### SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

During 1982 the General Secretariat continued to provide direct services through the Regional Scientific and Technological Development Program.

In Central America, the Committee for Scientific and Technological Development in Central America and Panama held its Tenth Meeting, at which progress was made in the definition of the lines of a coordinated action in the fields of energy, forest resources, and limnology.

The Caribbean Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation established the guidelines for the subregional projects to be carried out, for the purposes of identifying the most suitable technologies for utilizing nonconventional sources of energy, preserving foods, producing proteins of marine origin, and forestry production.

Projects were formally arranged with the sponsorship of the United States, Belgium, and Germany in the fields of prevention, detection, and control of oil spills, production of noncombustible minerals, and identification of agricultural priorities; with Belgium in metallurgical processes; and with Germany in quality control.

The projects carried out in scientific infrastructure emphasized the training of personnel at the graduate-school level for incorporation into the academic or production systems.

In the field of physical-mathematical sciences, progress has been made in research studies of great



originality and scientific significance in centers in Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico, and a vigorous effort was made of training personnel of centers in Peru and El Salvador.

The work done in biology in centers in Argentina, Uruguay, and Jamaica has achieved results that, in Argentina, have led to restating hypotheses on the origin and distribution of species; in Uruguay to determining factors of the dynamics of ecosystems; and in Jamaica to elements for the protection of various endangered species. In the field of chemical sciences, centers in Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Panama have cooperated in determining methods of control of medicines.

Among the technical meetings organized by the General Secretariat, an outstanding one was the First Seminar on Small Hydroelectric Plants, with the participation of representatives of the Commonwealth of Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica, and Suriname, the basic purpose of which was to give the technical lines for the selection and installation of such plants.

The research in the field of Marine Sciences has emphasized oceanographic studies in Argentina, Brazil, and Colombia. In Chile, the Dominican Republic, and Venezuela, work has been done on the evaluation of fish resources and on technologies for sea farming, and in Ecuador and Uruguay evaluations of marine ecosystems have been made to improve the exploitation of resources and the levels of pollution, respectively.

During the period, emphasis was placed on the training and specialization of technicians through regional courses and seminars on manufacturing metallurgy, extractive metallurgy, aluminum technology, and analytical techniques in metallurgy, which have been held in centers in Argentina, Chile and Mexico.

The research studies on corrosion made in Argentina, on bacterial leaching made in Bolivia and Chile, on technical and thermochemical treatments of steels and on modular smelting made in Colombia have aroused interest in industrial circles.

In the field of paper-making technologies, aid has been given to studies on evaluation of the forest resources in Central America, Colombia and Mexico.

Assistance has been continued for the development of research institutions in the field of food technology through research aimed at adapting technologies to the local conditions and establishing the optimal characteris-

tics of new products for the purpose of improving the nutritive value of foods of popular consumption. Outstanding were the projects carried out in Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Saint Lucia, and Uruguay.

In support of the action of the governments in orienting and administering the national efforts in science and technology, a Seminar on Technology Policy was offered, in collaboration with the World Bank, for government officials of Barbados, the Commonwealth of Dominica, Haiti, and Trinidad and Tobago.

An opportunity was offered to more than 30 technicians, nationals of member states, to exchange experience on the mechanisms of linkage of science and technology policies with economic and social development, at the Fifth Methodological Seminar on Science and Technology Planning.

## EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Inter-American Committee on Education (CIE) at its Twenty-fifth Regular Meeting, held in Washington, D.C., in May 1980, recommended to the General Secretariat that, in tribute to the memory of the distinguished educator Nelly Biaggi Monzón, her name be given to a project of the Regional Educational Development Program (PREDE). The proposal was later considered by CEPICIECC at its Twenty-second Meeting, held in Washington, D.C., in June 1980.

So it was that, in the area of Experimentation for Work and Special Projects, the "Nelly Biaggi Monzón" Regional Multinational Project on Alternatives for Nonformal Education for Work in Rural and Underprivileged Urban Areas began operation in 1982, with the participation of five countries: Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico. It is the Centro de Experimentación para el Desarrollo de la Formación Tecnológica (CEDEFT-Experimental Center for the Development of Technological Training) in Mexico, that is in charge of the general coordination of the activities of the Project, in the sub-region made up of the five participating countries.

This Project, since the beginning of its activities, has ensured suitable and constant coordination of them, in order to attain its objectives and goals, in accordance with the programming established and using all the available resources of horizontal technical cooperation among the participating countries.

In the same area, and among the activities of the



Special Project on Adult Education for Needy Populations in Rural and/or Urban Areas, a meeting was held in Washington, D.C., in March, in which 17 countries participated. The objective of this meeting was to analyze "The Conceptual Framework of the Problem of Marginality" in Latin America and the Caribbean. The meeting also studied the project presented by Brazil and the lines presented by Mexico on the program area of Education for Needy Urban and/or Rural Populations. This meeting resulted in two distinct projects that were sent to the member countries for their respective incorporation.

In March a meeting of Directors and Coordinators of Projects in the area of Improvement of Educational Systems was held in Washington, D.C., with the participation of professionals in teacher training, educational technology, science teaching, library development, special education, initial education, and curriculum development. At this meeting, more than sixty educators from all the Latin American and Caribbean countries had an opportunity to receive the academic contributions of the specialists of the corresponding unit and to discuss substantive and timely matters in the disciplines they were interested in.

During that meeting, the representatives of the sub-projects making up the Multinational Project on Initial Education held a workshop to analyze the common problems concerning that program field. One of the topics considered had to do with the imperative need for increasing the preschool services and for improving their efficiency, to ensure complete attention to the children, without neglecting the development of their cognitive ability. Some of the problems involved in the recommendations were the following: regionalization of the curriculum, reassessment of the role of the parents, the training of professional and paraprofessional personnel, the value of play in child development, the linking of the preschool level with the elementary-school level, the integration of the health and nutrition services, and the making of a basic study on the situation of education at the level of pre-school-age children in Latin America and the Caribbean, proposed by the Central American Institute for the Administration and Supervision of Education.

In April the Multinational Seminar on New Approaches in the Design and Development of Printed Educational Materials was held at the Centro de Capacitación Docente ("El Mácaro" Teacher Training Center) in Venezuela, within the work of the Multinational Project on Materials for

Learning in Basic Education. Education professionals from a majority of the countries of the Western Hemisphere participated in this Seminar. Its fundamental purpose was to judge the achievements that have been made in Latin America in the last ten years in the design, production, introduction, and evaluation of printed educational materials.

In May the Second Seminar and Inter-American Symposium on Arts for the Disabled was held in Peru, and the third in June, in Barbados, with the participation of various professionals in these disciplines from countries in the hemisphere. They were cosponsored by the organization Partners of the Americas and by United States institutions of higher education such as Gallaudet College, American University and Catholic University.

In August the Regional Encounter on the History of Science and the Teaching of it was held in Mexico City. This meeting was an activity of the Multinational Project for the Improvement of Science Teaching, and it was participated in by professionals from Argentina, Brazil, and Colombia.

## **CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**

The year 1982 was declared "Inter-American Handicrafts Year" by resolution AG/RES. 410 (IX-0/79), for which reason the General Secretariat has carried on a program to celebrate it, for the purpose of collaborating with the member states in the analysis and evaluation of the policies and programs of development of the handicraft sector, and especially to achieve with the handicraftsmen the solutions most suitable to reorientation and strengthening for the decade of the projects of cooperation run by the national and international agencies. The program of celebration includes national promotion activities in the member states, through which for the first time national coordination committees were set up that have succeeded in bringing together the efforts of the government and private sectors that work with the handicraft sector, and from which more effective coordination of all the human, financial, and technical resources that are available is expected. Also, to connect the university world and the general public with the celebration, an inter-American competition for the Inter-American Handicrafts Year Poster and an essay competition on the traditional craftsman in present-day society have been held. As central activities, and through the action of the aforementioned na-



tional committees, the First Inter-American Meeting of Handicraftsmen has been held, and the International Encounter of Programs and Agencies of Handicraft Development and Promotion will be held during the course of the year.

Worthy of special attention was the First Inter-American Meeting of Handicraftsmen, held in Costa Rica, June 7 through 12, with the participation of handicraftsmen from twenty-two member states in the English-speaking and French-speaking Caribbean regions, and Latin America, who in addition to preparing and discussing their own agenda, agreed on conceptual definitions about handicrafts and folk arts within the process of cultural and social and economic development.

The First Meeting of the Regional Project "Research, Preservation, and Revaluation of the Caribbean Cultural Heritage" was convoked jointly with the Pedro Henríquez Ureña University of the Dominican Republic and the University of Florida, and was held at the headquarters of the latter in March 1982. Thirty-six representatives of various institutions of the Caribbean participated, and a plan of activities and objectives was designed under the name of "Greater Caribbean Plan for Monuments and Sites," the execution of which will culminate in ten years with the celebration of the five-hundredth anniversary of the Discovery of America. The Greater Caribbean Plan constitutes a strategy for the preservation, development, and environmental revitalization of the historical monuments and sites of the region, which will integrate actions in which institutions and individuals of the member states of the OAS that have potential in the Caribbean participate at both the private and the public levels. Five working groups were established to carry on activities of research, technical assistance, training, and dissemination, in the fields of dissemination of information on, and preservation, restoration, and revaluation of historic sites and monuments of the Caribbean Basin, which will take into account not only the cultural value of the historic monuments and sites but also their important contribution to tourism in the countries.

In the field of arts, 40 artists of Central America and the Caribbean attended courses organized by the General Secretariat in inter-American centers in Costa Rica, and 80 national teachers participated in the First National Course on Music Education, held in Aguascalientes, Mexico. Within the "Tributes" Series of the Inter-American Music Editions, three records were issued, devoted to the music

of Alberto Williams and Alberto Ginastera and to the songs of Pedro Vargas. Seventeen concerts were held in Washington, D.C., and seven in Miami, planned and managed by the OAS.

The integration of the young people of the member states of the OAS into the process of integral development of their respective countries is one of the basic objectives that the General Secretariat pursues in this field, in accordance with the mandates received. Responding to its new placement in the Regional Cultural Development Program (PRDC), preferential attention will be given to the participation of young people in the development of culture and of physical education. The 1982 budget for these purposes amounts to \$337,000, and the main activities are being carried on in Brazil, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela.

Under the sponsorship of UNESCO, the World Conference on Cultural Policies was held in Mexico in July. The General Secretariat presented a document, specially prepared for the meeting, on the Regional Cultural Development Program (SG/Ser.L/II.I, July 1982).

The document explains the changes in the projects that the Program has carried out in accordance with the evolution of cultural values, and it cites the words of the distinguished Brazilian thinker Alceu Amoroso that support the reason for those changes: "Intellectual culture cannot be separated from the political and economic life of the peoples, or from their moral life, so that their cultural development is intimately united both to the standards of living and their political conditions and economic situation, and to their ethical elevation."

The Library and Public School System of Fairfax County, Virginia, the United States, has donated 112,000 books for children and young people of the Commonwealth of Dominica, of a value of approximately one million dollars, thanks to the joint efforts of several departments of the General Secretariat. Nearly 20 employees of the General Secretariat are giving their volunteer services for the cataloging and packing of the books. The donation will be shipped by sea with the cooperation of the Pan American Development Foundation and AID. The books will be distributed in 23 community centers of the country.

#### **MUSEUM OF MODERN ART OF LATIN AMERICA**

Among the most important activities carried out in the



period January to September 1982 the following may be pointed out: A series of lectures on modern art in Latin America given by the art historian and critic Marta Traba. Round-table discussion and presentation of recent works by José Luis Cuevas, as a tribute to the artist on his receiving the National Fine Arts Prize of Mexico, a significant award given only to the great artists of the country. A panel discussion on contemporary art in Argentina, with the participation of the Argentine critic Rafael Esquirru, the Argentine artist Raquel Rabinovich, the specialist of the United States National Gallery of Art, Virginia Meclenburg, and the Director of the Museum, José Gómez-Sicre. In collaboration with the Inter-American Commission of Women, the exhibition-tribute to women artists of Latin America was held, presenting works of artists from all over the hemisphere represented in the Museum.

Within the regular program of exhibitions, works of the following artists were shown: César Menéndez and Elena Castro-Morán (El Salvador); Thirteen painters of Costa Rica; Roberto Laureano and Héctor Méndez (Puerto Rico); Guillermo Ovalle (Colombia); Althea Bastián (Trinidad and Tobago); Olga Sinclair (Panama); Cecilia Mattos and Lincoln Presno (Uruguay); Beatriz Blanco (Venezuela); Yolanda Aguirre and Benjamín Porter (Bolivia); Ricardo Cinalli and Cristina Santander (Argentina).

Sixteen works of art were purchased for the Permanent

Collection, and eleven paintings donated by private collectors were accepted.

## **FELLOWSHIPS AND TRAINING**

One of the most outstanding aspects in this field was the beginning of the activities of cooperation with the Government of Korea. That government offered ten fellowships, which were awarded in the months of June and July. The Government of Korea pays the entire cost of these fellowships. In addition, the Government of Italy offered fellowships in seven new fields, at both the graduate and the practical levels, and has even offered to pay the cost of international transportation, which is usually paid by the General Secretariat.

## **INTER-AMERICAN EMERGENCY AID FUND**

This Fund gave timely attention to the requests for aid made by Nicaragua and Honduras, and by Argentina for its Formosa region. It provided field hospitals, medications, and other medical implements. Likewise, it continued providing its aid to the tasks of reconstruction in Guatemala, required by the damage caused by earthquakes in 1976, 1978, and 1979.



## V GENERAL SUPPORT SERVICES

### ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

The financial restrictions experienced by the General Secretariat in 1981 continued in 1982 and, even though the situation has slightly improved, the General Secretariat is continuing to observe the austerity measures that were instituted to confront these difficulties. However, in the application of the measures, the Secretariat has used its resources in such a way as to ensure the carrying out of the programmed obligations for direct services to the member states.

The reorganization of the General Secretariat ordered by resolution AG/RES. 561 (XI-0/81) and the consequent reduction in force (RIF) were the priority activities of the Area during the first half of 1982. By the end of July, 243 RIF cases had been completed.

The main priority of the Management Area in defining its role in the recently reorganized General Secretariat is the design of a Computerized Management Information System that will serve as a base of information for complete and integrated decision-making. The new system consolidates and expands the facilities existing in the present computerized systems: financial system, personnel administration, fellowships, purchases, contracts, and other minor systems. The information is oriented toward Program Managers, providing them with the tools they need for efficiently managing their projects and at the same time providing more efficient controls that will permit greater delegation of responsibilities in project execution. The date of implementation of the first phase of the Computerized Management Information System is January 1983.

#### National Offices — OCAOFS

In compliance with various mandates, the General Secretariat prepared an "Integral Plan of Administrative Execution on the Reorganization of the Offices of the

General Secretariat in the Member States," which redefines objectives, functions, and technical-administrative procedures of this service sector. Its primary purpose is to coordinate and give maximum support to the projects of the countries, particularly to the direct services that the Organization provides to the member states. As a result of the reorganization of the General Secretariat, the number of posts at headquarters and in the field was considerably reduced.

### LEGAL SUPPORT

Through the Secretariat for Legal Affairs, and as part of its program to provide technical-legal services, the General Secretariat provided advisory services to the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which considered the grave situation in the South Atlantic; the Permanent Council, its committees and working groups; the Inter-American Juridical Committee at its two regular meetings, where it helped in organizing the Ninth Course in International Law. The Secretariat also cooperated with the Committee and universities in Honduras in organizing the Seminar on Legal, Economic and Institutional Aspects of Central American Integration, held in Tegucigalpa in September.

Also noteworthy are the documents prepared and submitted to the Permanent Council for consideration under the provisions of resolution AG/RES. 561 (XI-0/81) on Regulatory Guidelines for the Reorganization of the General Secretariat; the Plan of Action for effecting that reorganization, and Draft Regulations on executive orders.

One of its most prominent activities was the establishment of a cooperative program with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). For the purpose, a joint meeting between the UNHCR and the OAS was held in Geneva, Switzerland, in April. The purpose of the program is to study the legal status of refugees, asylum, and displaced persons in the member states of the OAS.



SECRETARIA GENERAL-ORGANIZACION DE ESTADOS AMERICANOS  
 GENERAL SECRETARIAT-ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

ESTADO DE ACTIVO, PASIVO Y SALDO DE FONDOS/STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE  
AL/AS OF 30 DE SEPTIEMBRE/SEPTEMBER 30, 1982  
 (En miles de dólares/In thousand dollars)

<u>ASSETS/ACTIVOS</u>	<u>FONDO/FUND</u>					<u>TOTALS</u>
	<u>REGULAR</u>	<u>SDAF</u>	<u>FEMCIBCC</u>	<u>CEC</u>	<u>OMP</u>	
Efectivo y depósitos en custodia de la Tesorería de la OEA/ Cash & Equity in OAS TF	\$ 11,285	\$ 3,553	\$ 6,036	\$ 777	\$ 3,188	\$ 24,839
Cuotas/ofrecimientos por cobrar Quotas/Pledges receivable	23,712	4,787	4,488	309	2,502	35,798
Menos/Less:						
Reserva para cuotas/ofrecimientos Allowance for quotas/Pledges receivable	(23,688)	( 4,787)	(4,488)	(309)	(2,502)	(35,774)
Por recibir de Fondo Regular/Due from Regular Fund		1,400	1,300		3,900	6,600
Otros activos/Other assets	157	475	785	141	1,148	2,706
Cargos diferidos/Deferred charges	769	27	94	3	65	958
Inversión al costo en Activos Fijos/ Investment at cost in Fixed Assets	32,639	6	5	11	4	32,665
	<u>\$ 44,874</u>	<u>\$ 5,461</u>	<u>\$ 8,220</u>	<u>\$ 932</u>	<u>\$ 8,305</u>	<u>\$ 67,792</u>
<u>PASIVO Y SALDO DE FONDOS/ LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE</u>						
Obligaciones sin liquidar/ Unliquidated obligations	\$ 18,426	\$ 2,129	\$ 5,612	\$ 652	\$ 2,819	\$ 29,638
Otros acreedores/Other liabilities	21,525	229	652	71	1,111	23,588
Por Pagar a Fondos Voluntarios/ Due to Voluntary Funds	6,600					6,600
Saldo de fondos/Fund Balance						
No restringido/Unrestricted	(17,407)	3,097	1,951	198	4,371	(7,790)
Reserva Activos Fijos/Reserve Fixed Assets	15,730	6	5	11	4	15,756
	<u>\$ 44,874</u>	<u>\$ 5,461</u>	<u>\$ 8,220</u>	<u>\$ 932</u>	<u>\$ 8,305</u>	<u>\$ 67,792</u>



SECRETARIA GENERAL-ORGANIZACION DE ESTADOS AMERICANOS  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT-ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

ESTADO DE VARIACION EN EL SALDO DEL FONDO/STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE  
POR LOS NUEVE MESES QUE TERMINAN EL 30 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1982/FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1982  
(En miles de dólares/In thousand dollars)

	FONDO/FUND					COMBINED
	REGULAR	SDAF	FEMCIECC	CEC	CMP	
<u>AUMENTOS/INCREASES</u>						
Recaudación de Cuotas/Ofrecimientos Quota/Pledge Collections	\$ 52,172	\$ 9,523	\$10,474	\$ 899	\$3,487	\$ 76,555
15% Apoyo Técnico/15% Support Contrib.	2,280					2,280
Intereses y otros ingresos/Interest & Other Income	<u>1,835</u>	<u>296</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>2,572</u>
	56,287	9,819	10,681	960	3,660	81,407
<u>DISMINUCIONES/DECREASES</u>						
Gastos y Obligaciones/ Expenditures & Obligations						
Operating Funds	57,983	5,532	5,747	637	3,151	73,050
Supplementary Appropriations	697				47	744
Interest on inter-fund loans	<u>617</u>					<u>617</u>
Variación durante el período/ Change during the period	(3,010)	4,287	4,934	323	462	6,996
Saldo inicial del período/ Balance beginning period	<u>(14,397)</u>	<u>(1,190)</u>	<u>(2,983)</u>	<u>(125)</u>	<u>3,909</u>	<u>(14,786)</u>
SALDO FINAL DEL PERIODO/ BALANCE ENDING PERIOD	<u>\$ (17,407)</u>	<u>\$ 3,097</u>	<u>\$ 1,951</u>	<u>\$ 198</u>	<u>\$ 4,371</u>	<u>\$ (7,790)</u>







## THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

The purposes of the Organization of American States (OAS) are to strengthen the peace and security of the Hemisphere; to prevent possible causes of difficulties and to ensure the pacific settlement of disputes that may arise among the member states; to provide for common action on the part of those states in the event of aggression; to seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them; and to promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development.

To achieve these objectives, the OAS acts through the General Assembly; the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; the three Councils (the Permanent Council, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, and the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture); the Inter-American Juridical Committee; the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; the General Secretariat; the Specialized Conferences; and the Specialized Organizations.

The General Assembly holds regular sessions once a year and special sessions when circumstances warrant. The Meeting of Consultation is convened to consider urgent matters of common interest and to serve as Organ of Consultation in the application of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (known as the Rio Treaty), which is the main instrument for joint action in the event of aggression. The Permanent Council takes cognizance of matters referred to it by the General Assembly or the Meeting of Consultation and carries out the decisions of both when their implementation has not been assigned to any other body; monitors the maintenance of friendly relations among the members states and the observance of the standards governing General Secretariat operations; and, in certain instances specified in the Charter of the Organization, acts provisionally as Organ of Consultation under the Rio Treaty. The other two Councils, each of which has a Permanent Executive Committee, organize inter-American action in their areas and hold regular meetings once a year. The General Secretariat is the central, permanent organ of the OAS. The headquarters of both the Permanent Council and the General Secretariat is in Washington, D.C.

The Organization of American States is the oldest regional society of nations in the world, dating back to the First International Conference of American States, held in Washington, D.C., which on April 14, 1890, established the International Union of American Republics. When the United Nations was established, the OAS joined it as a regional organization. The Charter governing the OAS was signed in Bogotá in 1948 and amended by the Protocol of Buenos Aires, which entered into force in February 1970. Today the OAS is made up of thirty-one member states.

**MEMBER STATES: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.**



